THE QOG STANDARD DATASET 2015

CODEBOOK

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

UNIVERSITY OF
GOTHENBURG

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1 Introduction

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

1.1 A brief note on the 2014 updated QoG Standard datasets

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

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

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

Most importantly though is the fact that we in the current version not only have updated old data sources but we have also include many new ones as well. This means that the new QoG Standard approximately includes over 2 000 variables, which is a lot more compared to older versions. For this reason, we have also abandoned the old heuristic in dividing the variables into the three categories of "what it is", "how to get itâĂİ, and "what you get". Instead the variables in the current version are divided into sixteen thematic categories such as Quality of Government, Economy, Media, Environment, Political System etc. You will find more information about this under the section of Variable Categories. We hope that this new division will facilitate your search for variables.

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

1.2 Note to first time users

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 Cross-Section

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

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

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

1.5 Country and time coverage

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

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

Using UN membership to decide whether or not to include a country in the dataset works quite well for cases from around 1955. Afterwards independent states, in general, joined the UN following independence. This leaves us with the question of what to do with countries that might be said to have been independent some time during the period 1946 to around 1955, but were not independent after that period (such as Tibet). We have decided to include data for Tibet from 1946 to 1950, making it possible for users to decide for themselves wether to include Tibet in their analysis or not. It is worth noting that we do not use the date on which a country gained membership to the UN to decide when a country came into being, but to determine which countries to include. All in all, this means that we have 193 countries included in the cross-sectional dataset.

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

In the time-series dataset, we include the same 193 nations, plus an addition of 18 historical countries that did not exist in 2010: Tibet, Pakistan pre 1971 (including East Pakistan, presently Bangladesh), North and South Vietnam, North and South Yemen, East and West Germany, Yugoslavia pre 1992 (the Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia), Serbia and Montenegro, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia pre 1993 (including Eritrea), France pre 1962 (including Algeria), Malaysia pre 1965 (including Singapore), Cyprus pre 1974 (including the later Turkish occupied north Cyprus); also varieties of Sudan make up another two cases, as it is only the old Sudan that is included in the CS set and the TS set also contains Sudan (2012-) and South Sudan. This makes a total of 211 nations. In the Appendix we have included the full list of countries and a short note on how we have reasoned for each country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 Variable Categories

2.1 Structure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Migration This category covers indicators related to migrants and refugees.

Quality of Government

bti_acp Anti-Corruption Policy 96
bti_ba Basic Administration 97
bti_eo Equal Opportunity 99
bti_epg Effective Power to Govern 100
bti_poa Prosecution of Office Abuse 103
bti_rol Rule of Law 103
bti_si State Identity 104
cm_cbgt80_89 Turnover of Central Bank Governor (1980-1989) 114
cm_cbgt95_04 Turnover of Central Bank Governor (1995-2004) 114
cm_cbt06 Transparency Index (2006) 115
cm_cbt98 Transparency Index (1998) 116
eiu_fog Functioning of Government 143
ffp_fe Factionalized Elites 232
ffp_fsi Failed States Index 232
ffp_ps Public Services 233
ffp_sl State Legitimacy 234
fh_fog Functioning of Government 236
fh_rol Rule of Law 247
fi_legprop Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current) 249
fi_legprop_cl Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (chain-linked) 249
gcb_bc Paid Bribe: Customs 252
gcb_bed Paid Bribe: Education System 253
gcb_bel Paid Bribe: Electricity 253
gcb_bgas Paid Bribe: Gas Provider 253
gcb_bj Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System 253
gcb_bl Paid Bribe: Legal System 254
gcb_bland Paid Bribe: Land Services 254
gcb_bmed Paid Bribe: Medical Services 254
gcb_bper Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services 254
gcb_bpol Paid Bribe: Police 255
gcb_btax Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue 255
gcb_btele Paid Bribe: Telephone 255
gcb_butil Paid Bribe: Utilities 255
gcb_bwat Paid Bribe: Water Service Provider 256
gcb_pb Corruption Perception: Business 256
gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education 256
gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System 256
gcb_pmed Corruption Perception: Medical Services 257
gcb_pmedia Corruption Perception: Media 257
gcb_pmil Corruption Perception: Military 257
gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs 257
gcb_poff Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants 258
gcb_ppa Corruption Perception: Political Parties 258
gcb_pparl Corruption Perception: Parliament 258
gcb_pper Corruption Perception: Registry and permit services 258
gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police 259
gcb_prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies 259
gcb_ptax Corruption Perception: Tax Revenue 259
gcb_putil Corruption Perception: Utilities 259
gir_acrl Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law 261
gir_acs Administration and Civil Service 261
gir_ga Government Accountability 262
gir_gii Global Integrity Index 262
gir_or Oversight and Regulation 263
hf_corrupt Freedom from Corruption 276
hf_prights Property Rights 279
hrv_index Point estimate of the HRV index 281

hrv_lb Lower bound of point estimate 281
hrv_sd standard deviation of point estimate 281
hrv_ub Upper bound of point estimate 281
iag_iag Index of African Governance 296
iag_rltc Rule of Law, Transparency and Corruption 296
icrg_qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government 297
irai_erm Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization 334
irai_prrg Property Rights and Rule-Based Government 337
irai_qpa Quality of Public Administration 337
irai_tac Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in the Public Sector 338
p_sf State Failure 383
qs_closed Closed Public Administration 393
qs_closed_cih Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) 393
qs_closed_cil Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) 393
qs_impar Impartial Public Administration 393
qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) 394
qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) 394
qs_proff Professional Public Administration 394
qs_proff_cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) 394
qs_proff_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) 395
ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index 499
ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range 500
ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range 500
ti_cpi_sd Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation 500
undp_hdi Human Development Index 504
wbgi_cce Control of Corruption - Estimate 531
wbgi_ccn Control of Corruption - Number of Sources 531
wbgi_ccs Control of Corruption - Standard Errors 531
wbgi_gee Government Effectiveness - Estimate 531
wbgi_gen Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources 532
wbgi_ges Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors 532
wbgi_rle Rule of Law - Estimate 533
wbgi_rln Rule of Law - Number of Sources 533
wbgi_rls Rule of Law - Standard Errors 533
wdi_fnrstp Firms that do not report all sales for tax purposes (% of firms) 582
wdi_gifttax Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials (% of firms) 589
wdi_infpay Informal payments to public officials (% of firms) 610
wdi_ltrva Losses due to theft, robbery, vandalism, and arson (% sales) 623
wef_amp Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy 697
wef_dpf Diversion of public funds 701
wef_fgo Favoritism in decisions of government officials 702
wef_ipb Irregular payments and bribes 706
wef_pr Property rights 708
wef_rps Reliability of police services 711
wef_tgp Transparency of government policymaking 711
wef_wgs Wastefulness of government spending 712
wel_coc Control of Corruption 715
wel_hg Honest Government 720
wel_rol Rule of Law 724
wvs_f114 Justifiable: claiming government benefits 740
wvs_f115 Justifiable: avoiding a fare on public transport 740
wvs_f116 Justifiable: cheating on taxes 740
wvs_f117 Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe 741

Public Economy

aid_cpnc Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided, not including Int. Org 63
aid_cpsc Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including Int. Org 63
aid_crnc Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved, not including Int. Org 63
aid_crnio Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were recieved 64
aid_crsc Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including Int. Org 64
aid_crsio Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org 64
bti_cps Currency and Price Stability 98
bti_eos Economic Output Strength 99
cm_cbi03 Central Bank Independence, Weighted (2003) 114
cm_cbi03u Central Bank Independence, Unweighted (2003) 114
cm_cbi80_89 Central Bank Independence, Weighted (1980-1989) 115
cm_cbi80_89u Central Bank Independence, Unweighted (1980-1989) 115
dr_eg Economic Globalization 137
dr_ig Index of Globalization 138
ds_gini Gini Index 139
eu_gov_a_main_B1G Gross value added (at basic prices) 176
eu_gov_a_main_B1N Net value added 176
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fh_fotpst4 Freedom of the Press, Status (1996-2000) 245
fh_fotpst5 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2012) 245
gir_csmai Civil Society, Media, Access to Information 262
rsf_pfi Press Freedom Index 400
wel_ic Informational Connectedness 720
wvs_e069_04 Confidence: the press 735
wvs_e069_10 Confidence: television 737

Migration

eu_demo_gind_CNMIGRAT Net migration plus statistical adjustment 159
eu_demo_gind_CNMIGRATRT Crude rate net migration plus statistical adjustment 160
eu_migr_emi2_TOTAL_T Emigration 210
eu_migr_imm1ctz_TOTAL_TOTAL_T Immigration 210
ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain 233
ffp_ref Refugees and IDPs 234
socx_imafw Permanent inflows by category of entry: accompanying family of workers 472
socx_imfam Permanent inflows by category of entry: family 473
socx_imfree Permanent inflows by category of entry: free movements 473
socx_imhum Permanent inflows by category of entry: humanitarian 473
socx_imoth Permanent inflows by category of entry: Other 473
socx_imwork Permanent inflows by category of entry: work 474
wdi_idphe Internally displaced persons (number, high estimate) 599
wdi_idple Internally displaced persons (number, low estimate) 600
wdi_mignet Net migration 628
wdi_migst International migrant stock, total 628
wdi_migstper International migrant stock (% of population) 629
wdi_refasylum Refugee population by country or territory of asylum 663
wdi_reforigin Refugee population by country or territory of origin 664

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

3.0.9 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

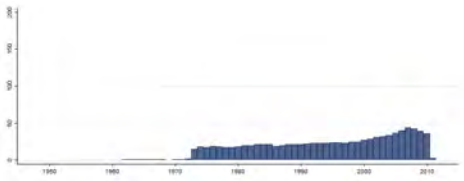
`http://aiddata.org/aiddata-research-releases`
(Tierney et al., 2011)(2014-10-09)

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

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 45

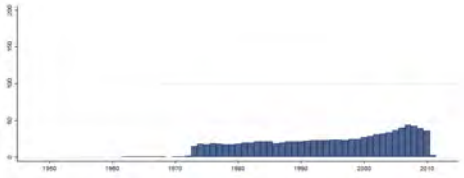


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 46 **n**: 962 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 21

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

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 45

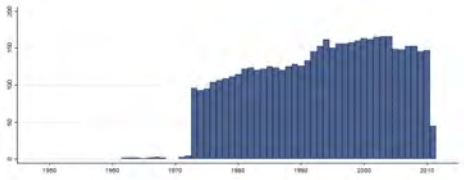


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 46 **n**: 962 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.1.3 aid_crnc Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved, not including Int. Org.

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

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

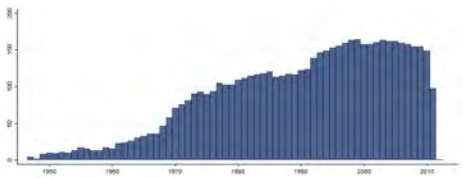


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 180 **n**: 5217 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 29

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

Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 164

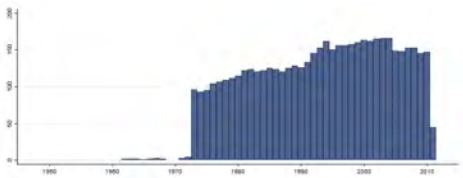


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191 **n**: 5830 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.1.5 aid_crsc Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including Int. Org.

Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including International Organizations

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

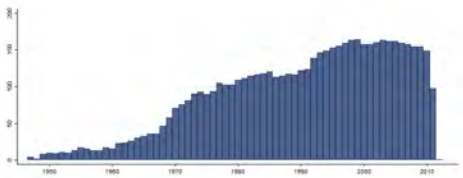


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 180 **n**: 5217 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.1.6 aid_crsio Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org.

Sum of Commitments recieved from International Organizations

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 164



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191 **n**: 5830 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.2 Acemoglu, Johnson & Robinson

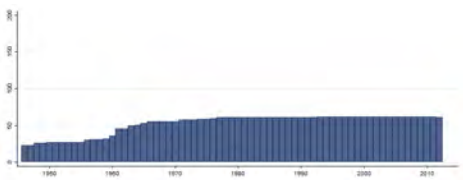
`http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/data/ajr2001`
(Acemoglu et al., 2000)(2013-04-10)

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

4.2.1 ajr_settmort Log. Settler Mortality Est.

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

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



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

4.3 Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat & Wacziarg

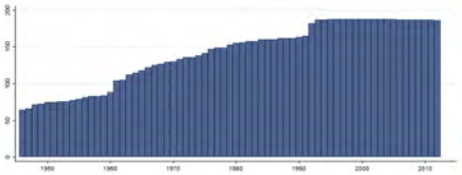
`http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty_pages/romain.wacziarg/papersum.html`
(Alesina et al., 2003)(2013-01-31)

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.

4.3.1 al_ethnic Ethnic fractionalization

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

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

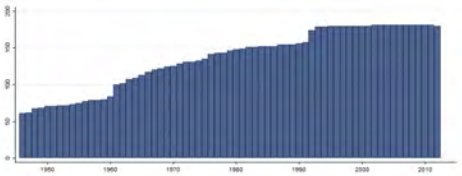


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 9476 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.2 al_language Linguistic fractionalization

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

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

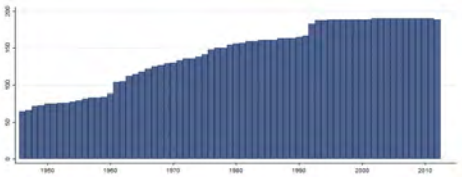


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 9076 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.3.3 al_religion Religious fractionalization

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

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



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

4.4 Armingeon, Weisstanner, Engler, Potolidis & Gerber

`http://www.ipw.unibe.ch/content/team/klaus_armingeon/comparative_political_data_sets/index_ger.html`
(Armingeon et al., 2013)(2014-01-13)

Comparative Political Data Sets The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2011 is a collection of political and institutional data which have been assembled in the context of the research projects "Die Handlungs-spielräume des Nationalstaates" and "Critical junctures. An international comparison" di-rected by Klaus Armingeon and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. This data set consists of (mostly) annual data for 23 democratic countries for the period of 1960 to 2011. In the cases of Greece, Spain and Portugal, political data were collected only for the democratic periods. The data set is suited for cross national, longitudinal and pooled time series analyses.

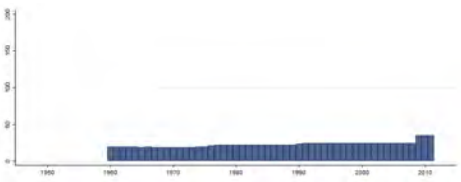
The Comparative Data Set for 28 Post-Communist Countries, 1989 - 2006, is a collection of political and institutional data which has been assembled in the context of the research project "Forms of Government. It consists of annual data for 28 former communist countries, covering the period from 1989 to 2006. For member states of the former Soviet Union, the entries cover the period following their official independence from the USSR (mostly after 1991 and 1992).

The Comparative Political Data Set III 1990-2011 is a collection of political and institutional data. This data set consists of (mostly) annual data for a group of 35 OECD and/or EU-member countries for the period 1990-2011.

4.4.1 ar_cce Cabinet Portfolios: Center

Cabinet Portfolios: Center

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

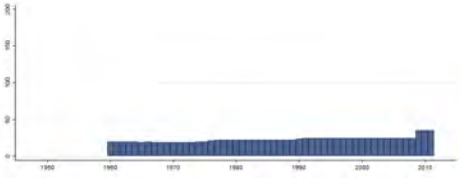


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1198 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.2 ar_chg Changes in Government

Number of changes in government per year, due to elections, resignation of the primeminister, dissension within government, lack of parliamentary support, or intervention by the head of state.

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



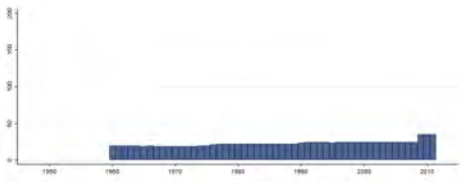
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1198 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.3 ar_ci Cabinet Ideology

Cabinet Ideology. The variable is based on the proportion of left party cabinet porfolios (ar_cle):
1. Hegemony of right-wing parties (ar_cle = 0).
2. Dominance of right-wing and center parties (ar_cle < 33.3).
3. Standoff between left and right (33.3 < ar_cle < 66.6).
4. Dominance of social-democratic and other left parties (ar_cle > 66.6).
5. Hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties (ar_cle = 100).

Note however these two exceptions, both due to many non-partisans in government: Italy 1996 is coded as a standoff between left and right (3), even though the percentage of left parties in government is less than 33%. Portugal is coded as dominance of social-democratic and other left parties (4), even though the percentage of left parties in government is less than 66 %.

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

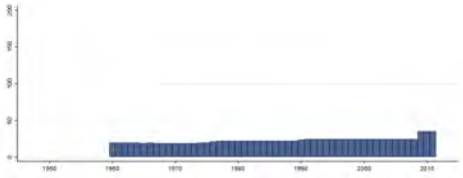


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1197 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.4 ar_cle Cabinet Portfolios: Left

Cabinet Portfolios: Left

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

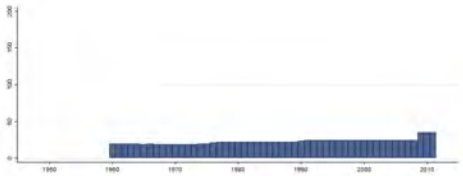


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1198 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.5 ar_crw Cabinet Portfolios: Right

Cabinet Portfolios: Right-Wing

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

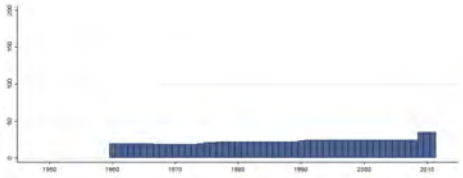


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1198 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.6 ar_fracel Fractionalization of the Pary System, Electoral

Index of electoral fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968).

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

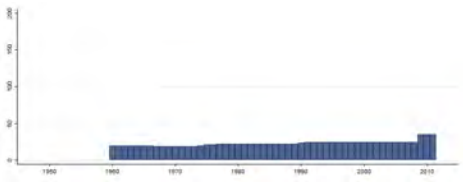


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.7 ar_fracleg Fractionalization of the Party System, Legislative

Index of legislative fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968).

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

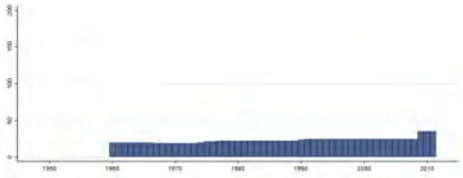


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.8 ar_la Legislative Seats: Agrarian

Legislative seats: Agrarian

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

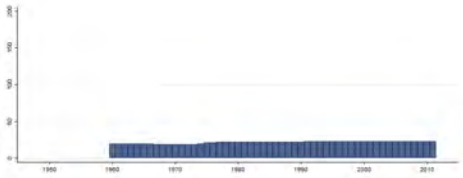


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.9 ar_lca Legislative Seats: Center Alliance

Legislative seats: Center Alliance

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

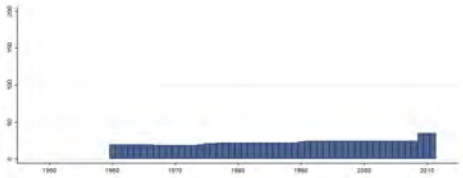


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 1126 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.4.10 ar_lcom Legislative Seats: Communist

Legislative seats: Communist

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

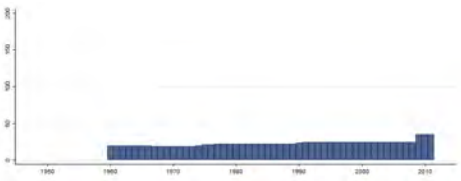


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.11 ar_lcon Legislative Seats: Conservative

Legislative seats: Conservative

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

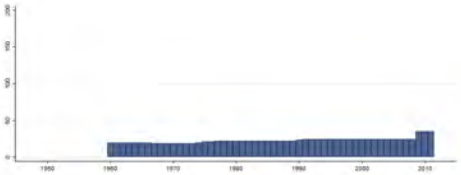


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.12 ar_le Legislative Seats: Ethnic

Legislative seats: Ethnic

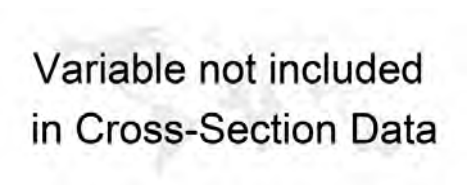
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 35



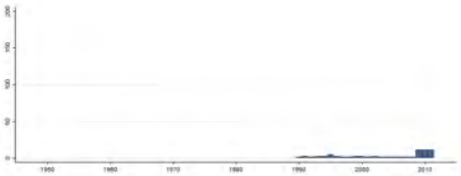
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.13 ar_lfe Legislative Seats: Feminist

Legislative seats: Feminist



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

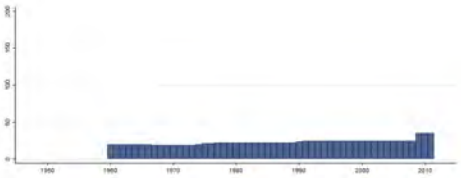


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 17 **n**: 84 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.4.14 ar_lg Legislative Seats: Green

Legislative seats: Green

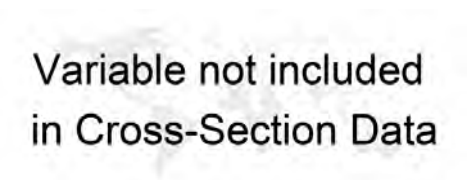
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 35



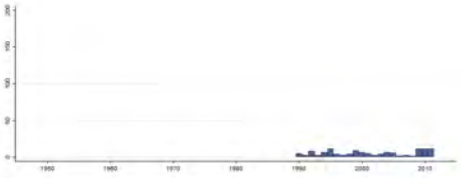
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.15 ar_lind Legislative Seats: Independent

Legislative seats: Independent



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

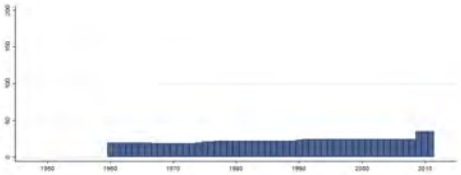


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 28 **n**: 133 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.4.16 ar_ll Legislative Seats: Liberal

Legislative seats: Liberal

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

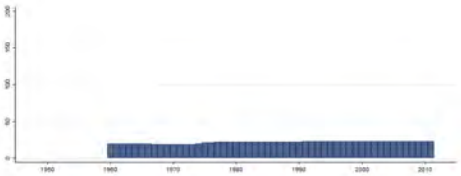


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.17 ar_lla Legislative Seats: Left Alliance

Legislative seats: Left Alliance

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

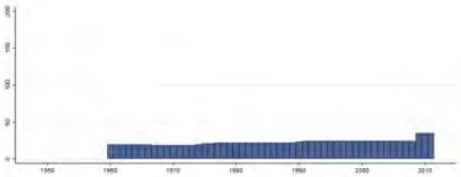


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 1126 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.4.18 ar_lls Legislative Seats: Left-Socialist

Legislative seats: Left-Socialist

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

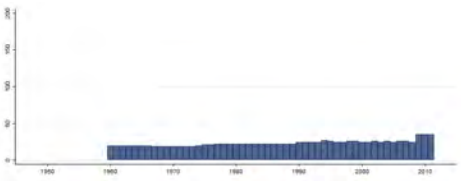


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.19 ar_lo Legislative Seats: Other

Residual category for those parties which got less then 2 percent of the votes.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36

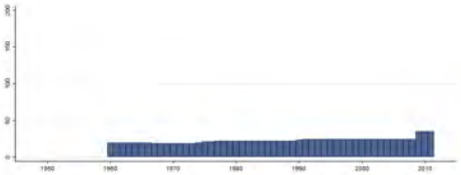


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 39 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.4.20 ar_lp Legislative Seats: Protest

Legislative seats: Protest

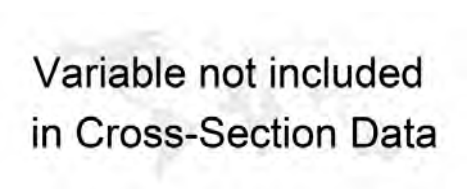
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 35



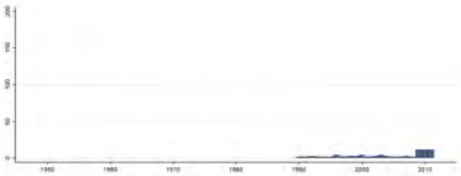
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.21 ar_lpen Legislative Seats: Pensioners

Legislative seats: Pensioners



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

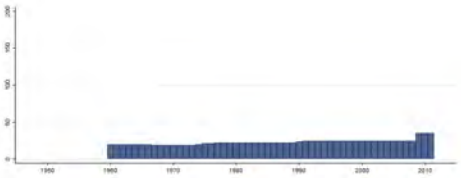


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 15 **n**: 86 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.4.22 ar_lr Legislative Seats: Right

Legislative seats: Right

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

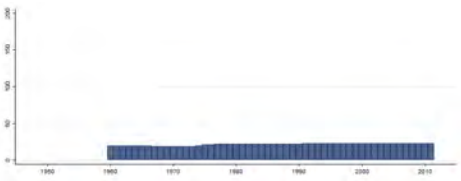


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.23 ar_lra Legislative Seats: Right Alliance

Legislative seats: Right Alliance

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

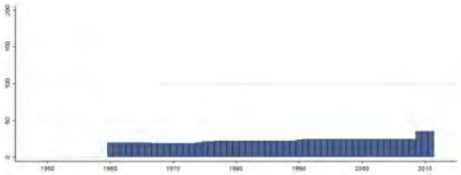


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 1126 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.4.24 ar_lrel Legislative Seats: Religious

Legislative seats: Religious

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

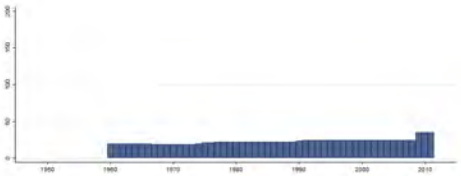


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.25 ar_ls Legislative Seats: Socialist

Legislative seats: Socialist

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

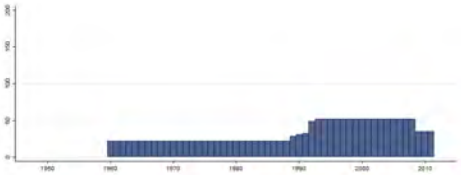


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.26 ar_source Source of CPD

There are three different versions of the Comparative Political Dataset (CPDS), and this variable denotes from which of these each observation comes. There are observations from 23 OECD countries from CPDS I, 28 post-communist countries from CPDS II, and data for Cyprus and Malta from CPDS III.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 52



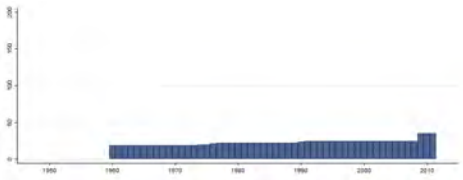
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 54 **n**: 1717 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.4.27 ar_tg Type of Government

Type of Government.
1. Single party majority government.
2. Minimum winning coalition.
3. Surplus coalition.
4. Single party minority government.

5. Multi party minority government.
6. Caretaker government.

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

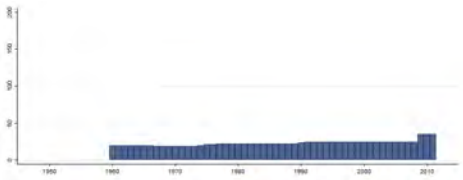


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1192 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.28 ar_va Votes: Agrarian

Votes: Agrarian

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

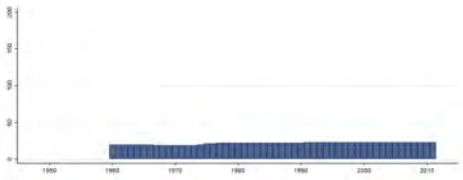


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.29 ar_vca Votes: Center Alliance

Votes: Center Alliance

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

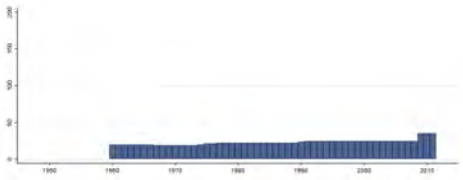


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 1126 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.4.30 ar_vcom Votes: Communist

Votes: Communist

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

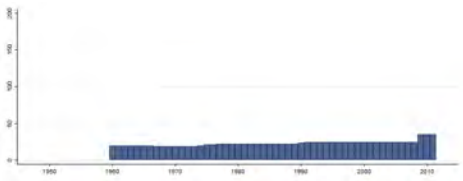


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.31 ar_vcon Votes: Conservative

Votes: Conservative

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

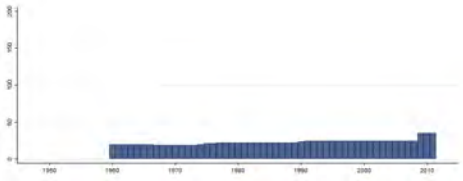


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.32 ar_ve Votes: Ethnic

Votes: Ethnic

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



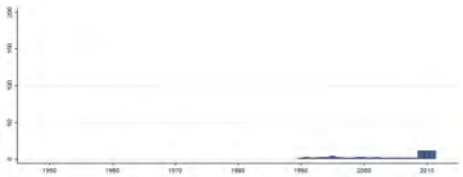
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.33 ar_vfe Votes: Feminist

Votes: Feminist

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

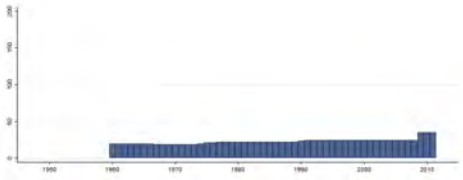


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 17 **n**: 83 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.4.34 ar_vg Votes: Green

Votes: Green

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



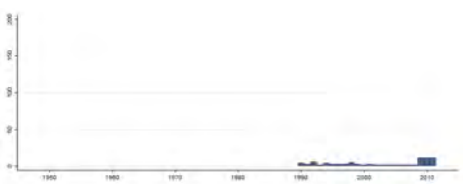
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.35 ar_vind Votes: Independent

Votes: Independent

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

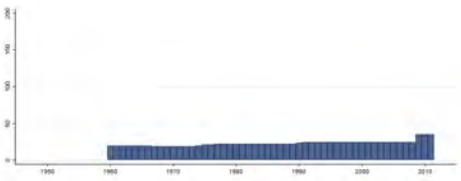


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 16 **n**: 91 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.4.36 ar_vl Votes: Liberal

Votes: Liberal

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

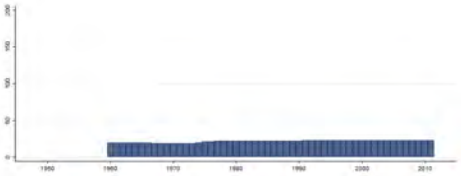


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.37 ar_vla Votes: Left Alliance

Votes: Left Alliance

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

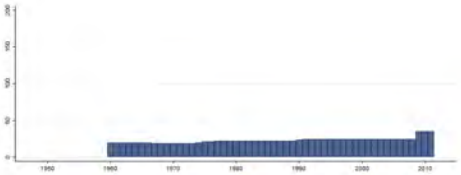


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 1126 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.4.38 ar_vls Votes: Left-Socialist

Votes: Left-Socialist

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

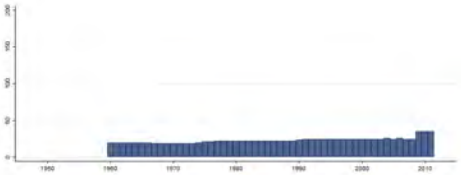


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.39 ar_vo Votes: Other

Residual category for those parties which got less then 2 percent of the votes.

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

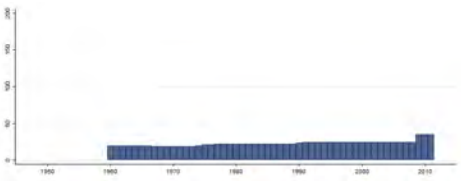


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1202 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.4.40 ar_vp Votes: Protest

Votes: Protest

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



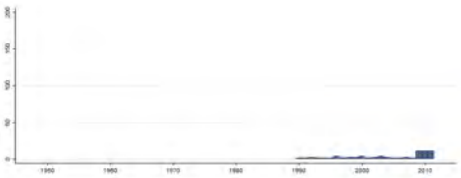
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.41 ar_vpen Votes: Pensioners

Votes: Pensioners

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

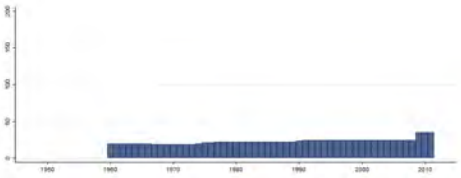


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 15 **n**: 86 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.4.42 ar_vr Votes: Right

Votes: Right

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

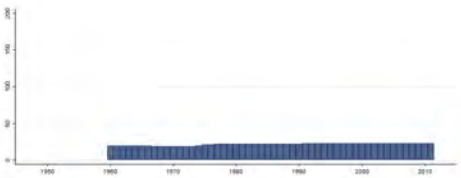


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.43 ar_vra Votes: Right Alliance

Votes: Right Alliance

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

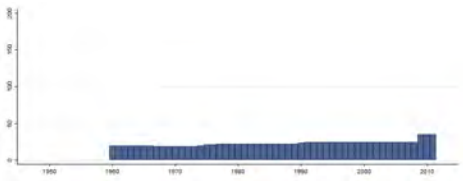


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 1126 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.4.44 ar_vrel Votes: Religious

Votes: Religious

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

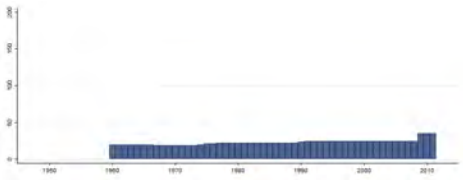


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.45 ar_vs Votes: Socialist

Votes: Socialist

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

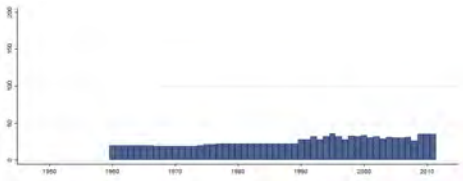


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.4.46 ar_vt Voter Turnout

Voter turnout in election.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 53 **n**: 1308 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 25

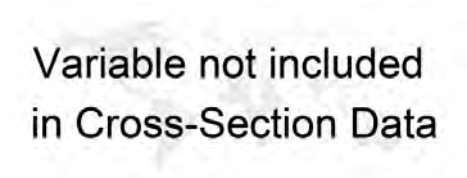
4.5 Bueno de Mesquita, Smith, Siverson & Morrow

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

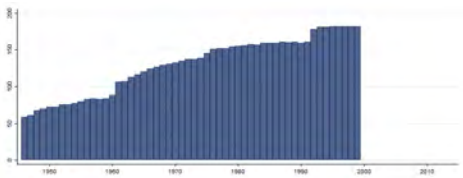
The Logic of Political Survival Data Source We used the "bdm2s2_nation_year_data.dta" dataset. The unit of observation is nation-year.

4.5.1 bdm_s Selectorate Size

Selectorate Size



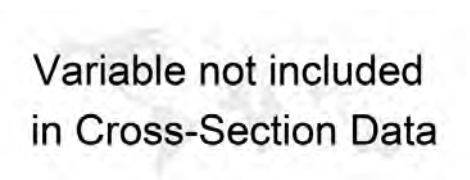
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



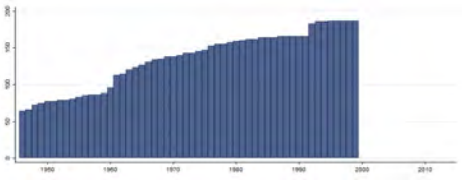
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 1999
N: 194 **n**: 6998 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.5.2 bdm_w Winning Coalition Size

Winning Coalition size



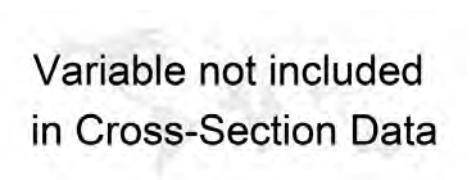
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



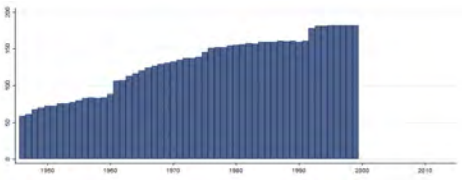
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 1999
N: 199 **n**: 7268 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.5.3 bdm_w_s Winning Coalition rel. Selectorate

Winning Coalition rel. Selectorate



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



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

4.6 The World Conservation Union Red List of Threatened Species

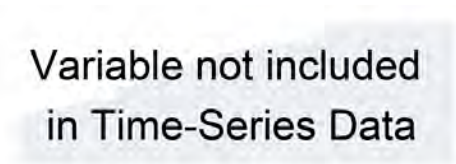
`http://www.iucnredlist.org`
(Not-Available, 2014a)(2013-09-06)

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.

4.6.1 bi_a_dd Animals Data Deficient

Animals Data Deficient

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193



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

4.6.2 bi_a_lc Animals Least Concern

Animals Least Concern

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

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

4.6.3 bi_a_lrcd Animals Lower Risk/conservation dependent

Animals Lower Risk/conservation dependent

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

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

4.6.4 bi_a_nt Animals Near Threatened

Animals Near Threatened

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

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

4.6.5 bi_a_subten Animals subtotal endangered

Animals subtotal endangered

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

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

4.6.6 bi_a_subtex Animals subtotal extinct

Animals subtotal extinct

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.7 bi_a_total Animals Total

Animals Total

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.8 bi_p_dd Plants Data Deficient

Plants Data Deficient

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.9 bi_p_lc Plants Least Concern

Plants Least Concern

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.10 bi_p_lrcd Plants Lower Risk/conservation dependent

Plants Lower Risk/conservation dependent

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

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

4.6.11 bi_p_nt Plants Near Threatened

Plants Near Threatened

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

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

4.6.12 bi_p_subten Plants subtotal endangered

Plants subtotal endangered

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

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

4.6.13 bi_p_subtex Plants subtotal extinct

Plants subtotal extinct

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

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

4.6.14 bi_p_total Plants Total

Plants Total

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

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

4.6.15 bi_t_amph Threatened Amphibians

Threatened Amphibians

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.16 bi_t_bird Threatened Birds

Threatened Birds

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.17 bi_t_fish Threatened Fishes

Threatened Fishes

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.18 bi_t_inverts Threatened Other_Inverts

Threatened Other_Inverts

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.6.19 bi_t_mam Threatened Mammals

Threatened Mammals

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.6.20 bi_t_moll Threatened Molluscs

Threatened Molluscs

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.6.21 bi_t_plants Threatened Plants

Threatened Plants

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.6.22 bi_t_rept Threatened Reptiles

Threatened Reptiles

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.6.23 bi_t_total Threatened Total

Threatened Total

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.7 Barro & Lee

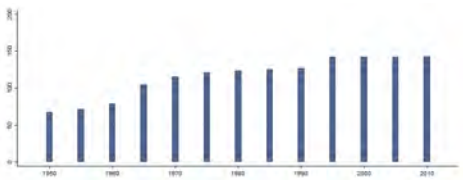
http://www.barrolee.com/
(Barro and Lee, 2013)(2014-01-13)

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.

4.7.1 bl_asy15f Average Schooling Years, Female (15+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (15+)

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

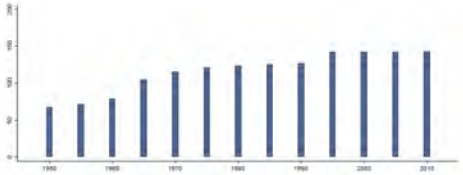


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (15+)

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

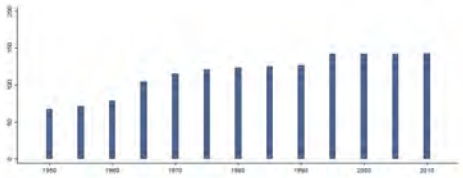


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.3 bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)

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

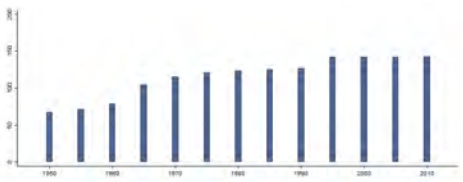


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+)

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

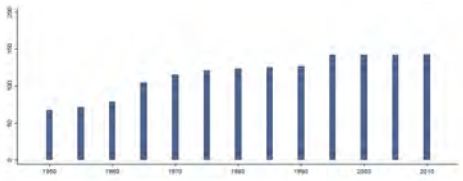


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.5 bl_asyp15f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (15+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (15+)

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

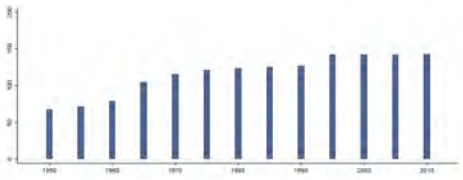


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.6 bl_asyp15mf 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: 143

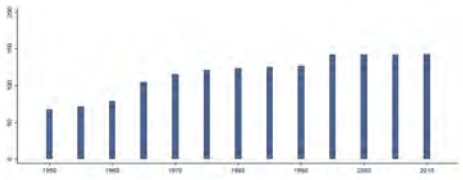


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.7 bl_asyp25f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (25+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (25+)

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

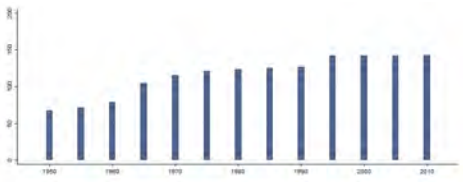


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.8 bl_asyp25mf 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: 143

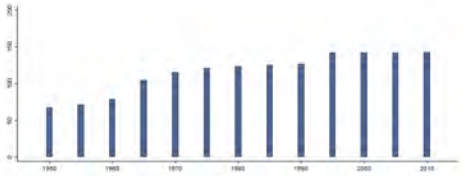


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.9 bl_asys15f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (15+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (15+)

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

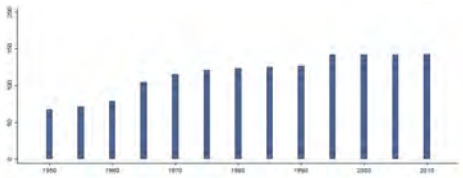


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.10 bl_asys15mf 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: 143

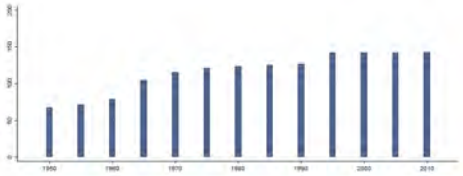


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.11 bl_asys25f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)

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

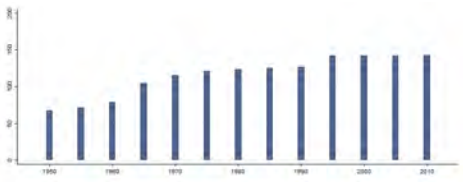


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.12 bl_asys25mf 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: 143

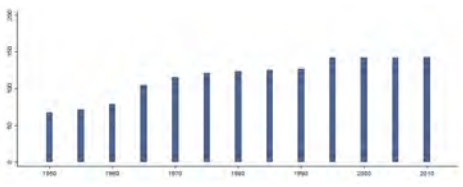


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+)

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

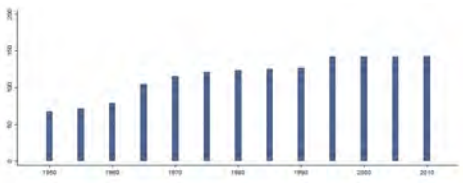


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.14 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: 143

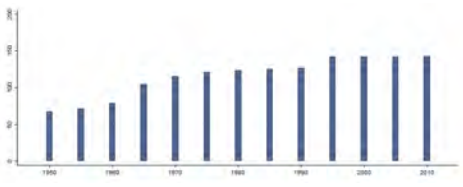


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+)

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

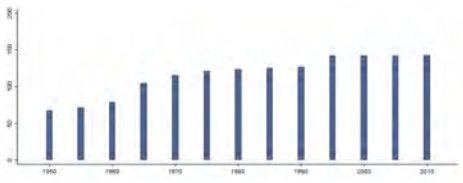


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.16 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: 143

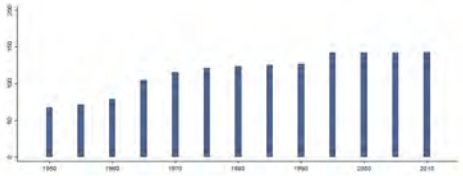


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+)

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

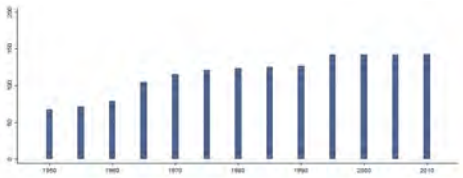


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.18 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: 143

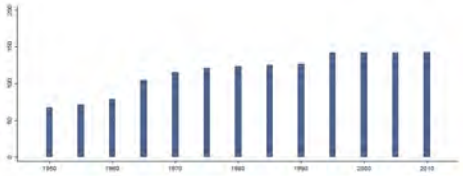


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+)

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

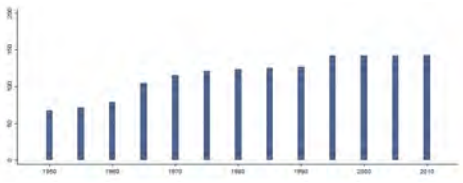


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.20 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: 143

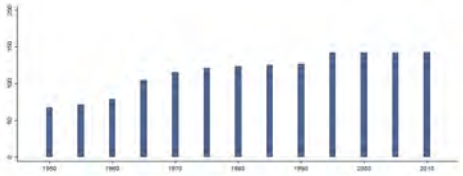


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.21 bl_lhc_15f Tertiary Complete, Female (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (15+)

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

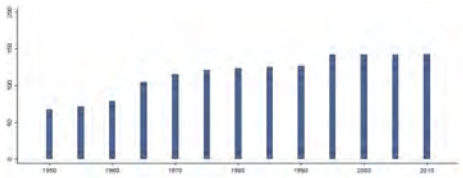


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (15+)

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

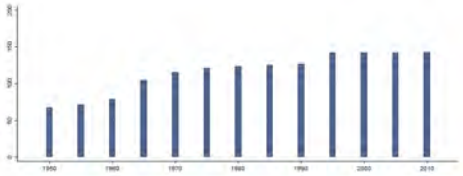


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.23 bl_lhc_25f Tertiary Complete, Female (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (25+)

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

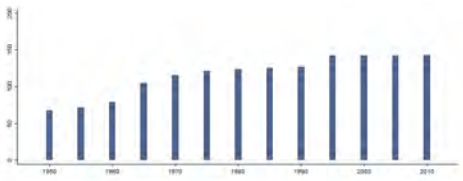


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (25+)

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

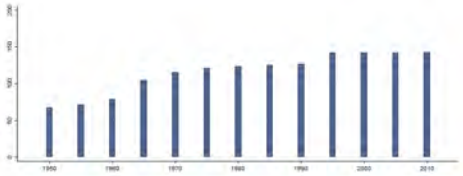


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (15+)

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

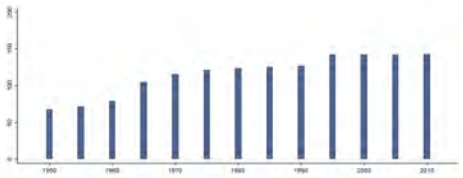


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.26 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: 143

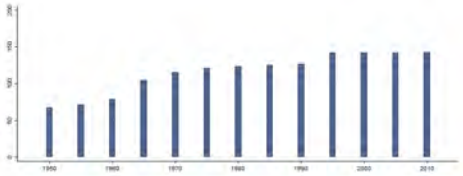


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+)

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

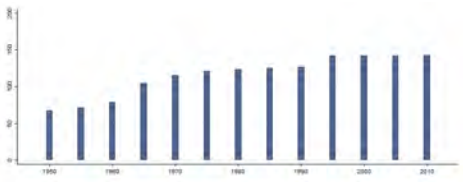


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.28 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: 143

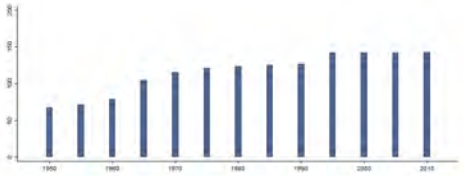


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.29 bl_lpc_15f Primary Complete, Female (15+)

Primary Complete, Female (15+)

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

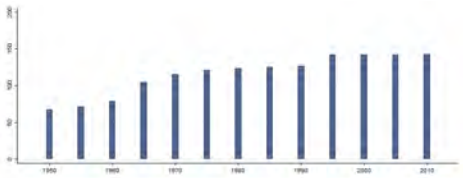


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Primary Complete, Female and Male (15+)

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

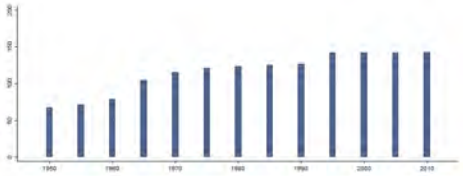


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.31 bl_lpc_25f Primary Complete, Female (25+)

Primary Complete, Female (25+)

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

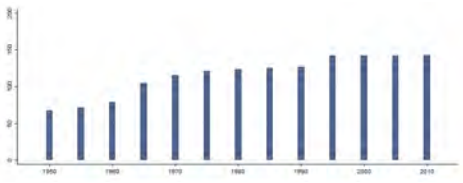


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Primary Complete, Female and Male (25+)

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

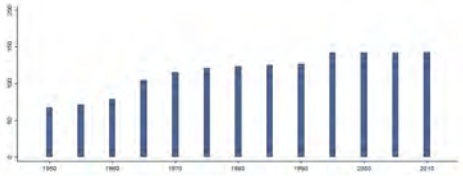


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (15+)

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

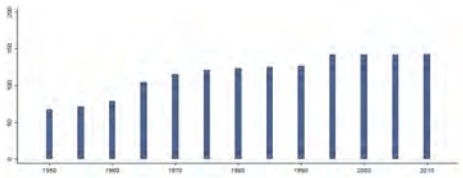


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.34 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: 143

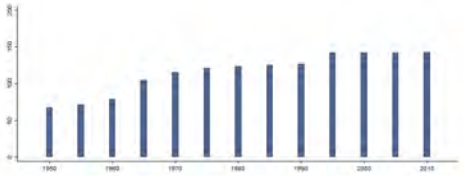


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)

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

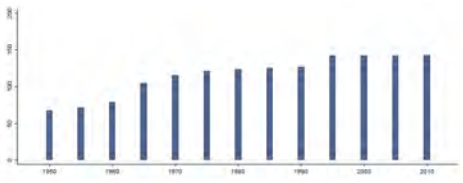


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.36 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: 143

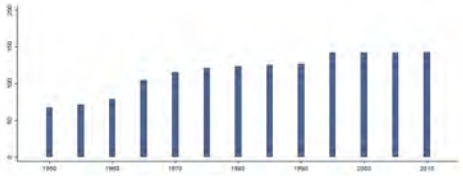


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.37 bl_lsc_15f Secondary Complete, Female (15+)

Secondary Complete, Female (15+)

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

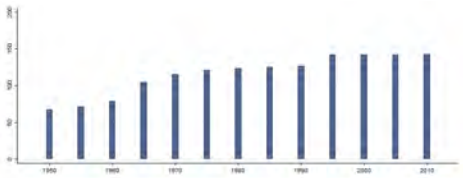


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Secondary Complete, Female and Male (15+)

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

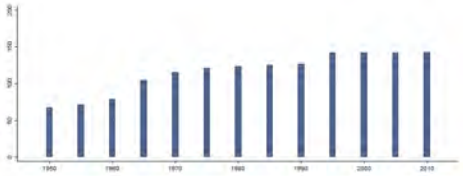


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.39 bl_lsc_25f Secondary Complete, Female (25+)

Secondary Complete, Female (25+)

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

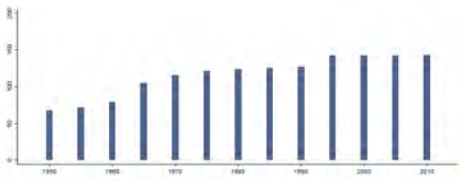


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Secondary Complete, Female and Male (25+)

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

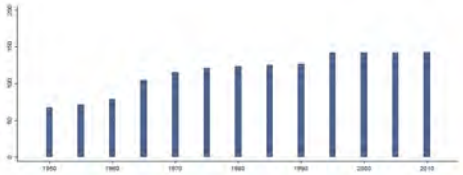


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (15+)

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

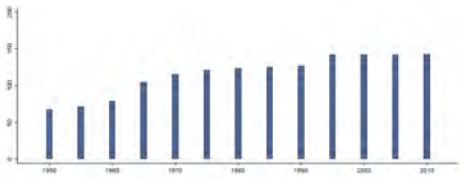


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.42 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: 143

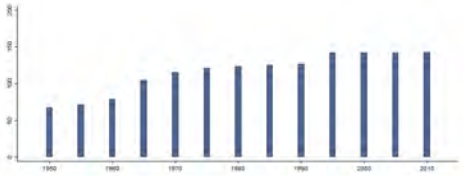


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+)

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

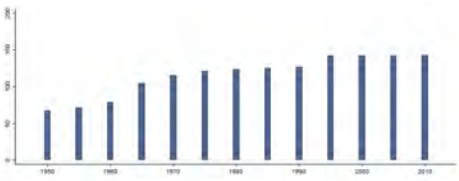


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.7.44 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: 143



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

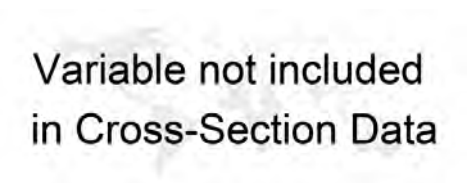
4.8 Bernhard, Nordstrom & Reenock

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

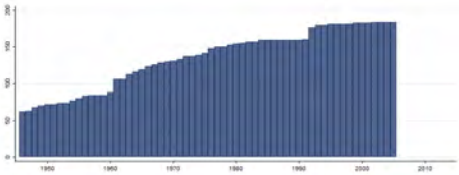
Event History Coding of Democratic Breakdowns The BNR_event variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 prepared for use in event history analysis.

4.8.1 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.



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



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

4.9 Bertelsmann Stiftung

`http://www.bti-project.org/index/`
(Not-Available, 2014b)(2014-01-16)

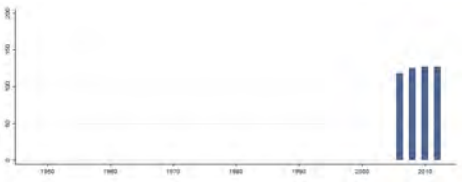
Bertelsmann Transformation Index The Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) analyzes and evaluates the quality of democracy, a market economy and political management in 129 developing and transition countries. It measures successes and setbacks on the path toward a democracy based on the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

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

4.9.1 bti_aar Associational/Assembly Rights

To what extent can individuals form and join independent political or civic groups? To what extent can these groups operate and assemble freely? 1-10. 1. Association and assembly rights are denied. Independent civic groups do not exist or are prohibited. 4. Association and assembly rights are severely limited. Oppositional political groups with any relevance are prohibited or systematically disabled. Independent civic groups can operate and assemble if they support the regime or are not outspokenly critical of it. 7. Association and assembly rights are partially limited, but generally there are no outright prohibitions of independent political or civic groups. 10. Association and assembly rights are unrestricted for individuals and independent political or civic groups within the basic democratic order.

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

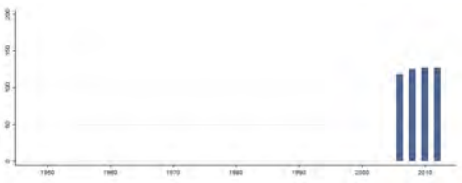


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.2 bti_acp Anti-Corruption Policy

To what extent does the government successfully contain corruption? 1-10. 1. The government fails to contain corruption, and there are no integrity mechanisms in place. 4. The government is only partly willing and able to contain corruption, while the few integrity mechanisms implemented are mostly ineffective. 7. The government is often successful in containing corruption. Most integrity mechanisms are in place, but some are functioning only with limited effectiveness. 10. The government is successful in containing corruption, and all integrity mechanisms are in place and effective.

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

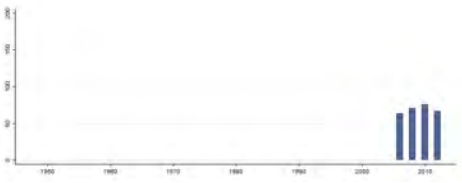


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.3 bti_aod Approval of Democracy

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

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79

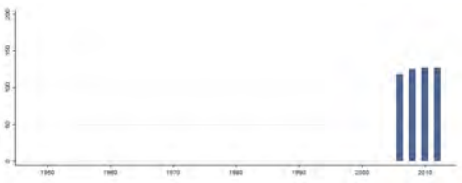


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79 **n**: 278 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.4 bti_ba Basic Administration

To what extent do basic administrative structures exist? 1-10. 1. The administrative structures of the state are limited to keeping the peace and maintaining law and order. Their territorial scope is very limited, and broad segments of the population are not covered. 4. The administrative structures of the state are extending beyond maintaining law and order, but their territorial scope and effectivity are limited. 7. The administrative structures of the state provide most basic public services throughout the country, but their operation is to some extent defi cient. 10. The state has a differentiated administrative structure throughout the country which provides all basic public services.

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

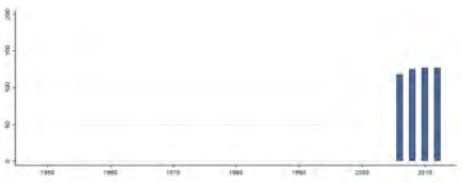


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.5 bti_cdi Commitment to Democratic Institutions

To what extent are democratic institutions accepted as legitimate by the relevant actors? 1-10. 1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime). 4. Only individual institutions are accepted, while influential actors hold vetoes. Acceptance remains unstable over time. 7. Most democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by most relevant actors. 10. All democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by all relevant actors.

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

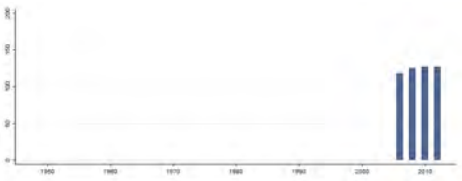


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.6 bti_ci Conflict Intensity

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

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

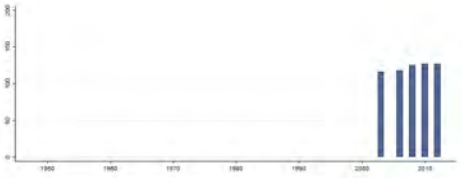


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.7 bti_cps Currency and Price Stability

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

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

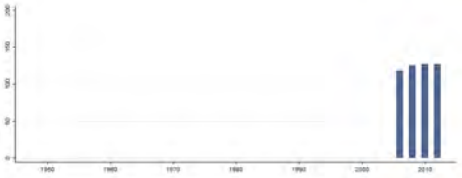


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 129 **n**: 613 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.9.8 bti_cr Civil Rights

To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights? 1-10. 1. Civil rights are not guaranteed and frequently violated. There are no mechanisms and institutions to protect citizens against violations of their rights. 4. Civil rights are guaranteed only within limited enclaves or are violated over protracted periods of time. Some mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are established formally, but do not function. 7. Civil rights are guaranteed, but are partially or temporarily violated or are not protected in some parts of the country. Mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are in place, but often prove to be ineffective. 10. Civil rights are guaranteed by the constitution and respected by all state institutions. Infringements present an extreme exception. Citizens are effectively protected by mechanisms and institutions established to prosecute, punish and redress violations of their rights.

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



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.9 bti_csp Civil Society Participation

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

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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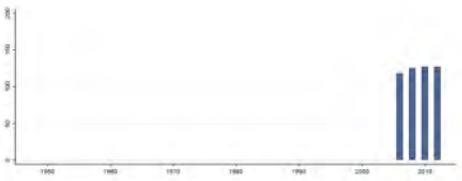

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.10 bti_cst Civil Society Traditions

To what extent are there traditions of civil society? 1-10. 1. Traditions of civil society are very strong. 4. Traditions of civil society are fairly strong. 7. Traditions of civil society are fairly weak. 10. Traditions of civil society are very weak.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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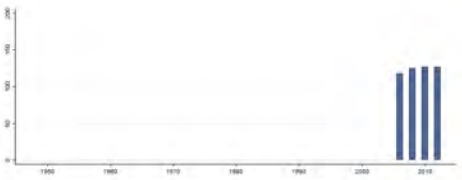

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.11 bti_eo Equal Opportunity

To what extent does equality of opportunity exist? 1-10. 1. Equality of opportunity is denied. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have only very limited access to education, public offi ce and employment. There are no legal provisions against discrimination. 4. Equality of opportunity is not achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have limited access to education, public offi ce and employment. There are some legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is highly defi cient. 7. Equality of opportunity is largely achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have near-equal access to education, public offi ce and employment. There are a number of legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is at times insuffi cient. 10. Equality of opportunity is achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have equal access to education, public offi ce and employment. There is a comprehensive and effective legal and institutional framework for the protection against discrimination.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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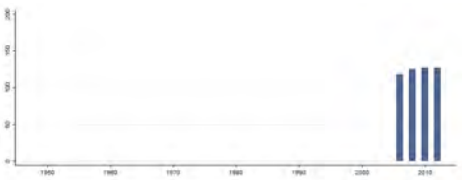

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.12 bti_eos Economic Output Strength

How does the economy, as measured in quantitative indicators, perform? 1-10. 1. The economic performance is very poor. Strongly negative macroeconomic data may include negative GDP growth rates, very high unemployment levels, high infl ation, large budget defi cits, unreasonably high debt and an increasingly unsustainable current account position. 4. The economic performance is poor. Continuing negative macroeconomic data may include stagnant GDP levels, relatively high unemployment levels, low price stability, an unbalanced budget, rising debt and a volatile current account position. 7. The economic performance is good. Moderately positive macroeconomic data may include low GDP growth rates, only moderate unemployment levels, relative price stability, a slightly unbalanced budget, a tendency toward debt and a manageable current account position. 10. The economic performance is very good. Positive macroeconomic data may include relatively high GDP

growth rates, relatively high employment levels, price stability, balanced budget, reasonable debt and a sustainable current account position.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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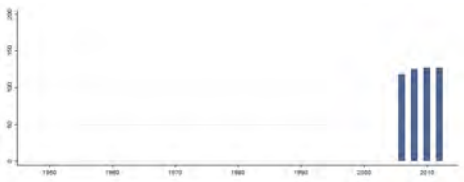

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.13 bti_epg Effective Power to Govern

To what extent do democratically elected political representatives have the effective power to govern, or to what extent are there veto powers and political enclaves? 1-10. 1. Political decision-makers are not democratically elected. 4. Democratically elected political representatives have limited power to govern. Strong veto groups are able to undermine fundamental elements of democratic procedures. 7. Democratically elected political representatives have considerable power to govern. However, individual power groups can set their own domains apart or enforce special-interest policies. 10. Democratically elected political representatives have the effective power to govern. No individual or group is holding any de facto veto power.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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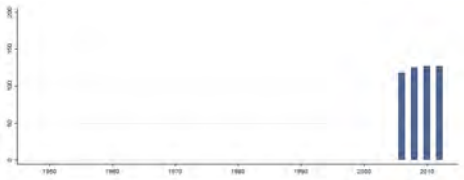

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.14 bti_ffe Free and Fair Elections

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

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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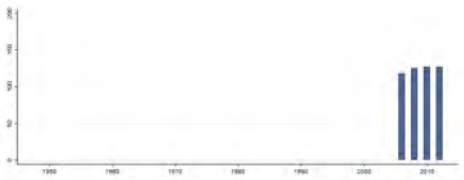

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.15 bti_foe Freedom of Expression

To what extent can citizens, organizations and the mass media express opinions freely? 1-10. 1. Freedom of expression is denied. Independent media do not exist or are prohibited. 4. Freedom of expression is severely limited. Public debate is vulnerable to distortion and manipulation through strong intervention. 7. Freedom of expression is partially limited, but generally there are no outright prohibitions on the press. 10. Freedom of expression is unrestricted for citizens, groups and the press within the basic democratic order.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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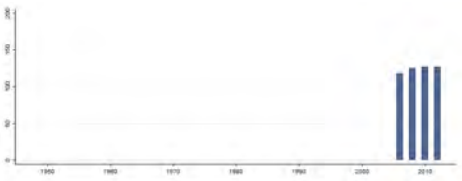

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.16 bti_ic International Cooperation

The political leadership is willing and able to cooperate with external supporters and organizations. Including "To what extent does the political leadership use the support of international partners to implement a long-term strategy of development?", "To what extent does the government act as a credible and reliable partner in its relations with the international community?" and "To what extent is the political leadership willing and able to cooperate with neighboring countries?".

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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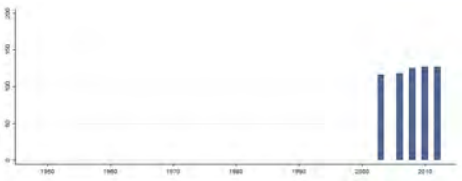

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 129 **n**: 613 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.9.17 bti_ig Interest Groups

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

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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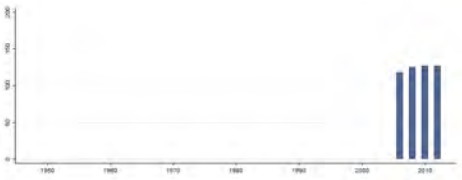
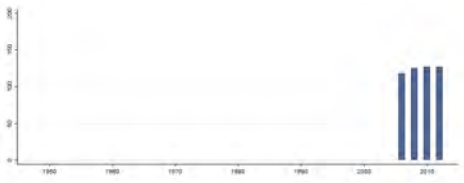


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.18 bti_ij Independent Judiciary

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

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



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.19 bti_muf Monopoly on the use of Force

To what extent does the state's monopoly on the use of force cover the entire territory of the country? 1-10. 1. There is no state monopoly on the use of force. 4. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established only in key parts of the country. Large areas of the country are controlled by guerrillas, paramilitaries or clans. 7. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established nationwide in principle, but it is challenged by guerrillas, mafias or clans in territorial enclaves. 10. There is no competition with the state's monopoly on the use of force throughout the entire territory.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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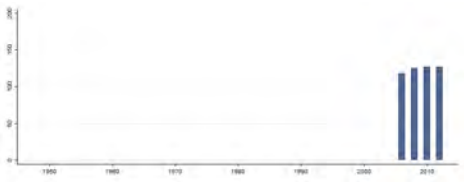
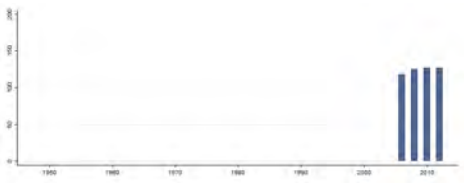


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.20 bti_nird No Interference of Religious Dogmas

To what extent are legal order and political institutions defined without interference by religious dogmas? 1-10. 1. The state is theocratic. Religious dogmas defi ne legal order and political institutions. 4. Secular and religious norms are in confl ict about the basic constitution of the state or are forming a hybrid system. 7. The state is largely secular. However, religious dogmas have considerable infl uence on legal order and political institutions. 10. The state is secular. Religious dogmas have no noteworthy infl uence on legal order or political institutions.

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



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.21 bti_pdi Performance of Democratic Institutions

Are democratic institutions capable of performing? 1-10. 1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime). 4. Democratic institutions exist, but they are unstable and ineffective. 7. Democratic institutions perform their functions in principle, but often are ineffi cient due to friction between institutions. 10. The ensemble of democratic institutions is effective and effi cient. As a rule, political decisions are prepared, made, implemented and reviewed in legitimate procedures by the appropriate authorities.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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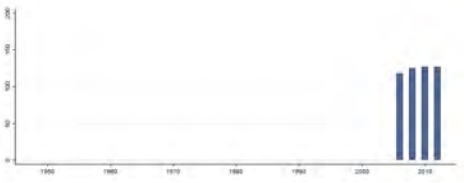

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.22 bti_poa Prosecution of Office Abuse

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

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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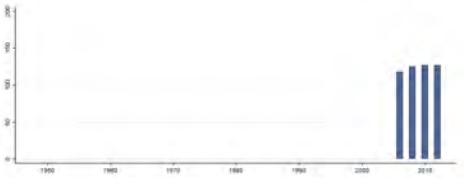

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.23 bti_ps Party System

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

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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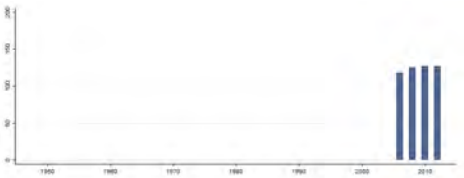

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.24 bti_rol Rule of Law

State powers check and balance one another and ensure civil rights. Including "To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)?", "To what extent does an independent judiciary exist?", "To what extent are public offi ceholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized?" and "To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights?".

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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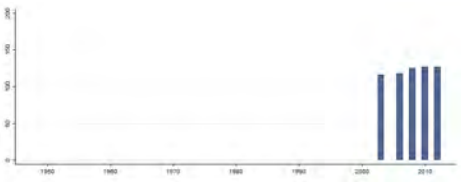

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 129 **n**: 613 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.9.25 bti_seb Socio-Economic Barriers

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

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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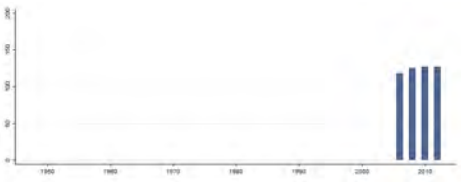

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.26 bti_si State Identity

To what extent do all relevant groups in society agree about citizenship and accept the nation-state as legitimate? 1-10. 1. The legitimacy of the nation-state is questioned fundamentally. Different population groups compete for hegemony and deny citizenship to others. 4. The legitimacy of the nation-state is frequently challenged. Signifi cant aspects of citizenship are withheld from entire population groups. 7. The legitimacy of the nation-state is rarely questioned. Some groups are denied full citizenship rights. 10. The large majority of the population accepts the nation-state as legitimate. All individuals and groups enjoy the right to acquire citizenship without discrimination.

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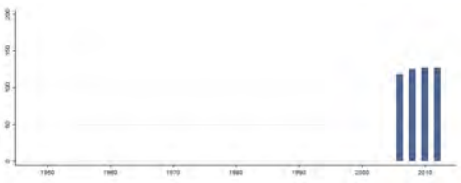

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.27 bti_sop Separation of Powers

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

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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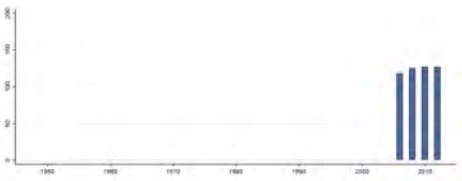

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.9.28 bti_ssn Social Safety Nets

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

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
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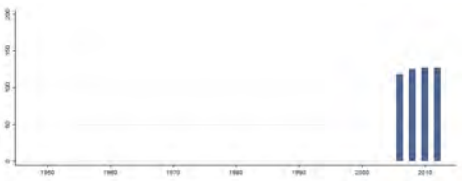


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 4

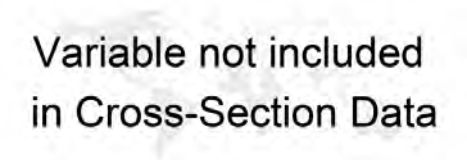
4.10 Coppedge, Alvarez & Maldonado

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

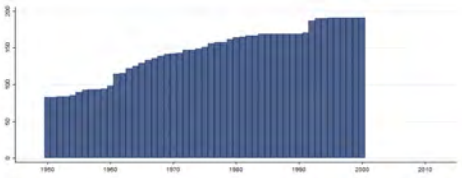
Conntestation and Inclusiveness, 1950-2000 These are the two principal components of 13-15 indicators of democracy, including those compiled by Freedom House; Polity; Arthur Banks; Alvarez, Cheibub, Limongi, and Przeworski, as updated by Cheibub and Gandhi; Bollen; and Cingranelli and Richards. The dataset 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.

4.10.1 cam_contest Contestation (standardized version)

Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.



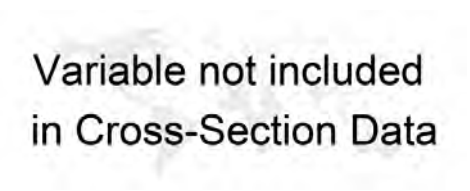
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



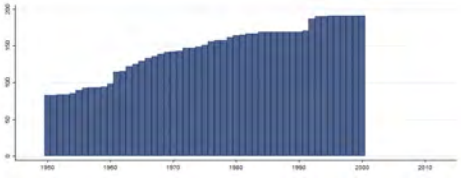
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 205 **n**: 7376 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.10.2 cam_inclusive Inclusiveness (standardized version)

Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.



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



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

4.11 Cheibub, Antonio, Gandhi & Vreeland

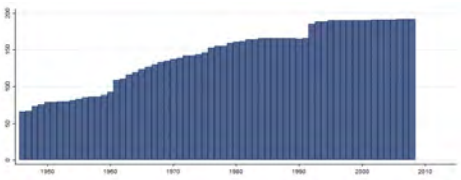
`https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/democracy-and-dictatorship-revisited`
(Cheibub et al., 2010)(2014-01-13)

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.

4.11.1 chga_demo Democracy

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

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

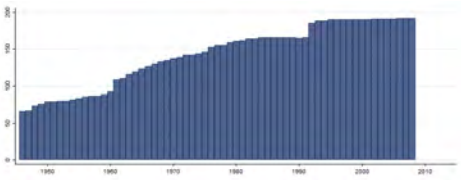


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 205 **n**: 8991 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.11.2 chga_hinst Regime Institutions

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

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



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

4.12 Cingranelli & Richards

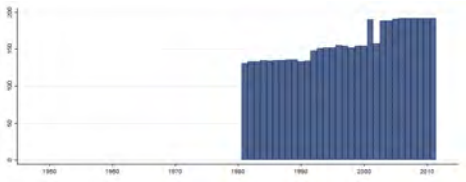
http://www.humanrightsdata.org/
(Cingranelli and Richards, 2010)(2014-01-13)

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.

4.12.1 ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association

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

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

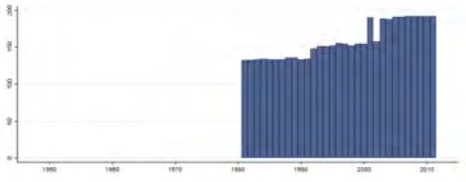


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4916 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.12.2 ciri_disap Disappearance

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

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

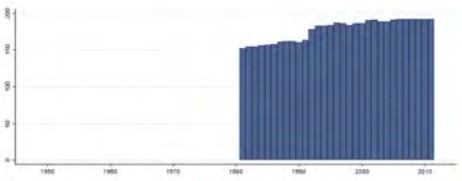


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4907 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.12.3 ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement

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

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

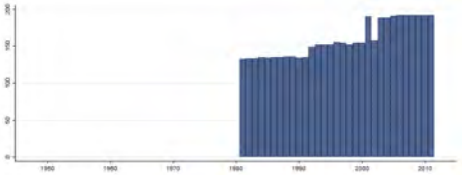


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 5498 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.12.4 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 selfdetermination. 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: 192

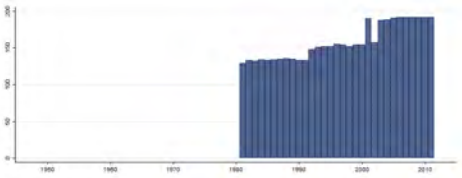


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4921 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.12.5 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).

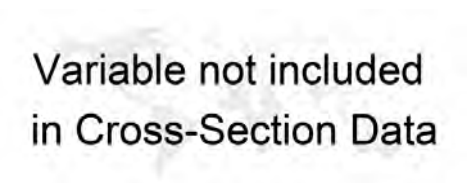
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



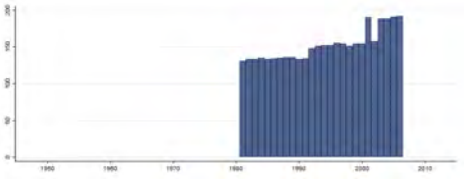
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4907 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.12.6 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.



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

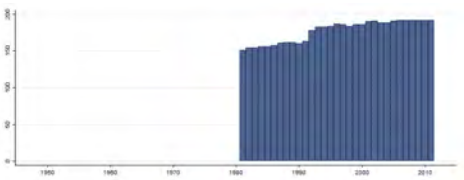


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 199 **n**: 3953 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.12.7 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: 192

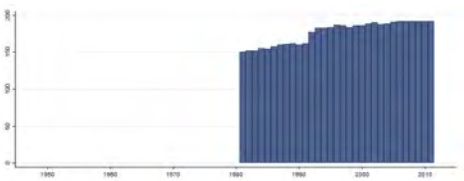


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 5496 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.12.8 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: 192

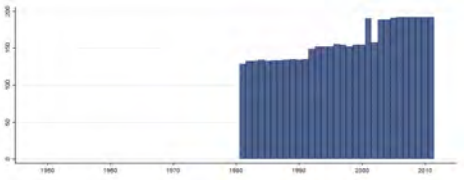


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 5481 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.12.9 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.

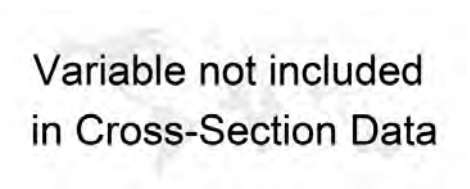
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



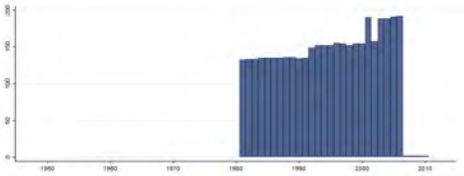
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4905 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.12.10 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.



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

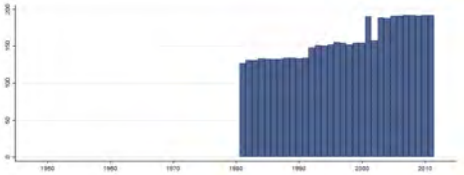


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 199 **n**: 3970 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.12.11 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: 192

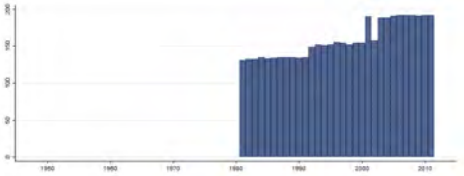


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4889 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.12.12 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: 192

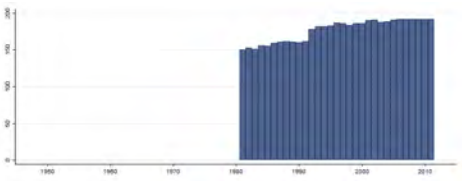


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4912 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.12.13 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: 192



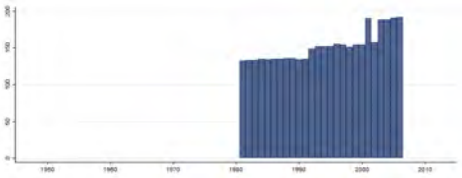
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 5485 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.12.14 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

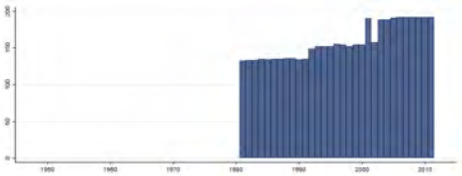


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 199 **n**: 3960 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.12.15 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: 192

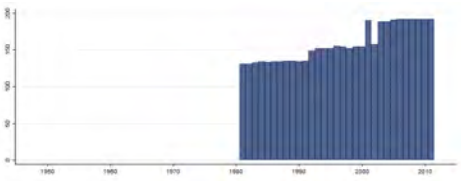


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4921 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.12.16 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: 192

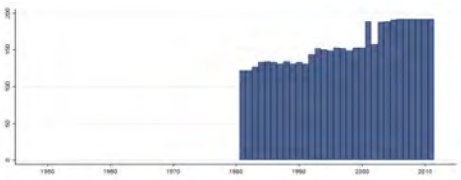


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4911 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.12.17 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: 192

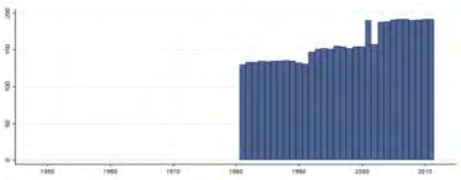


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4853 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.12.18 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: 192



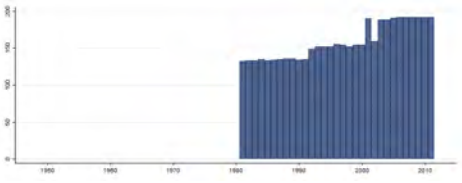
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4904 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.12.19 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: 192

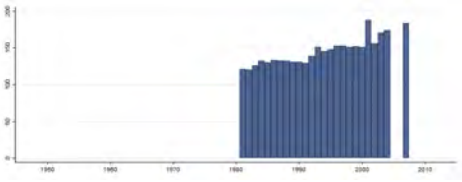


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4920 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.12.20 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: 184



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

4.13 Crowe & Meade

http://www.voxeu.org/article/central-bank-independence-and-transparency-not-just-cheap-talk-part-
(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.

4.13.1 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 69

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

4.13.2 cm_cbgt95_04 Turnover of Central Bank Governor (1995-2004)

This is the average number of changes of the central bank's governor per year from 1995 to 2004. Higher values indicate lower independence of the central bank.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.13.3 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 95

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

4.13.4 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 95

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

4.13.5 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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 70

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

4.13.6 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

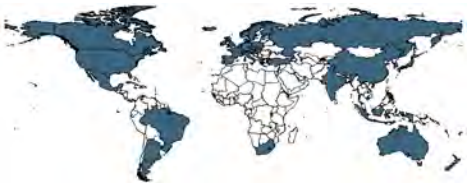
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 70

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

4.13.7 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.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 39

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

4.13.8 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 87

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

4.14 Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)

`http://www.cses.org/`
(Not-Available, 2014c)(16-09-2014)

CSES dataset CSES is a collaborative program of research among election study teams from around the world. Participating countries include a common module of survey questions in their post-election studies. The resulting data are deposited along with voting, demographic, district and macro variables. The studies are then merged into a single, free, public dataset for use in comparative study and cross-level analysis. The research agenda, questionnaires, and study design are developed by an international committee of leading scholars of electoral politics and political science. The design is implemented in each country by their foremost social scientists.

4.14.1 cses_pc Close to Political Party

Do you usually think of yourself as close to any particular party? Share of the population who answered Yes. Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

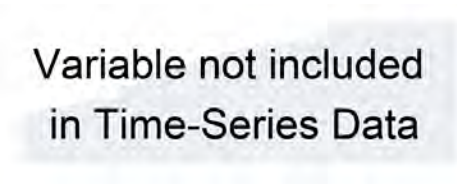
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 39

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

4.14.2 cses_sd Satisfaction with Democracy

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in [COUNTRY]? 1. Very satisfied. 2. Fairly satisfied. 4. Not very satisfied. 5. Not at all satisfied. Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 39



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

4.15 World Bank

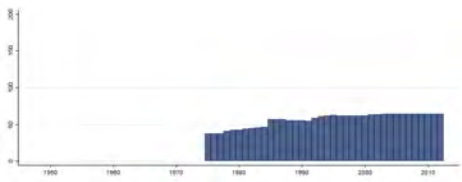
`http://go.worldbank.org/2EAGGLRZ40`
(Beck et al., 2001)(13-01-2014)

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.

4.15.1 dpi_author State Government Authority over Taxing, Spending, or Legislating

Do the state/provinces have authority over taxing, spending, or legislating? If 1 for any of these, category gets a 1. Authority over "cultural affairs", or "planning" in Communist systems, does not qualify.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 65

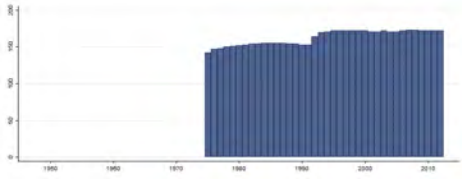


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 76 **n**: 2150 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.15.2 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: 173

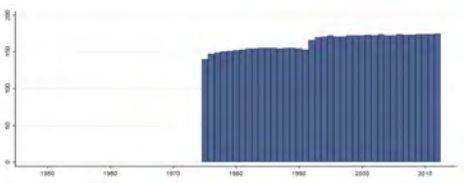


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 6184 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.3 dpi_cemo Is Chief Executive a Military Officer?

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

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

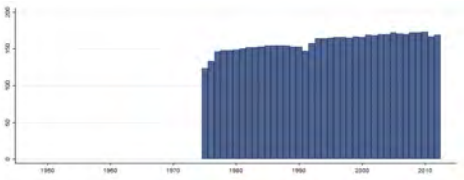


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6203 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.4 dpi_checks Checks and Balances

Checks and Balances

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

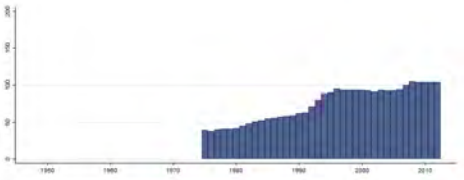


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6047 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.15.5 dpi_cl Closed List

Are closed lists used? (1 if yes, O 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: 106

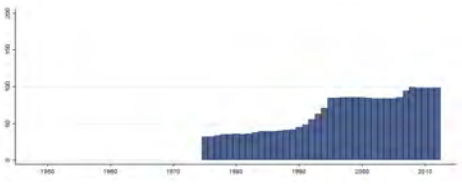


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 116 **n**: 2818 $\overline{N}$: 74 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.15.6 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: 99

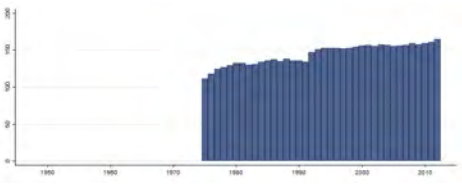


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 104 **n**: 2442 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.15.7 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: 165

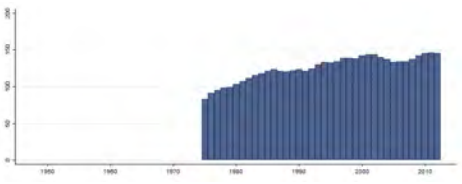


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177 **n**: 5489 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.15.8 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: 149



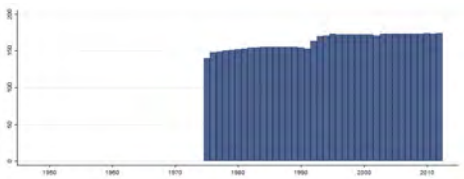
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171 **n**: 4763 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.15.9 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: 174

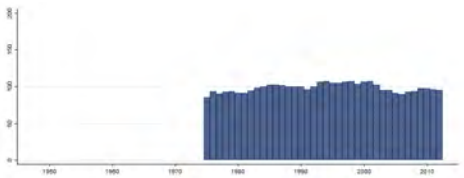


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6200 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.10 dpi_erlc 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 Indformation (0) have been coded as missing (.).

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 103

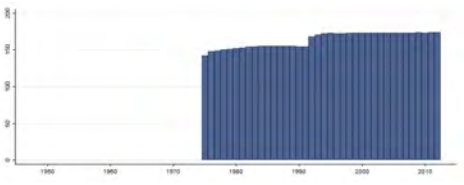


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 145 **n**: 3723 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.15.11 dpi_exelec Presidential Election Held

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

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

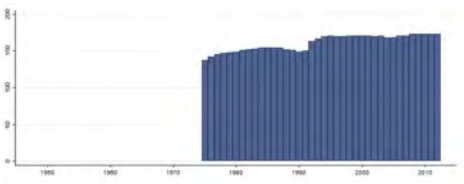


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6217 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.12 dpi_finter Finite Term in Office

Is there a finite term in office? (1 if yes, O 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: 174

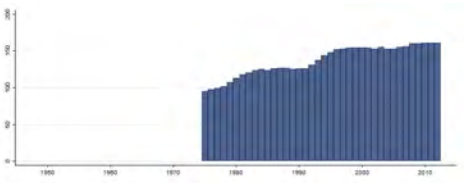


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 6121 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.15.13 dpi_fraud Vote Fraud

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

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

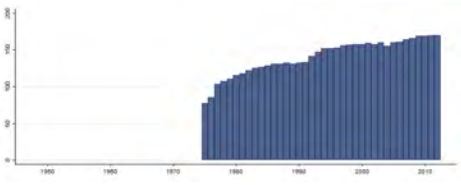


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 5187 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.15.14 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: 172

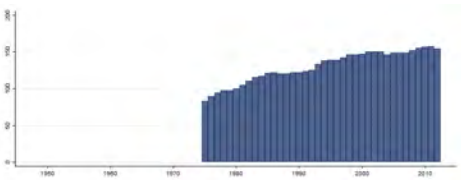


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5344 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.15 dpi_gpage1 Age of Largest Government Party

Age of Largest Government Party

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 160

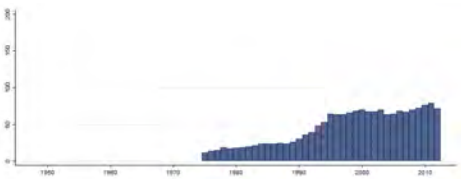


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.15.16 dpi_gpage2 Age of 2nd Largest Government Party

Age of 2nd Largest Government Party

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 90

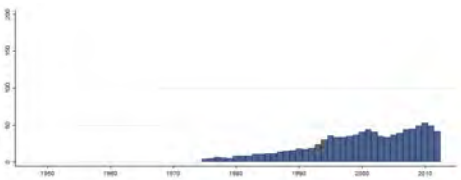


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 1748 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.15.17 dpi_gpage3 Age of 3rd Largest Government Party

Age of 3rd Largest Government Party

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 66

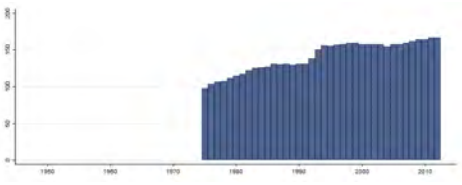


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 94 **n**: 979 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.15.18 dpi_gprlc1 Largest Government Party Orientation

Largest Government Party Orientation

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

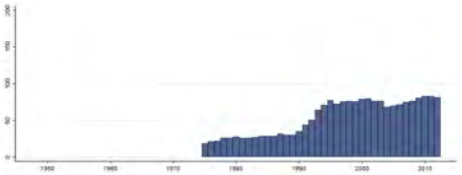


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 181 **n**: 5355 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.15.19 dpi_gprlc2 2nd Largest Government Party Orientation

2nd Largest Government Party Orientation

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 96

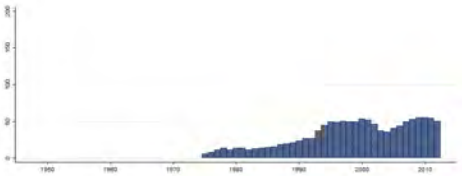


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 139 **n**: 2051 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.15.20 dpi_gprlc3 3rd Largest Government Party Orientation

3rd Largest Government Party Orientation

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 72

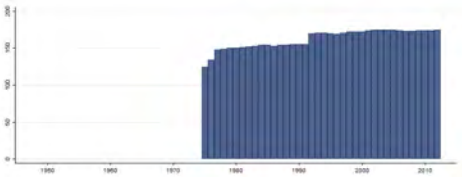


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 115 **n**: 1254 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.15.21 dpi_gps1 Number of Seats of Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of Largest Government Party

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

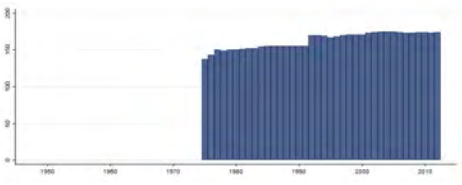


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6174 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.15.22 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: 174

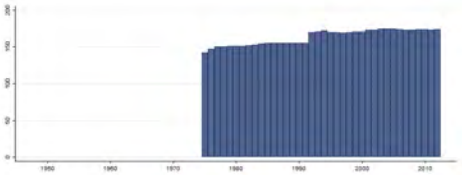


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6187 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.15.23 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: 174

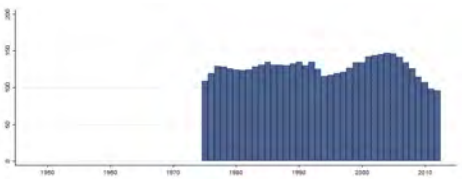


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6206 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.24 dpi_gpvs1 Vote Share of Largest Government Party

Vote Share of Largest Government Party

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137

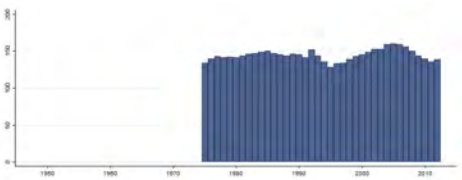


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 181 **n**: 4832 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.15.25 dpi_gpvs2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 158

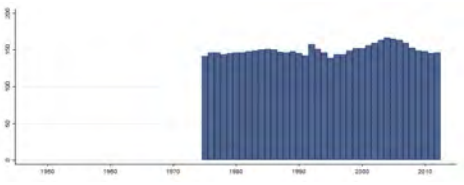


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5497 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.15.26 dpi_gpvs3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party

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

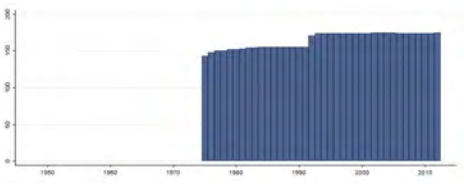


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5698 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.15.27 dpi_gs Number of Government Seats

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

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

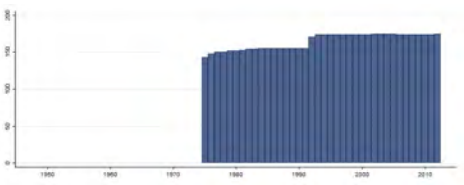


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6252 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.28 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: 174

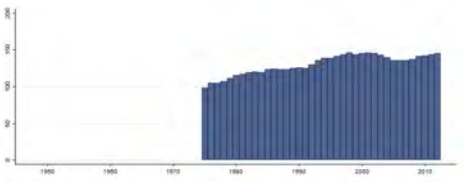


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6252 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.29 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: 148

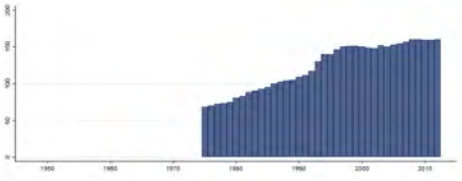


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171 **n**: 4940 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.30 dpi_housesys Electoral Rule House

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

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

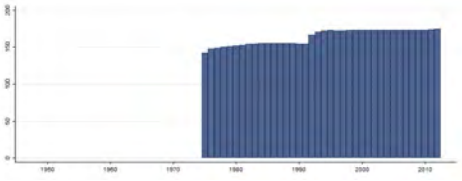


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171 **n**: 4657 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.15.31 dpi_legelec Legislative Election Held

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

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

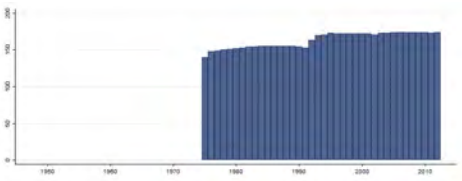


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6216 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.32 dpi_lipc Legislative Electoral Competitiveness

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

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

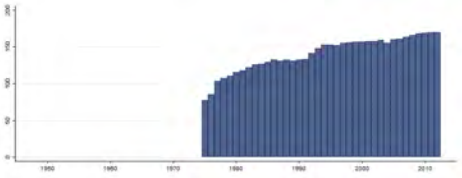


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6205 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.33 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: 172

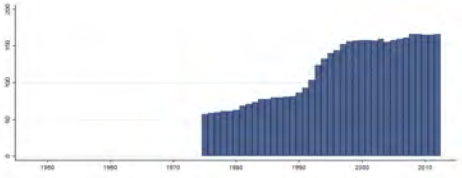


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5341 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.34 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, 1upinfo.com, IPU Parline).

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 167



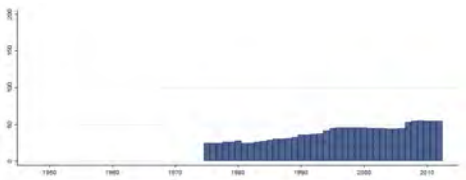
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 4433 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.15.35 dpi_mdms Mean District Magnitude Senate

Mean District Magnitude Senate. 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, 1upinfo.com, IPU Parline).

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 56

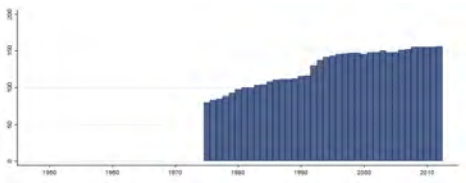


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 66 **n**: 1472 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.15.36 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: 157

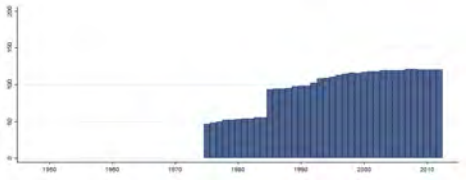


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 4817 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.15.37 dpi_muni Municipal Government

Are municipal governments locally elected? 0 if neither local executive nor local legislature are locally elected. 1 if the executive is appointed, but the legislature elected. 2 if they are both locally elected. No information, or no evidence of municipal governments, is recorded as blank. If one source has information on a specific period, and the other has no information on a different period, we do not extrapolate from one source to another - no information is always recorded as blank. If there are multiple levels of sub-national government, we consider the lowest level as the "municipal" level. This variable was extensively updated for this version, and as a result, the number of non-missing observations has increased from 42% to 61%.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 121

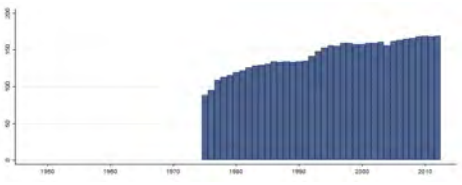


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 130 **n**: 3629 $\overline{N}$: 96 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.15.38 dpi_nogp Number of Other Government Parties

Number of Other Government Parties

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172

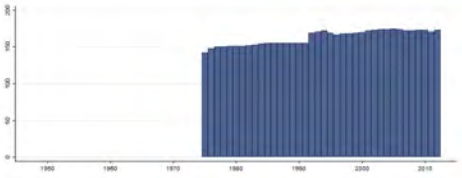


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5430 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.39 dpi_nogps Number of Seats of Other Government Parties

Number of Seats of Other Government Parties

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174

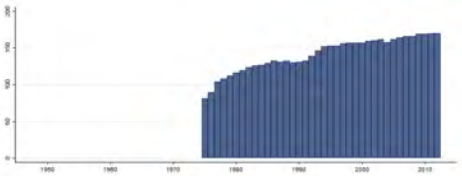


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6186 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.15.40 dpi_noop Number of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Other Opposition Parties

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 172

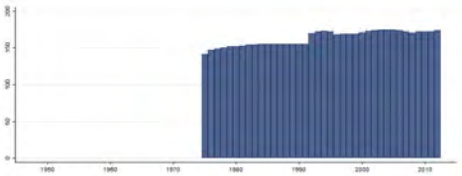


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5368 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.41 dpi_noops Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174

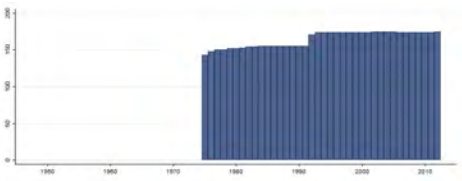


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6204 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.42 dpi_nos Number of Opposition Seats

Number of Opposition Seats

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

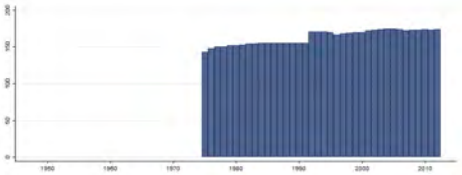


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6252 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.43 dpi_numul Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties

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

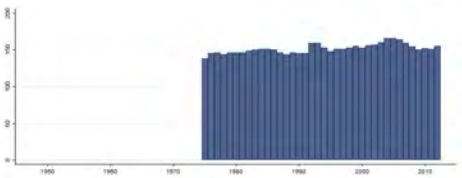


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6205 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.44 dpi_ogpvs Vote Share of Other Government Parties

Vote Share of Other Government Parties

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 166

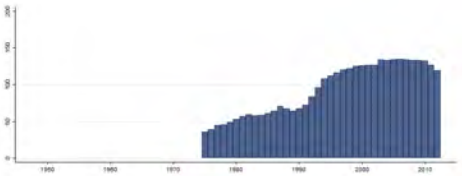


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5760 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.15.45 dpi_opage1 Age of Largest Opposition Party

Age of Largest Opposition Party

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 144

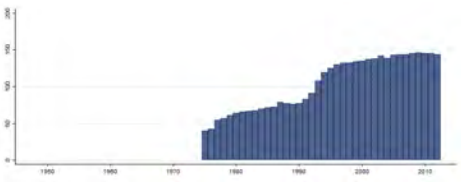


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 158 **n**: 3550 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.15.46 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: 151

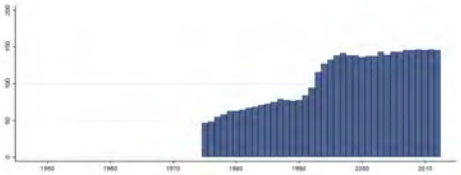


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 160 **n**: 3950 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.15.47 dpi_oprlc1 Largest Opposition Party Orientation

Largest Opposition Party Orientation

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 151

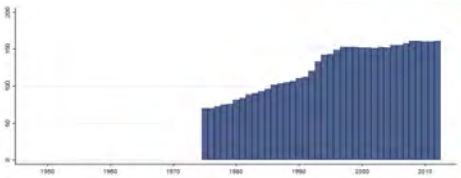


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161 **n**: 4023 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.15.48 dpi_plurality Plurality

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

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

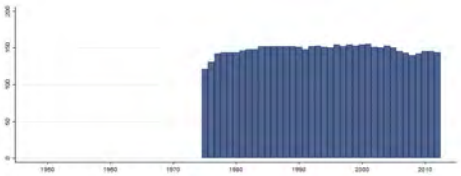


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171 **n**: 4710 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.15.49 dpi_polariz Polarization

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

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

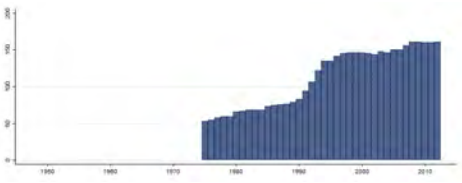


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183 **n**: 5615 $\overline{N}$: 148 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.15.50 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: 162

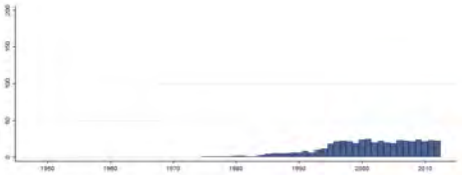


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170 **n**: 4248 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.15.51 dpi_pvfr President Percentage of Votes, last round

President got what % of votes in the final round?

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

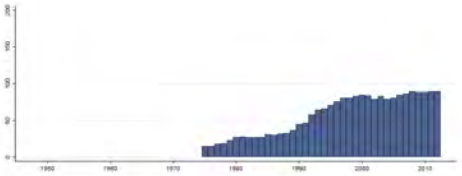


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 48 **n**: 468 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.15.52 dpi_pvor President Percentage of Votes, first round

President got what % of votes in the 1st/only round?

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 93

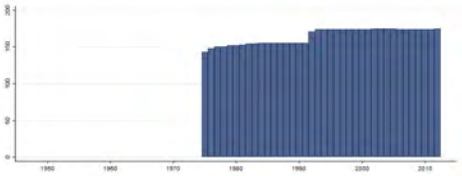


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 102 **n**: 2168 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.15.53 dpi_seats Total Seats in Legislature

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

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

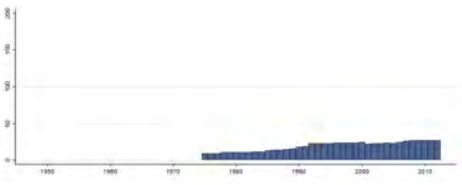


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6252 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.54 dpi_sensys Electoral Rule Senate

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

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 27

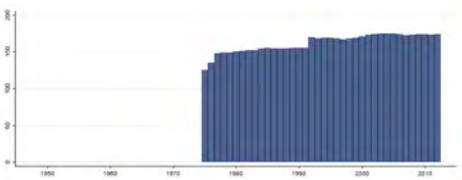


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 729 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.15.55 dpi_slop1 Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party

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

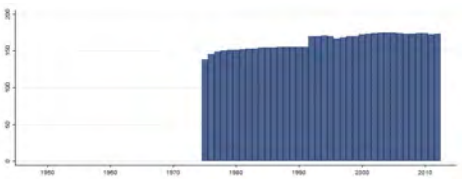


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6152 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.15.56 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: 174

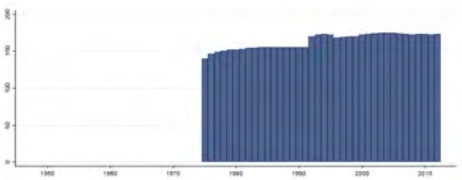


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6192 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.15.57 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: 174

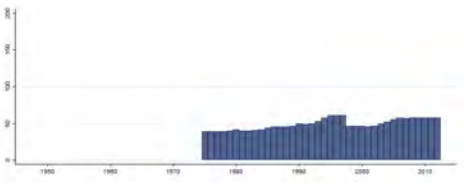


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6208 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.58 dpi_ssh Number of Seats in Senate/Total Seats in Both Houses

Number of senate/ (number of house + number of senate). Senate gets an missing if no Senate or if Senate is made up of appointees, tribal chiefs, dignitaries, members of professional organizations or lower house members. Districts that are organized by race (Zimbabwe) are blank.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 58

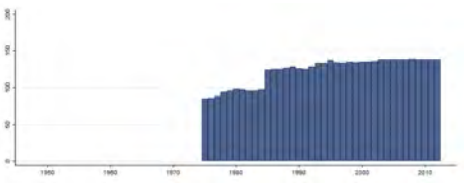


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 81 **n**: 1870 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.15.59 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: 139

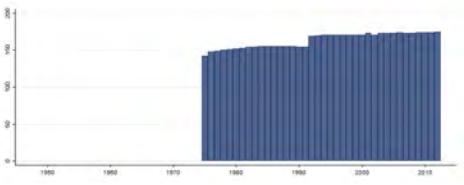


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 158 **n**: 4667 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.15.60 dpi_system Political System

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

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

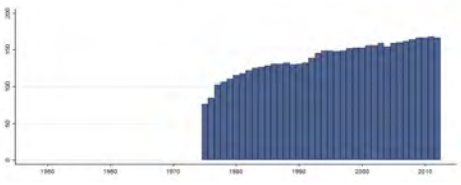


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6207 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.61 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: 171

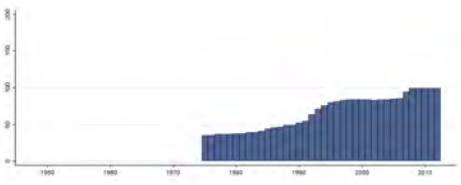


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5278 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.62 dpi_thresh Vote Threshold

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

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 100

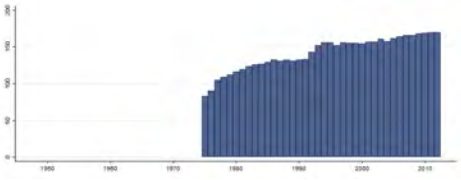


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 108 **n**: 2521 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.15.63 dpi_ulprty Number of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Non-Aligned Parties

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 172

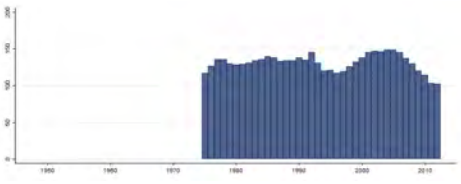


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5377 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.64 dpi_vslop1 Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 140

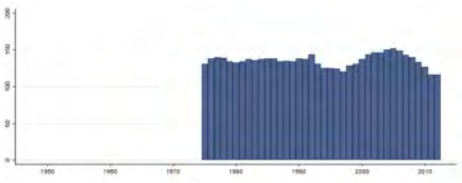


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 4992 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.15.65 dpi_vslop2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 147

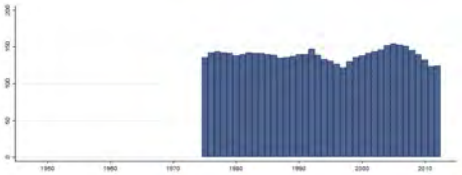


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5139 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.15.66 dpi_vslop3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 156

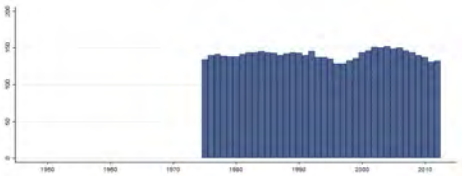


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5282 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.67 dpi_vsoop Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157

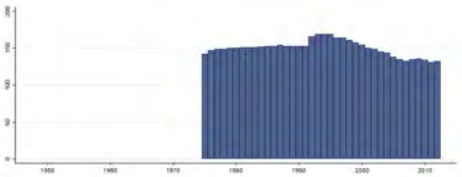


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5350 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.68 dpi_vsul Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties

Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 148

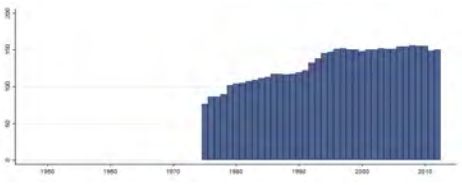


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5699 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.15.69 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: 158

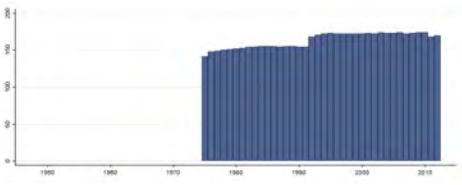


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168 **n**: 4938 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.70 dpi_yio Chief Executive Years in Office

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

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



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

4.16 Axel Dreher

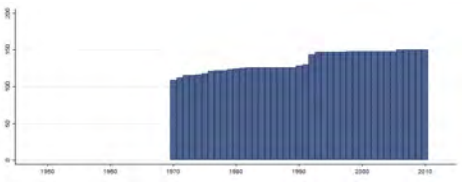
`http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/`
(Dreher, 2006)(07/03/2013)

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.

4.16.1 dr_eg Economic Globalization

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

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

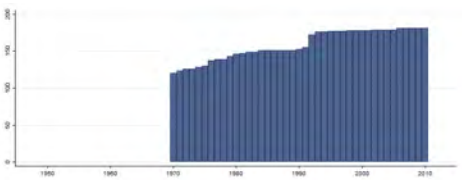


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 153 **n**: 5501 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.16.2 dr_ig Index of Globalization

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

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

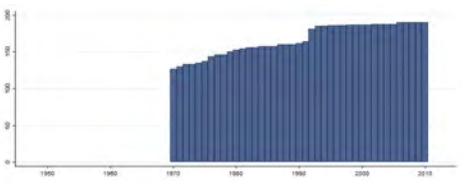


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 184 **n**: 6504 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.16.3 dr_pg Political Globalization

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

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

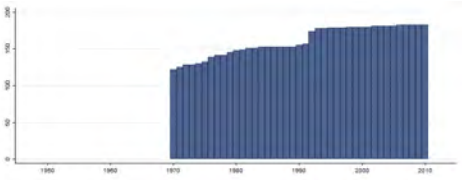


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193 **n**: 6839 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.16.4 dr_sg Social Globalization

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

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



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

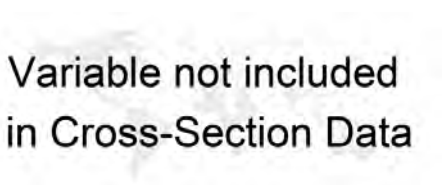
4.17 World Bank

`http://go.worldbank.org/UVPO9KSJJ0`
(Deininger and Squire, 1996)(13-01-2014)

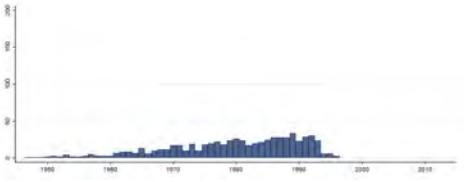
Measuring Income Inequality Database Note: Only data that have been of good quality (accept) have been included.

4.17.1 ds_gini Gini Index

The variable measures the Gini index of income inequality from observations with highest quality (quality="accept") in the original Deininger & Squire (1996) dataset (higher values indicate more inequality). The Gini coefficient varies theoretically from 0 (perfectly equal distribution of income) to 100 (the society's total income accrues to only one person/household unit). Note: Both within- and cross-country comparisons should be handled with care, as these Gini coefficients are based on varying sources of information: income or expenditure, gross or net of taxes, individual or household recipient units.



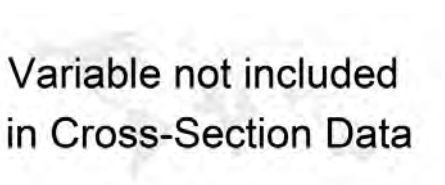
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



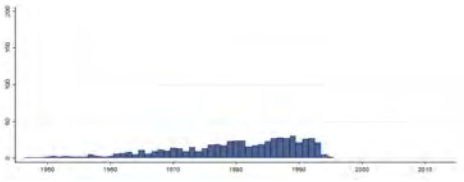
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1996
N: 113 **n**: 665 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.17.2 ds_quint1 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 1

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 1



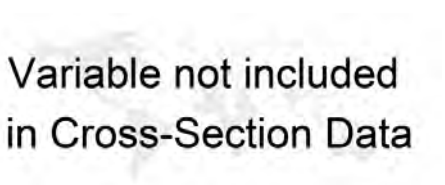
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



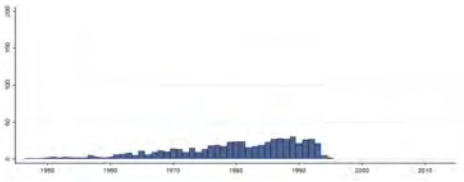
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 100 **n**: 593 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.17.3 ds_quint2 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 2

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 2



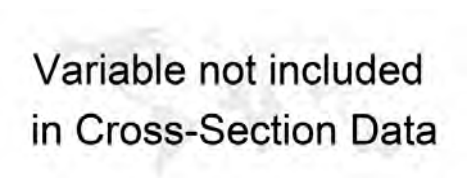
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



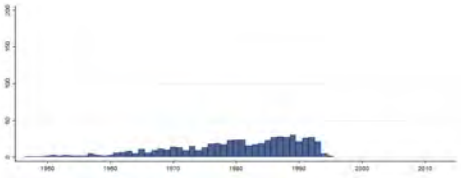
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 100 **n**: 593 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.17.4 ds_quint3 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 3

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 3



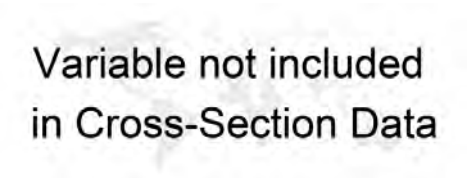
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



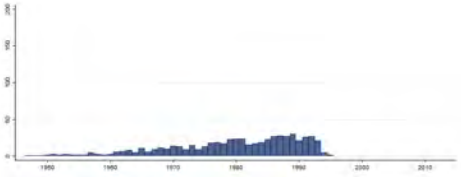
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 100 **n**: 593 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.17.5 ds_quint4 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 4

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 4



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



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 100 **n**: 593 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.18 Global Footprint Network

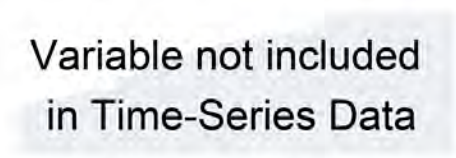
`http://www.footprintnetwork.org`
(Not-Available, 2014d)(2013-09-06)

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.

4.18.1 ef_bul Ecofootprint, Built-up Land

Ecofootprint, Built-up Land

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

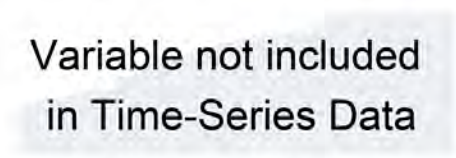


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.18.2 ef_carb Ecofootprint, Carbon

Ecofootprint, Carbon

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



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

4.18.3 ef_crop Ecofootprint, Cropland

Ecofootprint, Cropland

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.18.4 ef_ef Ecofootprint, Total

Ecofootprint, Total

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.18.5 ef_fg Ecofootprint, Fishing Ground

Ecofootprint, Fishing Ground

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.18.6 ef_for Ecofootprint, Forest

Ecofootprint, Forest

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.18.7 ef_gl Ecofootprint, Grazing Land

Ecofootprint, Grazing Land

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.19 Economist Intelligence Unit

`http://www.economist.com/media/pdf/DEMOCRACY_INDEX_2007_v3.pdf`
(Not-Available, 2014e)(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.

4.19.1 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.19.2 eiu_dpc Democratic Political Culture

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.19.3 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.19.4 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.19.5 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 fi ve 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 infl uence of foreign powers on government; 4. The capability of the civil service to implement policies. If the scores for the fi rst 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

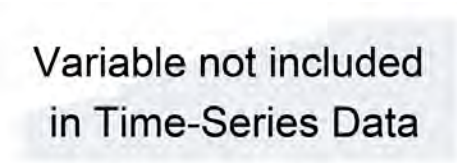
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007 **N**: 165

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

4.19.6 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: 165



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

4.20 William R. Easterly and Ross Eric Levine

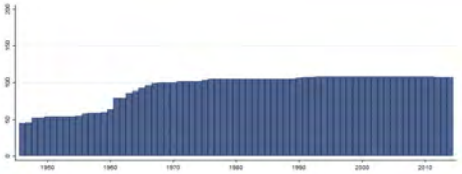
`http://go.worldbank.org/K7WYOCA8TO`
(Easterly and Levine, 1997)(07-05-2014)

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.

4.20.1 el_avelf Average Value of Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization

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

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

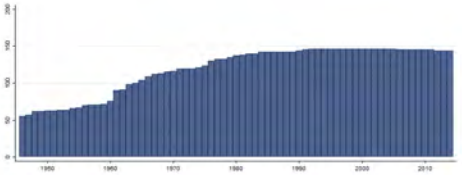


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 108 **n**: 6409 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.20.2 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: 145

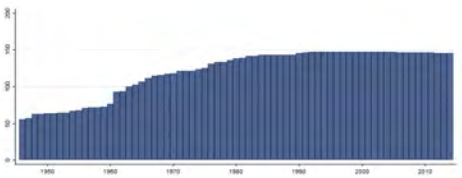


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147 **n**: 8204 $\overline{N}$: 119 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.20.3 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: 146



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 8286 $\overline{N}$: 120 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.21 Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators

http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/entri/
(Not-Available, 2014f)(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.

4.21.1 env_tr_r Number of environmental agreements ratified

Number of environmental agreements ratified

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.21.2 env_tr_s Number of environmental agreements signed

Number of environmental agreements signed

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.21.3 env_treaty Number of environmental agreements total

Number of environmental agreements total

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.22 Environmental Performance Index

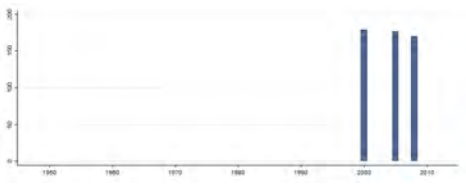
http://epi.yale.edu/downloads
(Esty et al., 2008)(20-01-2014)

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.

4.22.1 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: 170

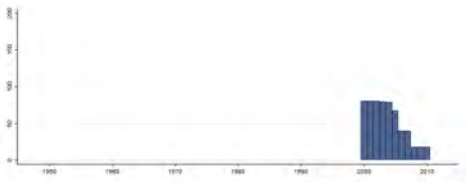


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 182 **n**: 525 $\overline{N}$: 58 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.22.2 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: 40

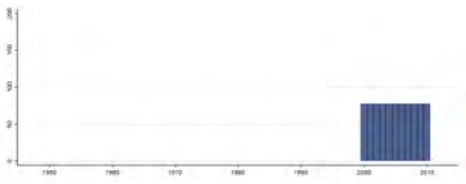


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 81 **n**: 604 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.22.3 epi_aze Critical Habitat Protection

Percentage of the total AZE site area that is within protected areas.

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

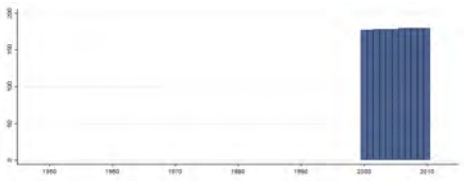


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 78 **n**: 858 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.4 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: 180

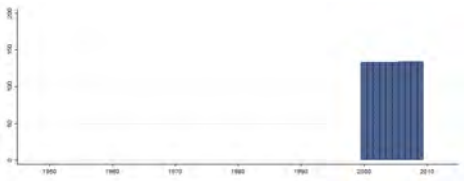


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 180 **n**: 1966 $\overline{N}$: 179 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.5 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: 134



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 134 **n**: 1334 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.22.6 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.

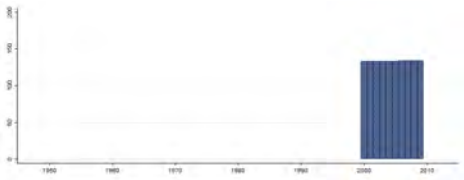
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 134

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 134 **n**: 1334 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.22.7 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: 134

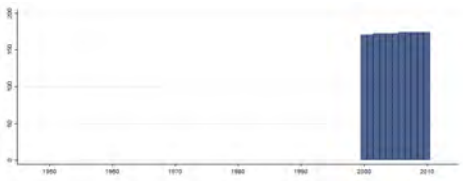


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 134 **n**: 1334 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.22.8 epi_eh Environmental Health

Environmental Health

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

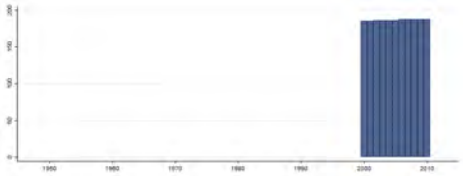


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 174 **n**: 1900 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.9 epi_ehair Air Pollution (effects on humans)

Air Pollution (effects on humans)

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

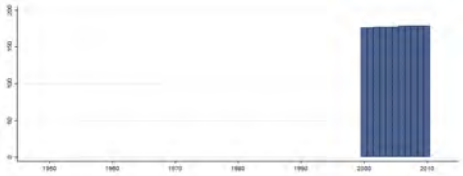


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 188 **n**: 2054 $\overline{N}$: 187 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.10 epi_eheh Environmental Burden of Disease

Environmental Burden of Disease

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

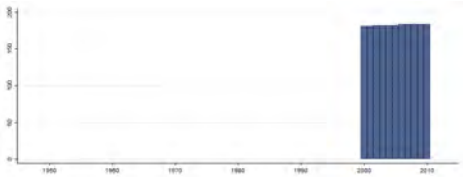


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 179 **n**: 1955 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.11 epi_ehwater Water (effects on humans)

Water (effects on humans)

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

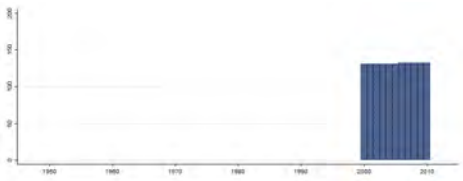


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 184 **n**: 2010 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.12 epi_epi Environmental Performance Index

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

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



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

4.22.13 epi_ev Ecosystem Vitality

Ecosystem Vitality

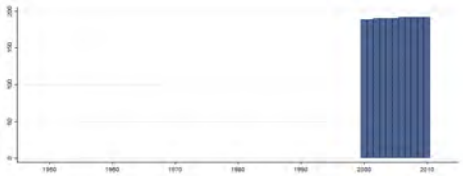
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 133

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 133 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.14 epi_evag Agriculture

Agriculture

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



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192 **n**: 2098 $\overline{N}$: 191 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.15 epi_evair Air Pollution (effects on ecosystem)

Air Pollution (effects on ecosystem)

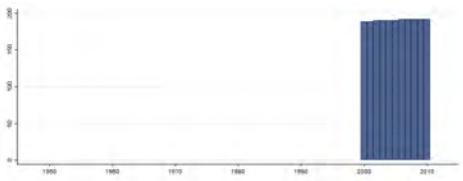
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 134

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 134 **n**: 1462 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.16 epi_evbh Biodiversity and Habitat

Biodiversity and Habitat

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



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192 **n**: 2098 $\overline{N}$: 191 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.17 epi_evclimate Climate Change

Climate Change

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

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 133 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.18 epi_evfish Fisheries

Fisheries

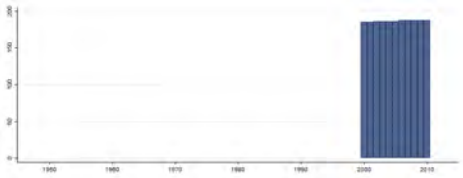
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 150 **n**: 1642 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.19 epi_evforest Forests

Forests

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

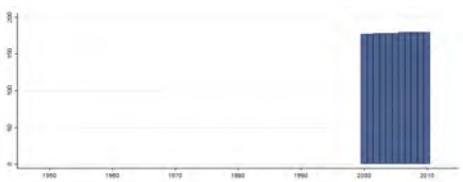


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 188 **n**: 2054 $\overline{N}$: 187 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.20 epi_ewater Water (effects on ecosystem)

Water (effects on ecosystem)

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

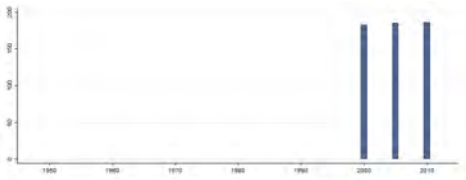


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 180 **n**: 1966 $\overline{N}$: 179 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.21 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: 186

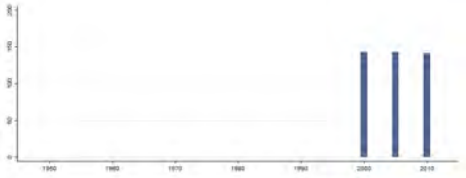


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 187 **n**: 554 $\overline{N}$: 50 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.22.22 epi_forgrow Forest Growing Stock

Growing stock is a volumetric measure that measures the cubic meters of wood over bark of all living trees more than X cm in diameter at breast height. The definition of X may vary by country.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 141

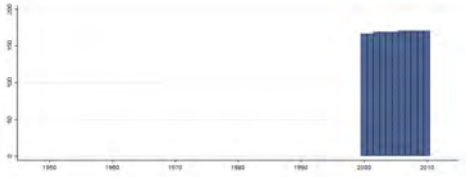


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 149 **n**: 427 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.22.23 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.

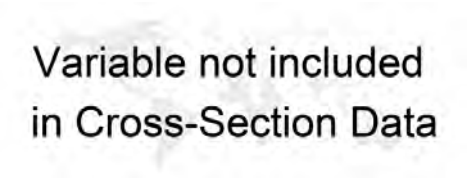
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 171



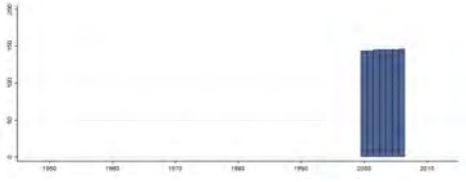
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 171 **n**: 1865 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.24 epi_fsoc Fish Stocks Overexploited

This is the fraction of species that are fished in each country's exclusive economic zone (EEZ) that are overexploited or collapsed. The definition of overexploited is catches that are less than 50% and greater than 10% of the maximum catch over the time series and the definition of collapsed is catches less than 10% of the maximum catch over the time series.



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

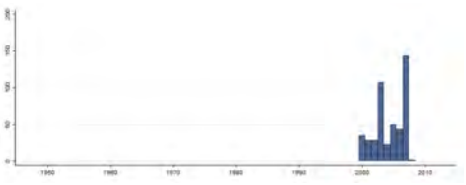


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 146 **n**: 1014 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.22.25 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: 144



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 178 **n**: 463 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.22.26 epi_mpaeez Marine Protection

The percentage of each country's exclusive economic zone (EEZ, 0-200 nautical miles) that is under protection by a marine protected area (MPA).

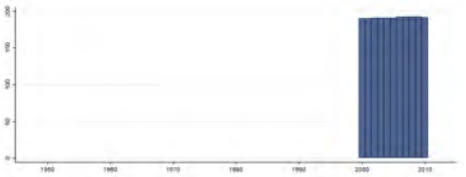
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 151

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 151 **n**: 1651 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.27 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: 193

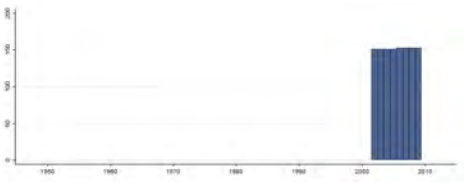


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193 **n**: 2108 $\overline{N}$: 192 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.28 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: 153

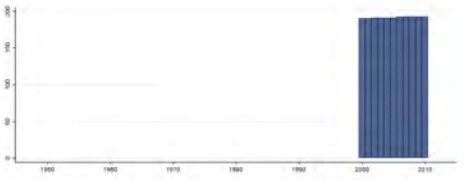


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 153 **n**: 1216 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.22.29 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: 193

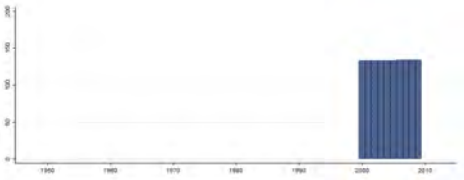


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193 **n**: 2109 $\overline{N}$: 192 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.22.30 epi_renew Renewable Electricity

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

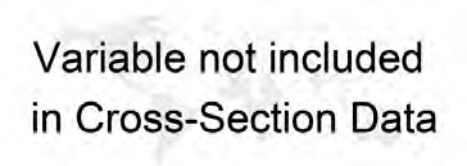
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 134



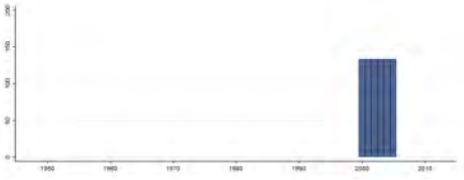
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 134 **n**: 1334 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.22.31 epi_so2cap Sulfur Dioxide Emissions (per capita)

Sulfur dioxide emissions per capita represents the ratio of SO2 emissions to population.



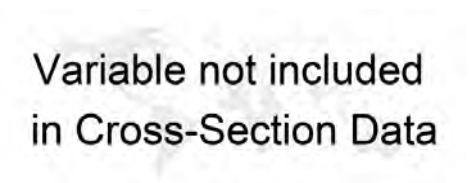
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



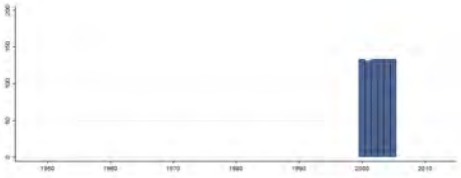
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 133 **n**: 798 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.22.32 epi_so2gdp Sulfur Dioxide Emissions (per GDP)

Sulfur dioxide emissions per GDP represents the ratio of SO2 emissions to GDP in 2005 constant international prices PPP.



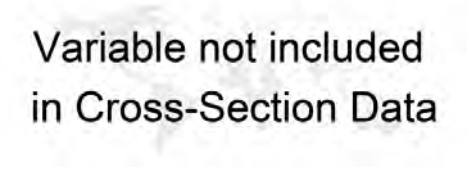
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 133 **n**: 796 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.22.33 epi_tceez Coastal Shelf Fishing Pressure

This is the catch from trawling and dredging gears divided by the EEZ area by country and year.



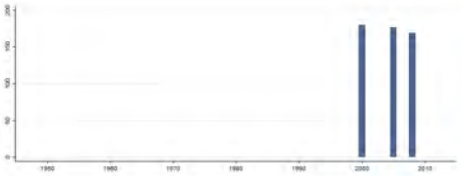
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 151 **n**: 1042 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.22.34 epi_watsup 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: 169



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 183 **n**: 525 $\overline{N}$: 58 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.23 European Social Survey

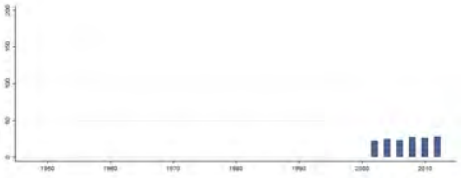
`http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/downloadwizard/`
(ESS, 2012)(17-09-2014)

ESS Cumulative Data The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically driven cross-national survey that has been conducted every two years across Europe since 2001. The survey measures the attitudes, beliefs and behaviour patterns of diverse populations in more than thirty nations.

4.23.1 ess_trep Trust in the European Parliament

Trust in the European Parliament. 0 (No trust at all) -10 (Complete trust). Note: The design weights are used when calculating the average.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31

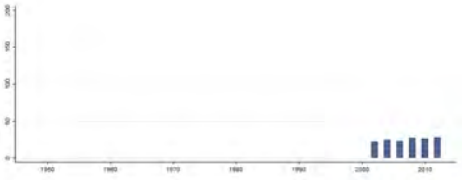


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 151 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.23.2 ess_trle Trust in legal system

Trust in legal system. 0 (No trust at all) -10 (Complete trust). Note: The design weights are used when calculating the average.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31

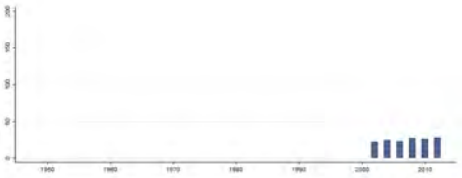


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 151 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.23.3 ess_trpa Trust in country's parliament

Trust in country's parliament. 0 (No trust at all) -10 (Complete trust). Note: The design weights are used when calculating the average.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31

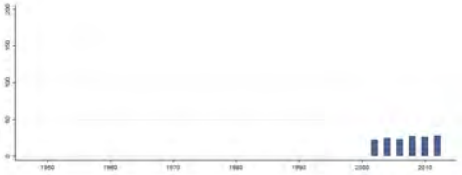


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 151 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.23.4 ess_trpc Trust in the police

Trust in the police. 0 (No trust at all) -10 (Complete trust). Note: The design weights are used when calculating the average.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31

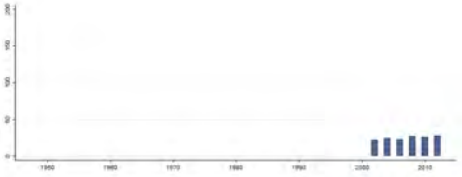


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 151 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.23.5 ess_trpe Trust in other people

Trust in other people. 0 (No trust at all) -10 (Complete trust). Note: The design weights are used when calculating the average.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31

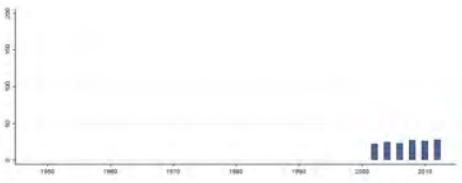


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 151 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.23.6 ess_trpl Trust in politicians

Trust in politicians. 0 (No trust at all) -10 (Complete trust). Note: The design weights are used when calculating the average.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 151 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.23.7 ess_trpp Trust in political parties

Trust in political parties. 0 (No trust at all) -10 (Complete trust). Note: The design weights are used when calculating the average.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 129 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.23.8 ess_trun Trust in the United Nations

Trust in the United Nations. 0 (No trust at all) -10 (Complete trust). Note: The design weights are used when calculating the average.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 151 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.24 Eurostat

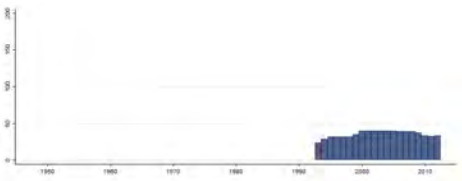
`http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`
(Not-Available, 2014g)(2014-07-29)

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

4.24.1 eu_crim_gen_DBURG Crimes, Domestic burglary

Crimes recorded by the police, Domestic burglary

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 41

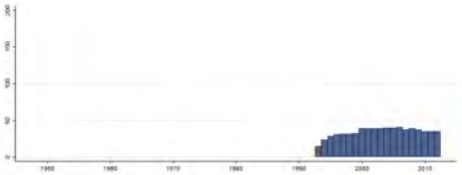


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43 **n**: 712 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.2 eu_crim_gen_DRUGT Crimes, Drug trafficking

Crimes recorded by the police, Drug trafficking

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

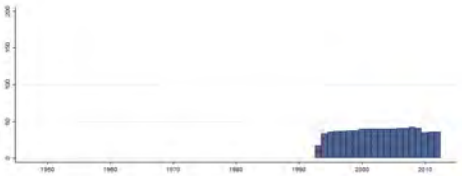


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 44 **n**: 693 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24.3 eu_crim_gen_HCIDE Crimes, Homicide

Crimes recorded by the police, Homicide

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 43

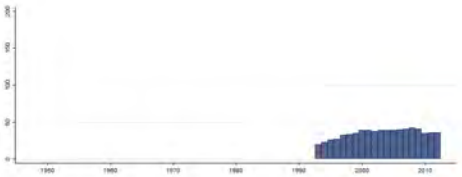


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 44 **n**: 750 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.4 eu_crim_gen_ROBBR Crimes, Robbery

Crimes recorded by the police, Robbery

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 43

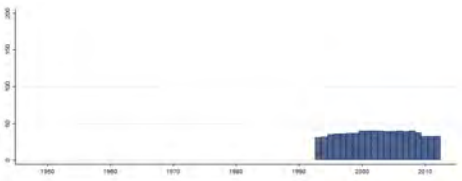


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 44 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24.5 eu_crim_gen_TOTAL Crimes, Total

Crimes recorded by the police, Total

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 41

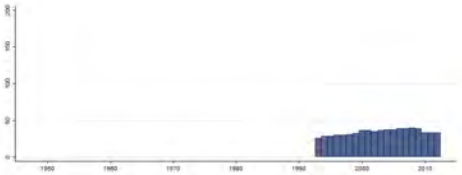


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43 **n**: 738 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.6 eu_crim_gen_VIOLT Crimes, Violent crime

Crimes recorded by the police, Violent crime

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 41

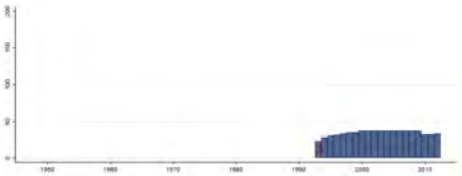


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43 **n**: 689 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24.7 eu_crim_gen_VTHFT Crimes, Motor vehicle theft

Crimes recorded by the police, Motor vehicle theft

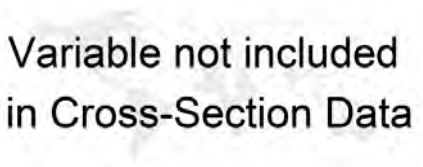
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 41



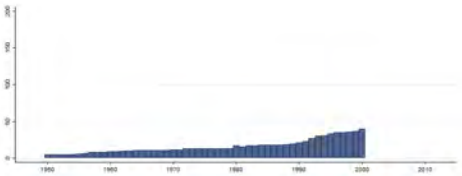
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43 **n**: 698 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24.8 eu_crim_hist Ttotal Crime

Crimes recorded by the police: historical data (total crime)



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

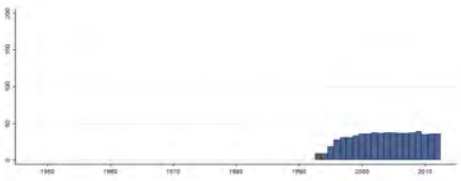


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 41 **n**: 821 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.24.9 eu_crim_plce Number of police officers

Number of police officers , Total

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 41

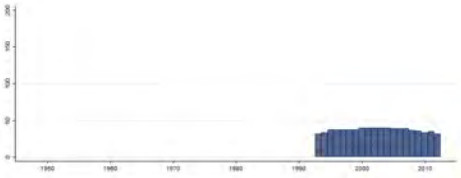


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43 **n**: 642 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.24.10 eu_crim_pris Prison population, Total

Prison population, Total

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40



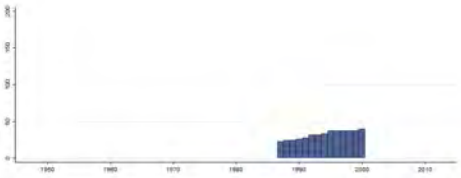
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.11 eu_crim_pris_hist Prison population: historical data

Prison population: historical data

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

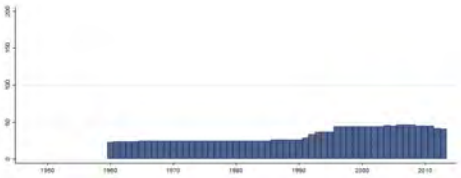


Min. Year:1987 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 40 **n**: 455 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.24.12 eu_demo_gind_AVG Average population - total

Average population - total

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

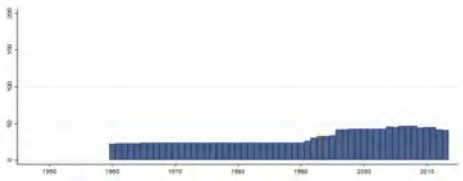


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49 **n**: 1750 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.24.13 eu_demo_gind_CNMIGRAT Net migration plus statistical adjustment

Net migration plus statistical adjustment

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

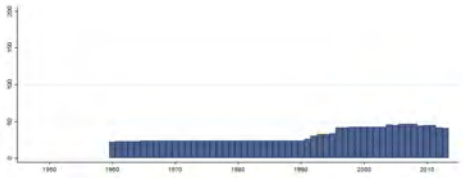


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49 **n**: 1685 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.24.14 eu_demo_gind_CNMIGRATRT Crude rate net migration plus statistical adjustment

Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

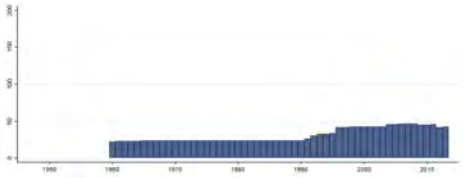


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49 **n**: 1685 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.24.15 eu_demo_gind_DEATH Deaths - total

Deaths - total

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

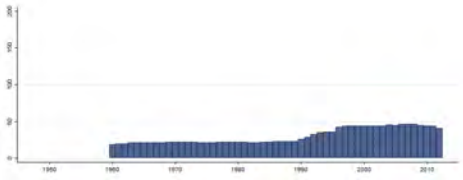


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49 **n**: 1690 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.24.16 eu_demo_gind_FAVG Average population - females

Average population - females

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

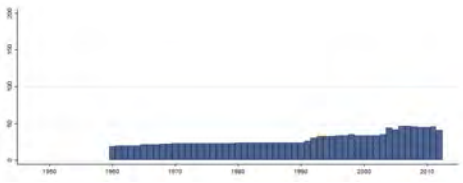


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 49 **n**: 1598 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.24.17 eu_demo_gind_FDEATH Deaths - females

Deaths - females

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

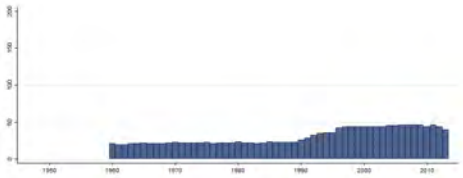


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 49 **n**: 1532 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.24.18 eu_demo_gind_FJAN Population on 1 January - females

Population on 1 January - females

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

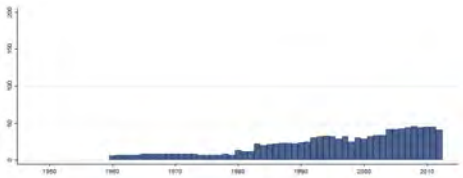


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49 **n**: 1659 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.24.19 eu_demo_gind_FLBIRTH Live births - females

Live births - females

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

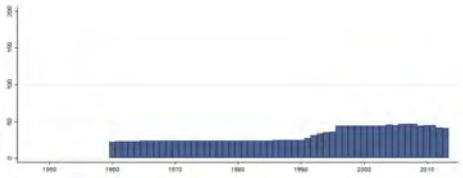


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 49 **n**: 1152 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.24.20 eu_demo_gind_GBIRTHRT Crude birth rate

Crude birth rate

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

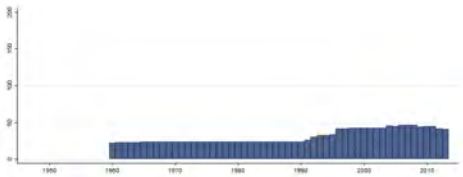


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49 **n**: 1707 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.24.21 eu_demo_gind_GDEATHRT Crude death rate

Crude death rate

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

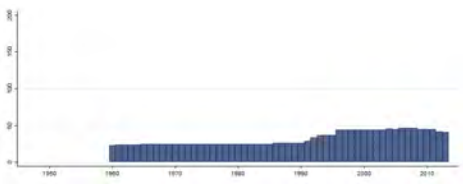


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49 **n**: 1685 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.24.22 eu_demo_gind_GROW Total population change

Total population change

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

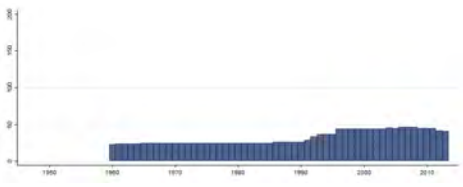


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49 **n**: 1750 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.24.23 eu_demo_gind_GROWRT Crude rate of total population change

Crude rate of total population change

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

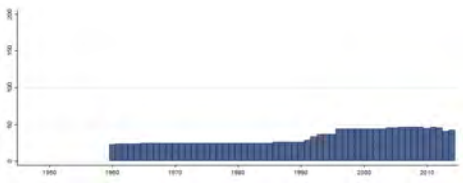


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49 **n**: 1750 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.24.24 eu_demo_gind_JAN Population on 1 January - total

Population on 1 January - total

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

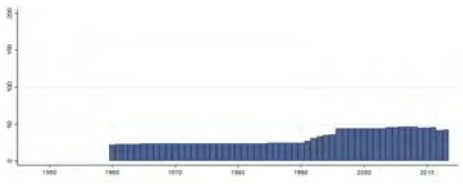


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 49 **n**: 1802 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.24.25 eu_demo_gind_LBIRTH Live births - total

Live births - total

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

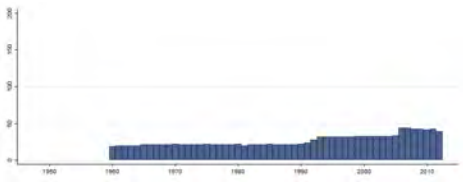


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49 **n**: 1713 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.24.26 eu_demo_gind_LBIRTHOUT Births outside marriage

Births outside marriage

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 45

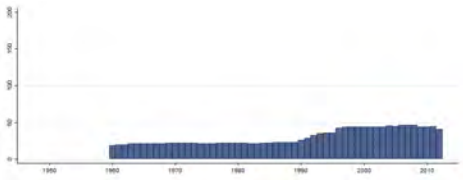


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 46 **n**: 1423 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.24.27 eu_demo_gind_MAVG Average population - males

Average population - males

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

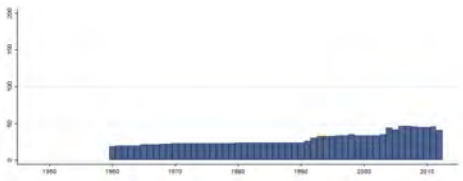


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 49 **n**: 1598 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.24.28 eu_demo_gind_MDEATH Deaths - males

Deaths - males

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

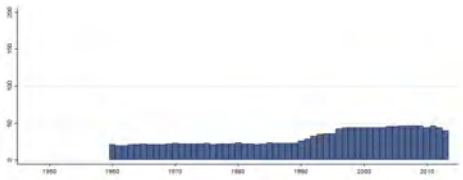


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 49 **n**: 1532 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.24.29 eu_demo_gind_MJAN Population on 1 January - males

Population on 1 January - males

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

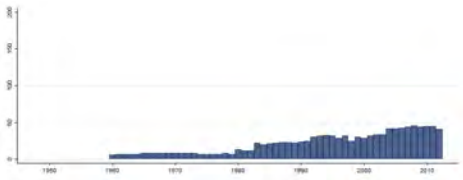


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49 **n**: 1659 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.24.30 eu_demo_gind_MLBIRTH Live births - males

Live births - males

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

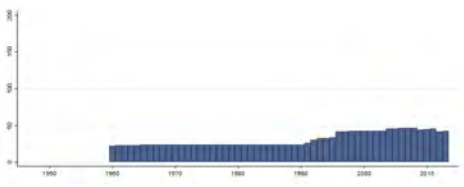


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 49 **n**: 1152 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.24.31 eu_demo_gind_NATGROW Natural change of population

Natural change of population

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

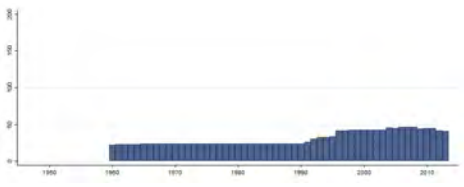


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49 **n**: 1689 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.24.32 eu_demo_gind_NATGROWRT Crude rate of natural change of population

Crude rate of natural change of population

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

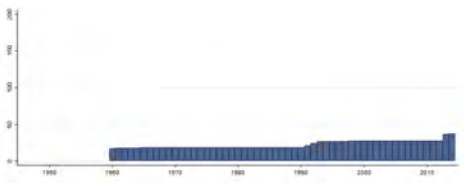


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49 **n**: 1685 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.24.33 eu_demo_gind_POPSHARE Population as a percentage of EU-28 population

Population as a percentage of EU-28 population

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

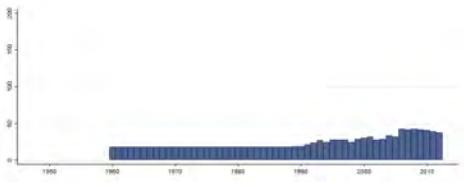


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 39 **n**: 1259 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.24.34 eu_demo_minfind_ENEOMORRT Early neonatal mortality rate

Early neonatal mortality rate

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 45

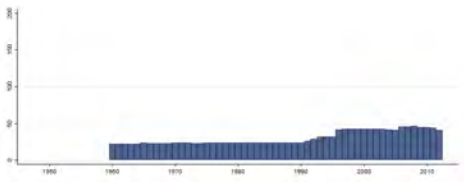


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 46 **n**: 1268 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.24.35 eu_demo_minfind_INFMORRT Infant mortality rate

Infant mortality rate

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 47

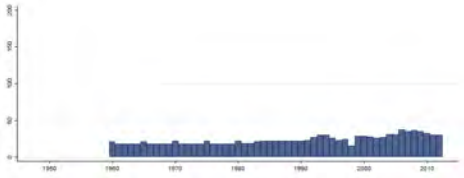


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 48 **n**: 1619 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.24.36 eu_demo_minfind_LFOEMORRT Late foetal mortality rate

Late foetal mortality rate

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 40

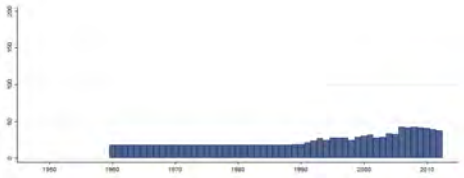


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 42 **n**: 1248 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.24.37 eu_demo_minfind_NEOMORRT Neonatal mortality rate

Neonatal mortality rate

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 45

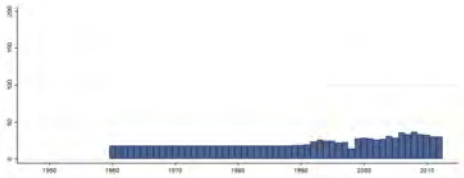


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 46 **n**: 1269 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.24.38 eu_demo_minfind_PERIMORRT Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal mortality rate

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 40

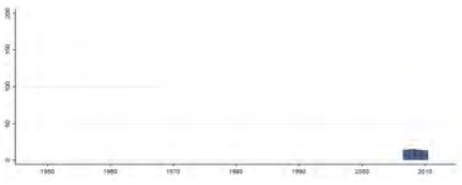


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 42 **n**: 1171 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.24.39 eu_demo_mlexpecedu_Y_LT1_F_ED0_2 Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Female-primary

Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Female-Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16

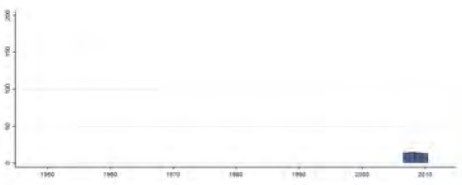


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16 **n**: 56 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.24.40 eu_demo_mlexpecedu_Y_LT1_F_ED3_4 Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Female- secondary

Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Female-Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16

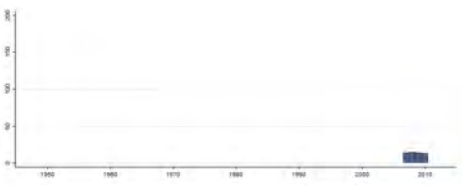


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16 **n**: 56 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.24.41 eu_demo_mlexpecedu_Y_LT1_F_ED5_6 Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Female-tertiary

Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Female-First and second stage of tertiary education (levels 5 and 6)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16

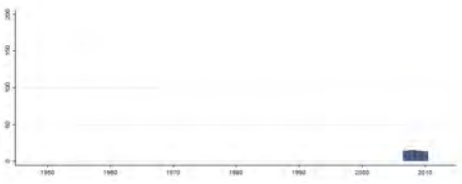


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16 **n**: 56 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.24.42 eu_demo_mlexpecedu_Y_LT1_F_TOTAL Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Female-All

Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Female-All ISCED 1997 levels

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16

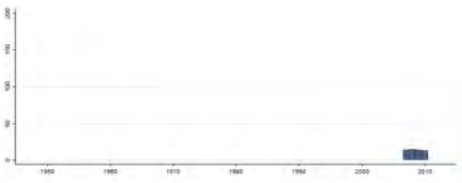


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16 **n**: 56 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.24.43 eu_demo_mlexpecedu_Y_LT1_M_ED0_2 Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Male-primary

Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Male-Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16

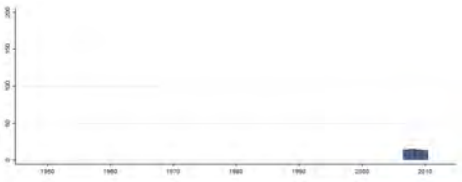


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16 **n**: 56 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.24.44 eu_demo_mlexpecedu_Y_LT1_M_ED3_4 Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Male-secondary+

Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Male-Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16

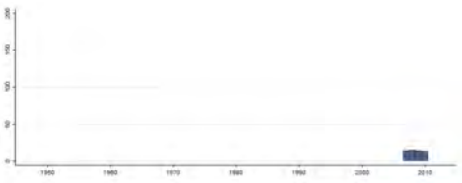


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16 **n**: 56 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.24.45 eu_demo_mlexpecedu_Y_LT1_M_ED5_6 Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Male-tertiary

Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Male-First and second stage of tertiary education (levels 5 and 6)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16

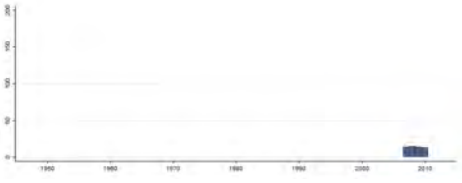


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16 **n**: 56 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.24.46 eu_demo_mlexpecedu_Y_LT1_M_TOTAL Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Male-All

Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Male-All ISCED 1997 levels

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16

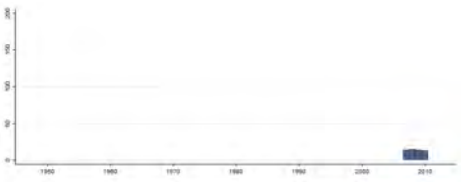


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16 **n**: 56 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.24.47 eu_demo_mlexpecedu_Y_LT1_T_ED0_2 Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Total-primary

Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Total-Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16

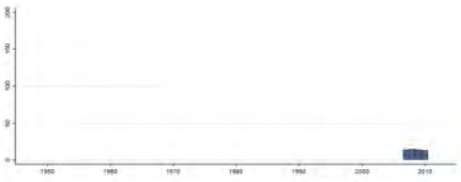


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16 **n**: 56 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.24.48 eu_demo_mlexpecedu_Y_LT1_T_ED3_4 Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Total-secondary+

Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Total-Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16

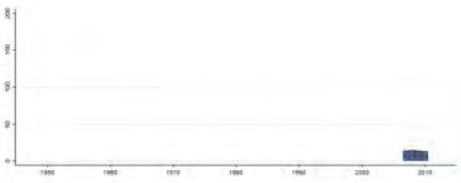


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16 **n**: 56 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.24.49 eu_demo_mlexpecedu_Y_LT1_T_ED5_6 Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Total tertiary

Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Total-First and second stage of tertiary education (levels 5 and 6)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16

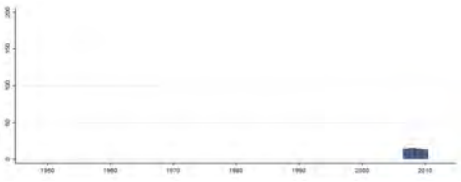


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16 **n**: 56 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.24.50 eu_demo_mlexpecedu_Y_LT1_T_TOTAL Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Total-All

Life expectancy-Less than 1 year-Total-All ISCED 1997 levels

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16

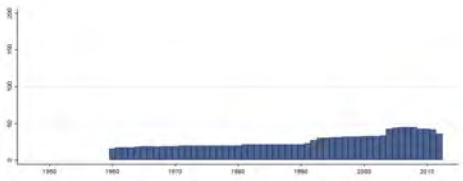


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16 **n**: 56 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.24.51 eu_demo_ndivind_DIV Divorces

Divorces

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 46

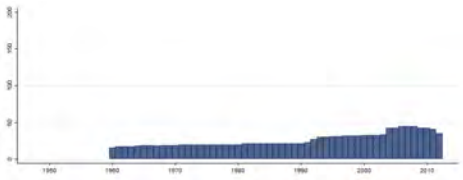


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 48 **n**: 1395 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.24.52 eu_demo_ndivind_GDIVRT Crude divorce rate

Crude divorce rate

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 46

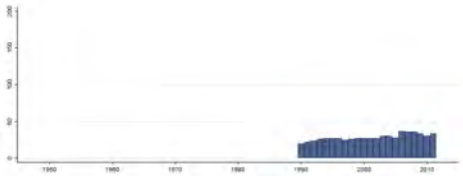


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 48 **n**: 1392 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.24.53 eu_demo_nind_FAGEMAR1 Mean age at first marriage - females

Mean age at first marriage - females

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 38

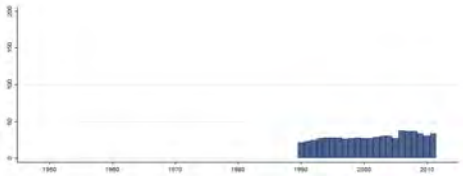


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40 **n**: 627 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24.54 eu_demo_nind_FMAR1CUM Total first marriage rate - females

Total first marriage rate - females

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 39

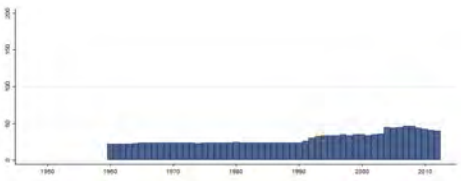


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 41 **n**: 641 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24.55 eu_demo_nind_GNUPRT Crude marriage rate

Crude marriage rate

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 47

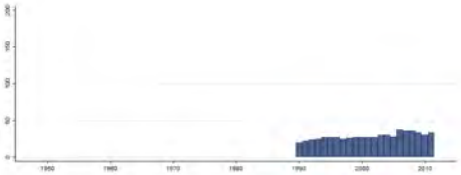


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 49 **n**: 1566 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.24.56 eu_demo_nind_MAGEMAR1 Mean age at first marriage - males

Mean age at first marriage - males

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 38

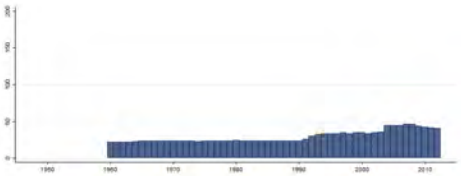


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40 **n**: 627 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24.57 eu_demo_nind_MARRIAGE Marriages

Marriages

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 47

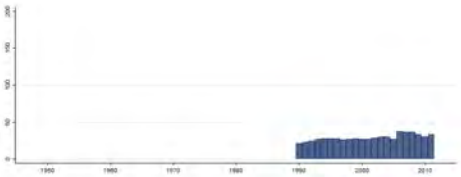


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 49 **n**: 1569 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.24.58 eu_demo_nind_MMAR1CUM Total first marriage rate - males

Total first marriage rate - males

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 39

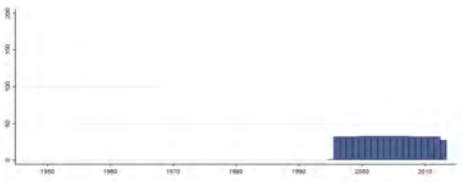


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 41 **n**: 641 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24.59 eu_earn_nt_taxrate_A1_100 Tax rate, Single without children, 100% AW

Tax rate, Single person without children, 100% of AW

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 580 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.60 eu_earn_nt_taxrate_A1_125 Tax rate, Single without children, 125% AW

Tax rate, Single person without children, 125% of AW

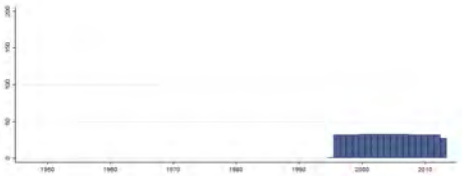
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 580 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.61 eu_earn_nt_taxrate_A1_167 Tax rate, Single without children, 167% AW

Tax rate, Single person without children, 167% of AW

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33

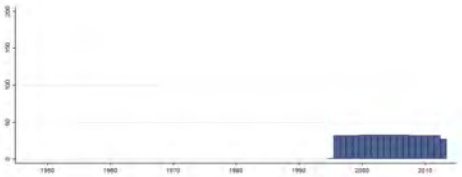


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 580 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.62 eu_earn_nt_taxrate_A1_2CH_67 Tax rate, Single with 2 children, 67% AW

Tax rate, Single person with 2 children, 67% of AW

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33

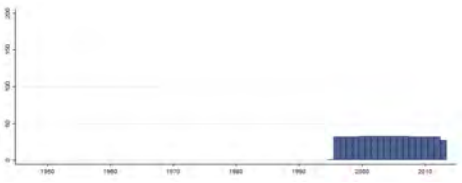


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 580 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.63 eu_earn_nt_taxrate_A1_50 Tax rate, Single without children, 50% AW

Tax rate, Single person without children, 50% of AW

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 580 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.64 eu_earn_nt_taxrate_A1_67 Tax rate, Single without children, 67% AW

Tax rate, Single person without children, 67% of AW

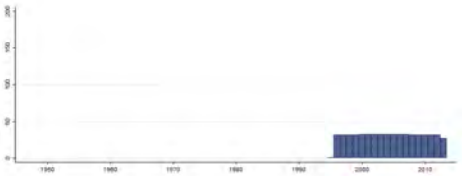
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 580 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.65 eu_earn_nt_taxrate_A1_80 Tax rate, Single without children, 80% AW

Tax rate, Single person without children, 80% of AW

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33

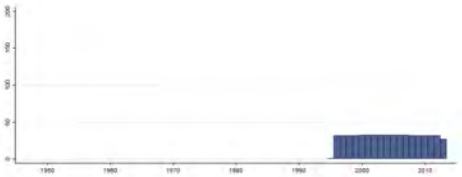


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 580 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.66 eu_earn_nt_taxrate_CPL_100_100 Tax rate, Two-earner married couple

Tax rate, Two-earner married couple, one at 100%, the other at 100% of AW, with no children

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33

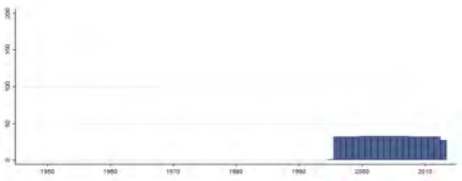


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 580 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.67 eu_earn_nt_taxrate_CPL_2CH_100_0 Tax rate, One-earner married, two children

Tax rate, One-earner married couple, at 100% of AW, with two children

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33

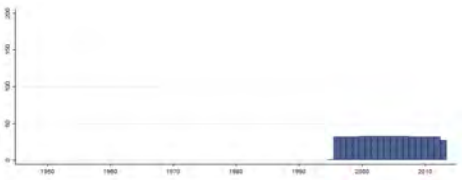


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 580 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.68 eu_earn_nt_taxrate_CPL_2CH_100_1 Tax rate, Two-earner married, 100%, 100%

Tax rate, Two-earner married couple, one at 100%, the other at 100% of AW, with two children

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33

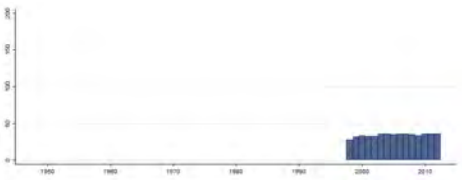


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 580 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.69 eu_educ_enrl1tl_ED0 Number of Students, Pre-primary education (level 0)

Number of Students, Pre-primary education (level 0)

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37

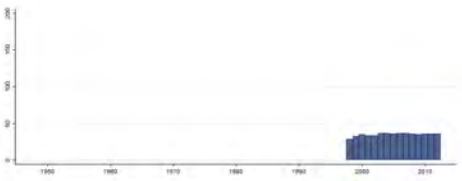


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 516 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.24.70 eu_educ_enrl1tl_ED1 Number of Students, Primary education

Number of Students, Primary education or first stage of basic education (level 1

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37

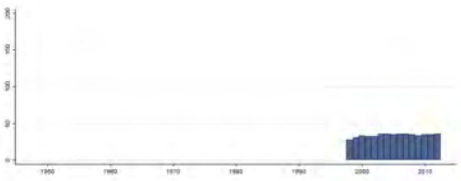


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 528 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.24.71 eu_educ_enrl1tl_ED2 Number of Students, Lower secondary

Number of Students, Lower secondary or second stage of basic education (level 2)

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37

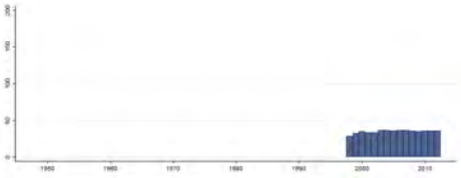


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 513 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.24.72 eu_educ_enrl1tl_ED3 Number of Students, Upper secondary

Number of Students, Upper secondary education (level 3)

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37

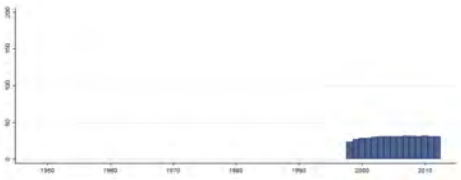


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 528 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.24.73 eu_educ_enrl1tl_ED4 Number of Students, Post-secondary

Number of Students, Post-secondary non-tertiary education (level 4)

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

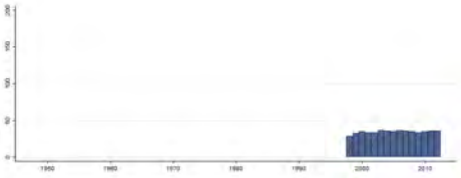


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 452 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.24.74 eu_educ_enrl1tl_ED5_6 Number of Students, tertiary education

Number of Students, First and second stage of tertiary education (levels 5 and 6

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37

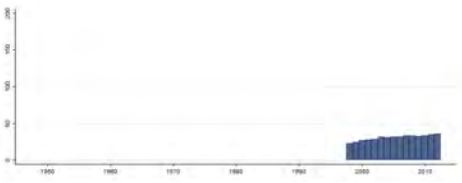


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 522 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.24.75 eu_educ_enrl1tl_ED6 Number of Students, Second stage of tertiary

Number of Students, Second stage of tertiary education leading to an advanced research qualification (level 6)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36

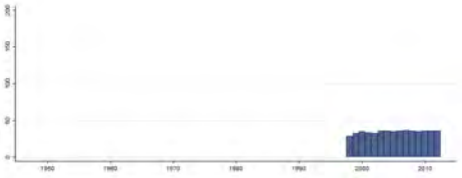


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 465 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.24.76 eu_educ_enrl1tl_TOTAL Number of Students, TOTAL

Number of Students, TOTAL

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37

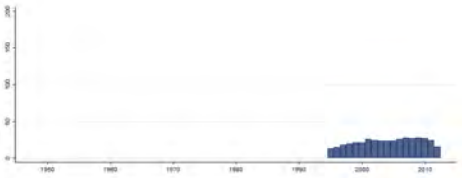


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 523 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.24.77 eu_env_ac_exp2_total Environmental protection expenditure

Environmental protection expenditure ,Percentage of GDP, General government

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 28

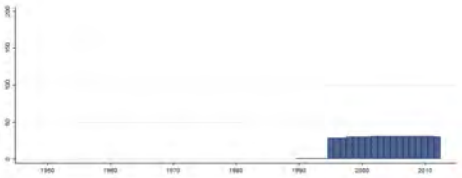


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.24.78 eu_env_ac_tax Total environmental tax revenues

Total environmental tax revenues, Percentage of GDP

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

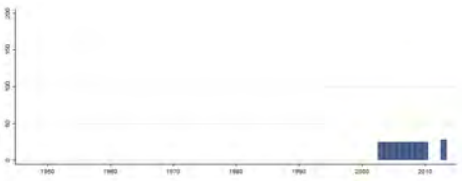


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.79 eu_env_bio1 Protected Areas for biodiversity

Protected Areas for biodiversity: Habitats Directive, Area (km2)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

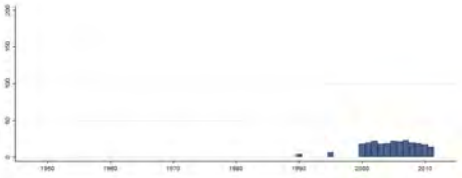


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 228 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.80 eu_env_wat_pop Population connected to public water supply

Population connected to public water supply (%)

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 26

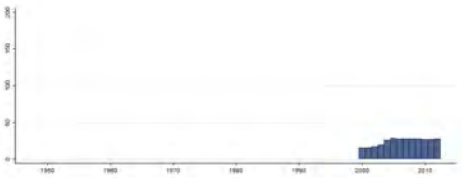


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 30 **n**: 244 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.81 eu_food_in_porg1_PCT Share of total organic crop area

Share of total organic crop area out of total Utilised Agricultural Area (%), Total crops

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 29

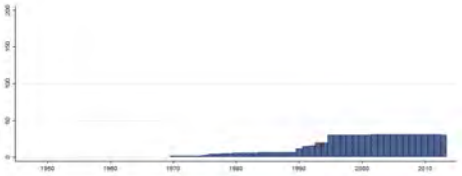


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30 **n**: 318 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.24.82 eu_gov_a_main_B1G Gross value added (at basic prices)

Gross value added (at basic prices)-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

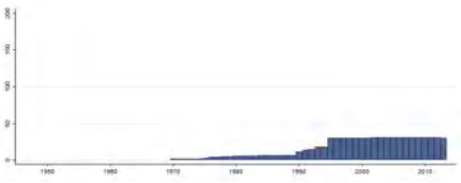


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 761 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.83 eu_gov_a_main_B1N Net value added

Net value added-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

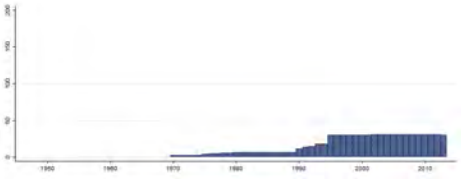


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 755 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.24.84 eu_gov_a_main_B2N Net operating surplus

Net operating surplus-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

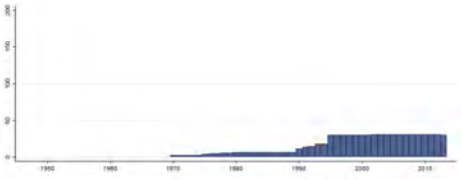


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 769 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.85 eu_gov_a_main_B5N Net balance of primary incomes/Net national income

Net balance of primary incomes/Net national income-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

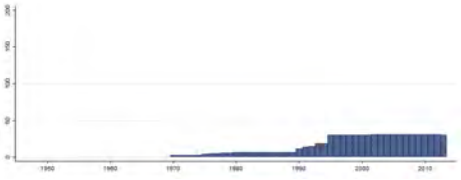


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 769 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.86 eu_gov_a_main_B6N Net disposable income

Net disposable income-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

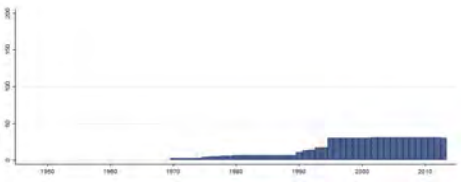


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 771 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.87 eu_gov_a_main_B8G Gross saving

Gross saving-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

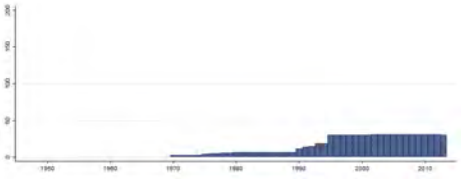


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 764 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.88 eu_gov_a_main_B8N Net saving

Net saving-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

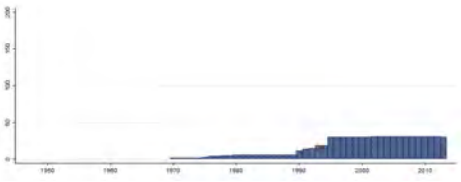


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 771 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.89 eu_gov_a_main_B9 Net lending (+) /net borrowing (-)

Net lending (+) /net borrowing (-) - Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

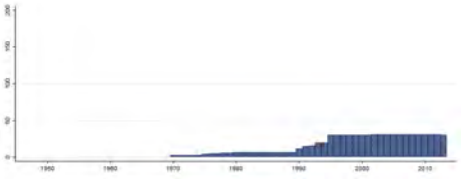


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 751 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.24.90 eu_gov_a_main_D1PAY Compensation of employees, payable

Compensation of employees, payable-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

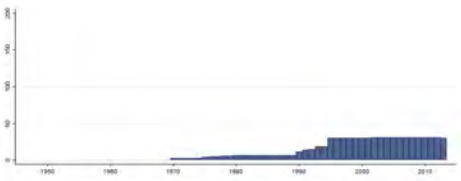


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 775 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.91 eu_gov_a_main_D2REC Taxes on production and imports, receivable

Taxes on production and imports, receivable-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

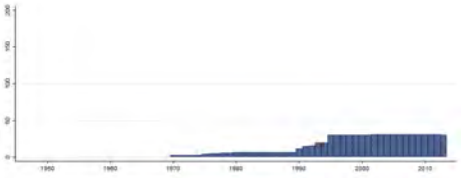


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 771 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.92 eu_gov_a_main_D3PAY Subsidies, payable

Subsidies, payable-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

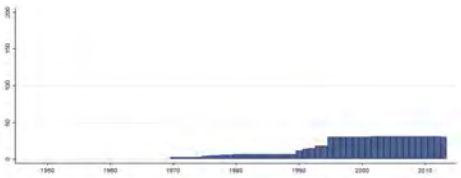


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 775 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.93 eu_gov_a_main_D41PAY Interest, payable

Interest, payable-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

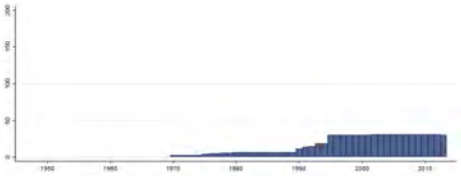


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 769 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.94 eu_gov_a_main_D4PAY Property income, payable

Property income, payable-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

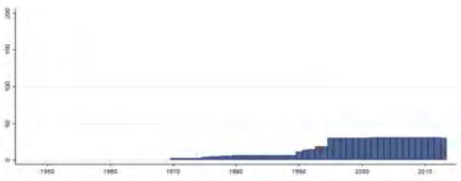


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 771 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.95 eu_gov_a_main_D4REC Property income, receivable

Property income, receivable-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

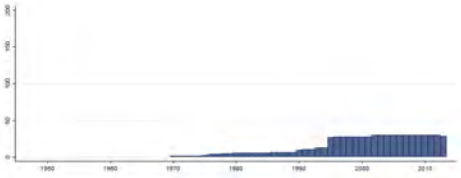


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 771 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.96 eu_gov_a_main_D5PAY Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable-Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

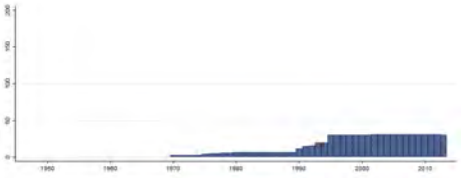


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 30 **n**: 707 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.24.97 eu_gov_a_main_D5REC Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., receivable

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., receivable-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

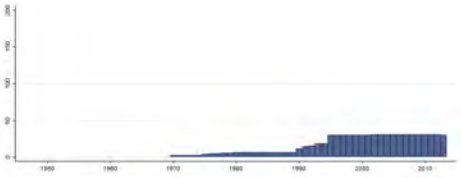


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 775 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.98 eu_gov_a_main_D61REC Social contributions, receivable

Social contributions, receivable-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

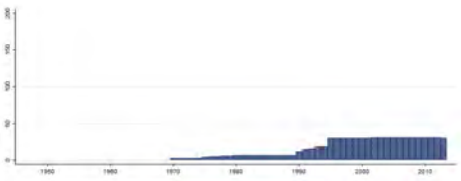


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 773 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.99 eu_gov_a_main_D62PAY Social benefits other than social transfers, payable

Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable-Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

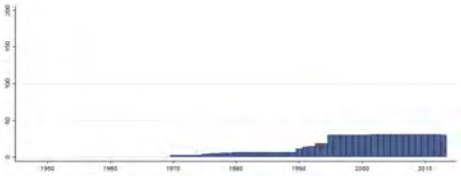


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 773 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.100 eu_gov_a_main_D7PAY Other current transfers, payable

Other current transfers, payable-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

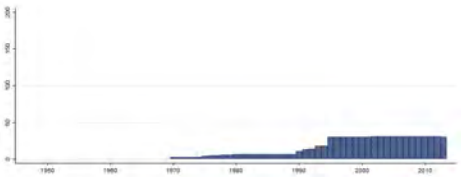


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 771 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.101 eu_gov_a_main_D7REC Other current transfers, receivable

Other current transfers, receivable-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

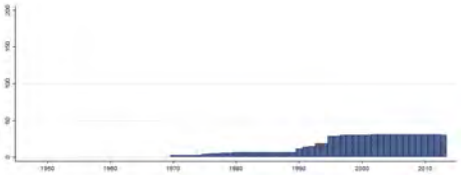


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 766 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.102 eu_gov_a_main_D9PAY Capital transfers, payable

Capital transfers, payable-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

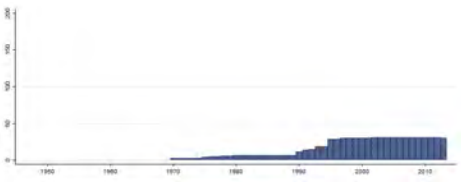


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 769 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.103 eu_gov_a_main_D9REC Capital transfers, receivable

Capital transfers, receivable-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

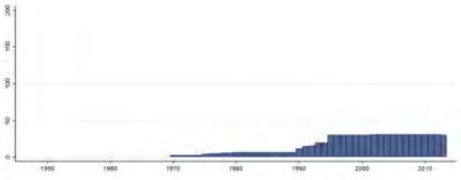


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 769 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.104 eu_gov_a_main_K1 Consumption of fixed capital

Consumption of fixed capital-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

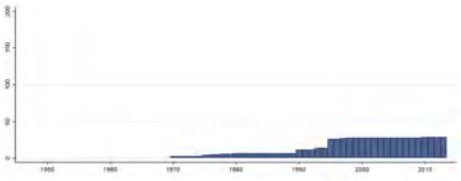


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 775 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.105 eu_gov_a_main_K2 Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non

Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

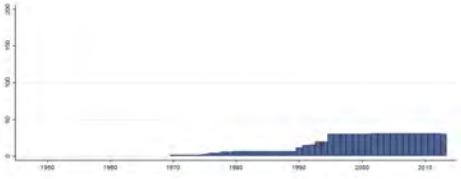


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 30 **n**: 706 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.24.106 eu_gov_a_main_P1 Output

Output- Unit = Percentage of GDP / Sector = General government

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

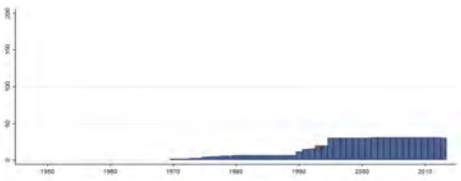


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 767 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.107 eu_gov_a_main_P2 Intermediate consumption

Intermediate consumption-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

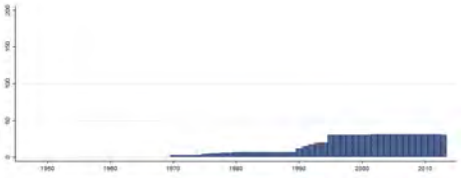


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 772 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.108 eu_gov_a_main_P3 Final consumption expenditure

Final consumption expenditure-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

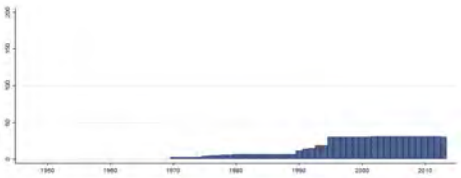


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 776 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.109 eu_gov_a_main_P5 Gross capital formation

Gross capital formation-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

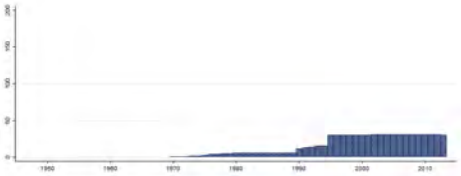


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 771 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.110 eu_gov_a_main_TE Total general government expenditure

Total general government expenditure-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

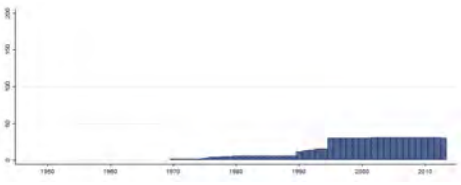


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 740 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.24.111 eu_gov_a_main_TR Total general government revenue

Total general government revenue-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

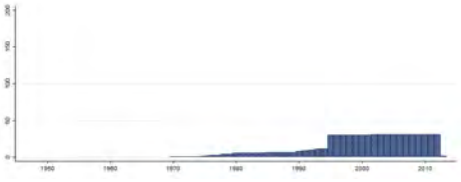


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 743 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.24.112 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D2 Taxes on production and imports

Taxes on production and imports-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

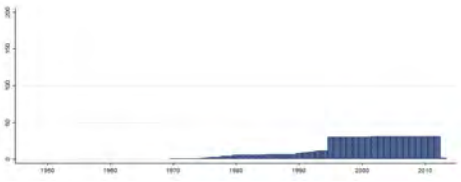


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 690 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.113 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D21 Taxes on productst

Taxes on products-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

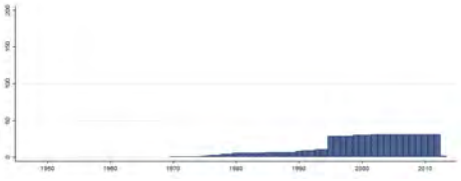


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 690 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.114 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D211 Value added type taxes (VAT)

Value added type taxes (VAT)-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

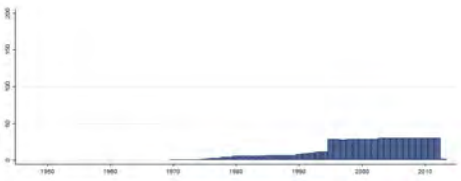


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 683 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.115 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D212 Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT

Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

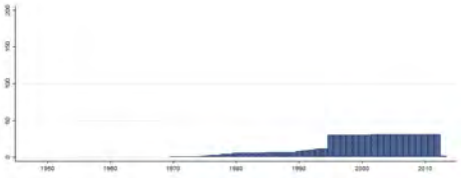


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 30 **n**: 670 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.116 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D214 Taxes on products, except VAT and import taxes

Taxes on products, except VAT and import taxes-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

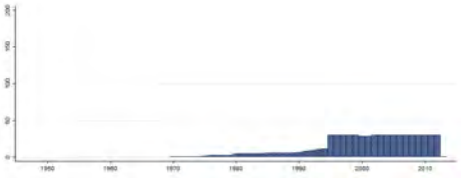


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 690 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.117 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D214A Excise duties and consumption taxes

Excise duties and consumption taxes-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

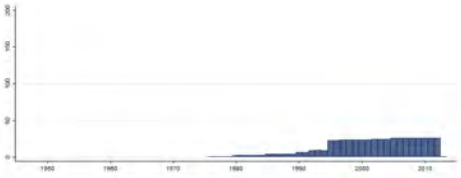


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 660 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.24.118 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D214C Taxes on financial and capital transactions

Taxes on financial and capital transactions -Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 26

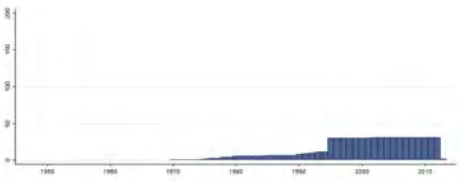


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 26 **n**: 531 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.24.119 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D29 Other taxes on production

Other taxes on production-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

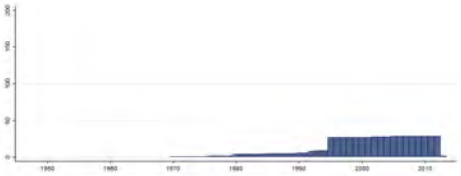


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 690 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.120 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D29A Taxes on land, buildings and other structures

Taxes on land, buildings and other structures-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

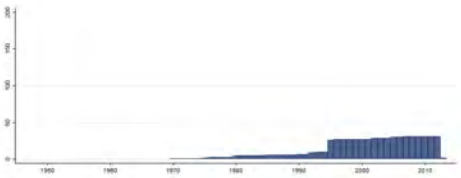


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 29 **n**: 604 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.24.121 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D29B Taxes on the use of fixed assets

Taxes on the use of fixed assets-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

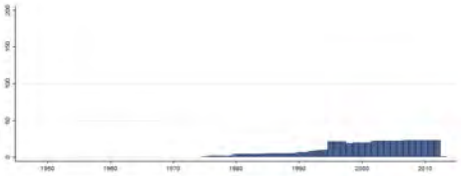


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 640 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.24.122 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D29C Total wage bill and payroll taxes

Total wage bill and payroll taxes-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

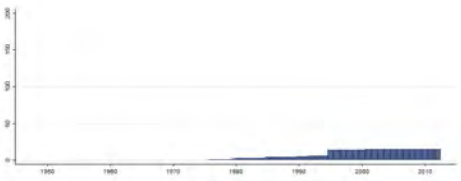


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 24 **n**: 486 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.24.123 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D29D Taxes on international transactions

Taxes on international transactions-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 15

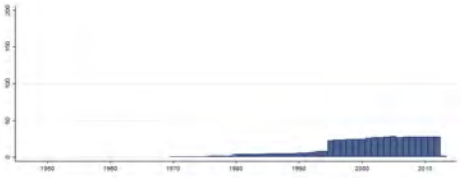


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 15 **n**: 331 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.124 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D29E Business and professional licences

Business and professional licences-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

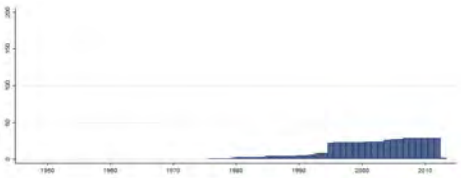


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 29 **n**: 574 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.24.125 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D29F Taxes on pollution

Taxes on pollution-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

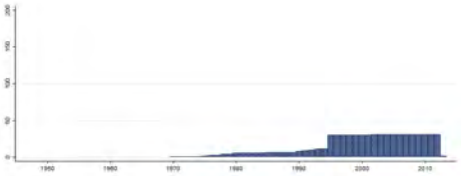


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 29 **n**: 536 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.126 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D2_D5_D91 Total tax receipts

Total tax receipts-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

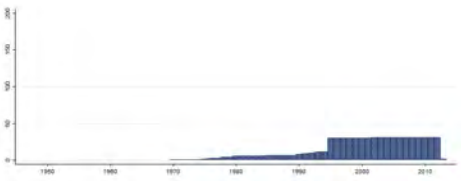


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 690 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.127 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D5 Current taxes on income, wealth, etc

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

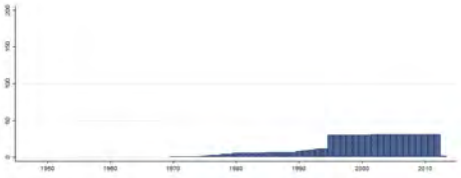


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 690 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.128 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D51 Taxes on incoment

Taxes on income-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

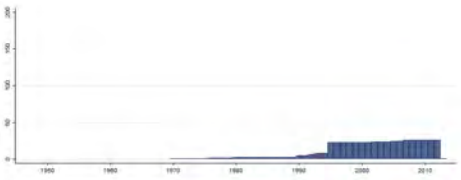


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 690 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.129 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D51A Taxes on individual or household income

Taxes on individual or household income-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 26

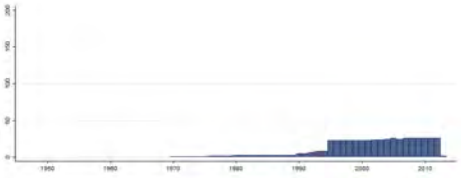


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 26 **n**: 517 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.24.130 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D51B Taxes on the income or profits of corporations

Taxes on the income or profits of corporations-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 26

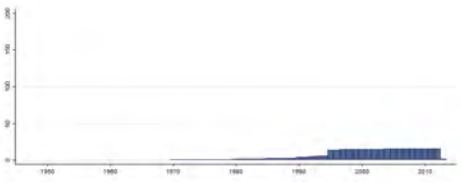


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 27 **n**: 520 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.24.131 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D51C Taxes on holding gains

Taxes on holding gains-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 16

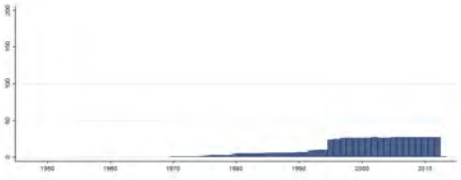


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 16 **n**: 339 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.24.132 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D59A Current taxes on capital

Current taxes on capital-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 27

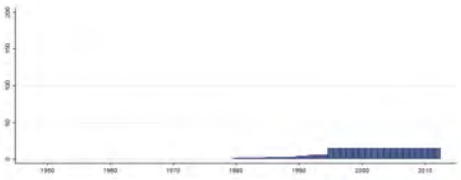


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 592 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.24.133 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D59E Taxes on international transactionsn

Taxes on international transactions-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 15

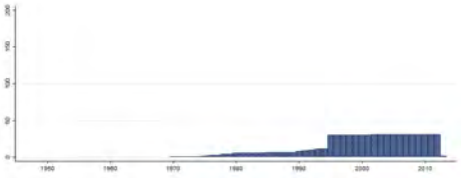


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 16 **n**: 321 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.24.134 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D611 Actual social contributions

Actual social contributions-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

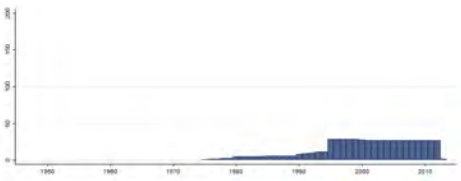


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 690 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.135 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D612 Imputed social contributions

Imputed social contributions-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 27

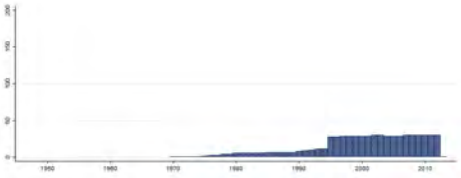


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 29 **n**: 616 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.24.136 eu_gov_a_tax_ag_D91 Capital taxes

Capital taxes -Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

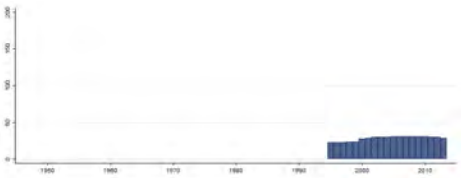


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 30 **n**: 666 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.137 eu_gov_dd_edpt1_D41 Interest

Interest-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

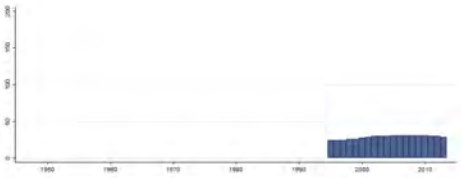


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.138 eu_gov_dd_edpt1_EDP_B9 Net lending (+)/Net borrowing (-) under the EDP

Net lending (+)/Net borrowing (-) under the EDP (Excessive Deficit Procedure-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

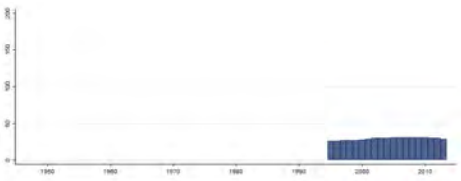


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 549 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.139 eu_gov_dd_edpt1_GD Government consolidated gross debt

Government consolidated gross debt-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 555 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.140 eu_gov_dd_edpt1_GD_F2 Government consolidated gross debt - Currency and deposits

Government consolidated gross debt - Currency and deposits-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

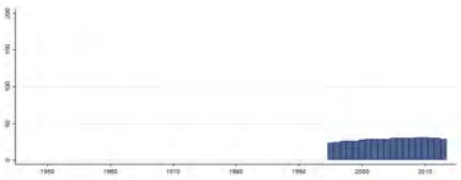
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 30

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 30 **n**: 513 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.141 eu_gov_dd_edpt1_GD_F4 Government consolidated gross debt-Loans

Government consolidated gross debt-Loans-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

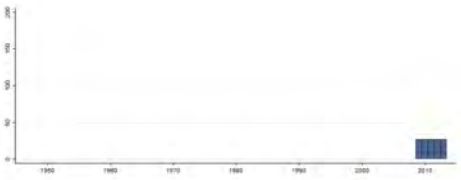


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 542 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.142 eu_gov_dd_edpt1_IGL_F4_EA16 Intergovernmental lending within EA16 financial crisis

Intergovernmental lending within EA16 in the context of the financial crisis-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 27

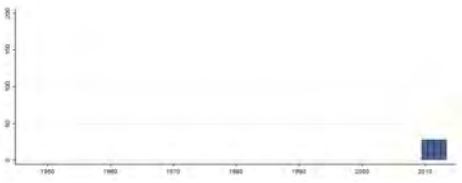


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 27 **n**: 135 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.24.143 eu_gov_dd_edpt1_IGL_F4_EA18 Intergovernmental lending within EA18 financial crisis

Intergovernmental lending within EA18 in the context of the financial crisis-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

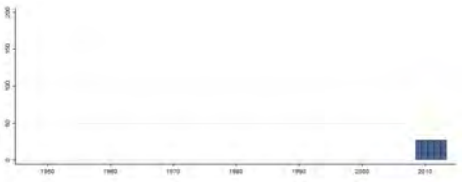


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 112 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.24.144 eu_gov_dd_edpt1_IGL_F4_EU25 Intergovernmental lending within EU25 financial crisis

Intergovernmental lending within EU25 in the context of the financial crisis-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 27

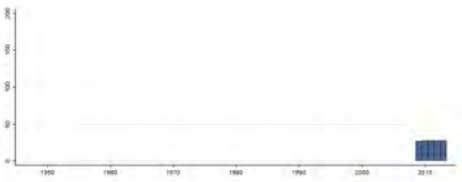


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 27 **n**: 135 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.24.145 eu_gov_dd_edpt1_IGL_F4_EU28 Intergovernmental lending within EU28 financial crisis

Intergovernmental lending within EU28 in the context of the financial crisis-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

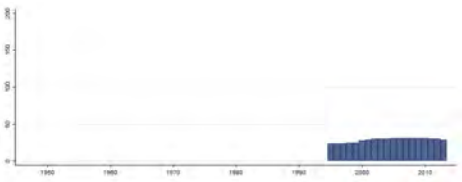


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 139 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.24.146 eu_gov_dd_edpt1_P51 Gross fixed capital formation

Gross fixed capital formation-Unit=Percentage of GDP/Sector=General government

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

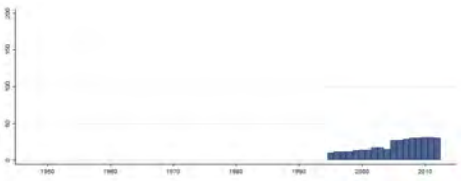


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.147 eu_hlth_hlye_F_0_DFLE Healthy life years - females

Healthy life years in absolute value at birth - females

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

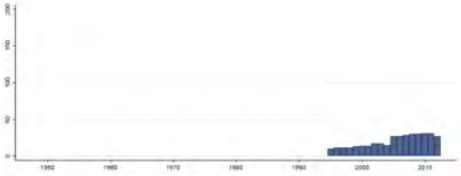


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 371 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.24.148 eu_hlth_hlye_F_0_DFLEPC Healthy life years percentage of total life expectancy - fem

Healthy life years at birth in percentage of the total life expectancy - females

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



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 368 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.24.149 eu_hlth_hlye_F_0_LE Life expectancy - fem

Life expectancy in absolute value at birth - females

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

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 536 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.150 eu_hlth_hlye_F_50_DFLE Healthy life years 50 - fem

Healthy life years in absolute value at 50 - females

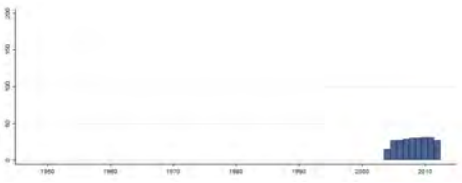
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 31

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.151 eu_hlth_hlye_F_50_DFLEPC Healthy life years 50 percentage of total- fem

Healthy life years at 50 in percentage of the total life expectancy - females

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

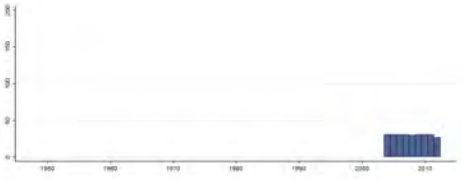


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 247 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.152 eu_hlth_hlye_F_50_LE Life expectancy at 50 - females

Life expectancy in absolute value at 50 - females

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

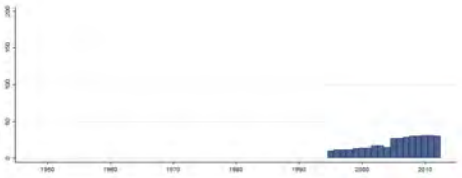


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 274 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.153 eu_hlth_hlye_F_65_DFLE Healthy life years at 65 - females

Healthy life years in absolute value at 65 - females

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

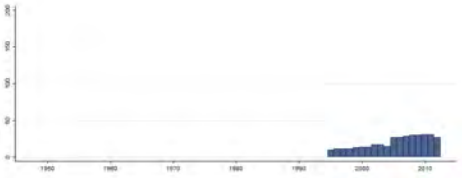


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 371 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.24.154 eu_hlth_hlye_F_65_DFLEPC Healthy life years 65 percentage total life expectancy - fem

Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy - females

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



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 368 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.24.155 eu_hlth_hlye_F_65_LE Life expectancy at 65 - females

Life expectancy in absolute value at 65 - females

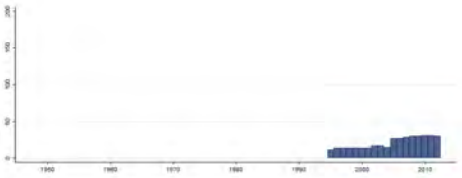
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 31

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 536 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.156 eu_hlth_hlye_M_0_DFLE Healthy life years in absolute value at birth - males

Healthy life years in absolute value at birth - males

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

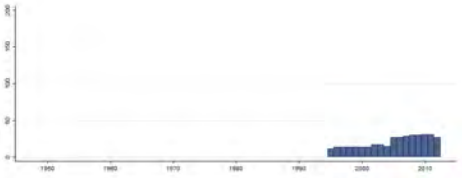


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 380 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.24.157 eu_hlth_hlye_M_0_DFLEPC Healthy life years at birth percentage of the tota - male

Healthy life years at birth in percentage of the total life expectancy - males

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

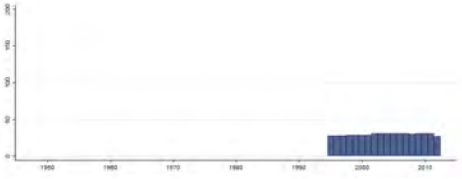


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 377 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.24.158 eu_hlth_hlye_M_0_LE Life expectancy in absolute value at birth - males

Life expectancy in absolute value at birth - males

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

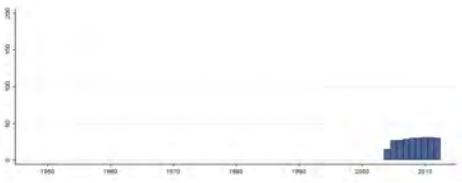


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 536 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.159 eu_hlth_hlye_M_50_DFLE Healthy life years in absolute value at 50 - males

Healthy life years in absolute value at 50 - males

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

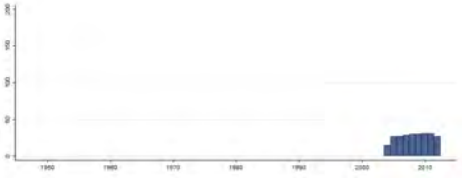


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.160 eu_hlth_hlye_M_50_DFLEPC Healthy life years 50 percentage of the total - males

Healthy life years at 50 in percentage of the total life expectancy - males

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



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 247 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.161 eu_hlth_hlye_M_50_LE Life expectancy in absolute value at 50 - males

Life expectancy in absolute value at 50 - males

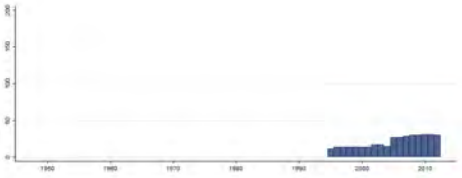
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 31

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 274 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.162 eu_hlth_hlye_M_65_DFLE Healthy life years in absolute value at 65 - males

Healthy life years in absolute value at 65 - males

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

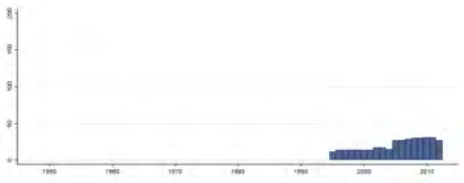


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 380 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.24.163 eu_hlth_hlye_M_65_DFLEPC Healthy life years 65 percentage of the total - males

Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy - males

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

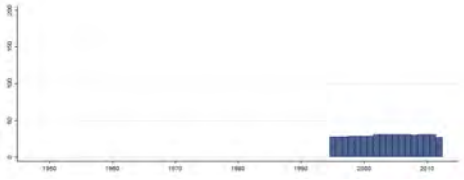


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 377 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.24.164 eu_hlth_hlye_M_65_LE Life expectancy absolute value at 65 - males

Life expectancy in absolute value at 65 - males

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

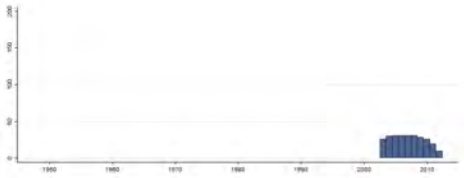


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 536 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.165 eu_hlth_sha_hp_HP1 Health care expenditure, Hospitals

Health care expenditure, Hospitals-% of GDP

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.166 eu_hlth_sha_hp_HP11 Health care expenditure, General hospitals

Health care expenditure, General hospitals-% of GDP

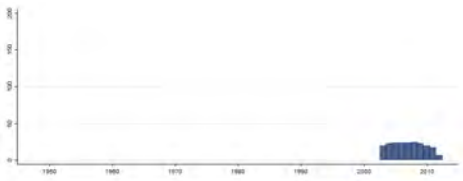
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 243 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.167 eu_hlth_sha_hp_HP12 Health care expenditure, Mental health

Health care expenditure, Mental health and substance abuse hospitals-% of GDP

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 28

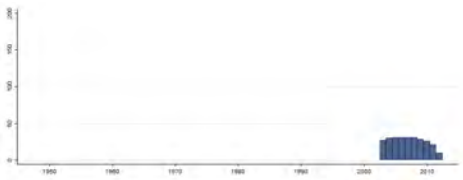


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 207 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.24.168 eu_hlth_sha_hp_HP1_9 Health care expenditure, All providers of health care

Health care expenditure, All providers of health care-% of GDP

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 267 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.169 eu_hlth_sha_hp_HP2 Health care expenditure, Nursing

Health care expenditure, Nursing and residential care facilities-% of GDP

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 253 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.170 eu_hlth_sha_hp_HP3 Health care expenditure, ambulatory health care

Health care expenditure, Providers of ambulatory health care-% of GDP

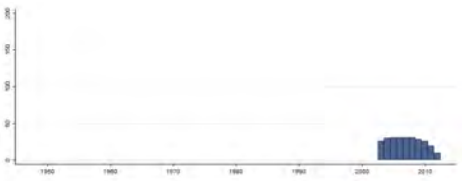
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.171 eu_hlth_sha_hp_HP5 Health care expenditure, Provision

Health care expenditure, Provision and administration of public health programme

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.172 eu_hlth_sha_hp_HP6 Health care expenditure, health administration and insurance

Health care expenditure, General health administration and insurance-% of GDP

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 259 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.173 eu_hlth_sha_hp_HP61 Health care expenditure, Government administration

Health care expenditure, Government administration of health-% of GDP

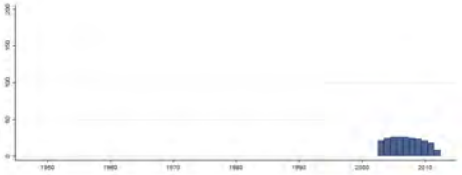
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 243 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.174 eu_hlth_sha_hp_HP62 Health care expenditure, Social security funds

Health care expenditure, Social security funds-% of GDP

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 28

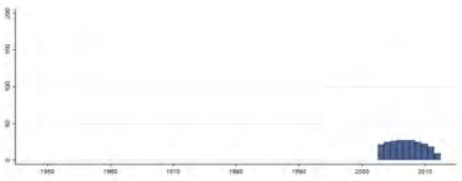


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.175 eu_hlth_sha_hp_HP63_64 Health care expenditure, Providers of private insurance-% of GDP

Health care expenditure, Providers of private insurance-% of GDP

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 29

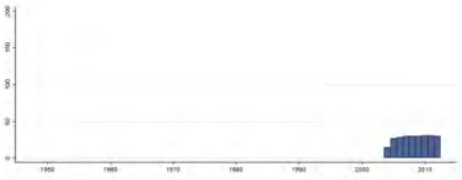


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 29 **n**: 227 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.176 eu_hlth_silc_01_TOTAL_VGOOD_EMP Selfperceived health, VG-Employed persons

Self-perceived health in %, VERY GOOD-Employed persons-age=T-sex=T-

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

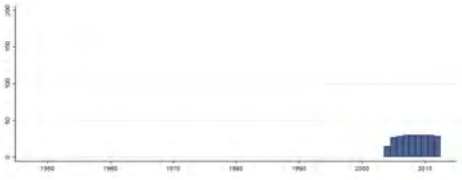


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 253 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.177 eu_hlth_silc_01_TOTAL_VGOOD_INAC Selfperceived health, VG-Other inactive persons

Self-perceived health in %, VERY GOOD-Other inactive persons-age=T-sex=T-

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 31

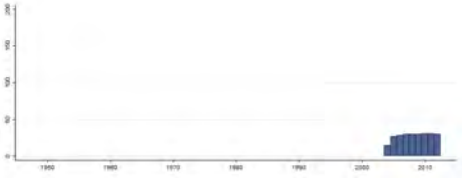


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 250 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.178 eu_hlth_silc_01_TOTAL_VGOOD_POP Selfperceived health, VG-Population

Self-perceived health in %, VERY GOOD-Population-age=T-sex=T-

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

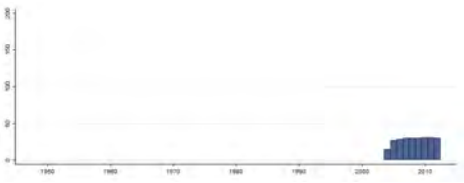


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 253 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.179 eu_hlth_silc_01_TOTAL_VGOOD_RET Selfperceived health, VG-Retired persons

Self-perceived health in %, VERY GOOD-Retired persons-age=T-sex=T-

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

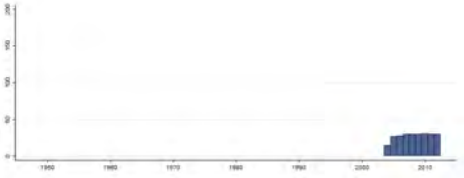


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 253 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.180 eu_hlth_silc_01_TOTAL_VGOOD_UNE Selfperceived health, VG-Unemployed persons

Self-perceived health in %, VERY GOOD-Unemployed persons-age=T-sex=T-

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.181 eu_ilc_di01_PERCENTILE1 Distribution of income-First percentile-PPS

Distribution of income-First percentile-PPS

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

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 273 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.182 eu_ilc_di01_PERCENTILE99 Distribution of income-Ninety-ninth percentile

Distribution of income-Ninety-ninth percentile-PPS

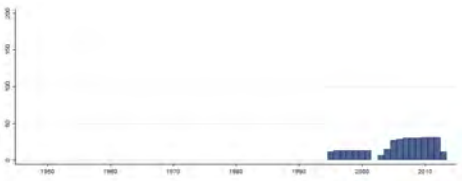
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 31

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 273 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.183 eu_ilc_di01_QUINTILE1 Distribution of income-First quintile-PPS

Distribution of income-First quintile-PPS

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

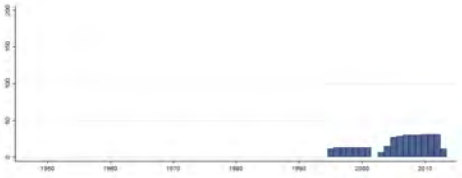


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 363 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.24.184 eu_ilc_di01_QUINTILE2 Distribution of income-Second quintile-PPS

Distribution of income-Second quintile-PPS

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

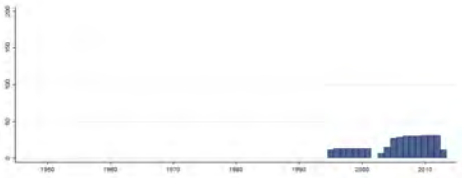


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 363 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.24.185 eu_ilc_di01_QUINTILE3 Distribution of income-Third quintile-PPS

Distribution of income-Third quintile-PPS

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



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 363 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.24.186 eu_ilc_di01_QUINTILE4 Distribution of income-Fourth quintile-PPS

Distribution of income-Fourth quintile-PPS

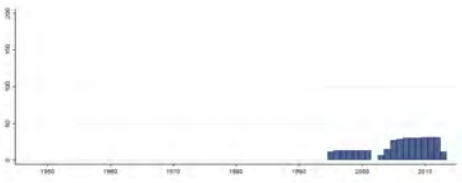
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 31

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 363 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.24.187 eu_ilc_di01_QUINTILE5 Distribution of income-Fifth quintile-PPS

Distribution of income-Fifth quintile-PPS

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

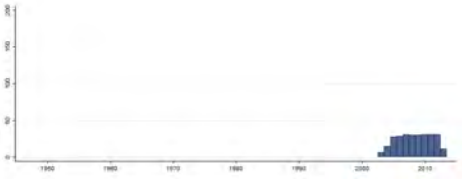


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 363 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.24.188 eu_ilc_lvps01_Y_GE18 Distribution of population-18 years or over

Distribution of population-18 years or over

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

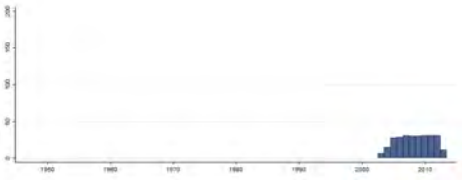


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 275 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.189 eu_ilc_lvps01_Y_GE60 Distribution of population-60 years or over

Distribution of population-60 years or over

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

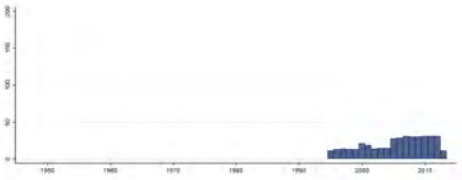


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 275 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.190 eu_ilc_lvps01_Y_GE65 Distribution of population-65 years or over

Distribution of population-65 years or over

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

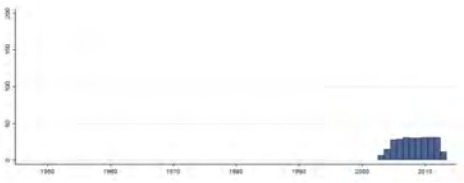


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 402 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.24.191 eu_ilc_lvps01_Y_GE75 Distribution of population-75 years or over

Distribution of population-75 years or over

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

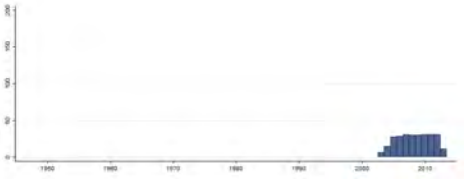


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 275 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.192 eu_ilc_lvps01_Y_LT18 Distribution of population-Less than 18 years

Distribution of population-Less than 18 years

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

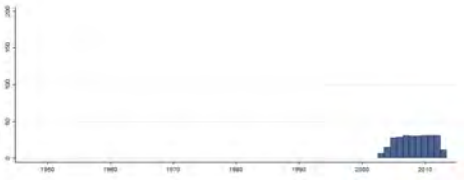


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 275 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.193 eu_ilc_lvps01_Y_LT60 Distribution of population-Less than 60 years

Distribution of population-Less than 60 years

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

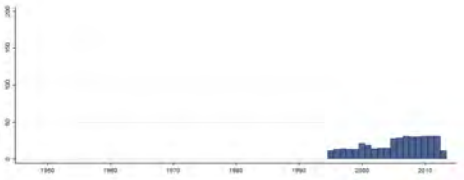


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 275 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.194 eu_ilc_lvps01_Y_LT65 Distribution of population-Less than 65 years

Distribution of population-Less than 65 years

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 402 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.24.195 eu_ilc_lvps01_Y_LT75 Distribution of population-Less than 75 years

Distribution of population-Less than 75 years

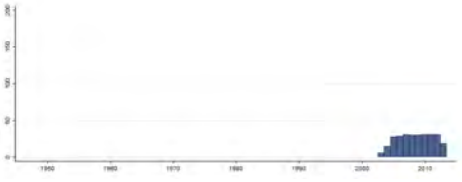
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 275 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.196 eu_ilc_mddu01_TOTAL Enforced lack of a telephone

Enforced lack of a telephone- Percentage of total population

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

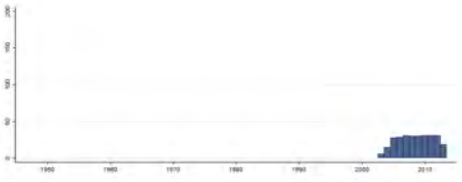


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 281 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.197 eu_ilc_mddu02_TOTAL Enforced lack of a colour TV

Enforced lack of a colour TV- Percentage of total population

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

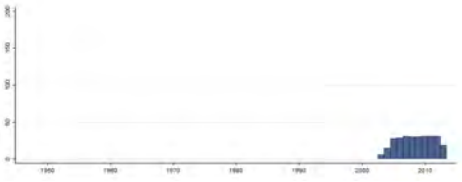


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 281 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.198 eu_ilc_mddu03_TOTAL Enforced lack of a computer

Enforced lack of a computer- Percentage of total population

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

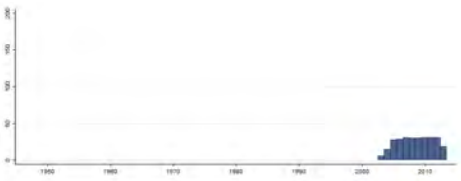


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 281 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.199 eu_ilc_mddu04_TOTAL Enforced lack of a washing machine

Enforced lack of a washing machine- Percentage of total population

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

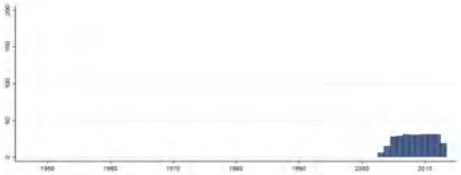


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 281 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.200 eu_ilc_mddu05_TOTAL Enforced lack of a personal car

Enforced lack of a personal car-Percentage of total population

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32



Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 281 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.201 eu_ilc_mddw02_TOTAL Pollution, grime or other environmental problems

Pollution, grime or other environmental problems-Percentage of total population

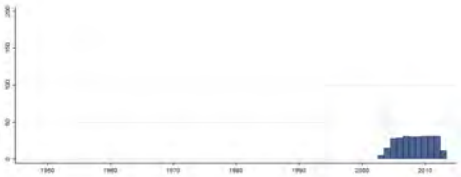
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 274 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.202 eu_ilc_mddw03_TOTAL Crime, violence or vandalism in the area

Crime, violence or vandalism in the area-Percentage of total population

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

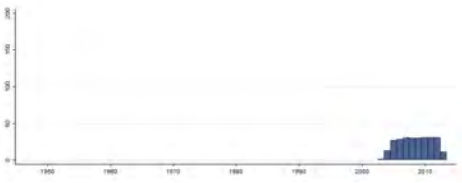


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 273 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.203 eu_ilc_mded03_TOTAL Total housing costs in pps

Total housing costs in pps

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

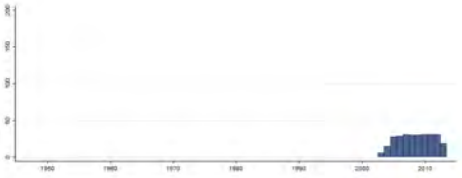


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 267 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.204 eu_ilc_mdes01_TOTAL Inability to keep home adequately warm

Inability to keep home adequately warm-Percentage of total population

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

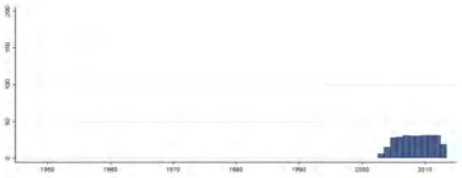


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 281 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.205 eu_ilc_mdes02_TOTAL Inability paying for one week holiday

Inability to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home-Percentage of total population

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32



Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 281 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.206 eu_ilc_mdes03_TOTAL Inability to afford a meal

Inability to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day-Percentage of total population

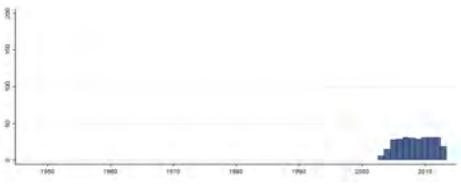
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 281 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.207 eu_ilc_mdes05_TOTAL Arrears

Arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills or hire purchase)-Percentage of total population

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

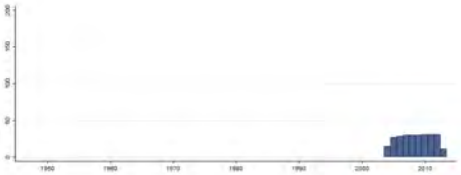


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.208 eu_ilc_peps01_TOTAL People at risk of poverty-TOTAL

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion-TOTAL

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



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 266 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.209 eu_ilc_peps01_Y_GE16 People at risk of poverty-16 years or over

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion-16 years or over

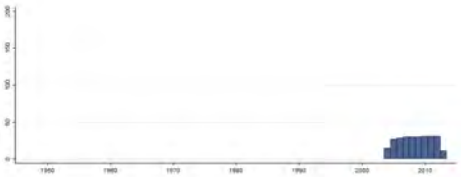
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 31

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 266 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.210 eu_ilc_peps01_Y_GE18 People at risk of poverty-18 years or over

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion-18 years or over

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

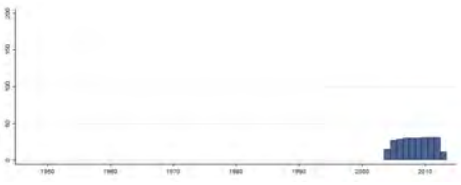


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 266 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.211 eu_ilc_peps01_Y_GE60 People at risk of poverty-60 years or over

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion-60 years or over

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

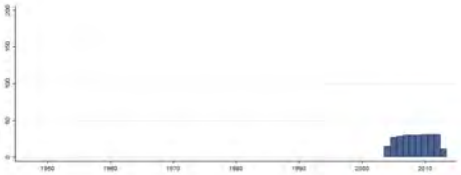


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 266 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.212 eu_ilc_peps01_Y_GE75 People at risk of poverty-75 years or over

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion-75 years or over

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



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 266 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.213 eu_ilc_peps01_Y_LT16 People at risk of poverty-Less than 16 years

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion-Less than 16 years

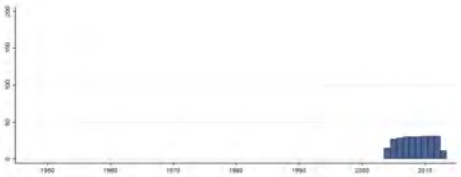
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 31

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 266 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.214 eu_ilc_peps01_Y_LT6 People at risk of poverty-Less than 6 years

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion-Less than 6 years

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

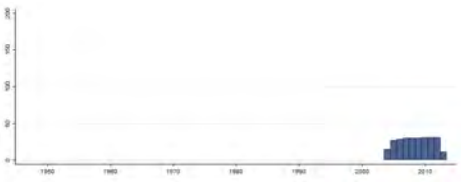


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 266 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.215 eu_ilc_peps01_Y_LT60 People at risk of poverty-Less than 60 years

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion-Less than 60 years

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

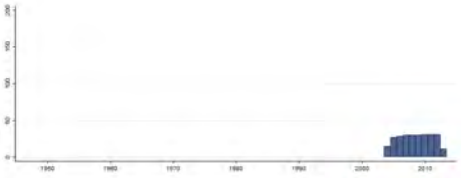


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 266 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.216 eu_ilc_peps01_Y_LT75 People at risk of poverty-Less than 75 years

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion-Less than 75 years

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



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 266 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.24.217 eu_migr_emi2_TOTAL_T Emigration

Emigration-sex=Total-age=Total

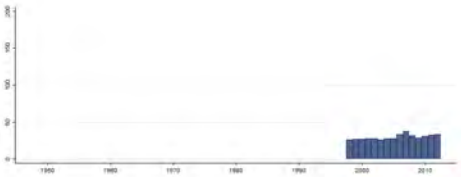
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 40

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

4.24.218 eu_migr_imm1ctz_TOTAL_TOTAL_T Immigration

Immigration-sex=Total-age=Total-citizen=TOTAL

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43

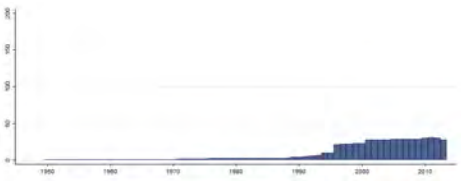


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 46 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.24.219 eu_nama_aux_NULC Nominal unit labour cost

Nominal unit labour cost - Percentage change over previous period

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31

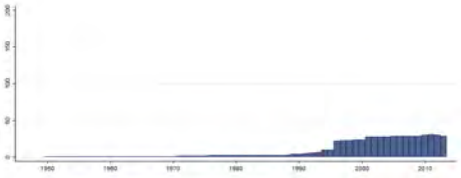


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 603 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.24.220 eu_nama_aux_RULC Real unit labour cost

Real unit labour cost - Percentage change over previous period

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31

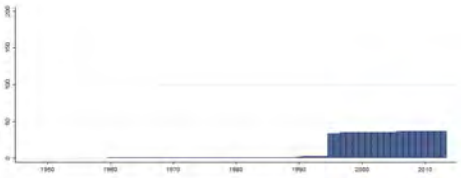


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.24.221 eu_nama_aux_cra_PPS_NAC PPS = .. National currency units

PPS = .. National currency units, including 'euro fixed' series for euro area countries

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

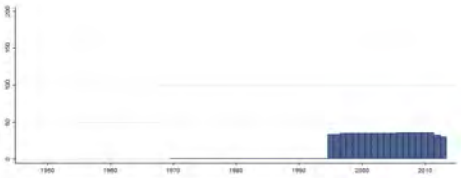


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37 **n**: 723 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.24.222 eu_nama_aux_gph_NGDPH Nominal Gross Domestic Product per capita

Nominal Gross Domestic Product per capita - Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitan

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36

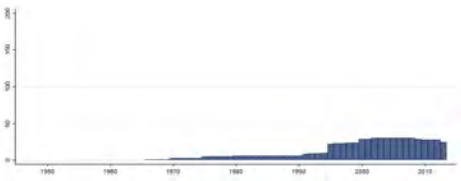


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36 **n**: 687 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.24.223 eu_nama_aux_lp_RLPH Real labour productivity per hour worked

Real labour productivity per hour worked, unit= Euro per hour worked

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

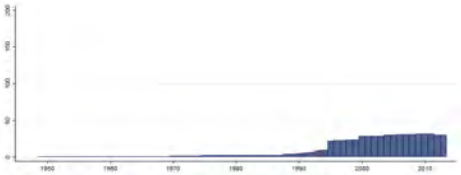


Min. Year:1966 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 30 **n**: 668 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.224 eu_nama_aux_pem_EMP_DC Total employment

Total employment - domestic concept, 1000 persons

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

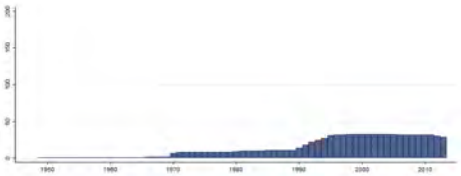


Min. Year:1949 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 656 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.24.225 eu_nama_aux_pem_EMP_NC Total employment - national concept

Total employment - national concept, 1000 persons

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

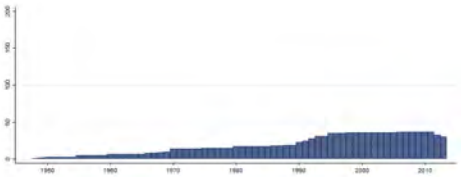


Min. Year:1949 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 35 **n**: 924 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.24.226 eu_nama_aux_pem_POP Total population, 1000 persons

Total population, 1000 persons

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

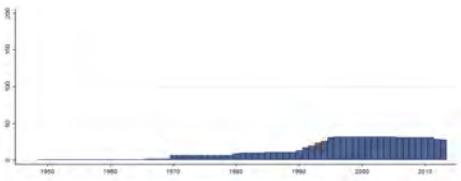


Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 38 **n**: 1257 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.24.227 eu_nama_aux_pem_SAL_NC Employees - national concept

Employees - national concept, 1000 persons

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

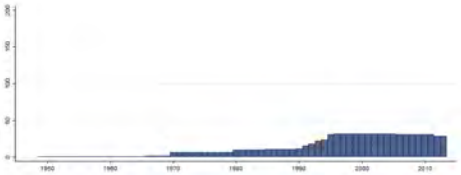


Min. Year:1949 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 35 **n**: 893 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.24.228 eu_nama_aux_pem_SELF_NC Self-employed - national concept

Self-employed - national concept, 1000 persons

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

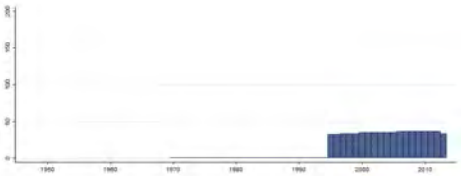


Min. Year:1949 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 35 **n**: 887 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.24.229 eu_nama_gdp_B11 External balance of goods and services

External balance of goods and services, Millions of PPS

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

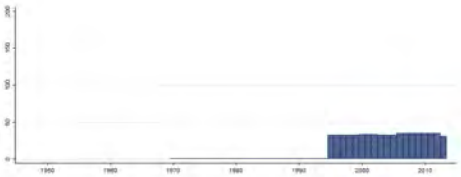


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37 **n**: 696 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.24.230 eu_nama_gdp_B111 External balance - Goods

External balance - Goods, Millions of PPS

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

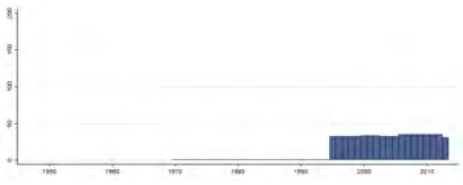


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37 **n**: 667 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.231 eu_nama_gdp_B112 External balance - Services

External balance - Services, Millions of PPS

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

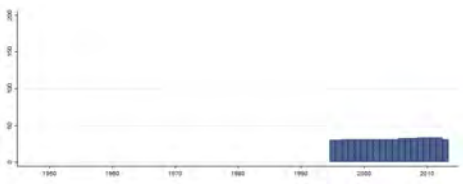


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37 **n**: 667 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.232 eu_nama_gdp_B1G Gross value added, at basic prices

Gross value added, at basic prices, Millions of PPS

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

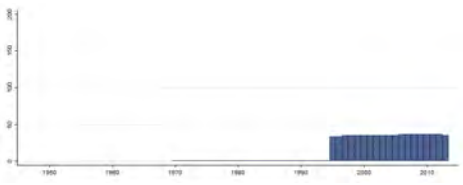


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 605 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.233 eu_nama_gdp_B1GM Gross domestic product at market prices

Gross domestic product at market prices, Millions of PPS

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

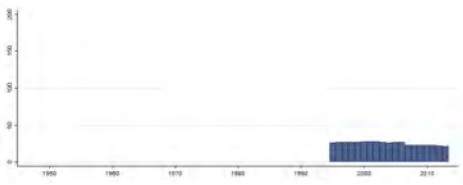


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37 **n**: 702 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.24.234 eu_nama_gdp_B1GM_XE Statistical discrepancy: expenditure side

Statistical discrepancy: expenditure side

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

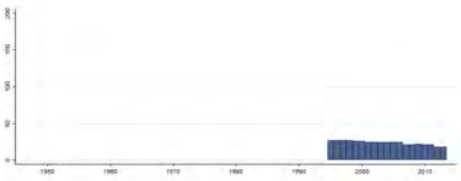


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 29 **n**: 483 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.235 eu_nama_gdp_B1GM_XI Statistical discrepancy: income side

Statistical discrepancy: income side

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22

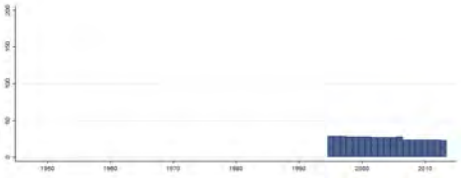


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 29 **n**: 452 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24.236 eu_nama_gdp_B1GM_XO Statistical discrepancy: output side

Statistical discrepancy: output side

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 24

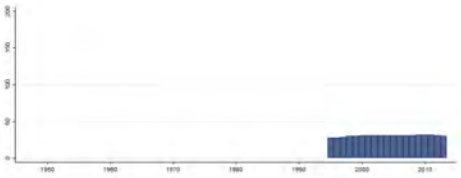


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 30 **n**: 502 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.237 eu_nama_gdp_D1 Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees, Millions of PPS

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

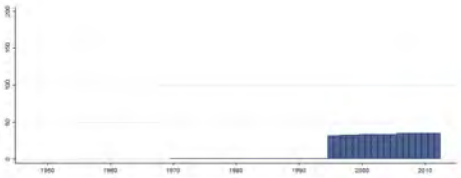


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 581 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.238 eu_nama_gdp_P3 Final consumption expenditure

Final consumption expenditure, Millions of PPS

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

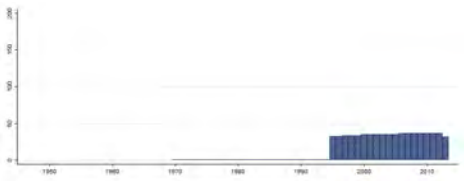


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 637 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.239 eu_nama_gdp_P3_P5 Domestic demand

Domestic demand, Millions of PPS

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

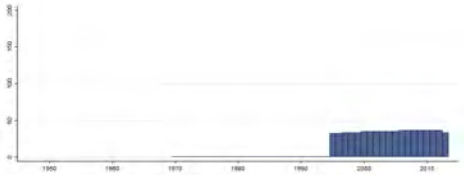


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37 **n**: 694 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.24.240 eu_nama_gdp_P6 Exports of goods and services

Exports of goods and services, Millions of PPS

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

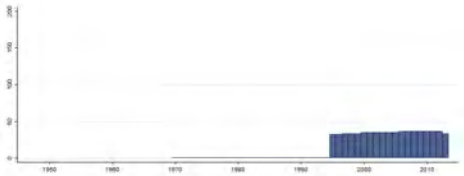


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37 **n**: 696 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.24.241 eu_nama_gdp_P7 Imports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services, Millions of PPS

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



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37 **n**: 696 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.24.242 eu_nrg_ind_335a Share of renewable energy

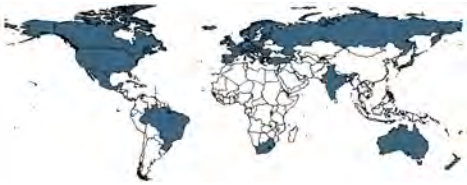
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)

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

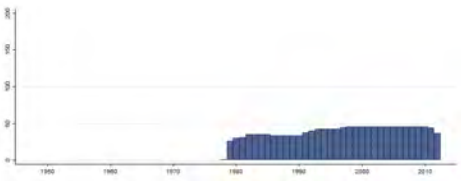
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 29 **n**: 261 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.24.243 eu_pat_ep_ntot Patent applications EPO

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



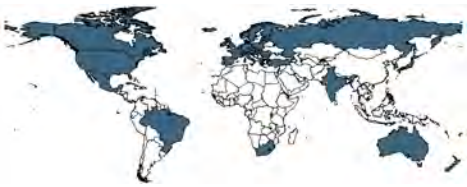
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 46



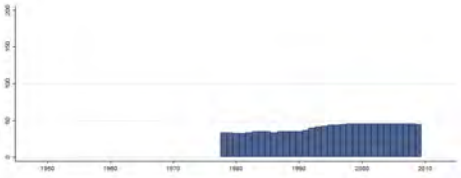
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 46 **n**: 1372 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.24.244 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: 46

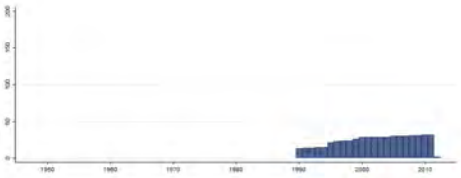


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 46 **n**: 1293 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.24.245 eu_spr_exp_pens_TOTAL Pensions-Percentage of total population

Pensions-Percentage of total population

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

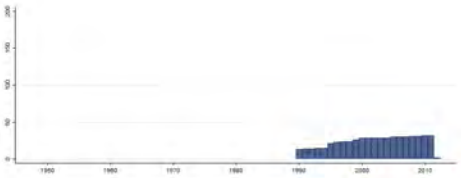


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.246 eu_spr_exp_sum_ADMIN Expenditure,Administration costs

Expenditure,Administration costs-Percentage of GDP

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

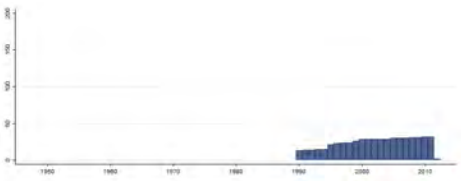


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.247 eu_spr_exp_sum_DISA Expenditure,Disability

Expenditure,Disability-Percentage of GDP

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

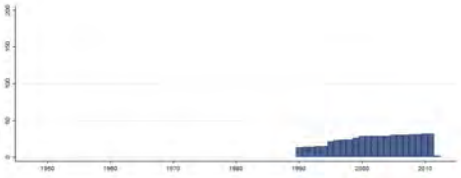


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.248 eu_spr_exp_sum_EXCLU Expenditure,Social exclusion n.e.c.

Expenditure,Social exclusion n.e.c.-Percentage of GDP

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

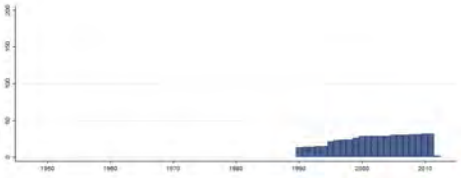


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.249 eu_spr_exp_sum_FAM Expenditure,Family/Children

Expenditure,Family/Children-Percentage of GDP

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

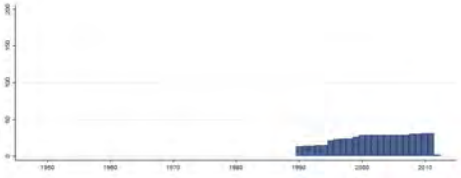


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.250 eu_spr_exp_sum_HOUSE Expenditure,Housing

Expenditure,Housing-Percentage of GDP

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

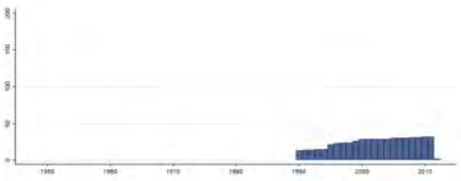


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 545 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.251 eu_spr_exp_sum_HOUSEEXCLU Housing and Social exclusion n.e.c.

Housing and Social exclusion n.e.c.-Percentage of GDP

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

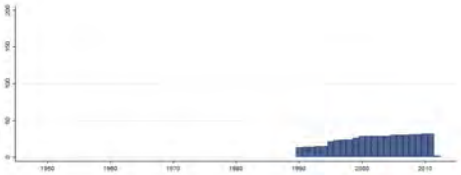


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.252 eu_spr_exp_sum_OLD Expenditure,Old age

Expenditure,Old age-Percentage of GDP

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

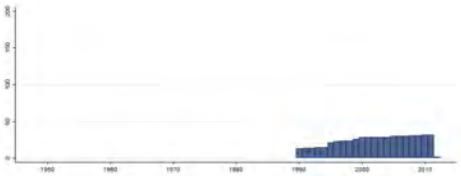


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.253 eu_spr_exp_sum_OLDSURVIV Expenditure,Old age and survivors

Expenditure,Old age and survivors -Percentage of GDP

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

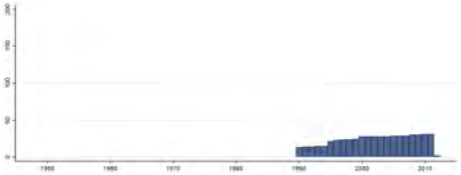


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.254 eu_spr_exp_sum_OTHER Expenditure,Other expenditure

Expenditure,Other expenditure-Percentage of GDP

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

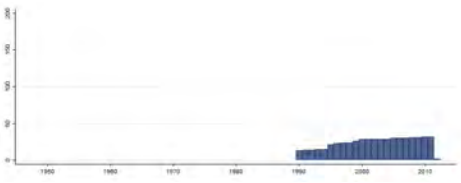


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.255 eu_spr_exp_sum_SICK Expenditure,Sickness/Health care

Expenditure,Sickness/Health care-Percentage of GDP

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

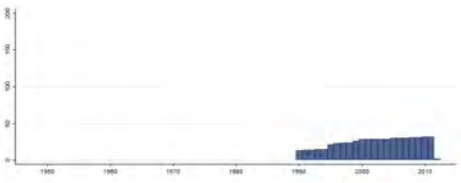


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.256 eu_spr_exp_sum_SICKDISA Expenditure,Sickness / healthcare and disability

Expenditure,Sickness / healthcare and disability-Percentage of GDP

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

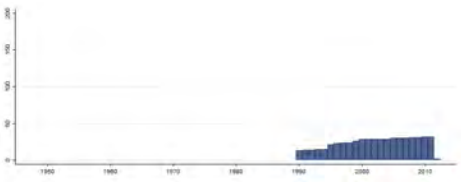


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.257 eu_spr_exp_sum_SPBENEFNOREROUTE Expenditure,Social protection benefits

Expenditure,Social protection benefits-Percentage of GDP

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

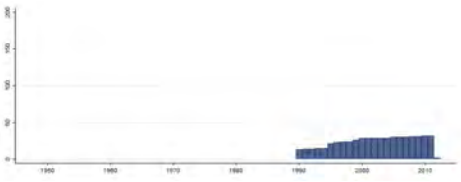


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.258 eu_spr_exp_sum_SURVIV Expenditure,Survivors

Expenditure,Survivors-Percentage of GDP

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

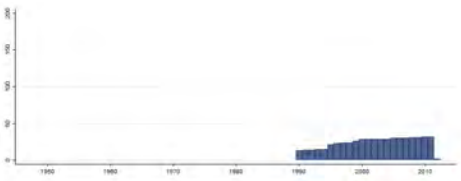


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.259 eu_spr_exp_sum_TOTALNOREROUTE Expenditure

Expenditure-Percentage of GDP

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

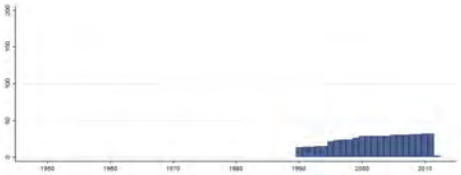


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.260 eu_spr_exp_sum_UNEMPLOY Expenditure,Unemployment

Expenditure,Unemployment-Percentage of GDP

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

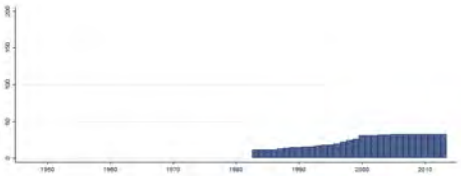


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.261 eu_une_rt_a_TOTAL Unemployment rate, TOTAL

Unemployment rate, TOTAL

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

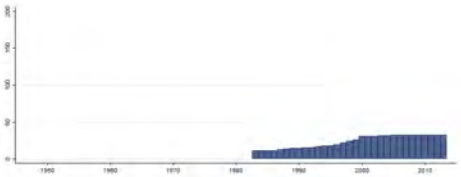


Min. Year:1983 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 737 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.262 eu_une_rt_a_Y25_74 Unemployment rate, From 25 to 74 years

Unemployment rate, From 25 to 74 years

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

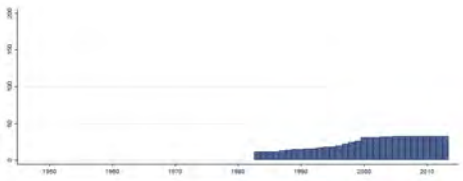


Min. Year:1983 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 737 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.263 eu_une_rt_a_Y_LT25 Unemployment rate, Less than 25 years

Unemployment rate, Less than 25 years

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

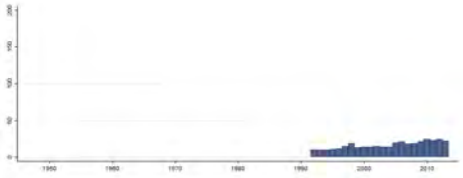


Min. Year:1983 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 737 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.24.264 eu_yth_empl_120_y1519 Youth long-term unemployment 15 to 19

Youth long-term unemployment rate (12 months or longer), from 15 to 19 years

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 29

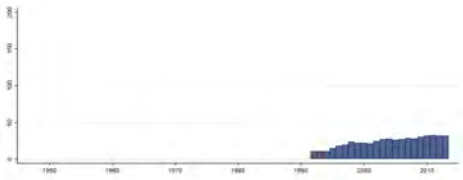


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 30 **n**: 365 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.24.265 eu_yth_empl_120_y1524 Youth long-term unemployment 15 to 24

Youth long-term unemployment rate (12 months or longer), from 15 to 24 years

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

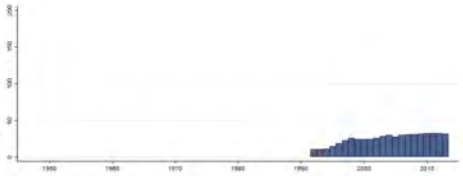


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 524 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24.266 eu_yth_empl_120_y1529 Youth long-term unemployment 15 to 29

Youth long-term unemployment rate (12 months or longer), from 15 to 29 years

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

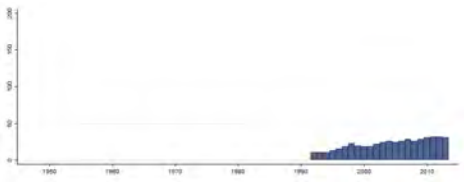


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 560 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.267 eu_yth_empl_120_y2024 Youth long-term unemployment 20 to 24

Youth long-term unemployment rate (12 months or longer), from 20 to 24 years

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32

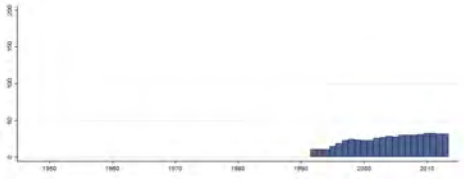


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 496 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24.268 eu_yth_empl_120_y2029 Youth long-term unemployment 20 to 29

Youth long-term unemployment rate (12 months or longer), from 20 to 29 years

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

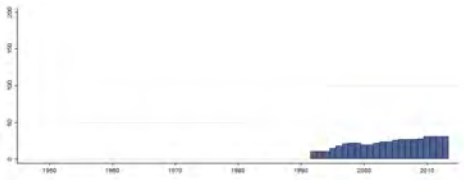


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 546 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.269 eu_yth_empl_120_y2529 Youth long-term unemployment 25 to 29

Youth long-term unemployment rate (12 months or longer), from 25 to 29 years

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

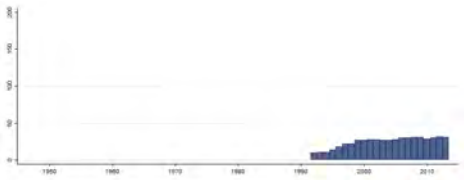


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32 **n**: 500 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24.270 eu_yth_empl_second_y1519 Youth employment, secondary, 15 to 19

Youth employment, Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary, from 15 to 19

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32

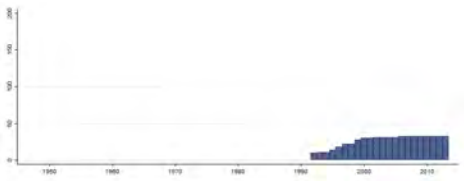


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.24.271 eu_yth_empl_second_y1524 Youth employment, secondary, 15 to 24

Youth employment, Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary, from 15 to 24

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

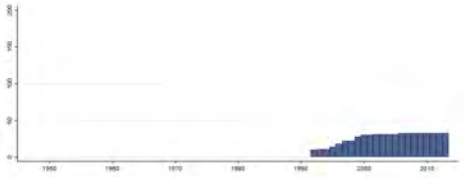


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.272 eu_yth_empl_second_y1529 Youth employment, secondary, 15 to 29

Youth employment, Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary, from 15 to 29

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

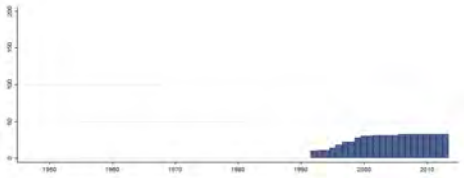


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.273 eu_yth_empl_second_y2024 Youth employment, secondary, 20 to 24

Youth employment, Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary, from 20 to 24

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

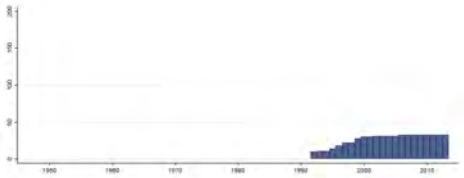


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.274 eu_yth_empl_second_y2029 Youth employment, secondary, 20 to 29

Youth employment, Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary, from 20 to 29

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

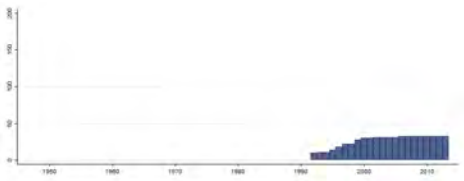


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.275 eu_yth_empl_second_y2529 Youth employment, secondary, 25 to 29

Youth employment, Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary, from 25 to 29

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

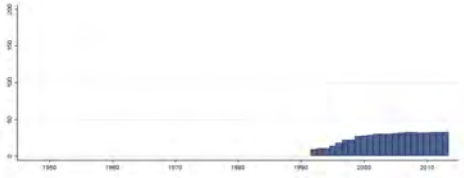


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.276 eu_yth_empl_univ_y1524 Youth employment, University, 15 to 24

Youth employment, Short-cycle tertiary, bachelor or equivalent, master or equivalent and doctoral or equivalent, from 15 to 24 years

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

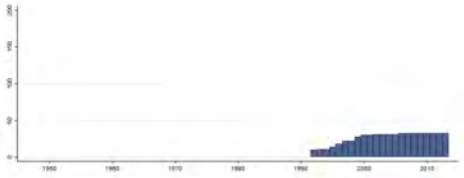


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 573 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.277 eu_yth_empl_univ_y1529 Youth employment, University, 15 to 29

Youth employment, Short-cycle tertiary, bachelor or equivalent, master or equivalent and doctoral or equivalent, from 15 to 29 years

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

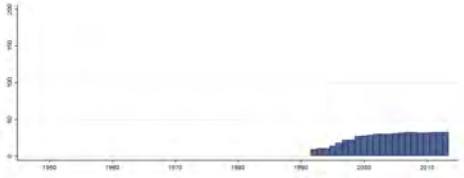


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.278 eu_yth_empl_univ_y2024 Youth employment, University, 20 to 24

Youth employment, Short-cycle tertiary, bachelor or equivalent, master or equivalent and doctoral or equivalent, from 20 to 24 years

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

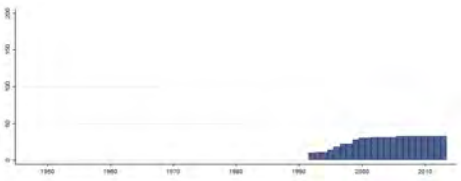


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 573 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.279 eu_yth_empl_univ_y2029 Youth employment, University, 20 to 29

Youth employment, Short-cycle tertiary, bachelor or equivalent, master or equivalent and doctoral or equivalent, from 20 to 29 years

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

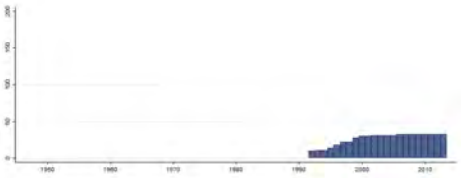


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.280 eu_yth_empl_univ_y2529 Youth employment, University, 25 to 29

Youth employment, Short-cycle tertiary, bachelor or equivalent, master or equivalent and doctoral or equivalent, from 25 to 29 years

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

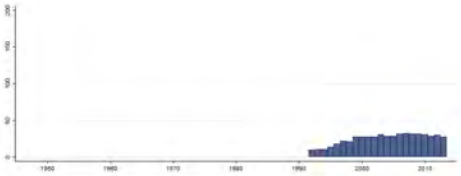


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.281 eu_yth_empl_y1519 Youth employment, primary, 15 to 19

Youth employment, Less than primary, primary and lower secondary, from 15 to 19

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33

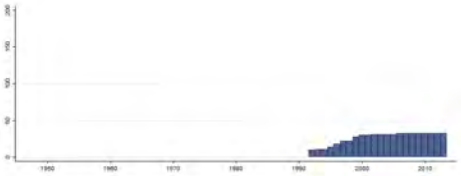


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 555 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.24.282 eu_yth_empl_y1524 Youth employment, primary, 15 to 24

Youth employment, Less than primary, primary and lower secondary, from 15 to 24

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

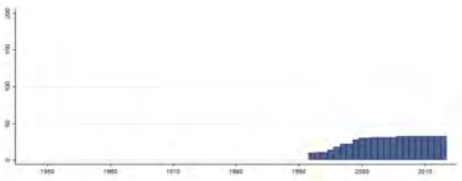


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.283 eu_yth_empl_y1529 Youth employment, primary, 15 to 29

Youth employment, Less than primary, primary and lower secondary, from 15 to 29

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

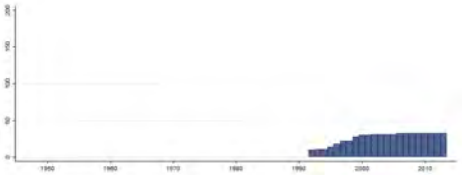


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.284 eu_yth_empl_y2024 Youth employment, primary, 20 to 24

Youth employment, Less than primary, primary and lower secondary, from 20 to 24

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

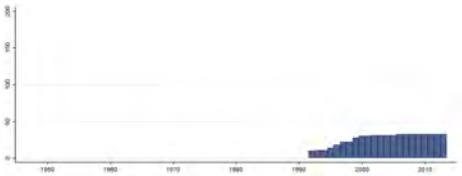


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.285 eu_yth_empl_y2029 Youth employment, primary, 20 to 29

Youth employment, Less than primary, primary and lower secondary, from 20 to 29

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

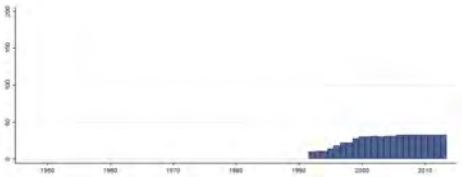


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.24.286 eu_yth_empl_y2529 Youth employment, primary, 25 to 29

Youth employment, Less than primary, primary and lower secondary, from 25 to 29

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



Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 33 **n**: 583 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 18

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

`http://www.fao.org/`
(Not-Available, 2014h)(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.

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

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

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

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

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

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.25.4 fao_fe Fish Export (Tons)

Fish Export (Tons)

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.25.5 fao_fi Fish Import (Tons)

Fish Import (Tons)

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.25.6 fao_fpic Fish Production, Inland Capture

Inland captured fish production, in tons.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

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

4.25.7 fao_fpmc Fish Production, Marine Capture

Marine captured fish production, in tons.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 85

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

4.26 Fearon

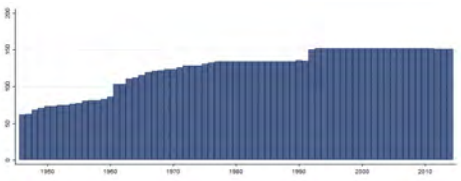
`http://www.stanford.edu/~jfearon/`
(Fearon, 2003)(28-01-2013)

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.

4.26.1 fe_cultdiv Cultural Diversity

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

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

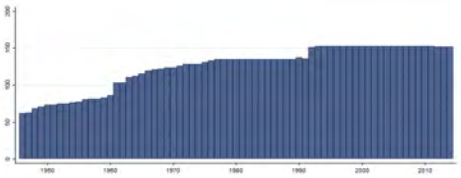


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158 **n**: 8561 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.26.2 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: 153

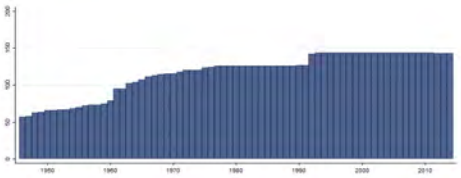


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 159 **n**: 8600 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.26.3 fe_lmin Largest Minority

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the second largest group (largest minority).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 144

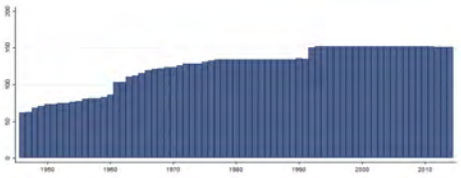


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 149 **n**: 8017 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.26.4 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: 152



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158 **n**: 8561 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.27 Fund for Peace

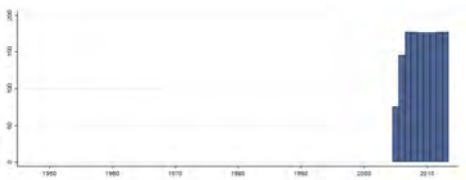
`http://ffp.statesindex.org/`
(Not-Available, 2014i)(2014-02-21)

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.

4.27.1 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: 177

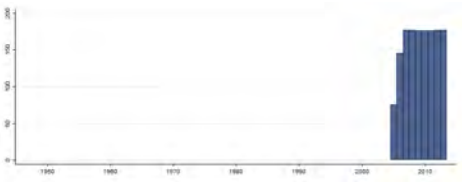


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.2 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: 177

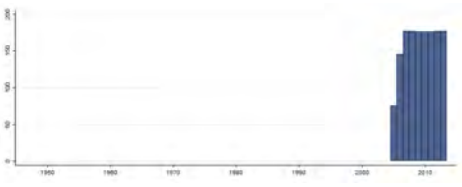


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.3 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: 177

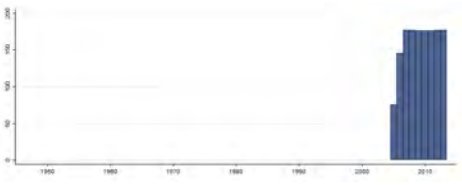


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.4 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: 177

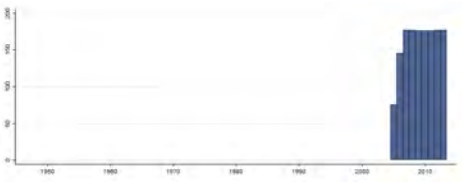


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.5 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 Griev-ance 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) Progres-sive 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 Polit-ical Actors. For each indicator, the ratings are placed on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being the lowest intensity (most stable) and 10 being the highest intensity (least stable). The total score is the sum of the 12 indicators and is on a scale of 0-120. Note: We have treated Israel/West Bank as missing.

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

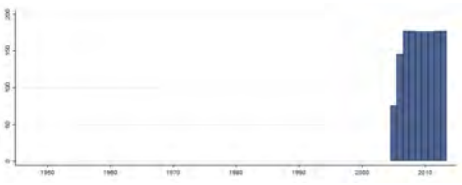


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.6 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: 177

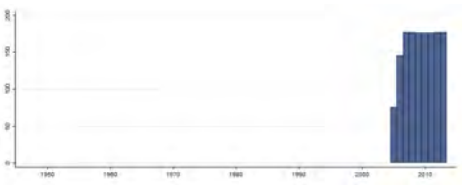


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.7 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: 177

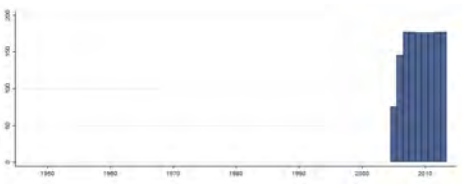


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.8 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: 177

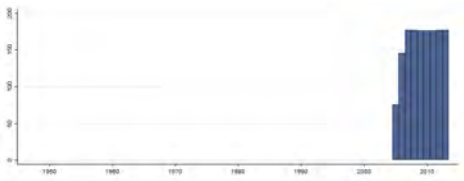


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.9 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: 177



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.10 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.

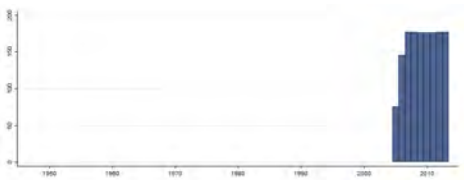
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.11 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: 177

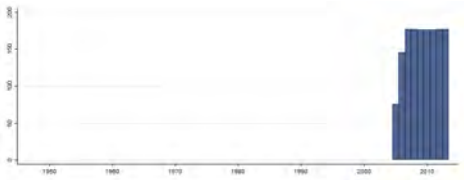


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.12 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: 177

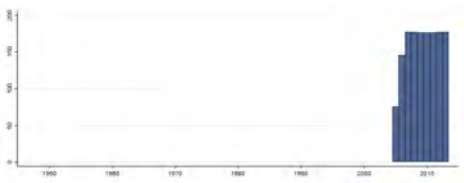


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.13 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: 177



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.28 Freedom House

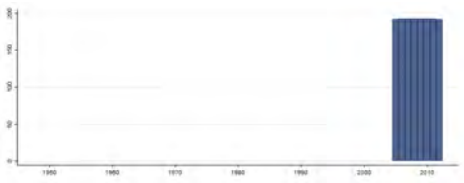
`http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world-aggregate-and-subcategory-scores` (Not-Available, 2014j)(2014-01-13)

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.

4.28.1 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: 193

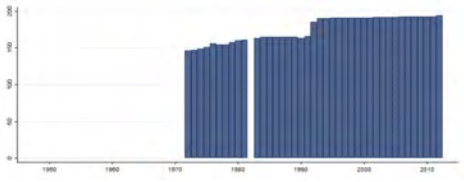


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 1542 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.28.2 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: 193

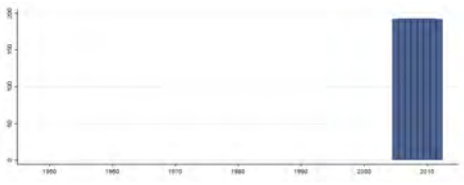


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 207 **n**: 7040 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.28.3 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: 193

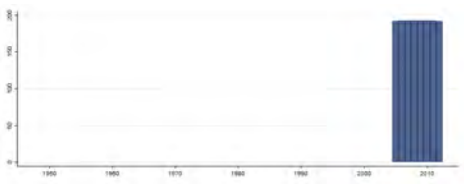


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 1542 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.28.4 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: 193

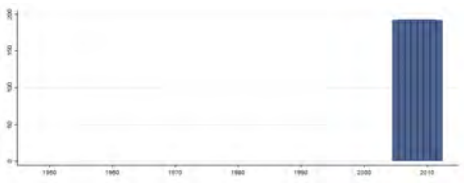


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 1542 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.28.5 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).

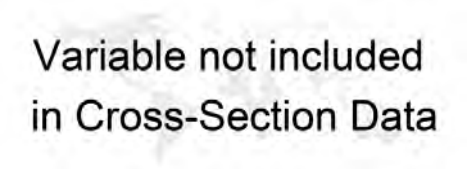
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193



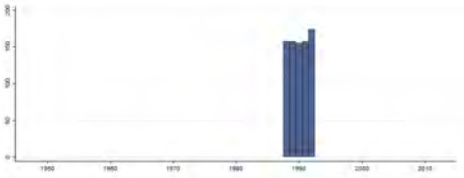
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 1542 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.28.6 fh_fotp2 Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-1992)

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



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

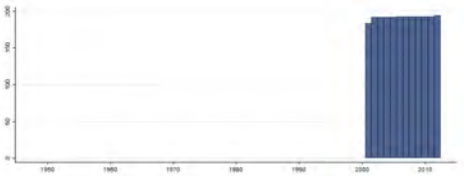


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 1992
N: 180 **n**: 803 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.28.7 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.

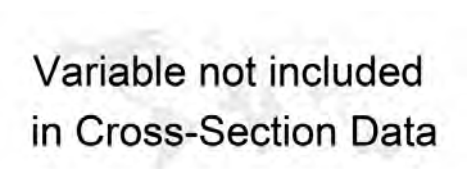
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193



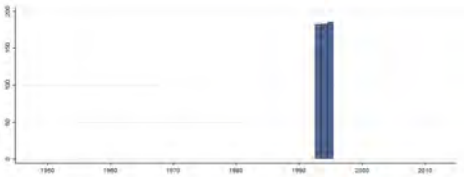
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 2304 $\overline{N}$: 192 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.28.8 fh_fotpabr3 Laws and Regulations that Infuence the Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995)

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.



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

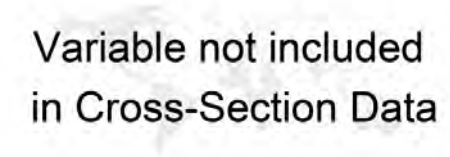


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

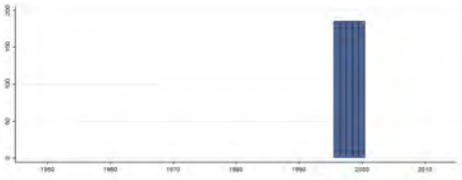
4.28.9 fh_fotpabr4 Laws and Regulations that Infuence the Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000)

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.



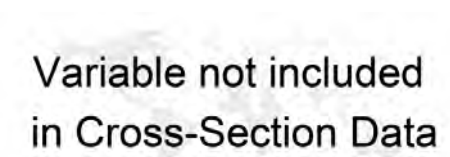
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



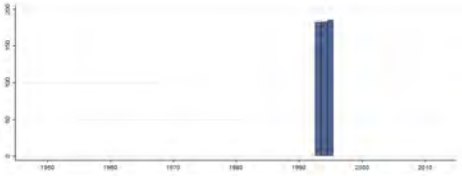
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.28.10 fh_fotpapr3 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995)

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.



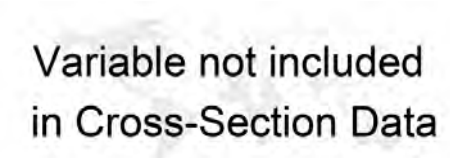
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



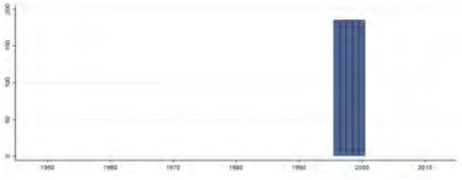
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.28.11 fh_fotpapr4 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000)

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.



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

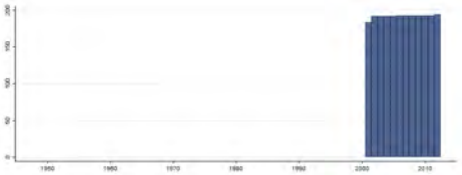


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.28.12 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.

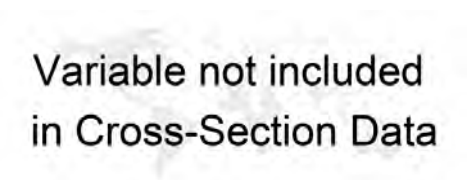
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193



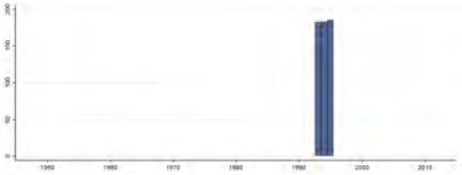
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 2304 $\overline{N}$: 192 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.28.13 fh_fotpbbr3 Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995)

The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. 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.



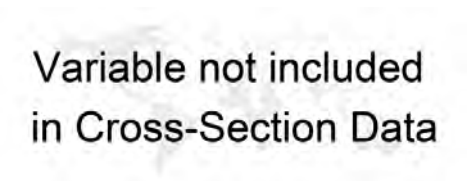
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



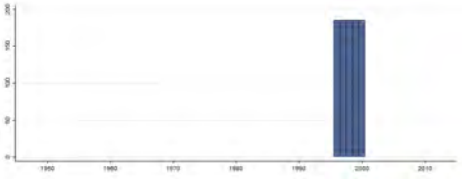
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.28.14 fh_fotpbbr4 Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000)

The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. 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.



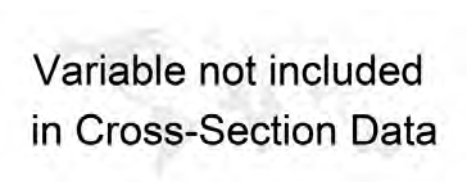
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



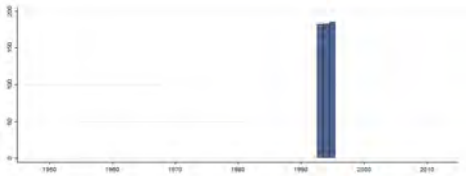
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.28.15 fh_fotpbpr3 Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995)

The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. 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.



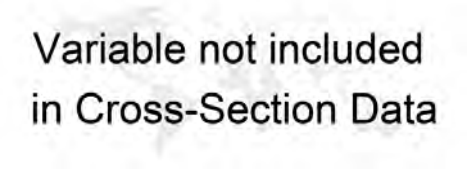
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



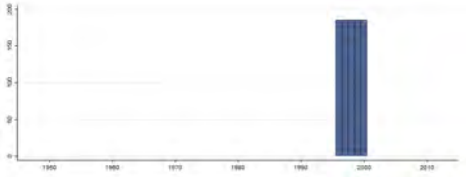
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.28.16 fh_fotpbpr4 Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000)

The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. 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.



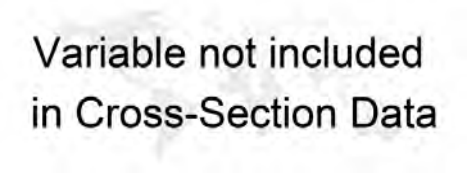
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



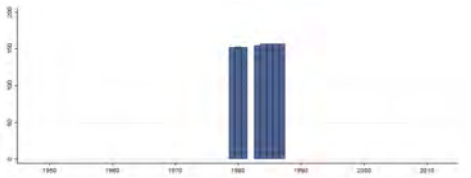
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.28.17 fh_fotpbr1 Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987)

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



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



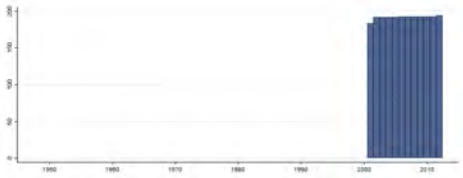
Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 1987
N: 158 **n**: 1239 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.28.18 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.

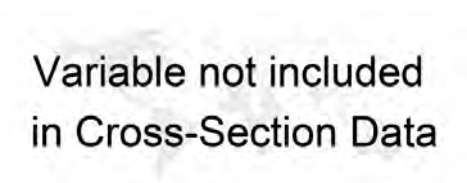
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193



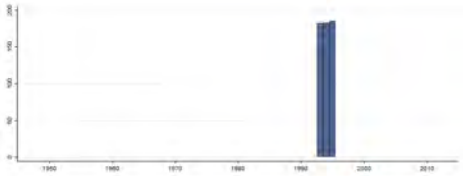
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 2304 $\overline{N}$: 192 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.28.19 fh_fotpcbr3 Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995)

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



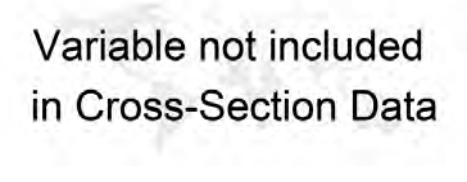
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



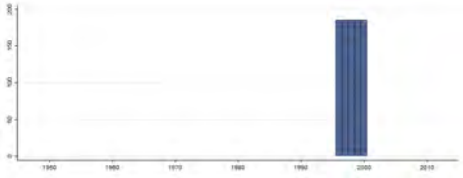
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.28.20 fh_fotpcbr4 Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000)

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



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



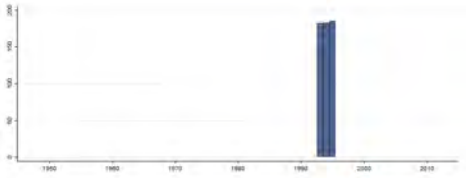
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.28.21 fh_fotpcpr3 Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



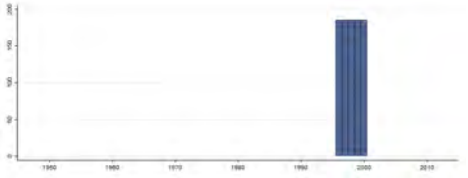
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.28.22 fh_fotpcpr4 Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



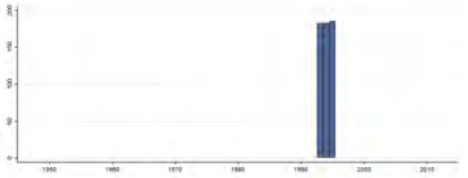
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.28.23 fh_fotpdbr3 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995)

This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-40, in 1996-2000 from 0-10. Since 2001 the Freedom House includes such violations within the respective fh_pol and fh_econ categories as cases of actual political or economic pressure on the content of information. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



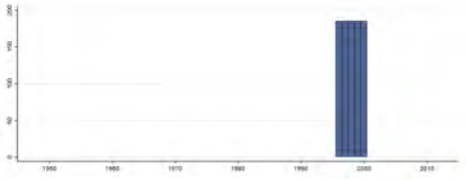
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.28.24 fh_fotpdbr4 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000)

This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-40, in 1996-2000 from 0-10. Since 2001 the Freedom House includes such violations within the respective fh_pol and fh_econ categories as cases of actual political or economic pressure on the content of information. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



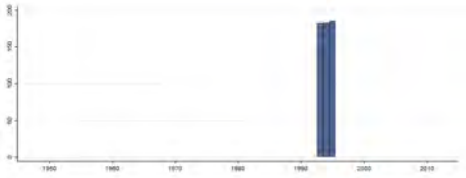
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.28.25 fh_fotpdpr3 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995)

This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-40, in 1996-2000 from 0-10. Since 2001 the Freedom House includes such violations within the respective fh_pol and fh_econ categories as cases of actual political or economic pressure on the content of information. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



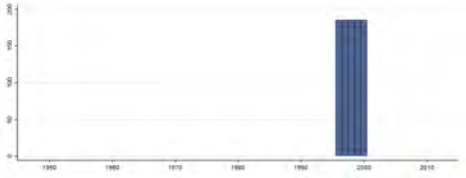
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.28.26 fh_fotpdpr4 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000)

This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-40, in 1996-2000 from 0-10. Since 2001 the Freedom House includes such violations within the respective fh_pol and fh_econ categories as cases of actual political or economic pressure on the content of information. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



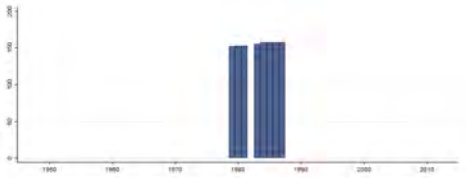
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.28.27 fh_fotppr1 Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987)

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

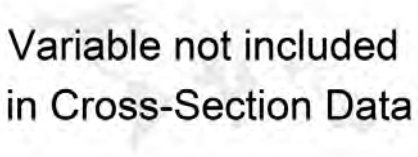
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



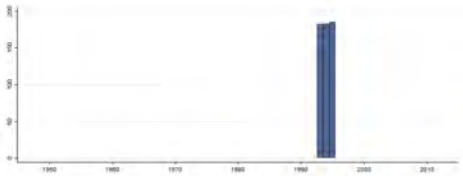
Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 1987
N: 158 **n**: 1245 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.28.28 fh_fotpsc3 Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-1995)

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



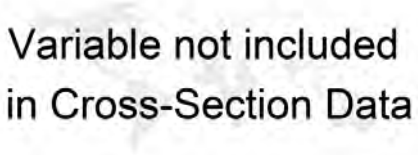
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.28.29 fh_fotpsc4 Freedom of the Press, Score (1996-2000)

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



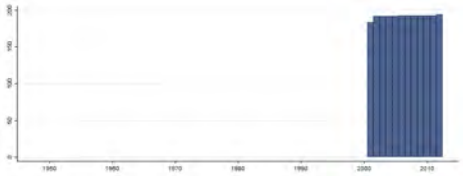
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

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

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

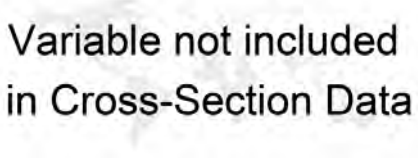
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193



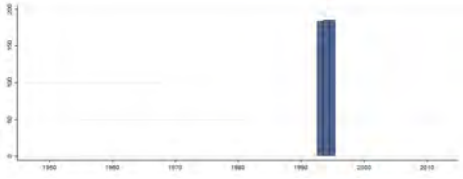
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 2304 $\overline{N}$: 192 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.28.31 fh_fotpst3 Freedom of the Press, Status (1993-1995)

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



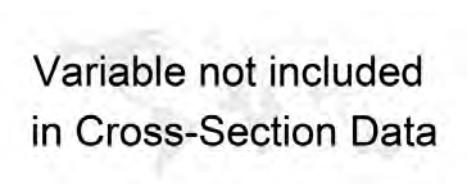
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



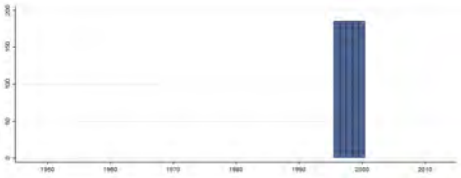
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 554 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.28.32 fh_fotpst4 Freedom of the Press, Status (1996-2000)

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



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

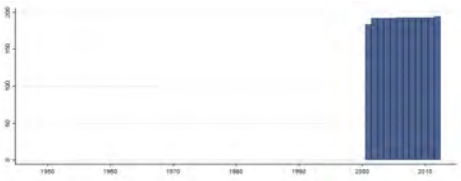


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

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

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

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

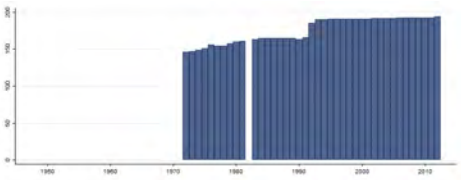


Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 2304 $\overline{N}$: 192 $\overline{T}$: 12

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

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

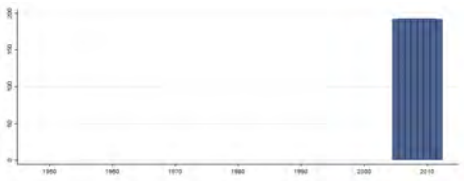


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 207 **n**: 7040 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.28.35 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: 193

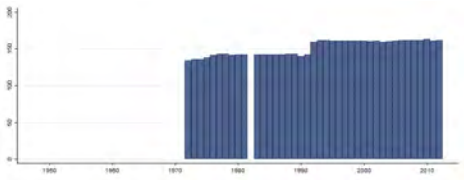


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 1542 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.28.36 fh_polity2 Freedom House/Polity

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

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



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

4.28.37 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).

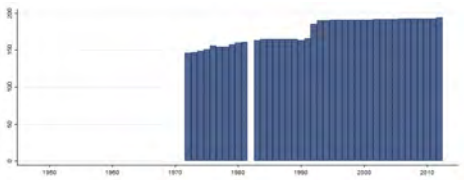
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 1542 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.28.38 fh_pr Political Rights

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

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

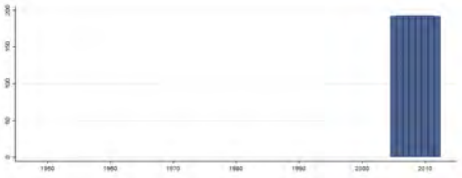


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 207 **n**: 7040 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.28.39 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: 193

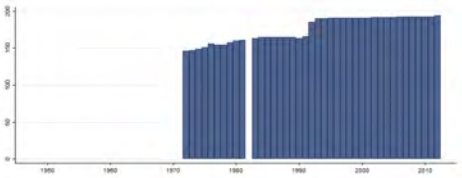


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 1542 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.28.40 fh_status Status

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

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



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

4.29 Fraser Institute

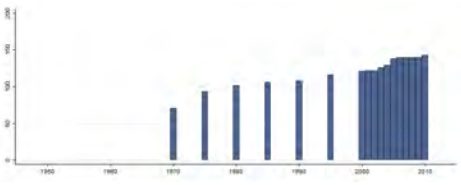
`http://www.freetheworld.com/datasets_efw.html`
(Gwartney et al., 2012)(2014-01-13)

Economic Freedom of the World Dataset

4.29.1 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: 143

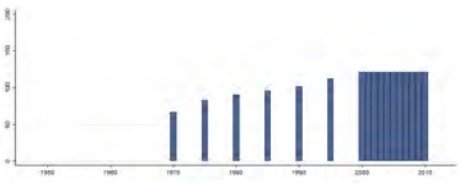


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 145 **n**: 2056 $\overline{N}$: 50 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.29.2 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: 121

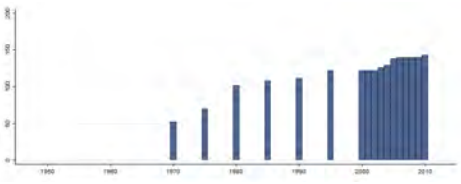


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 1880 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.29.3 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_ftradeint), regulation of credit, labor and business (fi_reg). The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". This is the version of the index published at the current year of measurement, without taking methodological changes over time into account.

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



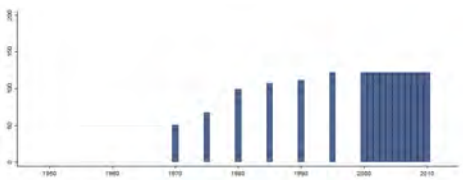
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 144 **n**: 2026 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.29.4 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: 122

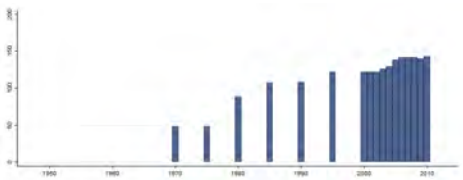


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 1900 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.29.5 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: 143

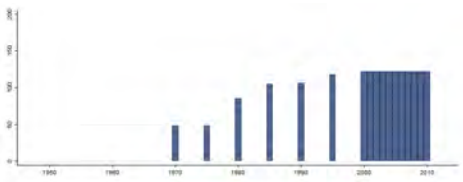


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 144 **n**: 1986 $\overline{N}$: 48 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.29.6 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: 122

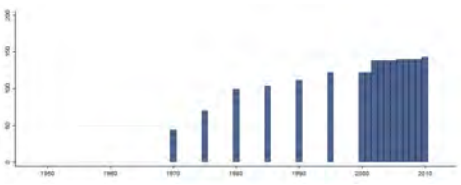


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 1853 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.29.7 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: 143

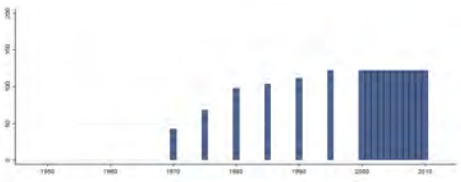


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 144 **n**: 2048 $\overline{N}$: 50 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.29.8 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: 122

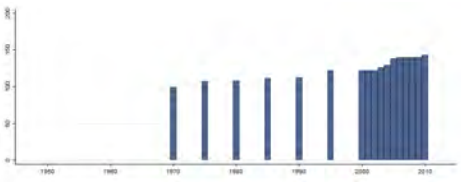


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 1887 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.29.9 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: 143

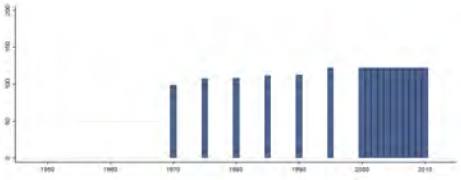


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 145 **n**: 2121 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.29.10 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: 122

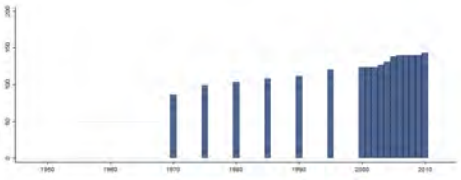


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 124 **n**: 2000 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.29.11 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: 143

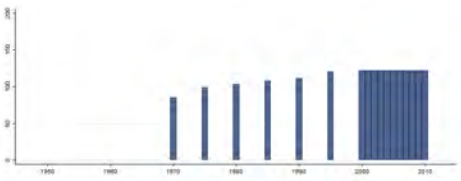


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 145 **n**: 2095 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.29.12 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: 122



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 124 **n**: 1968 $\overline{N}$: 48 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.30 Fish and Kroenig

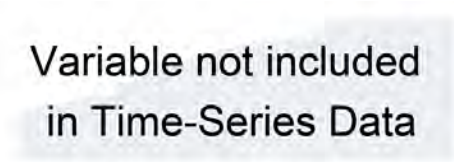
`http://polisci.berkeley.edu/people/faculty/person_detail.php?person=236`
(Fish and Kroenig, 2009)(2013-02-25)

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

4.30.1 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 pow-ers has a PPI of .50.

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 157



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

4.31 Transparency International

`http://www.transparency.org/research/gcb/overview`
(Not-Available, 2014k)(2014-03-28)

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

4.31.1 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.

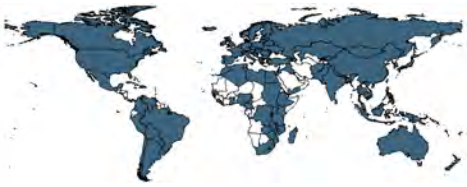
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 96

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.31.2 gcb_bed Paid Bribe: Education System

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



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

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.31.3 gcb_bel Paid Bribe: Electricity

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? Electricity. Share of population answering Yes.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 45

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.31.4 gcb_bgas Paid Bribe: Gas Provider

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? Gas providers. Share of population answering Yes.

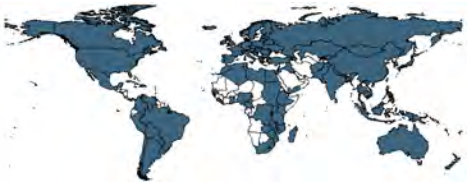
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 45

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

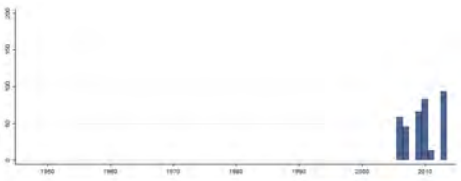
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.5 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: 117



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.31.6 gcb_bl Paid Bribe: Legal System

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

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.31.7 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: 114

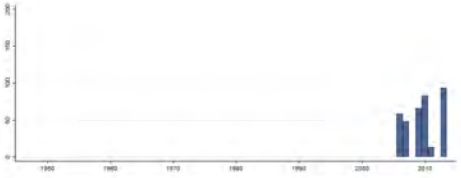
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.31.8 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.

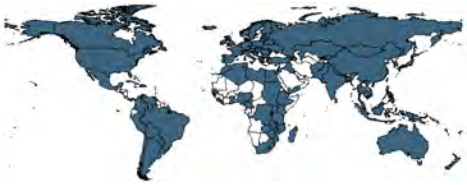
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 117



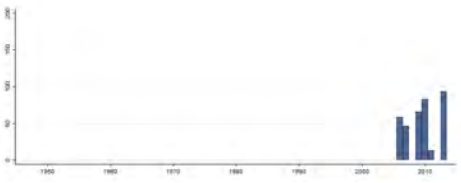
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 362 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.31.9 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.



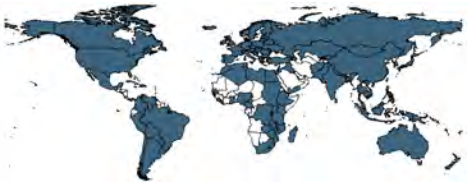
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 117



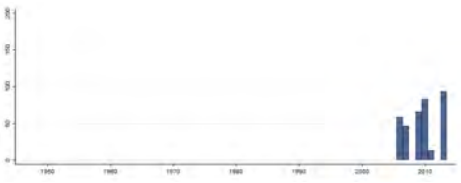
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 361 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.31.10 gcb_bpol Paid Bribe: Police

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



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

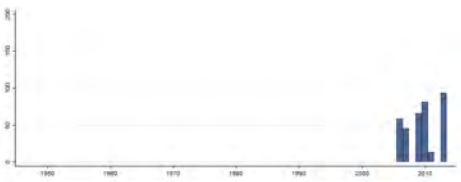


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 361 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.31.11 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: 117

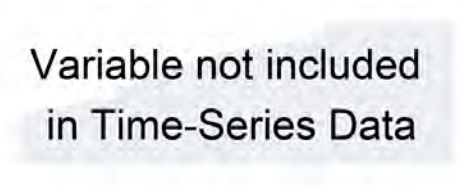


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 359 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.31.12 gcb_btele Paid Bribe: Telephone

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? Telephone. Share of population answering Yes.

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

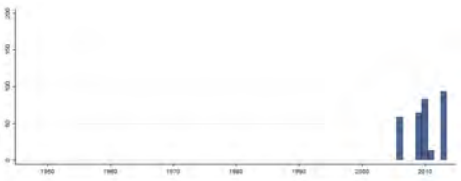


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.13 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: 114

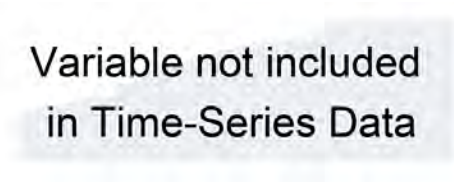


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 313 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.31.14 gcb_bwat Paid Bribe: Water Service Provider

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? Water service provider. Share of population answering Yes.

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

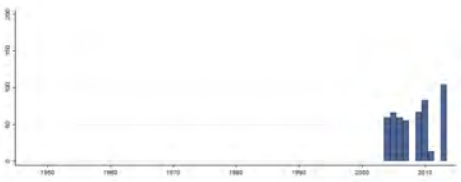


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.15 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: 117

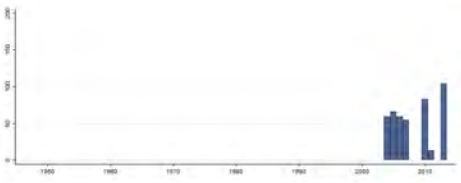


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 509 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.31.16 gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education

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

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

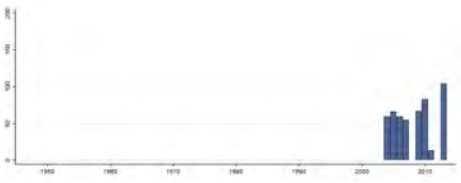


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 441 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.31.17 gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System

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

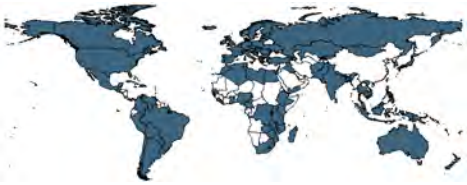
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 117



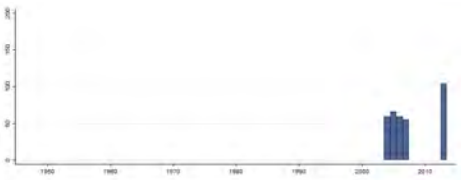
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 508 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.31.18 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: 112

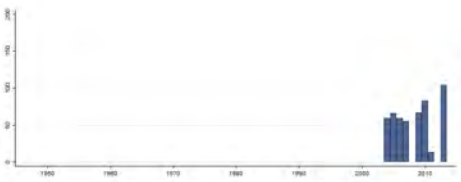


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 120 **n**: 346 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.31.19 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: 117

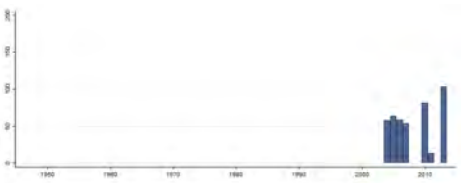


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 509 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.31.20 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).

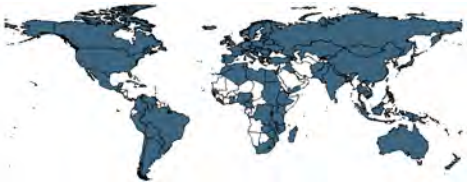
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 114



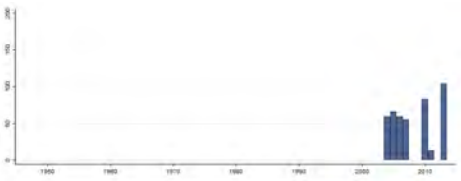
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 433 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.31.21 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: 115



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 442 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.31.22 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: 114

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.31.23 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: 117

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 508 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.31.24 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).

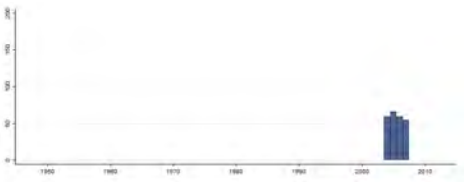
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 117

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 508 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.31.25 gcb_pper Corruption Perception: Registry and permit services

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

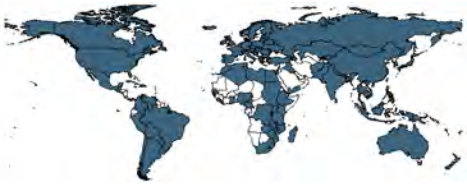
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 55



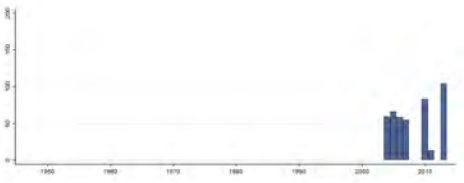
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 77 **n**: 241 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.31.26 gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police

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



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

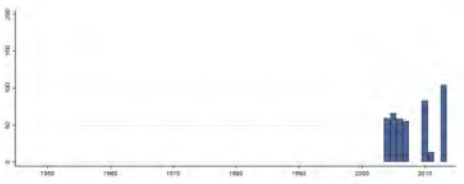


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 440 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.31.27 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: 115

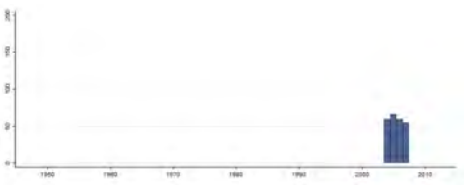


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 441 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.31.28 gcb_ptax Corruption Perception: Tax Revenue

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

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 55

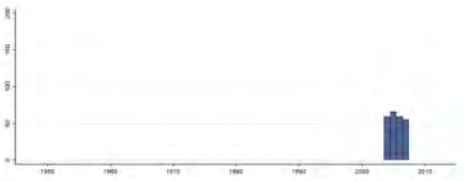


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 77 **n**: 241 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.31.29 gcb_putil Corruption Perception: Utilities

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

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 56



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 78 **n**: 242 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.32 Gibney, Cornett & Wood

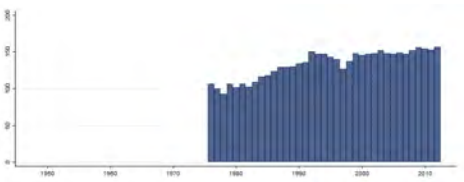
`http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/download.php`
(Gibney et al., 2013)(2014-02-24)

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).

4.32.1 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, forpolitical views is accepted. 2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare. 1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.

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

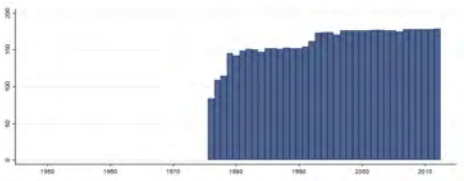


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.32.2 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, forpolitical views is accepted. 2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare. 1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.

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



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

4.33 Global Integrity Report

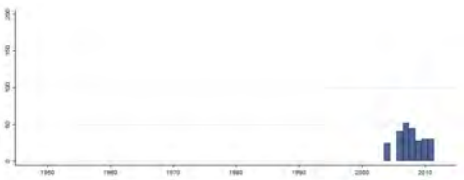
`http://www.globalintegrity.org`
(Not-Available, 2014l)(2014-02-24)

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

4.33.1 gir_acrl Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law

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

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

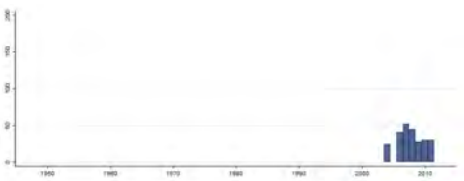


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.33.2 gir_acs Administration and Civil Service

This category examines administration and civil service regulations, whistleblower protections, and transparency around government procurement and privatization.

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

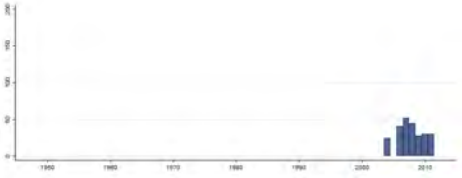


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.33.3 gir_csmai Civil Society, Media, Access to Information

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

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

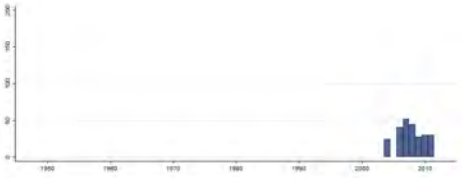


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.33.4 gir_e Elections

This category assesses voting and elections integrity as well as regulations governing the financing of political parties and candidates.

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



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.33.5 gir_ga Government Accountability

This category explores the existence and effectiveness of conflicts of interest regulations, "cooling off" periods for former government officials, and asset disclosure requirements in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Budget transparency is also assessed.

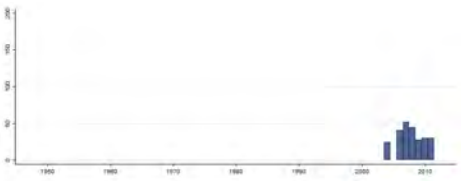
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 85

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.33.6 gir_gii Global Integrity Index

The Global Integrity Index assesses the existence, effectiveness, and citizen access to key anti-corruption mechanisms at the national level in a country. It does not measure corruption per se or perceptions of corruption. Nor does it measure governance "outputs". Instead, the index quantitatively assesses the opposite of corruption, that is, the access that citizens and businesses have to a country's government, their ability to monitor its behavior, and their ability to seek redress and advocate for improved governance. In-country teams of social scientists and journalists report on the de jure as well as de facto reality of corruption and anticorruption mechanisms. The index grades countries on a 0 to 100 scale, with 0 being the worst score and 100 the best. The overall index is the average of the following six variables (which in turn are built on more than 300 indicators): Civil Society, Media, Access to Information, Elections, Government Accountability, Administration and Civil Service, Oversight and Regulation, Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law. Note: The original source use a different scale for the year 2004. We have rescaled the data for this year to the same scale as the following years (0-100).

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

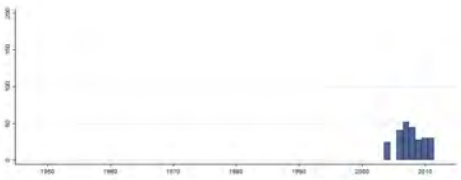


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.33.7 gir_or Oversight and Regulation

This category assesses the effectiveness of the national ombudsman (or equivalent mechanism), supreme audit institution, taxes and customs agencies, transparency surrounding state-owned enterprises, and business licensing requirements.

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



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.34 Gleditsch

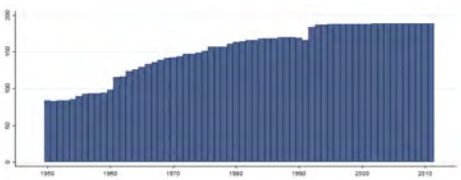
`http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/exptradegdp.html`
(Gleditsch, 2002)(27-01-2013)

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.

4.34.1 gle_cgdpc GDP per Capita (Current Prices)

GDP per capita (Current prices).

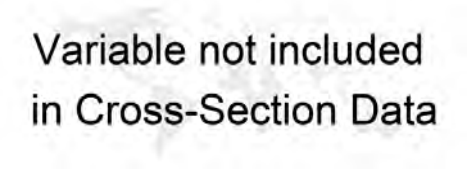
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189



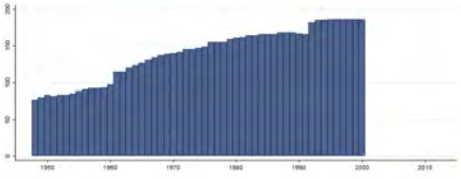
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 205 **n**: 9420 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.34.2 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.



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

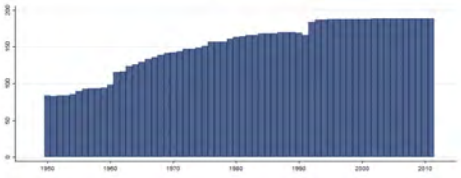


Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 200 **n**: 7410 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.34.3 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.

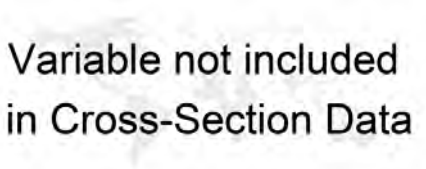
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189



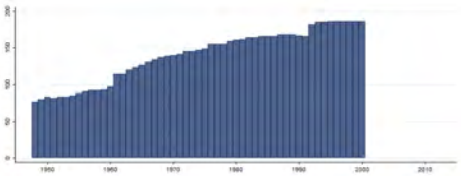
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 205 **n**: 9420 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.34.4 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.



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

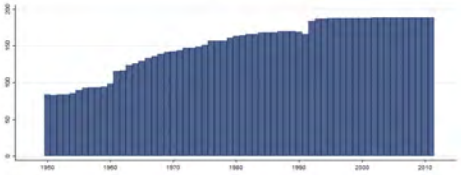


Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 200 **n**: 7410 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.34.5 gle_pop Population (1000's)

Size of the population in 1000's.

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

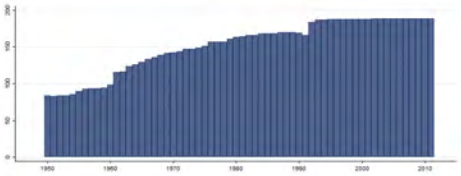


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 205 **n**: 9420 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.34.6 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.

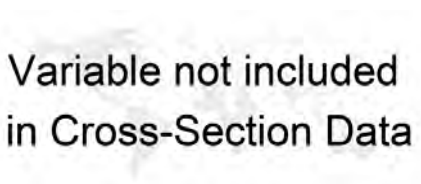
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189



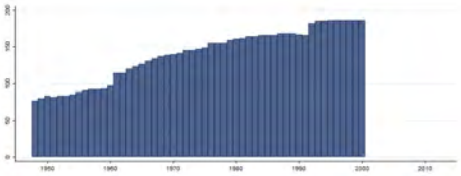
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 205 **n**: 9420 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.34.7 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.



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



Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 200 **n**: 7410 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.35 Bormann & Golder

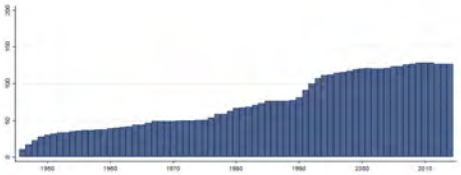
`https://files.nyu.edu/mrg217/public/elections.html`
(Bormann and Golder, 2013)(2013-02-01)

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).

4.35.1 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: 128

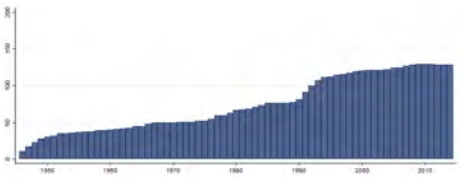


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 133 **n**: 5079 $\overline{N}$: 74 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.35.2 gol_dist Districts

This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 129

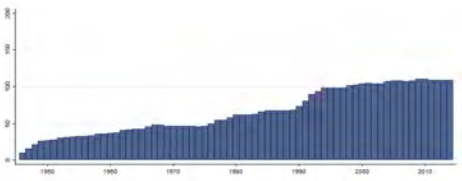


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 133 **n**: 5119 $\overline{N}$: 74 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.35.3 gol_enep Effective Number of Electoral Parties

Effective Number of Electoral Parties

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

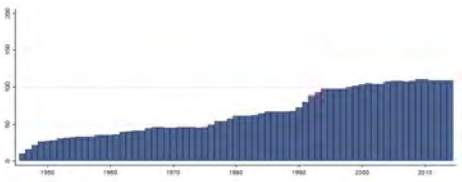


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 123 **n**: 4524 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.35.4 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: 110

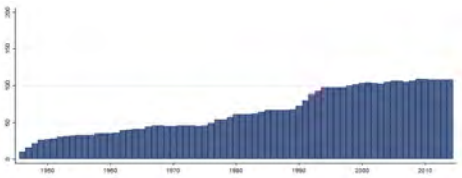


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 123 **n**: 4469 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.35.5 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: 109

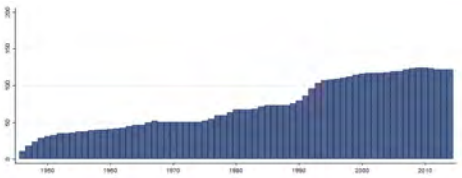


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 123 **n**: 4449 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.35.6 gol_enpp Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 124

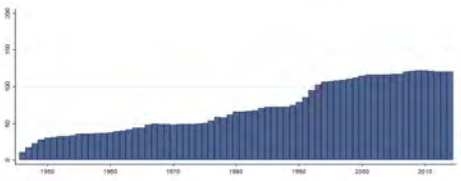


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 129 **n**: 5010 $\overline{N}$: 73 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.35.7 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: 122

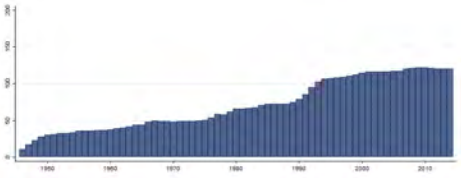


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 128 **n**: 4891 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.35.8 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: 122

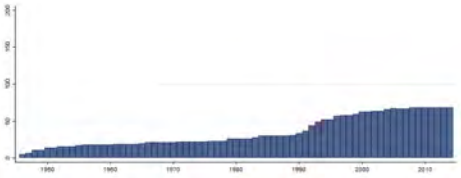


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 128 **n**: 4891 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.35.9 gol_enpres Effective Number of Presidential Candidates

The effective number of presidential candidates.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 69

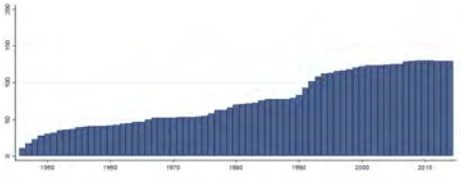


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 70 **n**: 2416 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.35.10 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: 130

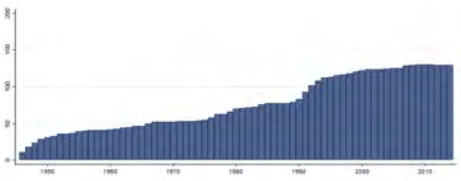


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 134 **n**: 5225 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.35.11 gol_est_spec Electoral System Type-11 classes

This is a categorical variable that provides a more detailed indication of the type of electoral system used in the election. 1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP) 2. Two-Round System (TRS) 3. Alternative Vote (AV) 4. Borda Count (BC) 5. Block Vote (BV) 6. Party Block Vote (PBV) 7. Limited Vote (LV) 8. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV) 9. List Proportional Representation (List PR) 10. Single Transferable Vote (STV) 11. Mixed Dependent (or Mixed Member Proportional) 12. Mixed Independent (or Mixed Parallel) .

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 130

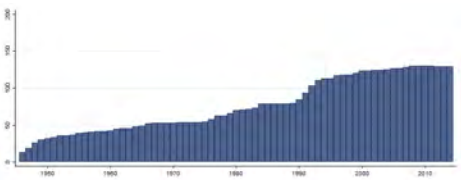


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 134 **n**: 5231 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.35.12 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: 130

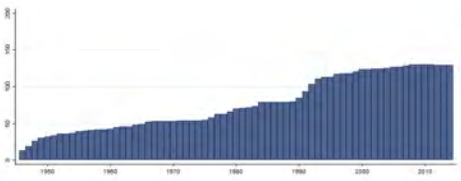


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 134 **n**: 5289 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.35.13 gol_legel Legislative Elections

Legislative Elections

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 130

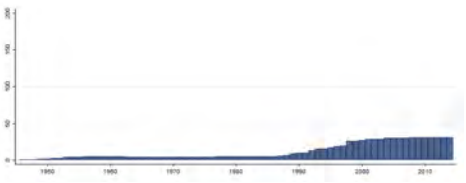


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 134 **n**: 5289 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.35.14 gol_mix Mixed Type

This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise type of mixed electoral system that is being used. 1. Coexistence. 2. Superposition. 3. Fusion. 4. Correction. 5. Conditional.

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

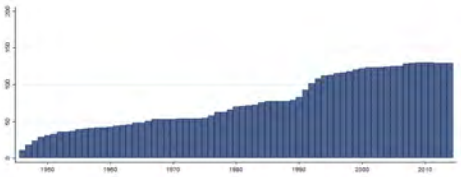


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 33 **n**: 812 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.35.15 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: 130

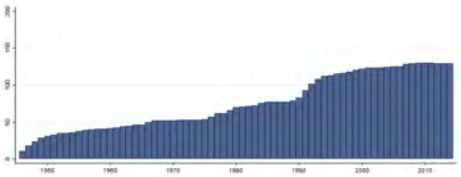


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 134 **n**: 5247 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.35.16 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: 130

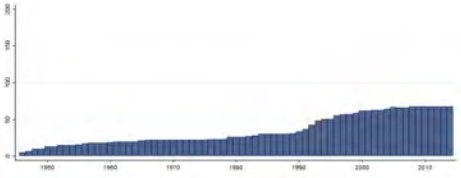


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 134 **n**: 5220 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.35.17 gol_pest Presidential Electoral System Type

This is a categorical variable that indicates the electoral formula used in the presidential election. 1. Plurality 2. Absolute Majority 3. Qualified Majority 4. Electoral College 5. Alternative Vote

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 68

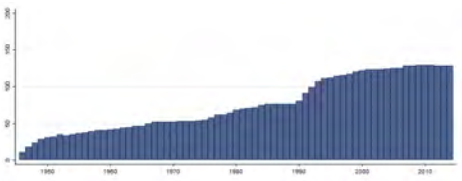


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 69 **n**: 2396 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.35.18 gol_pr PR Type

PR Type

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 130

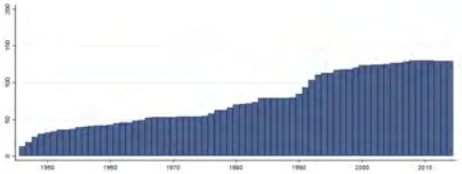


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 134 **n**: 5187 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.35.19 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: 130

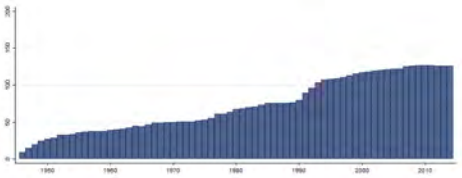


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 134 **n**: 5289 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.35.20 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: 127

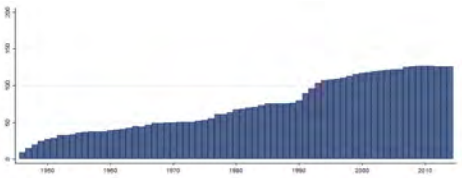


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 131 **n**: 5021 $\overline{N}$: 73 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.35.21 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: 127



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 131 **n**: 5021 $\overline{N}$: 73 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.36 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 develop-ment. The directory is compiled for the development community and does not purport to be an exhaustive register of all organizations.

4.36.1 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 CIVCUS measures correlate respectably (Pearson's r=0.63, p<0.001, N=35).

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.36.2 gr_csopop CSOs per Population

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

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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.37 Gerring, Thacker & Moreno

`http://www.bu.edu/sthacker/research/articles-and-data/`
(Gerring et al., 2005)(2014-02-24)

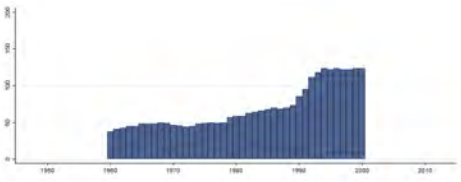
Centripetal Democratic Governance Gerring, Thacker and Moreno only include country-years that obtains a score greater than zero on the Polity democracy indicator (p_polity2).

4.37.1 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



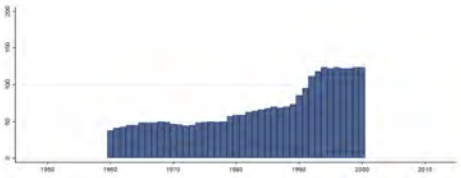
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 145 **n**: 2871 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.37.2 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



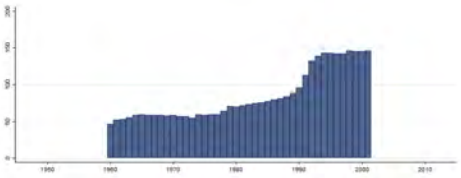
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 145 **n**: 2871 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.37.3 gtm_parl Parliamentarism

The parliamentary/presidential distinction is conceptualized as a continuum with two dimen-sions: (a) the degree of separation (independence) between president and parliament (unity = parlia-mentary, 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 sys-tem). 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



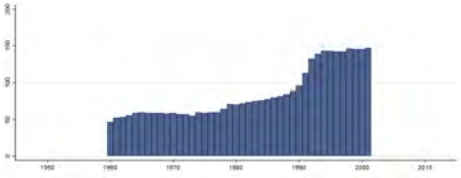
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2001
N: 164 **n**: 3576 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.37.4 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 proportion-al), 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

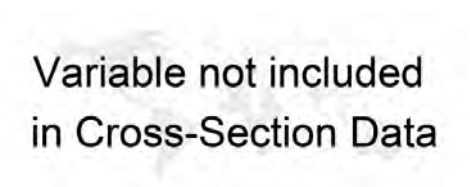


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2001
N: 165 **n**: 3577 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 22

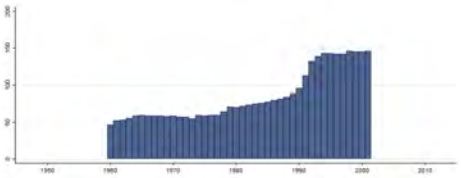
4.37.5 gtm_unit Unitarism

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 pow-er; 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).



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



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2001
N: 164 **n**: 3576 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.38 Henisz

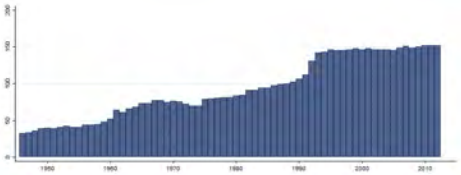
`http://mgmt5.wharton.upenn.edu/henisz/POLCON/ContactInfo.html`
(Henisz, 2000)(2014-02-24)

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

4.38.1 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: 158

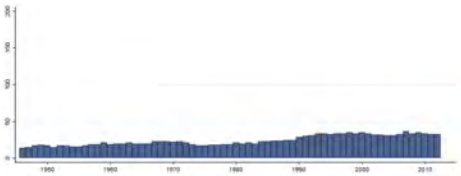


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 6263 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.38.2 h_alignl1l2 Alignment Lower/Upper Legislative Chamber

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the legislative chambers, coded 1 when the same party or a coalition of parties (when available) control a majority in both legislative chambers.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38

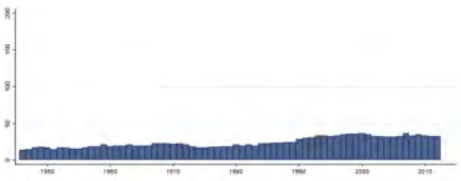


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 60 **n**: 1628 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.38.3 h_alignl2 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (upper)

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the upper legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the upper legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38

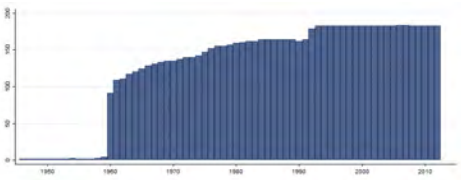


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 61 **n**: 1639 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.38.4 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: 184

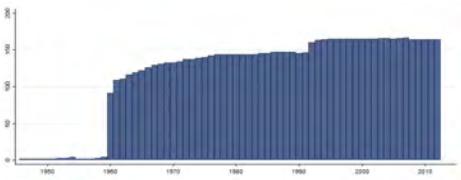


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 199 **n**: 8484 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.38.5 h_j Independent Judiciary

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

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 168

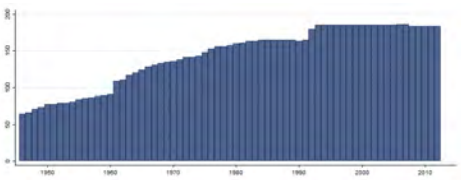


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 7815 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.38.6 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: 186

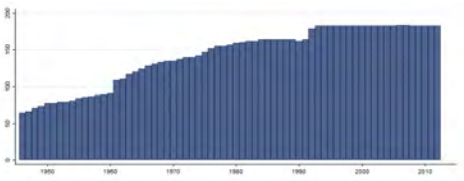


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 9615 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.38.7 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: 184

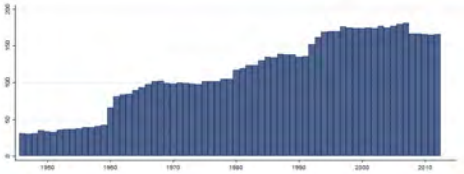


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 199 **n**: 9557 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.38.8 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: 182

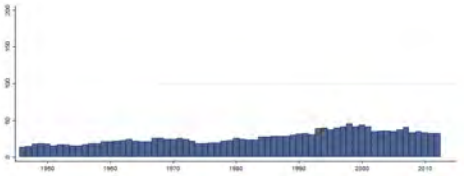


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 7566 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.38.9 h_lfup Legislative Fractionalization (upper)

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the up-per legislative chamber will be from different parties.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 41

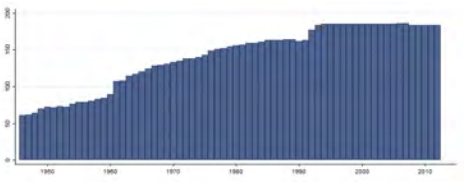


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 68 **n**: 1826 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.38.10 h_polcon3 Political Constraints Index III

This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one political actor may lead to a change in government policy. The index is composed from the following information: the number of independent branches of government with veto power over policy change, counting the executive and the presence of an effective lower and upper house in the legislature (more branches leading to more constraint); the extent of party alignment across branches of government, measured as the extent to which the same party or coalition of parties control each branch (decreasing the level of constraint); and the extent of preference heterogeneity within each legislative branch, measured as legislative fractionalization in the relevant house (increasing constraint for aligned executives, decreasing it for opposed executives). The index scores are derived from a simple spatial model and theoretically ranges from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating more political constraint and thus less feasibility of policy change. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2002) uses this index to demonstrate that political environments that limit the feasibility of policy change are an important determinant of investment in infrastructure.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 186

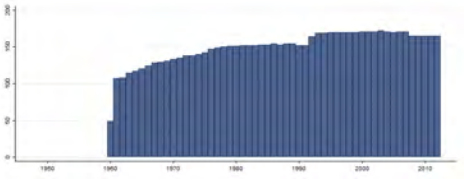


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 9441 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.38.11 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: 171



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191 **n**: 7927 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.39 Heritage Foundation

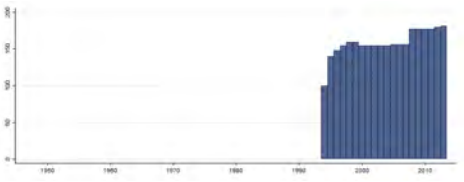
`http://www.heritage.org/index/explore`
(Not-Available, 2014m)(2014-02-24)

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

4.39.1 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: 181



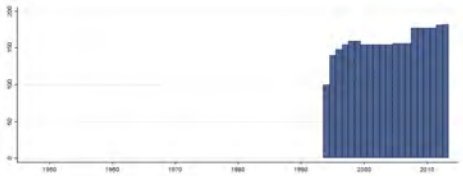
Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 3167 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.39.2 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: 181

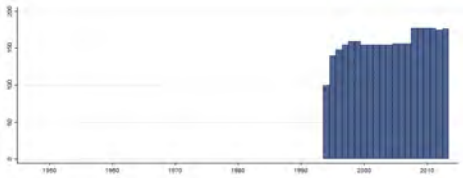


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 3169 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.39.3 hf_efiscore Economic Freedom Index

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

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

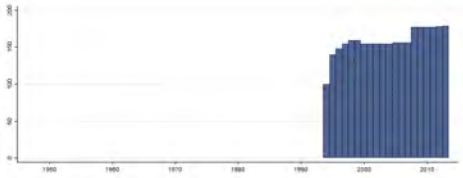


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 3157 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.39.4 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: 179



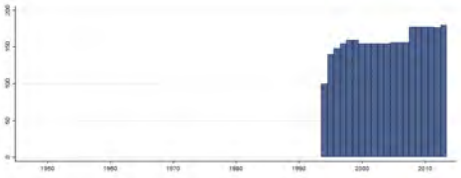
Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 181 **n**: 3163 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.39.5 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: 180

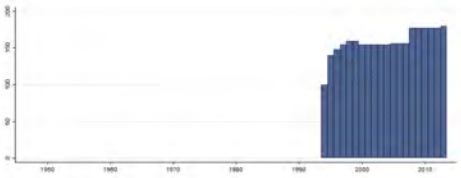


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 3162 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.39.6 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: 180

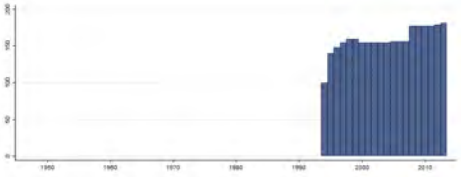


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 3163 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.39.7 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: 180

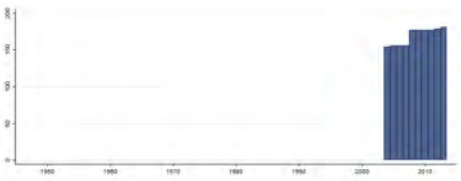


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 3166 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.39.8 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: 180

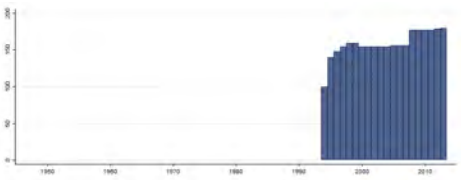


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 181 **n**: 1690 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.39.9 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: 180

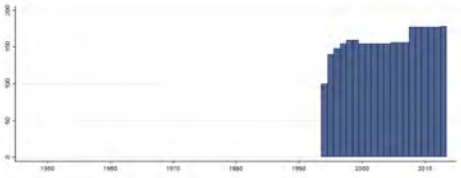


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 3165 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.39.10 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: 178

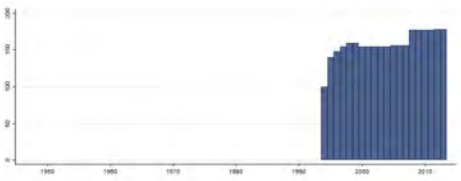


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180 **n**: 3161 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.39.11 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: 179



Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 3162 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.40 Hollyer, Rosendorff & Vreeland

`http://hrvtransparency.org/`
(Hollyer et al., 2014)(2014-07-24)

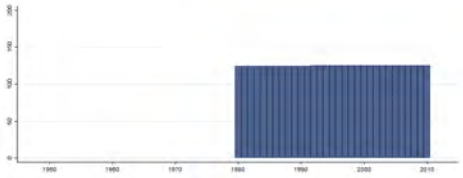
HRV Transparency Project The HRV Transparency project examines the causes and consequences of government transparency both through theoretical and empirical approaches. At the center of our efforts is the formation of a credible measure of government transparency which we term the HRV Index. Creating such a measure has previously been a formidable task as transparency is an inherently broad concept, allowing room for subjective judgment and vague definitions to influence measures. By contrast, our measure relies on a precise and narrow conception of transparency: the disclosure of policy-relevant information by the government to the public. In addition, our measure reflects an objective view of transparency that is readily reproducible by others. The HRV Index focuses on the availability of credible aggregate economic data. It does so by examining patterns of missing data and treating transparency as the latent term which best reflects the tendency to disclose. (For a full discussion of our methodology, see the following.) Our measure provides observations for 125 countries from 1980-2010 and can be used to measure relationships between transparency and other issues such as democracy, accountability, or political instability. Transparency encompasses many dimensions. The HRV index measures a specific aspect of government transparency: reporting national data to international organizations. Rather than rely on expert but subjective judgments, our measure is based on objective criteria. In our early work, we considered the percentage of economic data reported by governments to the World Bank. This approach assumes that all economic measures should be equally weighed. Yet, some aspects of the economy may be more difficult to measure, and reporting some measures may truly distinguish a country as exceptionally transparent about its economy. We thus use "Item Response Theory," a highly sophisticated and computationally intense method to estimate transparency. This method assigns different weights for reporting distinct measures of the economy, based on how many other countries actually reported data on the measure, and how much a country distinguishes itself from other countries by reporting data on a given measure. (Technically, the model estimates "difficulty" and "discrimination" parameters for each economic variable.) Our model analyzes 240 measures of the economy consistently collected by the World Bank's World Development Indicators. Since the World Bank obtains its data from other international agencies that, in turn, obtain their data from national statistical offices, our measure is a valid indicator of governments' efforts to collect and disseminate economically relevant information. Moreover, because the World Bank omits data considered "questionable," our index reflects the collection and dissemination of generally credible information about a country's national economy. The index covers 125 countries from 1980 to 2010. Why do some governments report more economic data than others? To disseminate data requires both state capacity and political will - neither by itself is sufficient to ensure high levels of disclosure. Consistent with this assertion, we find that poor countries are less transparent; they provide, on average, less economic data than rich countries. Importantly, however, we also find that amongst more developed countries, democratic countries are more likely to report data than autocracies. In fact, for every level of per capita income, we observe that democracies are more likely to report data than autocracies. The differences are small amongst the poorest countries, but for countries with per capita income above dollar2000, the differences become stark. As countries develop economically, their capacity to report data increases, but not necessarily their willingness. Since capacity and willingness are both necessary to report data, our measure of transparency corresponds jointly to levels of development and democracy. Moreover, our estimation procedure reveals that reporting politically relevant data really distinguishes the most transparent countries. From among all the economic measures we consider, the most discriminat-

ing items overwhelmingly relate to trade and investment. Among the least discriminating items are population measures. We conclude that our index reflects more than technocratic capacity and is driven more by the willingness to disclose politically relevant data. As an additional advantage of our measure, we report not only point estimates for each country by year, but also the upper and lower bounds for each country-year estimate (with 95% confidence), along with the standard deviations. We further provide change in transparency along with its associated upper and lower bounds. To our knowledge, we are the first to provide a transparency index with reported levels of uncertainty.

4.40.1 hrv_index Point estimate of the HRV index

The point estimate of the HRV index.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 125

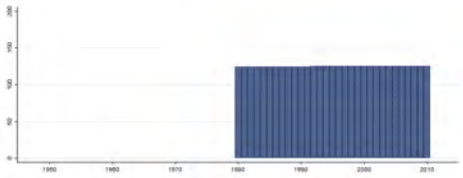


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.40.2 hrv_lb Lower bound of point estimate

The estimated lower bound of HRV index.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 125

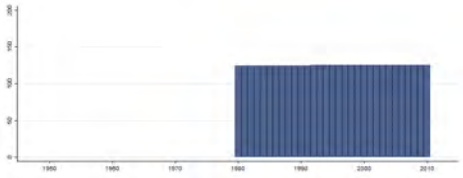


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.40.3 hrv_sd standard deviation of point estimate

The standard deviation of "HRV index".

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 125

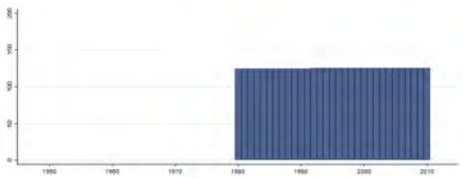


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.40.4 hrv_ub Upper bound of point estimate

The estimated upper bound of the HRV index.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 125



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.41 Hadenius & Teorell

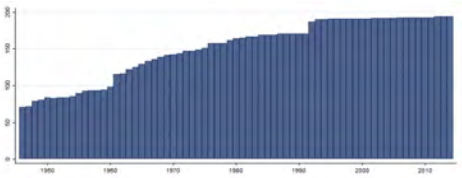
`http://www.svet.lu.se/ARD/`
(Hadenius and Teorell, 2007)(2014-02-24)

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.

4.41.1 ht_colonial Colonial Origin

This is a tenfold classification of the former colonial ruler of the country. Following Bernard et al (2004), we have excluded the British settler colonies (the US, Canada, Australia, Israel and New Zeeland), and exclusively focused on "Western overseas" colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers (e.g. excluding Japanese colonialism), and only countries located in the non-Western hemisphere "overseas" (e.g. excluding Ireland & Malta), have been coded. Each country that has been colonized since 1700 is coded. In cases of several colonial powers, the last one is counted, if it lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:
(0) Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power
(1) Dutch
(2) Spanish
(3) Italian
(4) US
(5) British
(6) French
(7) Portuguese
(8) Belgian
(9) British-French
(10) Australian.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193

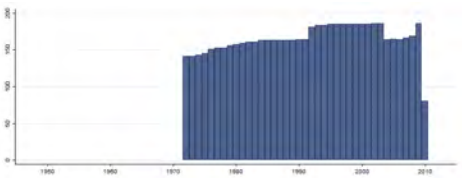


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 211 **n**: 10392 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.41.2 ht_partsz Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions)

Counts the largest parties' number of seats divided by the legislative assemblies' total number of seats expressed in fractions. In countries with a two-chamber parliament the lower house is counted.

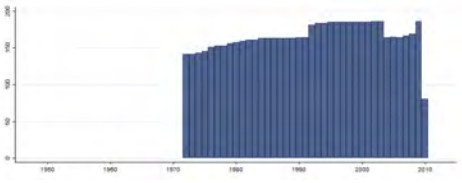
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 186



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 197 **n**: 6440 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.41.3 ht_partsz1 Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions), Zero for One-Party Regimes

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 186

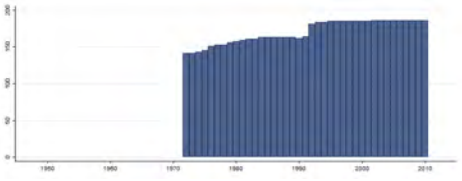


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 197 **n**: 6440 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.41.4 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: 186

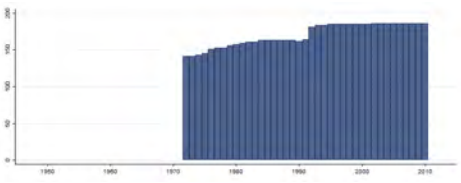


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 197 **n**: 6644 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.41.5 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: 186



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 197 **n**: 6644 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.42 Institutions and Elections Project

`http://www2.binghamton.edu/political-science/institutions-and-elections-project.html` (Regan and Clark, 2010)(2014-02-24)

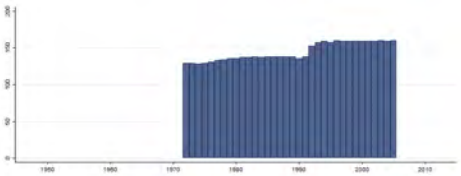
Institutions and Elections Project Data The objective of the data from the Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) is to describe the formal institutions that are in place, even if practice does not comport with those formal rules. The data refers to the situation January 1st each year. Note: According 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.

4.42.1 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



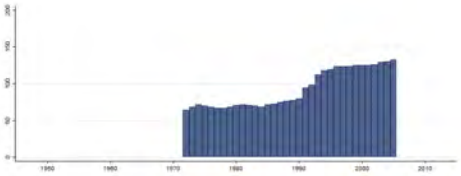
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4919 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.2 iaep_aecc Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court

Are members of this court (see iaep_cc) appointed or elected? "Elected" here refers to a popular election. Elections by legislative bodies are considered appointments. 1 = Appointed, 2 = Elected.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



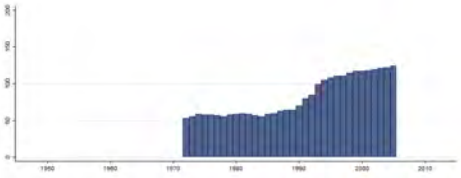
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 144 **n**: 3158 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.42.3 iaep_alcc Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court

Are members of the court are appointed for life? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



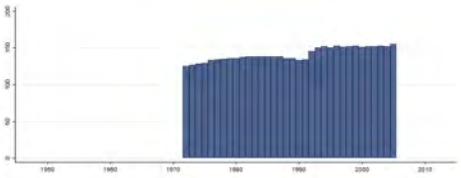
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 132 **n**: 2777 $\overline{N}$: 82 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.42.4 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



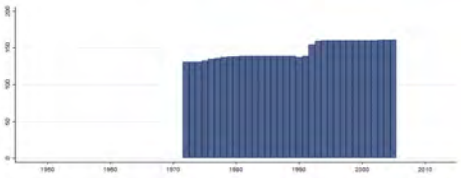
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4808 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.42.5 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



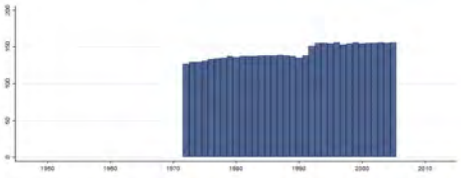
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.6 iaep_bp Banned Parties

Are there banned parties? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



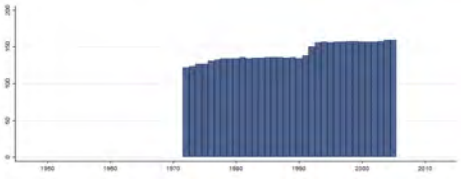
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4868 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.7 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



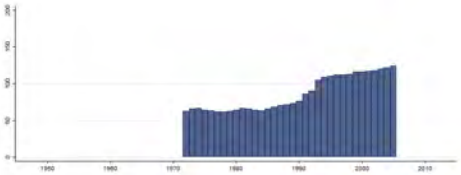
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4851 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.8 iaep_ccrea Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions

Can the court can rule on executive actions? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



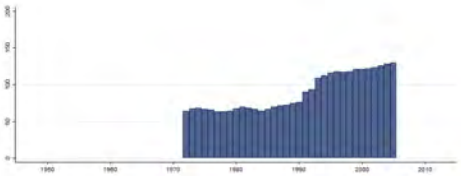
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 136 **n**: 2939 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.42.9 iaep_ccrla Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions

Can the court can rule on legislative actions? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



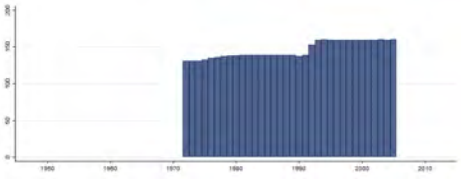
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 141 **n**: 3045 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.42.10 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



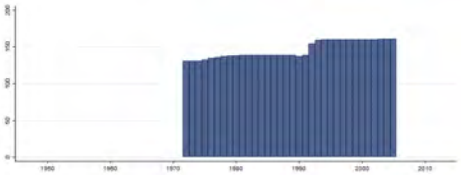
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4959 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.11 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



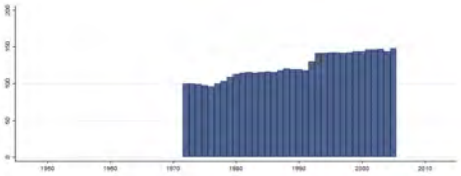
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.12 iaep_eccdt 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



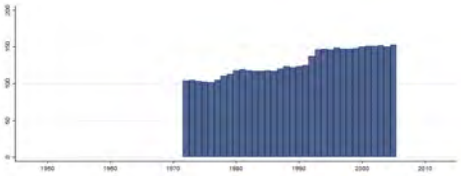
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 169 **n**: 4198 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.42.13 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



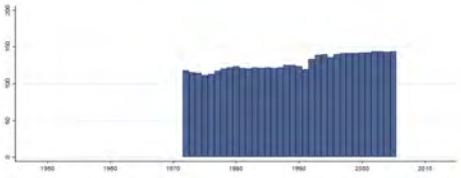
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4354 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.42.14 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



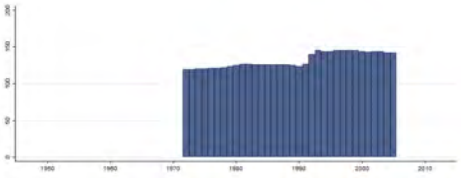
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 164 **n**: 4364 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.42.15 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



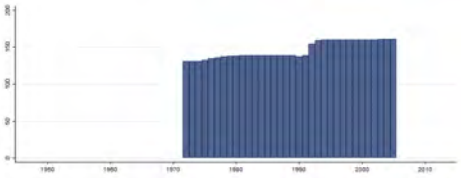
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 162 **n**: 4487 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.42.16 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



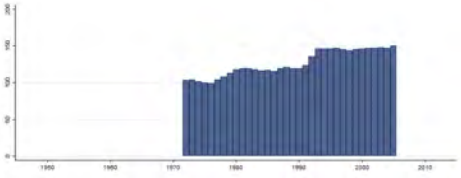
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.17 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: 168 **n**: 4295 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 26

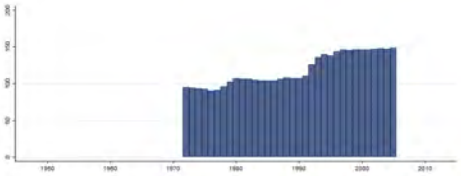
4.42.18 iaep_es Electoral System

What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections? 1 = Plurality (First past the post), 2 = Majority, 3 = Proportional representation, 4 = Mixed systems (combination of PR and either plurality or majority). This option includes situations in which a single chamber contains seats

selected by different methods, or situations in which all of the seats in a chamber are chosen with the same method, but each chamber is selected through different methods.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



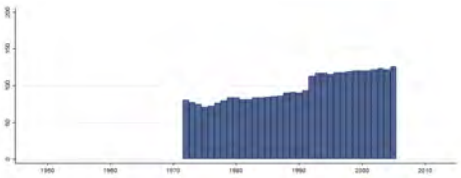
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 161 **n**: 4031 $\overline{N}$: 119 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.42.19 iaep_ese Electoral System for the Executive

Election rules governing the determination of electoral outcomes for the executive: we record data on the electoral requirements for winning executive elections, specifically, the sorts of vote thresholds required for winners. If the executive is appointed or otherwise comes to power via non-electoral processes, we code this as missing. 1 = Majority rule (50% + 1) Where run-offs are held, "majority rule" is selected, as the intention of a run-off election is to have one candidate receive a majority of the votes. 2 = Plurality, 3 = No official, explicit, rule governing the outcome, 4 = Party leader of majority party/coalition in legislature automatically selected without additional process.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



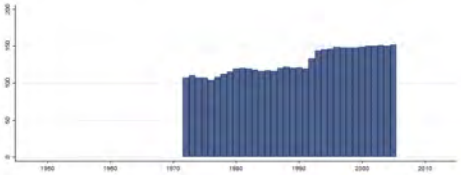
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 143 **n**: 3327 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.42.20 iaep_evp Executive Veto Power

Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



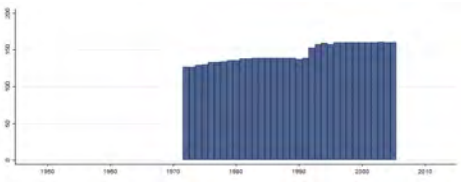
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4360 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.42.21 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



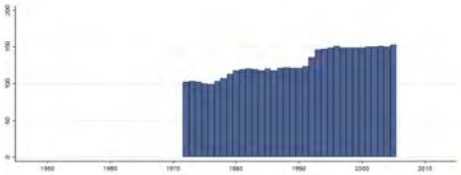
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4939 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.22 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



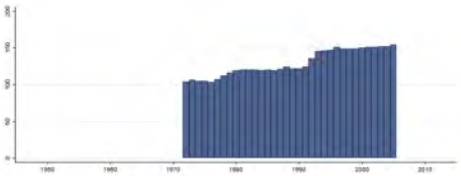
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 168 **n**: 4348 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.42.23 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



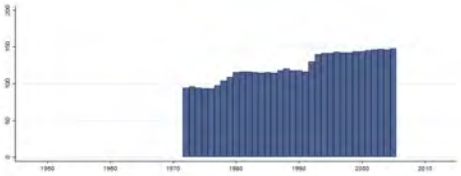
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4390 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.42.24 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



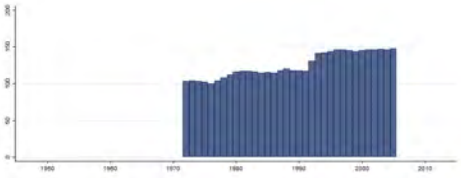
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 167 **n**: 4174 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.42.25 iaep_lvp Legislature Veto Power

Does the legislature have the constitutional power to stop executive action, in effect a legislative veto? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



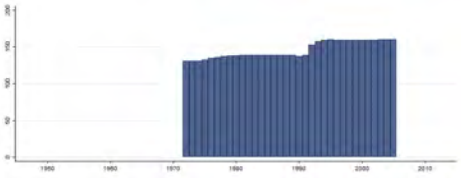
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4253 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.42.26 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



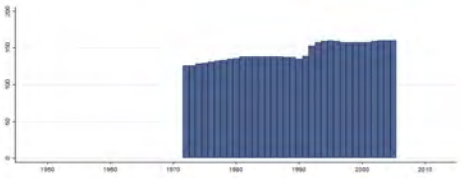
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4959 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.27 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



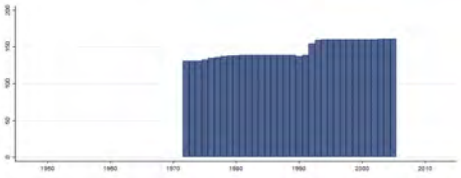
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4908 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.28 iaep_npa No Parties Allowed

Are no parties allowed? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



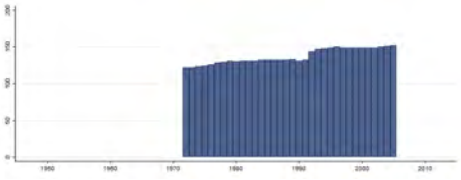
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.29 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



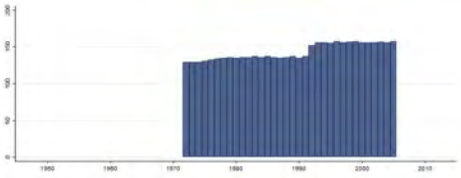
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 169 **n**: 4669 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.42.30 iaep_osp Official State Party

Is there an official state party? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



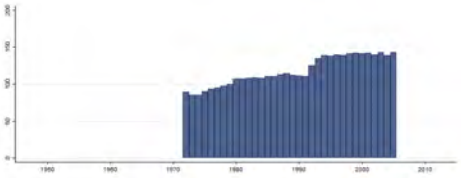
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4875 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.31 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



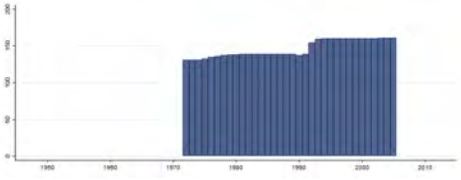
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 162 **n**: 4002 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.42.32 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



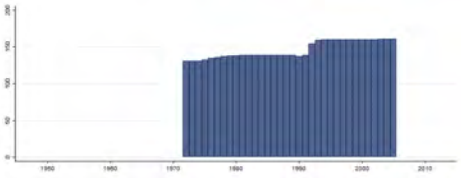
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.33 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



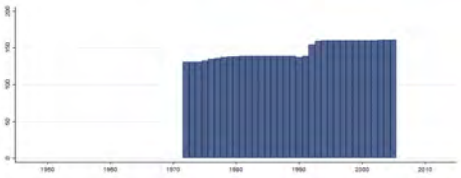
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.34 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



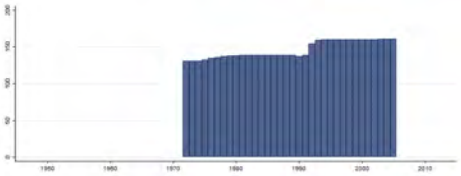
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.35 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



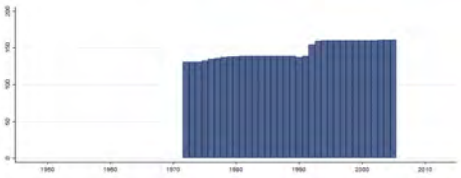
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.36 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



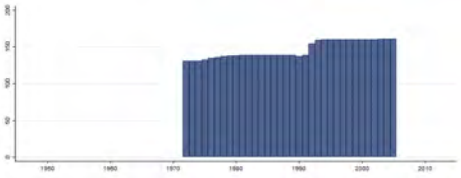
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.37 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



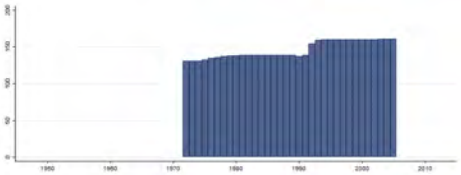
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.38 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



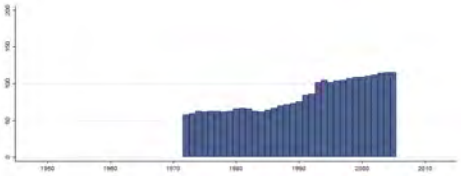
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.39 iaep_rmcc Removal of Members of Constitutional Court

Can members of this court (see iaep_cc) be removed? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



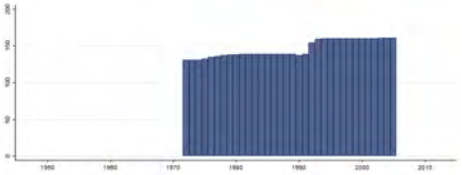
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 137 **n**: 2821 $\overline{N}$: 83 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.42.40 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



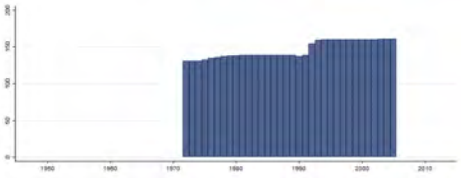
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.41 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



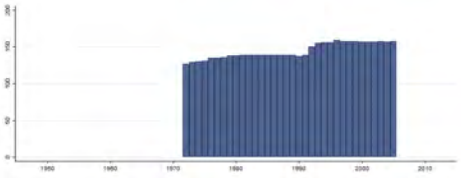
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.42 iaep_ufs Unitary or Federal State

This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. Is the government structure a: 1 = Unitary system, 2 = Confederation, 3 = Federal system.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



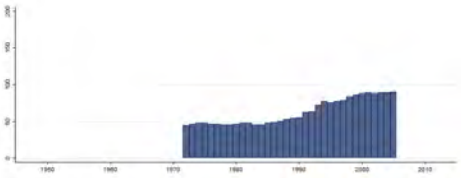
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4920 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.42.43 iaep_wrmcc Who Removes Members of Constitutional Court

If members of the court can be removed, by whom? Here, the term "court itself" may refer to another court in the judiciary, not necessarily the constitutional court itself. 1 = Legislature, 2 = Executive, 3 = Requires both legislature and executive action, 4 = Vote of general public, 5 = Court itself.

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: 112 **n**: 2136 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.43 Rotberg & Gisselquist

`http://www.nber.org/data/iag.html`
(Rotberg and Gisselquist, 2009)(2014-02-24)

Index of African Governance The Index of African Governance measures to which degree five categories of political goods are provided within Africa's fifty-three countries. Please refer to the original documentation for de-tailed information on how the indexes are constructed.

4.43.1 iag_hd Human Development

This category is based on e.g. indicators on economic inequality, life expectancy, access to drink-ing water and literacy rate. The index varies between 0 and 100 where higher values indicate bet-ter governance.

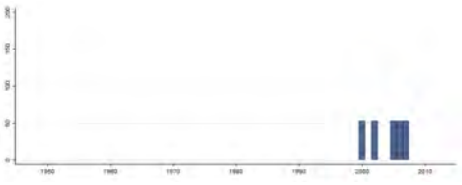
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.43.2 iag_iag Index of African Governance

The index is based on five sub-indicators: safety and security; rule of law, transparency and corruption; participation and human rights, sustainable economic opportunity; human development. In the calculation of the overall index each category is weighted equally. For more information on how the sub-categories are constructed, see below. The index varies between 0 and 100 where higher values indicate better governance.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53

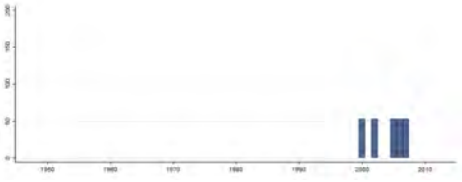


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.43.3 iag_prh Participation and Human Rights

This category is based on e.g. indicators on free and fair elections, respect for civil rights, press freedom and women's rights. The index varies between 0 and 100 where higher values indicate better governance.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53

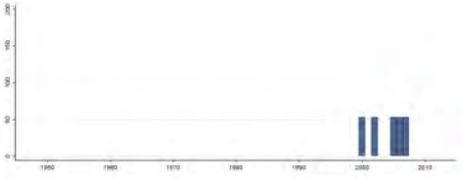


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.43.4 iag_rltc Rule of Law, Transparency and Corruption

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst).

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53



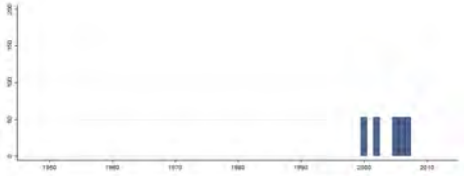
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.43.5 iag_seo Sustainable Economic Opportunity

This category is based on e.g. indicators on GDP per capita, inflation, government defi-cit/surplus and phone subscribers per capita. The index varies between 0 and 100 where higher values indicate

better governance.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53

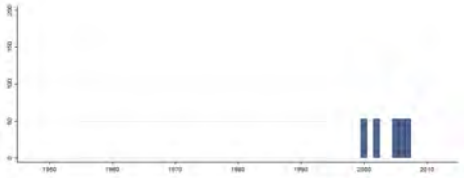


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.43.6 iag_ss Safety and Security

This category is based on e.g. indicators on homicide rate, government involvement in armed conflict and refugees and asylum seekers originating from the country. The index varies between 0 and 100 where higher values indicate better governance.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.44 International Country Risk Guide?The PRS Group

`https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg`
(Not-Available, 2014n)(2014-02-24)

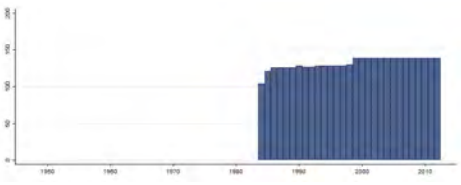
ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government ICRG collects political information and financial and economic data, converting these into risk points.

4.44.1 icrg_qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government. Corruption (originally 6 points) This is an assessment of corruption within the political system . Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases my force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable. Law and order (originally 6 points) Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an

assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes). Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points) The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions. The component variables can be purchased at http://www.countrydata.com

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 139



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 147 **n**: 3827 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.45 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

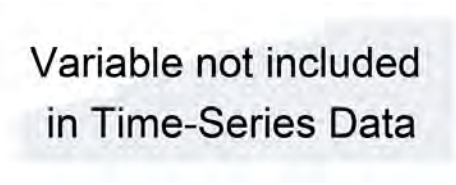
`http://www.idea.int/uid/`
(Not-Available, 2014o)(2014-02-24)

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".

4.45.1 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: 142



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.2 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 163

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.3 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 164

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.4 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 169

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.5 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 163

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.6 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 168

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.7 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 161

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.8 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 167

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.9 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 167

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.10 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: 162

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.11 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: 166

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.12 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: 169

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.13 idea_esf Electoral System Design

(1) PR, (2) Plurality/Majority, (3) Mixed, (4) Transition, (5) Other, (6) Unspecified.

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.14 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.15 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 193

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.16 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 170

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.17 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 172

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.18 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 171

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.19 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 171

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.20 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 173

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.21 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 174

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.22 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 171

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.23 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 175

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.24 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 167

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.25 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: 170

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.26 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: 179

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.27 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: 179

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.28 idea_pfpg 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 173

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.29 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 or all those making donations must be revealed in financial transports, whereas 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 168

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45.30 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 171

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

`http://ghdx.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/global-burden-disease-study-2010-gbd-2010-data-downloa`
(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.

4.46.1 ihme_halef0001 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.2 ihme_halef0104 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.3 ihme_halef0509 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.4 ihme_halef1014 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.5 ihme_halef1519 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.6 ihme_halef2024 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.7 ihme_halef2529 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.8 ihme_halef3034 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.9 ihme_halef3539 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.10 ihme_halef4044 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.11 ihme_halef4549 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.12 ihme_halef5054 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.13 ihme_halef5559 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.14 ihme_halef6064 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.15 ihme_halef6569 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.16 ihme_halef7074 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.17 ihme_halef7579 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.18 ihme_halef8000 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80+ years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80+ years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.19 ihme_halem0001 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.20 ihme_halem0104 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.21 ihme_halem0509 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.22 ihme_halem1014 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.23 ihme_halem1519 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.24 ihme_halem2024 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.25 ihme_halem2529 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.26 ihme_halem3034 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.27 ihme_halem3539 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.28 ihme_halem4044 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.29 ihme_halem4549 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.30 ihme_halem5054 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.31 ihme_halem5559 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.32 ihme_halem6064 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.33 ihme_halem6569 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.34 ihme_halem7074 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.35 ihme_halem7579 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.36 ihme_halem8000 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80+ years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80+ years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.37 ihme_lef0001 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.38 ihme_lef0104 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.39 ihme_lef0509 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.40 ihme_lef1014 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.41 ihme_lef1519 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.42 ihme_lef2024 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.43 ihme_lef2529 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.44 ihme_lef3034 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.45 ihme_lef3539 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.46 ihme_lef4044 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.47 ihme_lef4549 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.48 ihme_lef5054 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.49 ihme_lef5559 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.50 ihme_lef6064 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.51 ihme_lef6569 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.52 ihme_lef7074 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.53 ihme_lef7579 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.54 ihme_lef8000 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80+ years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80+ years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.55 ihme_lem0001 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.56 ihme_lem0104 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.57 ihme_lem0509 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.58 ihme_lem1014 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.59 ihme_lem1519 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.60 ihme_lem2024 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.61 ihme_lem2529 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.62 ihme_lem3034 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.63 ihme_lem3539 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.64 ihme_lem4044 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.65 ihme_lem4549 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.66 ihme_lem5054 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.67 ihme_lem5559 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.68 ihme_lem6064 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.69 ihme_lem6569 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.70 ihme_lem7074 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.71 ihme_lem7579 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.72 ihme_lem8000 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80+ years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80+ years

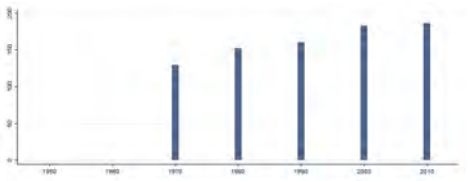
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 186 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.73 ihme_mmaf Mean Death Age, Female

Mean Death Age, Female

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 186

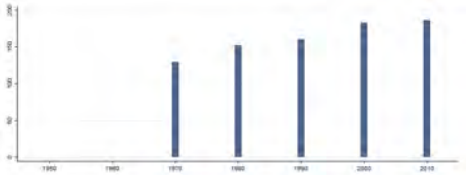


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189 **n**: 810 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.46.74 ihme_mmam Mean Death Age, Male

Mean Death Age, Male

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 186

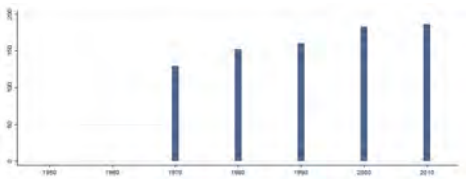


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189 **n**: 810 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.46.75 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: 186

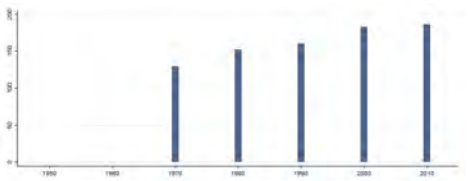


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189 **n**: 810 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.46.76 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: 186

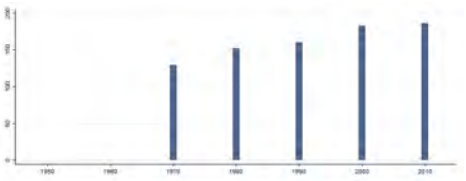


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189 **n**: 810 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.46.77 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: 186

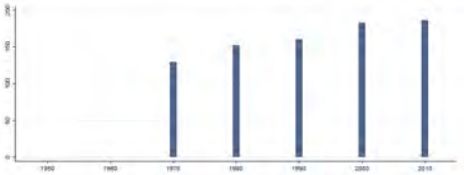


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189 **n**: 810 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.46.78 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: 186



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189 **n**: 810 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.47 International Monetary Fund

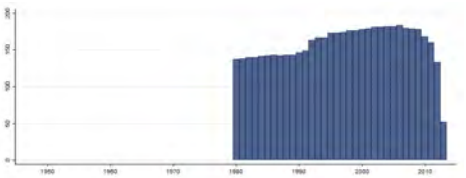
`http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/weodata/weoselgr.aspx`
(Not-Available, 2014p)(2014-08-19)

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.

4.47.1 imf_ab Current account balance

Current account balance.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 180

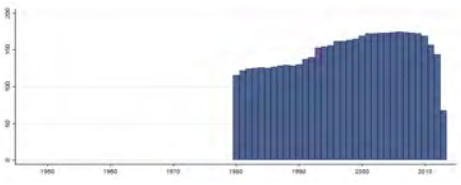


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 186 **n**: 5390 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.47.2 imf_exp Government expenditure

General government total expenditure.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 174

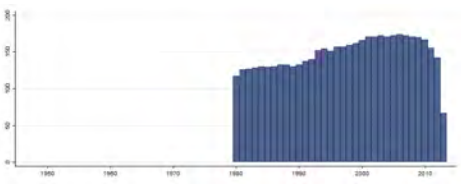


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177 **n**: 5036 $\overline{N}$: 148 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.47.3 imf_expg Volume of exports of goods (change)

Volume of exports of goods (change)

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 172

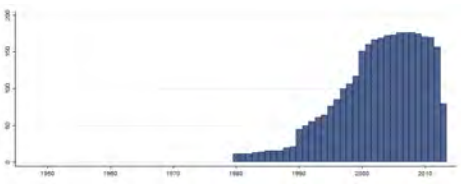


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 175 **n**: 5023 $\overline{N}$: 148 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.47.4 imf_gd Government gross debt

General government gross debt.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 176

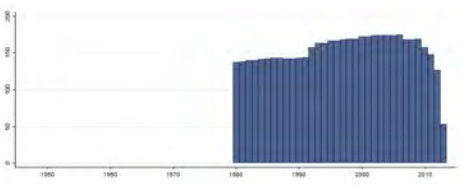


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 178 **n**: 3188 $\overline{N}$: 94 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.47.5 imf_gdp GDP

Gross domestic product, current prices.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

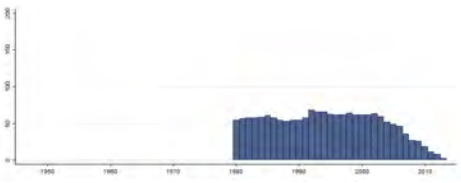


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 184 **n**: 5225 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.47.6 imf_gdpc GDP per capita

Gross domestic product per capita, current prices.

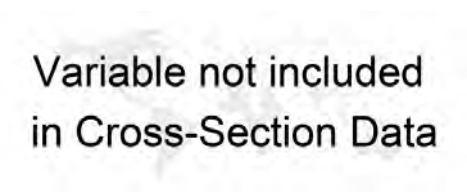
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36



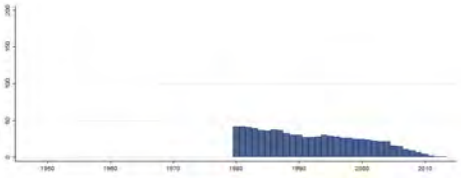
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 95 **n**: 1724 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.47.7 imf_gdpcppp GDP per capita (PPP)

Gross domestic product based on purchasing-power-parity (PPP) per capita GDP.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

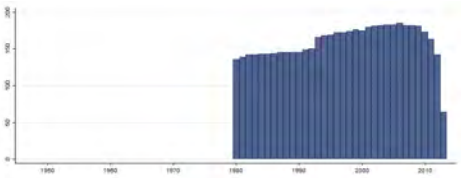


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 52 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.47.8 imf_gdpgr GDP Growth (%)

Gross domestic product, constant prices.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 182

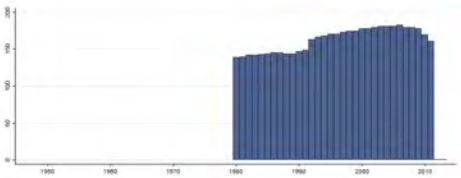


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187 **n**: 5422 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.47.9 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: 180

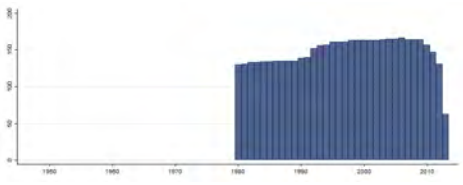


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 186 **n**: 5220 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.47.10 imf_gns Gross national savings

Gross national savings

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 165

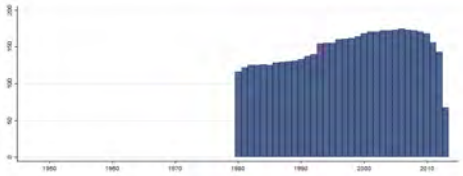


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170 **n**: 5028 $\overline{N}$: 148 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.47.11 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: 173

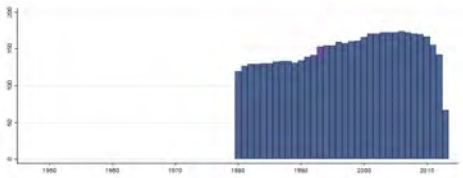


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 176 **n**: 5031 $\overline{N}$: 148 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.47.12 imf_impg Volume of Imports of goods (change)

Volume of Imports of goods (change)

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 172

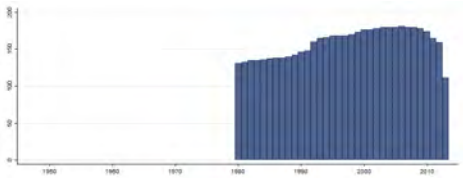


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 175 **n**: 5048 $\overline{N}$: 148 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.47.13 imf_infl Inflation

Inflation, average consumer prices.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 180

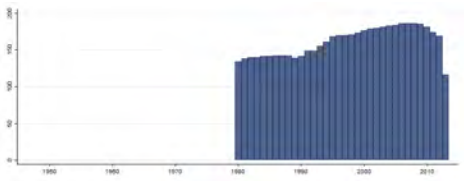


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187 **n**: 5394 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.47.14 imf_inflch Inflation (change)

Inflation, average consumer prices. Percentage change.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 186

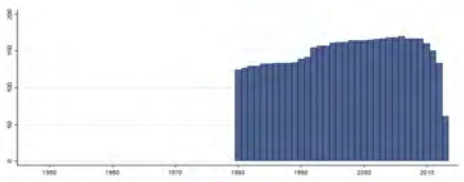


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188 **n**: 5472 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.47.15 imf_inv Total investment

Total investment

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 168

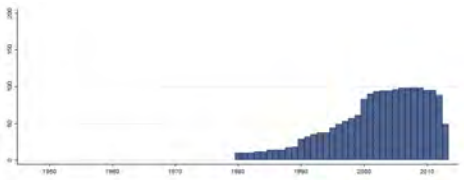


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 5040 $\overline{N}$: 148 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.47.16 imf_nd Government net debt

General government net debt.

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 98

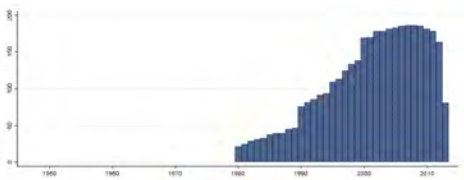


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 99 **n**: 1836 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.47.17 imf_nlb Government net lending/borrowing

General government net lending/borrowing.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 186

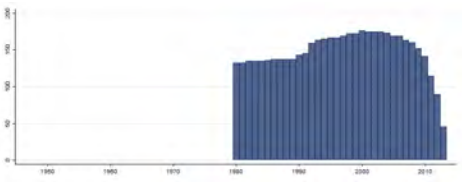


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188 **n**: 3796 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.47.18 imf_pop Population

Population

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 163

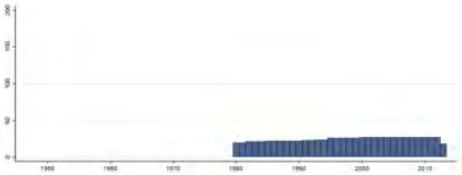


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 186 **n**: 5052 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.47.19 imf_ppgdp GDP Output Gap (% of potential GDP)

Output gap in percent of potential GDP.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 27

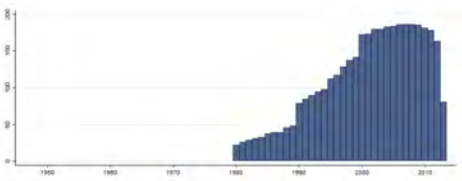


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 27 **n**: 828 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.47.20 imf_rev Government revenue

General government revenue.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 186

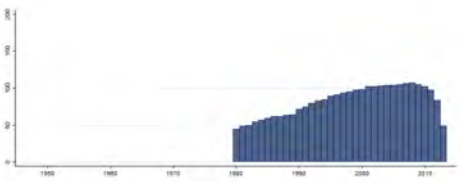


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188 **n**: 3848 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.47.21 imf_ue Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 107



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 108 **n**: 2797 $\overline{N}$: 82 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.48 Inter-Parliamentary Union

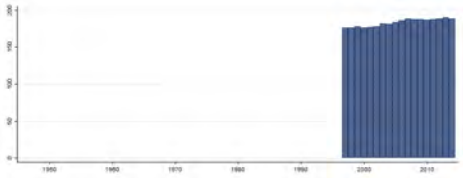
`http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world-arc.htm`
(Not-Available, 2014q)(2014-08-15)

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.

4.48.1 ipu_l_s Number of Seats (Lower House)

Number of Seats (Lower House)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 190

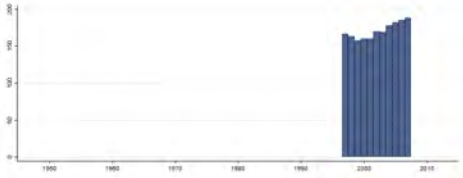


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194 **n**: 3302 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.48.2 ipu_l_sw Share of Women (Lower House)

Share of Women (Lower House)

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 189

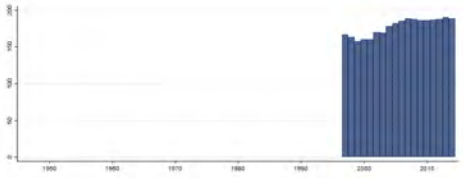


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 191 **n**: 1881 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.48.3 ipu_l_w Number of Women (Lower House)

Number of Women (Lower House)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 190



Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194 **n**: 3195 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.48.4 ipu_u_s Number of Seats (Upper House)

Number of Seats (Upper House)

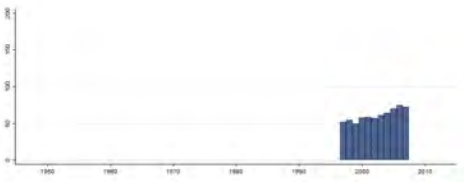
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 77

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 89 **n**: 1260 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.48.5 ipu_u_sw Share of Women (Upper House)

Share of Women (Upper House)

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 73

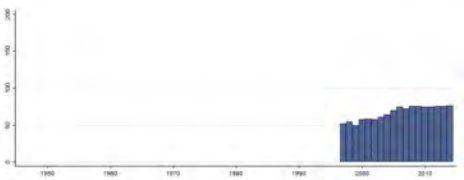


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 82 **n**: 675 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.48.6 ipu_u_w Number of Women (Upper House)

Number of Women (Upper House)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 77



Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 89 **n**: 1207 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.49 International Development Association (IDA)

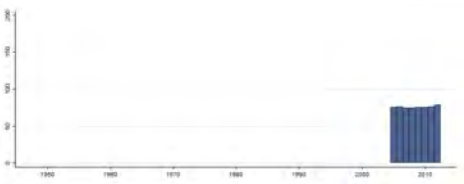
`http://www.worldbank.org/ida/IRAI-2012.html`
(Not-Available, 2014r)(2014-03-03)

IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI) The World Bank's IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI) is based on the results of the annual CPIA exercise that covers the IDA eligible countries. The CPIA rates countries against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters: (a) economic management; (b) structural policies; (c) policies for social inclusion and equity; and (d) public sector management and institutions. The criteria (pdf) are focused on balancing the capture of the key factors that foster growth and poverty reduction, with the need to avoid undue burden on the assessment process. To fully underscore the importance of the CPIA in the IDA Performance Based Allocations, the overall country score is referred to as the IRAI.

4.49.1 irai_bhr Building Human Resources

This criterion assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect access to and quality of: (a) health and nutrition services, including population and reproductive health, (b) education, ECD, training and literacy programs, and (c) prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. ECD refers to Early Child Development programs, including both formal and non-formal programs (which may combine education, health and nutrition interventions) aimed at children aged 0-6.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79

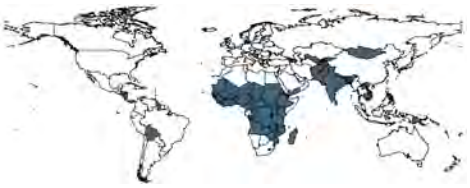


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

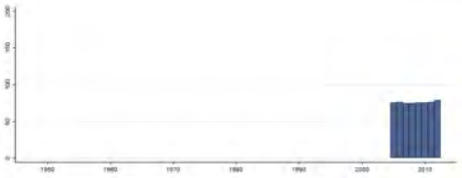
4.49.2 irai_bre Business Regulatory Environment

This criterion assesses the extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environment helps or hinders private business in investing, creating jobs, and becoming more productive. The emphasis

is on direct regulations of business activity and regulation of goods and factor markets. Three subcomponents are measured: (a) regulations affecting entry, exit, and competition; (b) regulations of ongoing business operations; and (c) regulations of factor markets (labor and land). These three components should be considered separately and equally weighted.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79

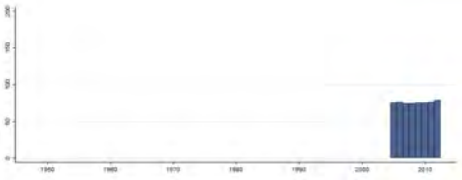


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.3 irai_dp Debt Policy

This criterion assesses whether the debt management strategy is conducive to minimize budgetary risks and ensure long-term debt sustainability. The criterion evaluates the extent to which external and domestic debts are contracted with a view to achieving/maintaining debt sustainability, and the degree of co-ordination between debt management and other macroeconomic policies. This criterion covers the adequacy of the debt recording systems, the timelines of the public debt data, and the effectiveness of the debt management unit.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79

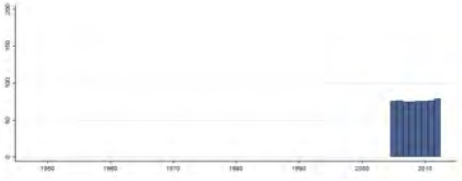


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.4 irai_epru Equity of Public Resource Use

This criterion assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities. The assessment of the consistency of government spending with the poverty reduction priorities takes into account the extent to which: (a) individuals, groups, or localities that are poor, vulnerable, or have unequal access to services and opportunities are identified; (b) a national development strategy with explicit interventions to assist the groups identified in (a) has been adopted; and (c) the composition and incidence of public expenditures are tracked systematically and their results feedback into subsequent resource allocation decisions. The assessment of the revenue collection dimension takes into account the incidence of major taxes, e.g., whether they are progressive or regressive, and their alignment with the poverty reduction priorities.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79

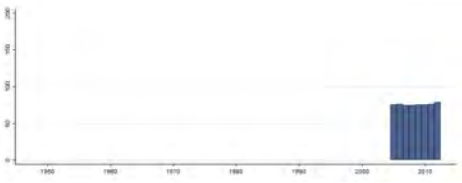


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.5 irai_erm Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization

This criterion assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization, not only the tax structure as it exists on paper, but revenue from all sources as they are actually collected.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79

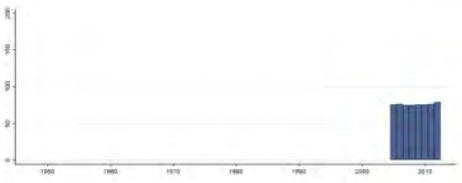


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.6 irai_fp Fiscal Policy

This criterion assesses the short- and medium-term sustainability of fiscal policy (taking into account monetary and exchange rate policy and the sustainability of the public debt) and its impact on growth. Fiscal policy is not sustainable if it results in a continuous increase in the debt to GDP ratio and/or creates financing needs that cannot be adequately met by the supply of funds available to the public sector. This criterion covers the extent to which: (a) the primary balance is managed to ensure sustainability of the public finances; (b) public expenditure/revenue can be adjusted to absorb shocks if necessary; and (c) the provision of public goods, including infrastructure, is consistent with medium-term growth. Sustainability is defined inclusive of off-budget government spending items and contingent liabilities. The impact of fiscal policy on economic growth depends on the marginal productivity of government spending and on the distortions introduced by taxes collected to finance this spending.

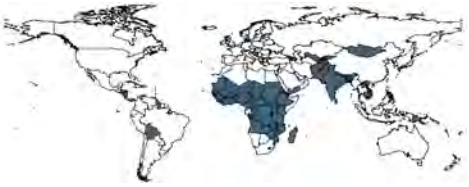
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79



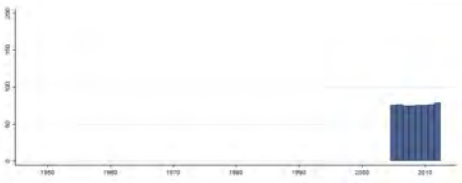
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.7 irai_fs Financial Sector

This criterion assesses the structure of the financial sector and the policies and regulations that affect it. Three dimensions are covered; (a) financial stability; (b) the sector's efficiency, depth, and resource mobilization strength; and (c) access to financial services. These are areas that are fundamental to support successful and sustainable reforms and development. The first dimension assesses the sector's vulnerability to shocks, the banking system's soundness, and the adequacy of relevant institutional elements, such as the degree of adherence to the Basel Core Principles and the quality of risk management and supervision. The second dimension assesses efficiency, the degree of competition, and the ownership structure of the financial system, as well as its depth and resource mobilization strength. The third dimension covers institutional factors, (such as the adequacy of payment and credit reporting systems) the regulatory framework affecting financial transactions (including collateral and bankruptcy laws and their enforcement) and the extent to which consumers and firms have access to financial services.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79

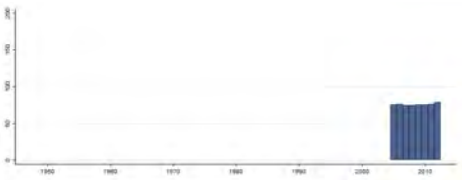


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.8 irai_ge Gender Equality

This criterion assesses the extent to which the country has enacted and put in place institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that (a) promote equal access for men and women to human capital development; (b) promote equal access for men and women to productive and economic resources; and (c) give men and women equal status and protection under the law.

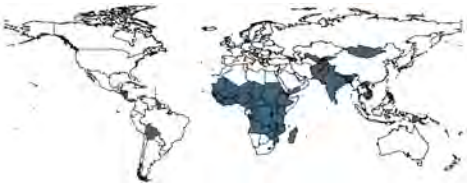
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79



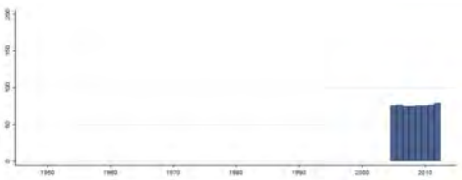
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.9 irai_index IDA Resource Allocation Index

The IDA Resource Allocation Index measures the quality of a country's present policy and institutional framework. "Quality" refers to how conducive that framework is to fostering poverty reduction, sustainable growth, and the effective use of development assistance. It is calculated as the mean of the score of the four clusters Economic Management, Structural Policies, Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity and Public Sector Management and Institutions. The index ranges between 1 (lowest) and 6 (highest).



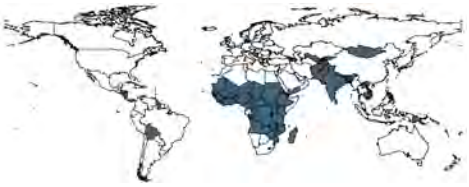
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79



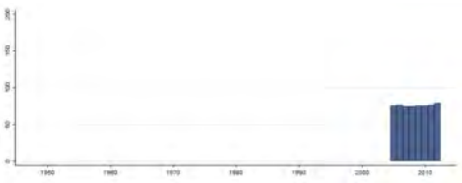
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.10 irai_mm Macroeconomic Management

This criterion assesses the quality of the monetary/exchange rate and aggregate demand policy framework. A high quality policy framework is one that is favorable to sustained medium-term economic growth. Critical components are: a monetary/exchange rate policy with clearly defined price stability objectives; aggregate demand policies that focus on maintaining short and medium-term external balance (under the current and foreseeable external environment); and avoid crowding out private investment. Fiscal issues, including sustainability, are covered in cpia_fp, and debt issues are covered in cpia_dp.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.11 irai_pies Policies and Institutions for Environment

This criterion assesses the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution. Assessment of environmental sustainability requires multi-dimension criteria (i.e. for air, water, waste, conservation management, coastal zones management, natural resources management).

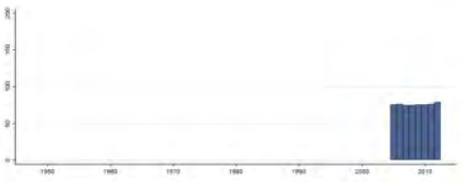
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.12 irai_prrg Property Rights and Rule-Based Government

This criterion assesses the extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced. Each of three dimensions should be rated separately: (a) legal basis for secure property and contract rights; (b) predictability, transparency, and impartiality of laws and regulations affecting economic activity, and their enforcement by the legal and judicial system; and (c) crime and violence as an impediment to economic activity.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79

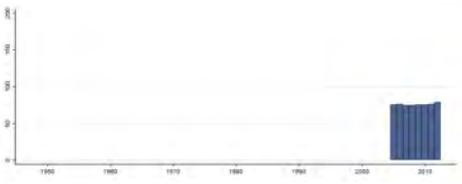


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.13 irai_qbfm Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management

This criterion assesses the extent to which there is: (a) a comprehensive and credible budget, linked to policy priorities; (b) effective financial management systems to ensure that the budget is implemented as intended in a controlled and predictable way; and (c) timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely and audited public accounts and effective arrangements for follow up.

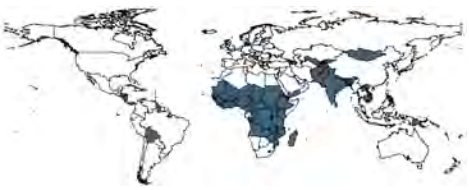
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.14 irai_qpa Quality of Public Administration

This criterion assesses the extent to which civilian central government staffs (including teachers, health workers, and police) are structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively. Civilian central government staffs include the central executive together with all other ministries and administrative departments, including autonomous agencies. It excludes the armed forces, state-owned enterprises, and sub-national government.

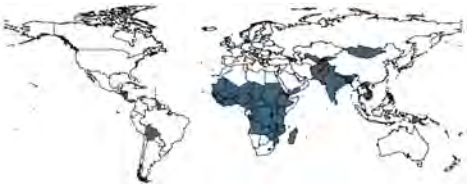


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79

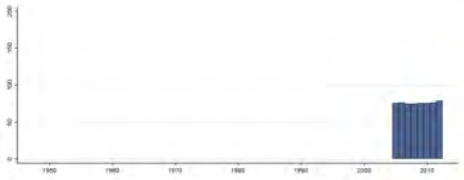
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.15 irai_spl Social Protection and Labor

This criterion assesses government policies in the area of social protection and labor market regulation, which reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people. Interventions include: social safety net programs, pension and old age savings programs; protection of basic labor standards; regulations to reduce segmentation and inequity in labor markets; active labor market programs, such as public works or job training; and community driven initiatives. In interpreting the guidelines it is important to take into account the size of the economy and its level of development. This criterion is a composite indicator of five different areas of social protection and labor policy: (a) social safety net programs; (b) protection of basic labor standards; (c) labor market regulations; (d) community driven initiatives; and (e) pension and old age savings programs.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79

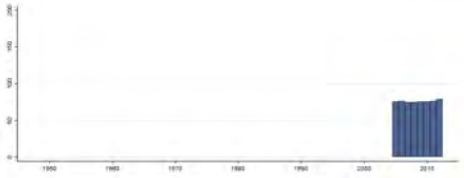


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.16 irai_t Trade

This criterion assesses how the policy framework fosters trade in goods. Two areas are covered: (a) trade regime restrictiveness focusing on the height of tariffs barriers, the extent to which non-tariff barriers (NTBs) are used, and the transparency and predictability of the trade regime; and (b) customs and trade facilitation, including the extent to which the customs service is free of corruption, relies on risk management, processes duty collections and refunds promptly, and operates transparently. The overall score is a weighted average of the scores for the two components: (a) trade restrictiveness (0.75) and (b) customs/trade facilitation (0.25).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79

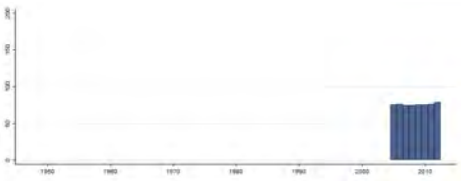


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.49.17 irai_tac Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in the Public Sector

This criterion assesses the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within the executive are required to account for the use of resources, administrative decisions, and results obtained. Both levels of accountability are enhanced by transparency in decision-making, public audit institutions, access to relevant and timely information, and public and media scrutiny. A high degree of accountability and transparency discourages corruption, or the abuse of public office for private gain. National and sub-national governments should be appropriately weighted. Each of three dimensions should be rated separately: (a) the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance; (b) access of civil society to information on public affairs; and (c) state capture by narrow vested interests.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 79



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84 **n**: 611 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

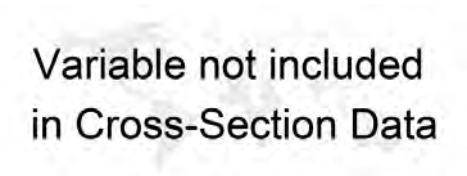
4.50 Johnson & Wallack

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)

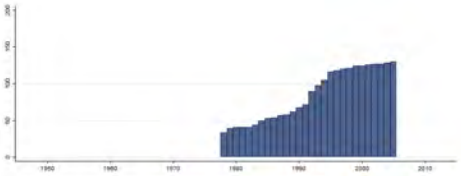
Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote This database updates and expands the coding of electoral systems presented in Gaviria et al's (2003) Database of Particularism. Data now cover up to 180 countries from 1978-2005 and distinguish electoral systems by the degree to which electoral institutions create incentives for candidates to cultivate a personal vote - as described theoretically in Carey and Shugart (1995) and Gaviria el al. (2003) - including the amount of vote pooling among co-partisan candidates, the amount of parties' control over ballot access, and whether voters cast their votes for candidates or parties. The database also contains several variables that rank-order electoral systems by tier, distinguish mixed-member and other multi-tier electoral systems, capture district magnitude (in two ways), and record election years. Database created 2007. Database last updated 2010.

4.50.1 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).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

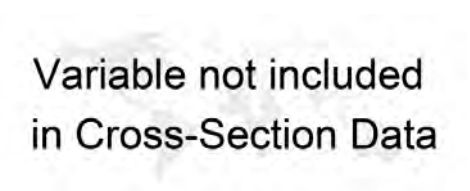


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 133 **n**: 2366 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 18

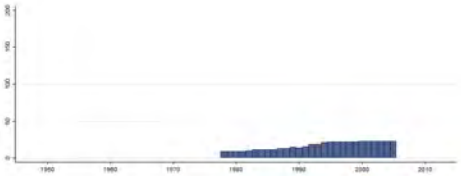
4.50.2 jw_avgballot2 Party Control over Ballot(upper house)

Country-level weighted averages of Party Control over Ballot - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdballot2) and Party Control over Ballot - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdballot2), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus re-flects the value of ballots

for the average member sitting in the upper house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).



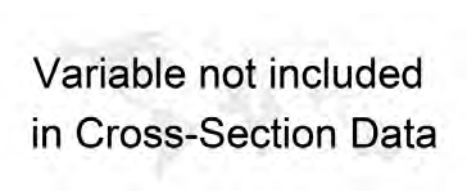
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



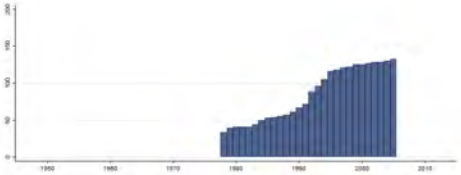
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 24 **n**: 472 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.50.3 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).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



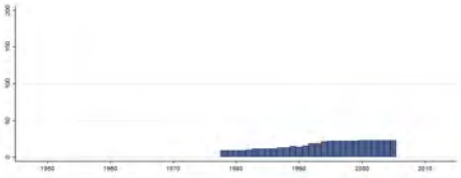
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 135 **n**: 2371 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.50.4 jw_avgpool2 Sharing of Votes among Candidates(upper house)

Country-level weighted averages of Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdpool2) and Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdpool2), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of the pooling of votes for the average member sitting in the upper house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



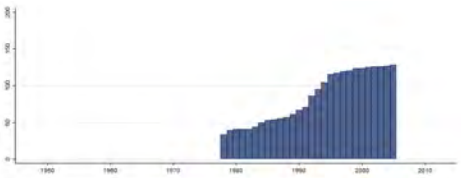
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 24 **n**: 472 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.50.5 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



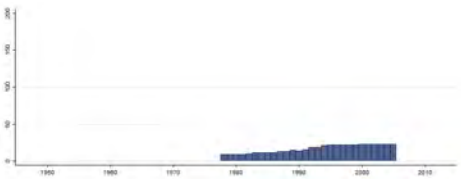
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 131 **n**: 2344 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.50.6 jw_avgvote2 Candidate or Party-specific Voting(upper house)

Country-level weighted averages of Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdvote2) and Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdvote2), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of votes for the average member sitting in the upper house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

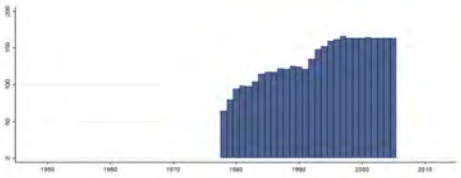


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 24 **n**: 472 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.50.7 jw_bicameral Bicameral System

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



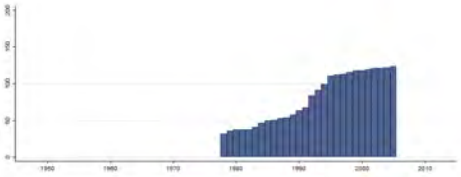
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 172 **n**: 3726 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.50.8 jw_domr Dominant or Populous Tier

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote accord-ing to their most dominant or populous tier (or tier with the greater number of legislators). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 1 would have a tier with the lowest possible rank of personal vote incentives, and that tier would account for the majority of the members in the assembly.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



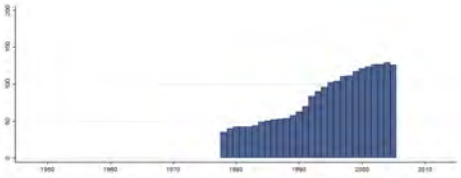
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 126 **n**: 2234 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.50.9 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



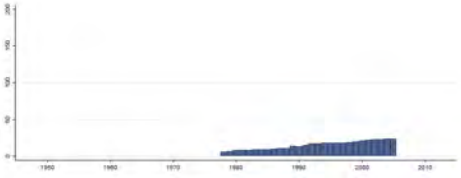
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 152 **n**: 2265 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.50.10 jw_election2 Year of Election(upper house)

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to upper house.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 26 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 16

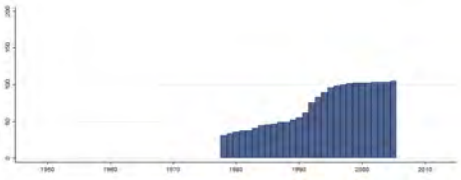
4.50.11 jw_indy Ballot Access for Independent Candidates(lower/only house)

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



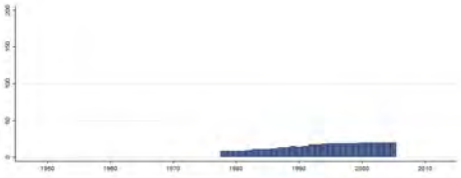
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 106 **n**: 1987 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.50.12 jw_indy2 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates(upper house)

Same as jw_indy, but for upper house elections. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



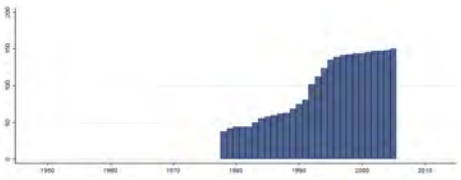
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 21 **n**: 423 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.50.13 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



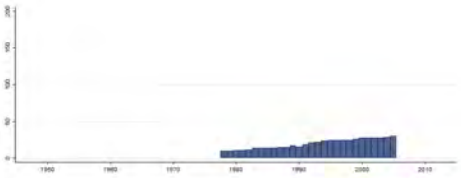
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 155 **n**: 2704 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.50.14 jw_legsize2 Number of Coded Legislators(upper 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



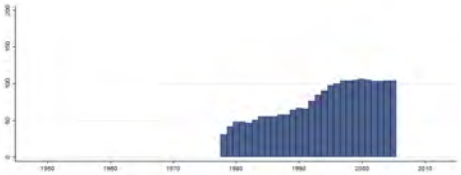
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 556 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.50.15 jw_mcand District Magnitude of Average Legislator(lower/only house)

In keeping with the emphasis on the incentives faced by individual legislators, this variable measures the district magnitude considering the viewpoint of the average legislator in the lower house. It is scored as a weighted average of the various district sizes, where weights are computed as the number of legislators running in the district of each magnitude divided by the total number of seats. For example: A country with 300 seats divided among one national district with 200 members and 100 single-member districts has a magnitude for the average legislator of [(200*200) + (100*1)]/300, which yields a figure of 133.67.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



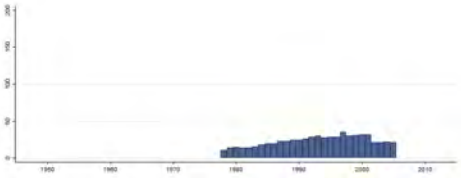
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 124 **n**: 2136 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.50.16 jw_mcand2 District Magnitude of Average Legislator(upper house)

This is the district magnitude of the average legislator in the upper house.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



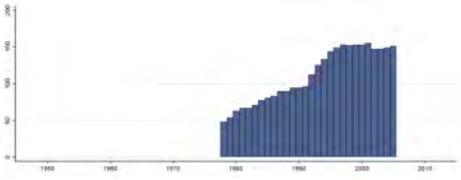
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 43 **n**: 654 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.50.17 jw_mdist 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_mdist) of 2.97 (i.e., 300/101).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



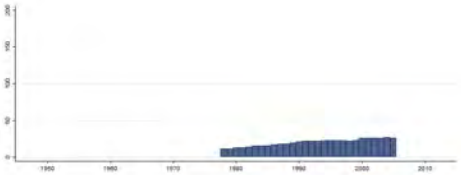
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 161 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.50.18 jw_mdist2 Average District Magnitude(upper house)

This is the average district magnitude in the upper house.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



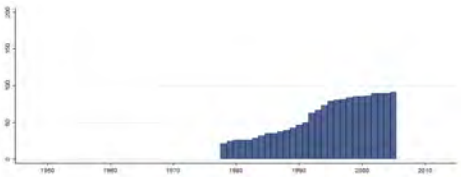
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 29 **n**: 566 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.50.19 jw_mmdballot Party Control over Ballot - MMD(lower/only house)

Ballot (coded as above) for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



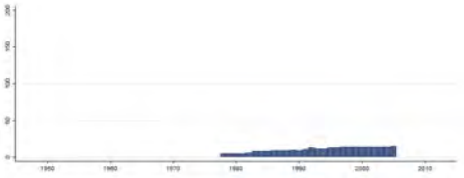
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 94 **n**: 1619 $\overline{N}$: 58 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.50.20 jw_mmdballot2 Party Control over Ballot - MMD(upper house)

Ballot for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



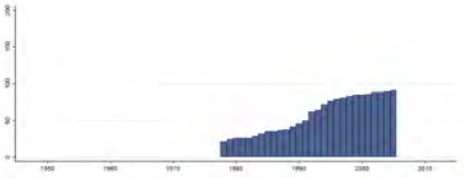
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 16 **n**: 297 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.50.21 jw_mmdpool Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD(lower/only house)

Pool for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



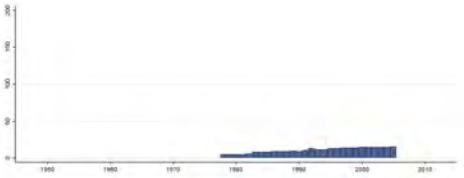
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 94 **n**: 1599 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.50.22 jw_mmdpool2 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD(upper house)

Pool for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



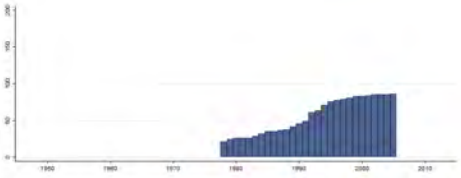
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 17 **n**: 303 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.50.23 jw_mmdvote Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD(lower/only house)

Vote for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



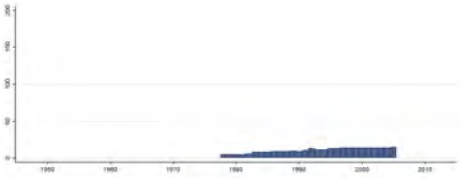
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 90 **n**: 1572 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.50.24 jw_mmdvote2 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD(upper house)

Vote for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



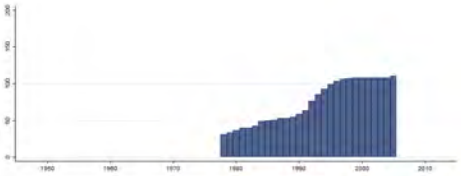
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 16 **n**: 297 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.50.25 jw_multiround Runoff Elections

The variable indicates whether there are run-off elections. These are usually for SMDs with abso-lute 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



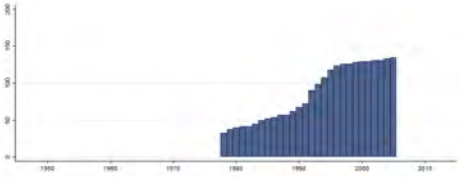
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 111 **n**: 2087 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.50.26 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



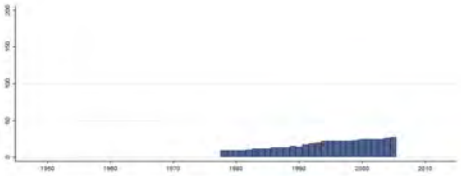
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 138 **n**: 2417 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.50.27 jw_multitier2 Multi Tier (upper house)

Equals 1 wherever there are multiple allocation tiers, regardless of whether they are the result of mixed member systems that incorporate different members under different rules, or systems that have upper tiers within a single electoral system to compensate for disproportionality in lower tiers.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



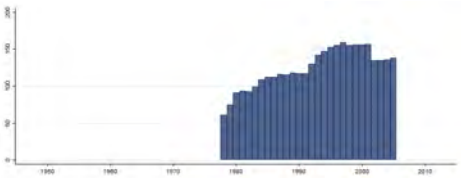
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 28 **n**: 492 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.50.28 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



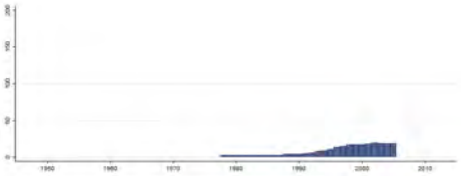
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 3481 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.50.29 jw_parallel Tiers allocated in Parallel

Coded 1 if multiple tiers are elected in parallel fashion, 0 when they are elected in (at least some-what) compensatory fashion. Is coded only when jw_multitier = 1.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



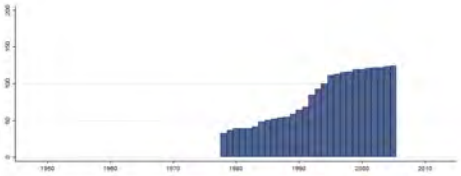
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 21 **n**: 256 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.50.30 jw_persr Personalistic Tier

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote accord-ing to their more personalistic tier (or tier with the greater incentives to cultivate a personal vote). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 13 would have a tier with the highest possible rank of incentives to cultivate a personal vote, although that tier may only account for a minority or small fraction of its members.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



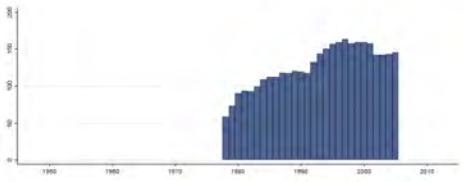
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 127 **n**: 2264 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.50.31 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



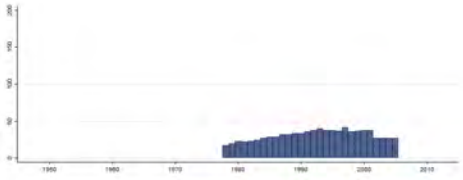
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 171 **n**: 3542 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.50.32 jw_propcoded2 Proportion Coded Legislators(upper house)

This is the proportion of the total number of legislators (elected and non-elected) that are coded.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



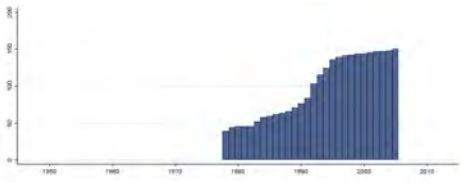
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 52 **n**: 873 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.50.33 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



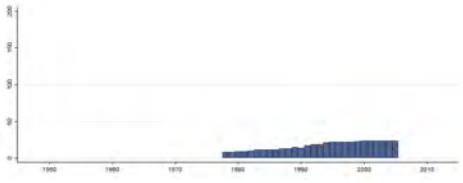
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 155 **n**: 2740 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.50.34 jw_propmmd2 Seats from Multi-Member Districts(upper house)

This is the proportion of coded legislators elected in multi-member districts.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



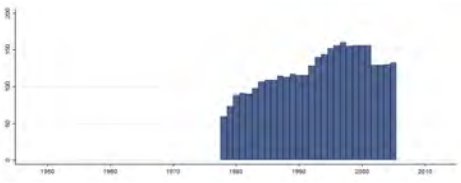
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 26 **n**: 478 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.50.35 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



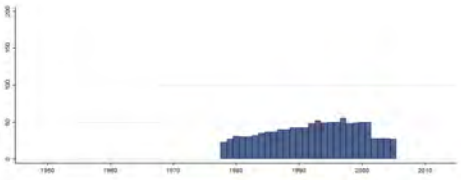
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 3421 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.50.36 jw_propn2 Seats from a National District(upper house)

This is the proportion of coded legislators that are elected via a national tier. This is often (but not always) similar to the proportion elected via multi-member districts (jw_propmmd): some electoral systems have proportional representation based on regional multimember districts as well as national tiers (e.g. Hungary).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



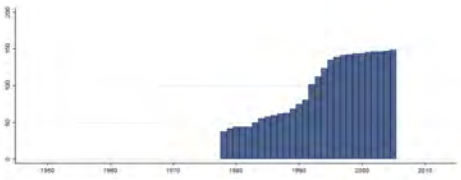
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 67 **n**: 1104 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.50.37 jw_propsmd 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



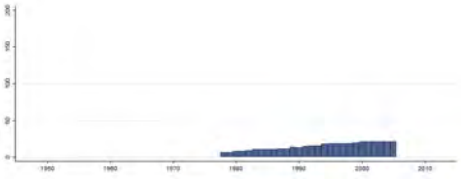
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 155 **n**: 2700 $\overline{N}$: 96 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.50.38 jw_propsmd2 Seats from Single-Member Districts(upper house)

This is the proportion of coded legislators elected in single-member districts. (Note: In the original data for Kyrgyzstan propsmd2=60 in 1997-1999 and propsmd2=45 2000-2004. We have replaced these figures with missing values.).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



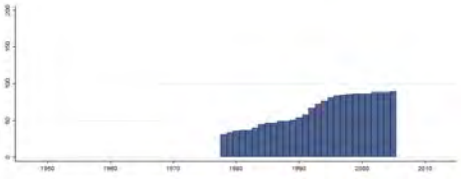
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 23 **n**: 421 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.50.39 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



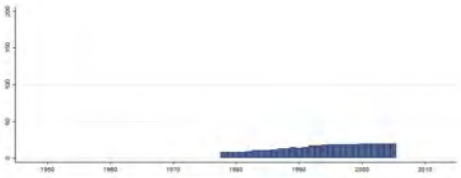
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 90 **n**: 1783 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.50.40 jw_rank2 Rank Vote (upper house)

Same as jw_rank, but for upper house elections.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



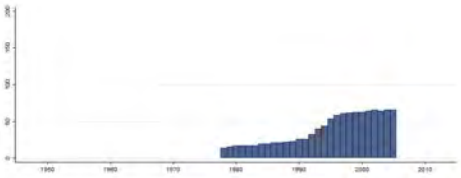
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 21 **n**: 423 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.50.41 jw_smdballot Party Control over Ballot - SMD(lower/only house)

Ballot for single-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



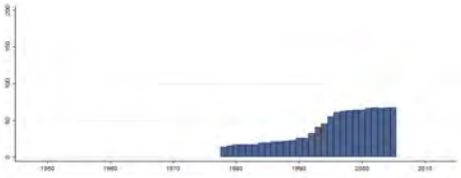
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 71 **n**: 1084 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.50.42 jw_smdpool Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD(lower/only house)

Pool for single-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



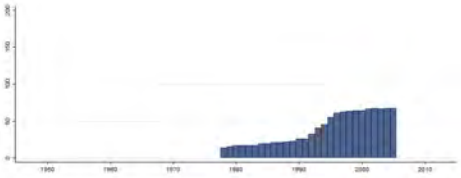
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 73 **n**: 1109 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.50.43 jw_smdvote Candidate or Party-specific Voting - SMD(lower/only house)

Vote for single-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



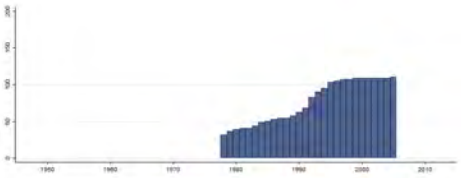
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 73 **n**: 1109 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.50.44 jw_tiervote 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



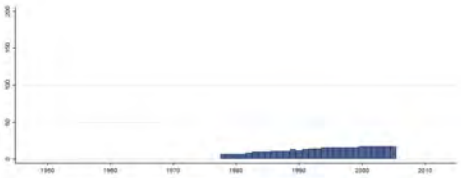
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 111 **n**: 2141 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.50.45 jw_tiervote2 Tiervote (upper 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: 18 **n**: 363 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.51 Kuncic

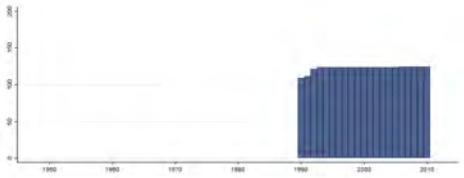
`http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192`
(Kuncic, 2013)(2013-04-11)

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.

4.51.1 kun_cluster Cluster memberships based on means

Cluster membership based on means.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 124

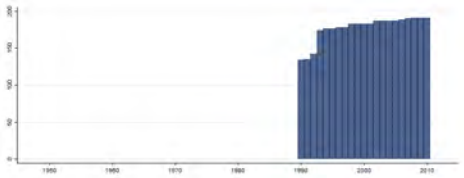


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 125 **n**: 2560 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.51.2 kun_ecoabs Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages)

Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

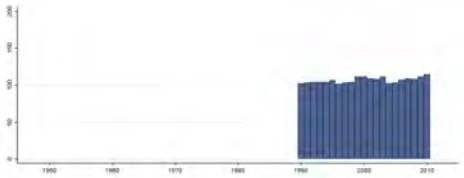


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193 **n**: 3725 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.51.3 kun_ecorel Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 114

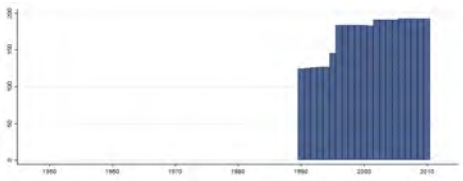


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 125 **n**: 2235 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.51.4 kun_legabs Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193

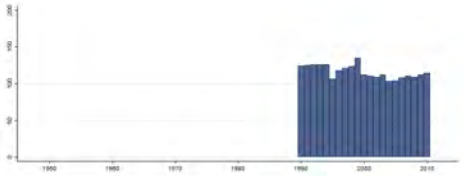


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 195 **n**: 3606 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.51.5 kun_legrel Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 115

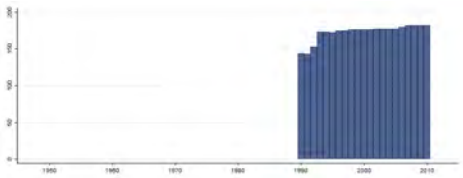


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 141 **n**: 2433 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.51.6 kun_polabs Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 182

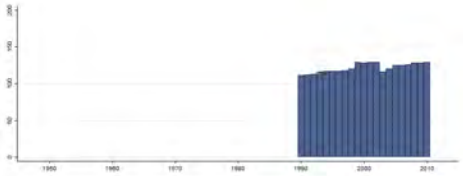


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 184 **n**: 3628 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.51.7 kun_polrel Political institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Political institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 130

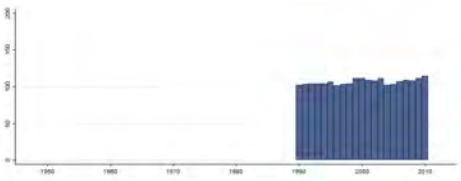


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 133 **n**: 2553 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.51.8 kun_wiqreco_all Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 114

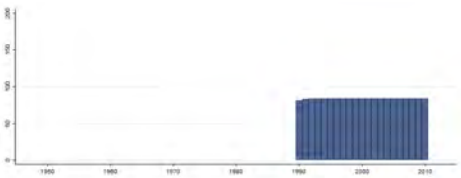


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 125 **n**: 2235 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.51.9 kun_wiqreco_full Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full obs.)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 84

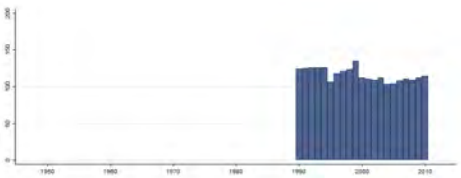


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 84 **n**: 1761 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.51.10 kun_wiqrleg_all Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 115

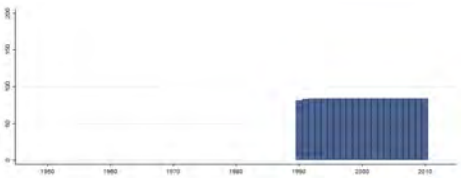


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 141 **n**: 2433 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.51.11 kun_wiqrleg_full Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 84

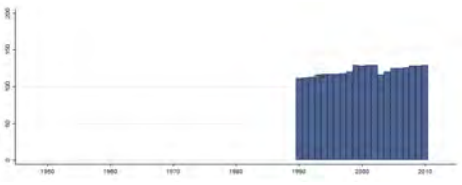


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 84 **n**: 1761 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.51.12 kun_wiqrpol_all Pol. World Inst. Quality, all obs.

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 130

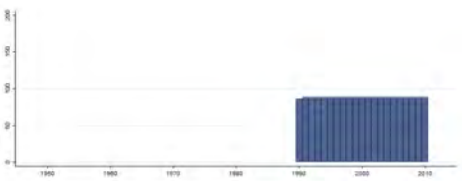


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 133 **n**: 2553 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.51.13 kun_wiqrpol_full Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 88



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 89 **n**: 1847 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 21

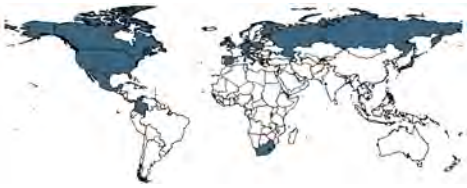
4.52 LIS

`http://www.lisdatacenter.org/data-access/`
(Not-Available, 2014s)(2014-04-17)

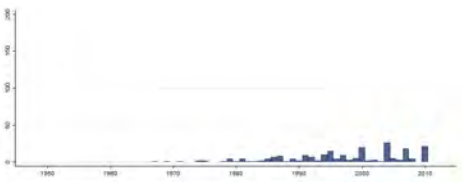
Luxembourg Income Study Database and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database LIS, formerly known as The Luxembourg Income Study, is a data archive and research center dedicated to cross-national analysis. LIS is home to two databases, the Luxembourg Income Study Database, and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database. The Luxembourg Income Study Database (LIS), under constant expansion, is the largest available database of harmonised microdata collected from multiple countries over a period of decades. The newer Luxembourg Wealth Study Database (LWS), is the only cross-national wealth microdatabase in existence.

4.52.1 lis_atk05 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5)

Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5)



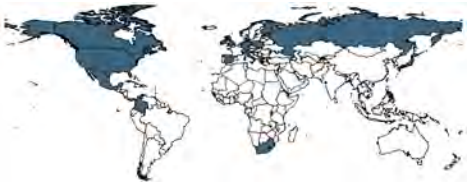
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



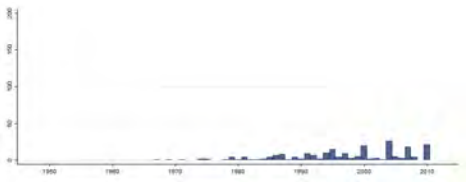
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.2 lis_atk1 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1)

Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1)



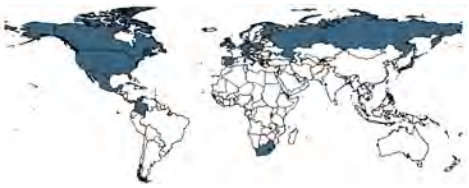
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



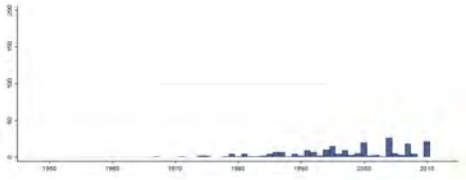
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.3 lis_clsmf % Children Living in Single-Mother Families

Children Living in Single-Mother Families (%)



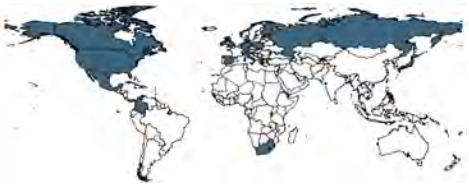
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



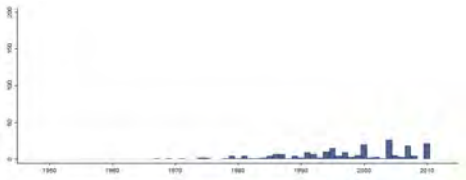
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 212 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.4 lis_cprsmf Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50%)

Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50%)



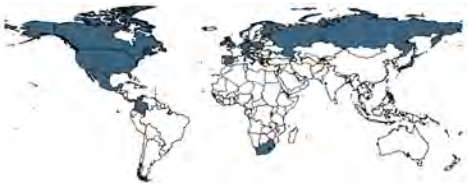
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



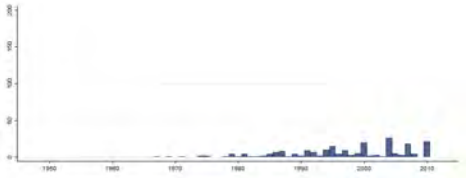
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.5 lis_cprtpf Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50%)

Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50%)



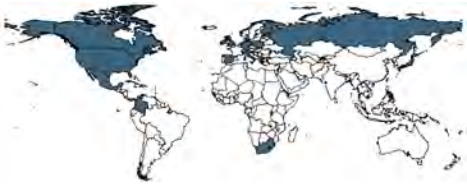
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



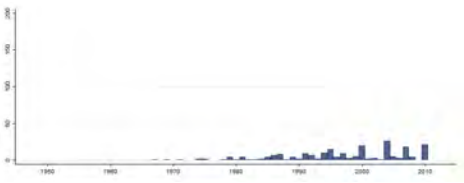
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.6 lis_dc150 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%)



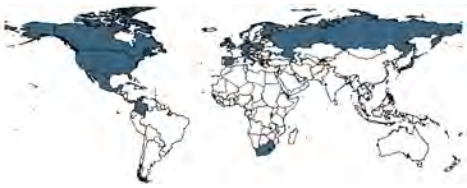
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



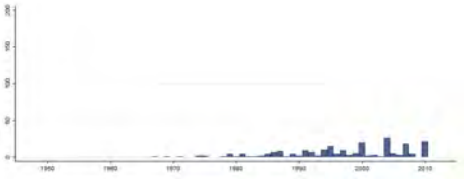
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.7 lis_dc5075 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%)



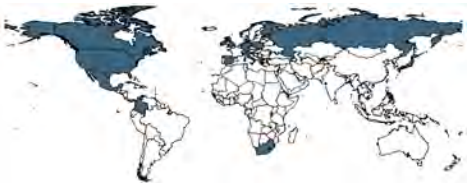
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



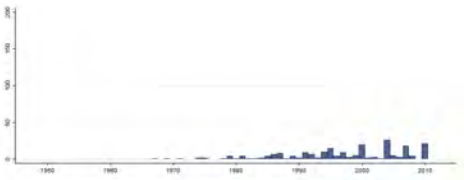
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.8 lis_dc75150 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%)



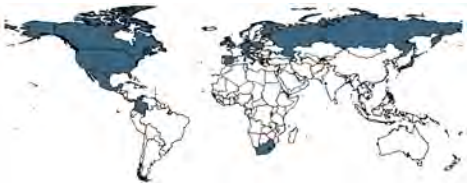
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



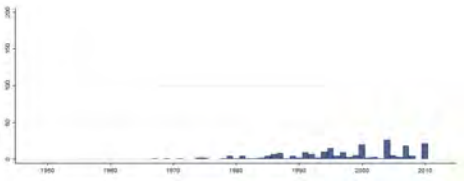
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.9 lis_gini Gini Coefficient

Gini Coefficient



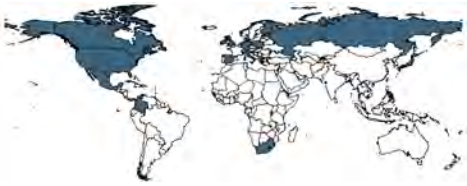
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



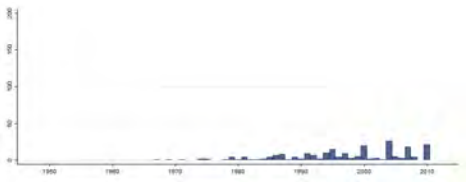
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.10 lis_meaneqi Mean Equivalized Income

Mean Equivalized Income



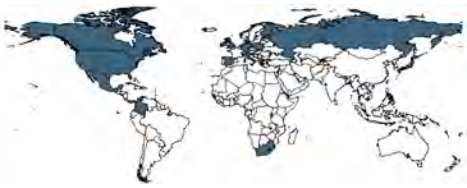
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



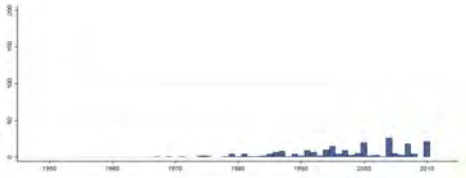
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.11 lis_medeqi Median Equivalized Income

Median Equivalized Income



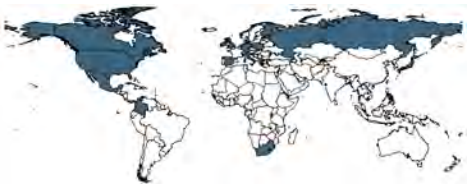
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



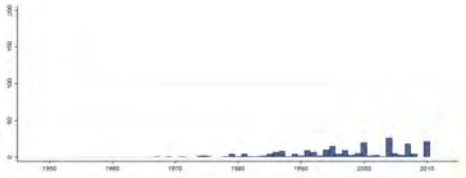
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.12 lis_pr8020 Percentile Ratio (80/20)

Percentile Ratio (80/20)



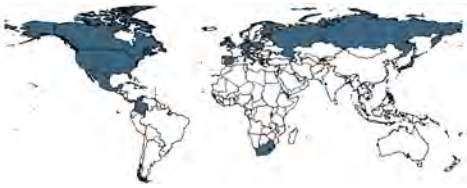
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



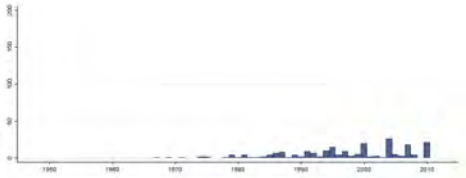
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.13 lis_pr9010 Percentile Ratio (90/10)

Percentile Ratio (90/10)



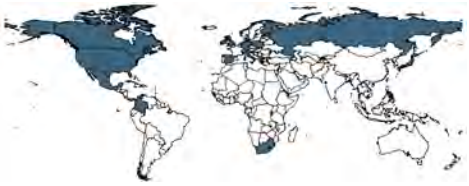
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



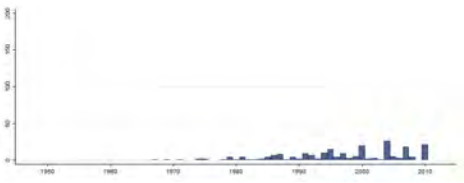
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.14 lis_pr9050 Percentile Ratio (90/50)

Percentile Ratio (90/50)



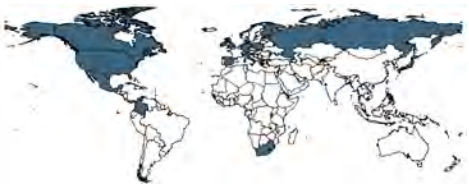
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



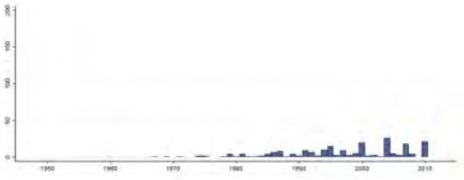
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.15 lis_rpr40 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40%)



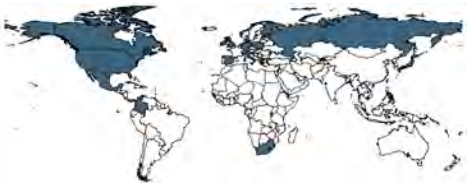
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



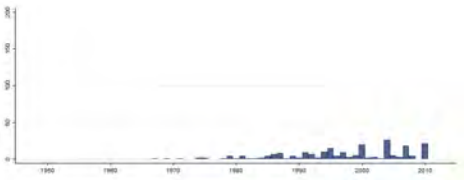
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.16 lis_rprc40 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40%)



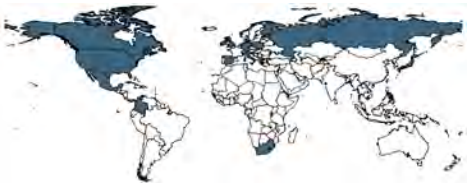
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



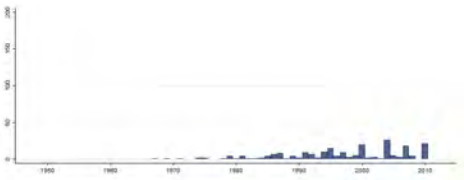
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.17 lis_rprc50 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50%)



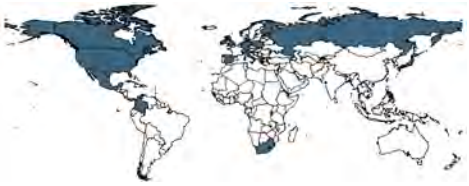
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



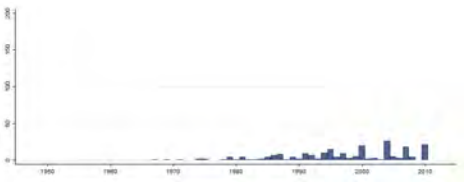
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.18 lis_rprc60 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60%)



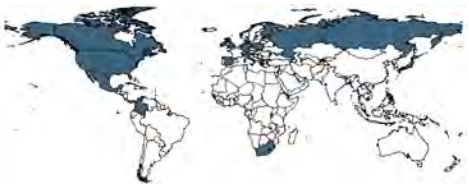
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



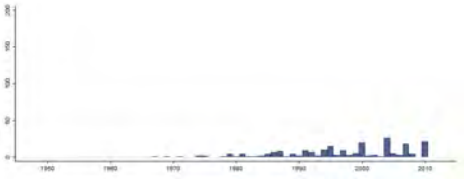
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.19 lis_rpre50 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50%)



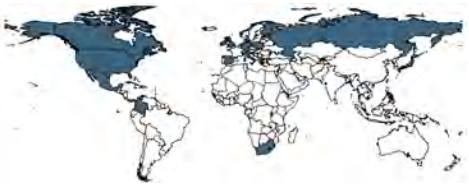
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



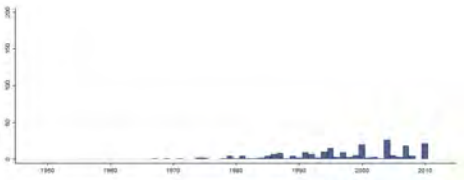
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.20 lis_rpre60 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60%)



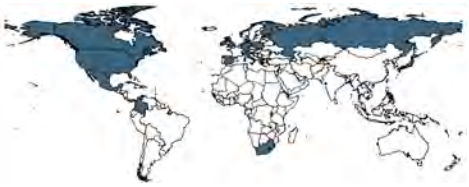
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



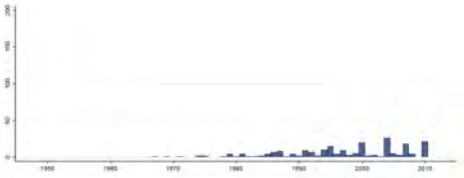
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.21 lis_rprt40 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%)



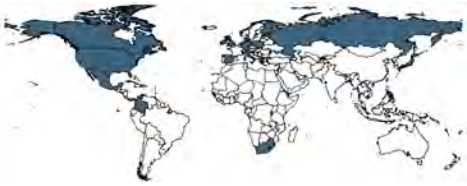
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



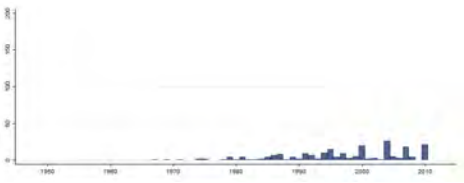
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.22 lis_rprt50 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%)



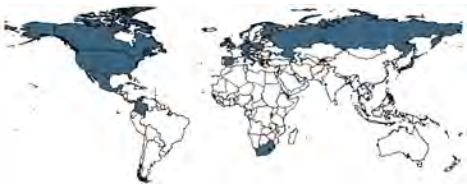
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



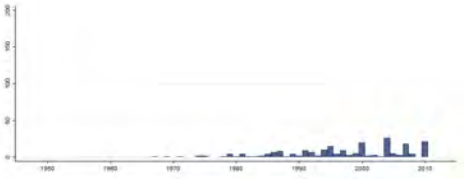
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.23 lis_rprt60 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%)



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.53 La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny

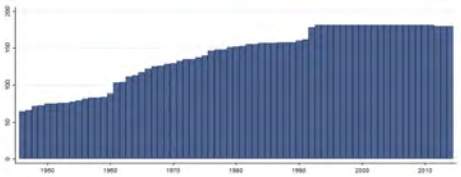
`http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/rafael.laporta/publications.html`
(La Porta et al., 1999)(2014-08-28)

Data used in the article The Quality of Government Original sources for the Religion variables: Barrett (1982), Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations (1995), Statistical Ab-stract of the World (1995), United Nations (1995) and CIA (1996).

4.53.1 lp_catho80 Religion: Catholic

Religion: Catholic: Catholics as percentage of population in 1980

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 181

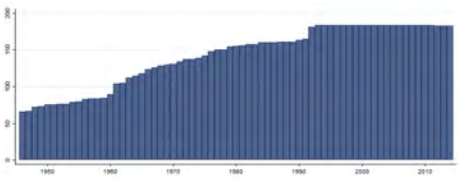


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 183 **n**: 9644 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.53.2 lp_legor Legal origin

Legal origin: Identifies the legal origin of the Company Law or Commercial code of each country. There are five possible origins:
English Common Law, French Commercial Code, Socialist/Communist Laws, German Commercial Code, Scandinavian Commercial Code

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 184

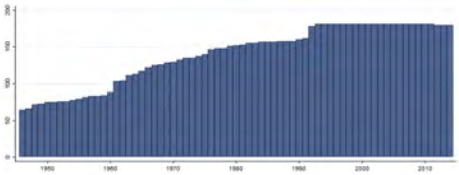


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 186 **n**: 9796 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.53.3 lp_muslim80 Religion: Muslim

Religion: Muslim: Muslims as percentage of population in 1980.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 181

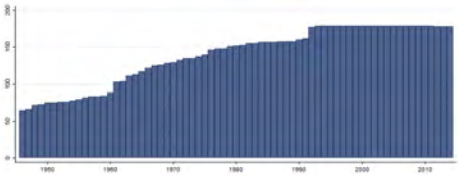


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 183 **n**: 9644 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.53.4 lp_no_cpm80 Religion: Other Denomination

Religion: Other Denomination: Percentage of population belonging to other denominations in 1980. Defined as 100 - lp_catho80 - lp_muslim80 - lp_protmg80.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 179

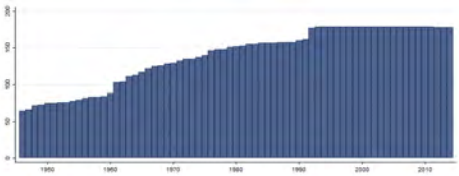


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181 **n**: 9599 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.53.5 lp_protmg80 Religion: Protestant

Religion: Protestant: Protestants as percentage of population in 1980

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 179



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181 **n**: 9599 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.54 Angus Maddison

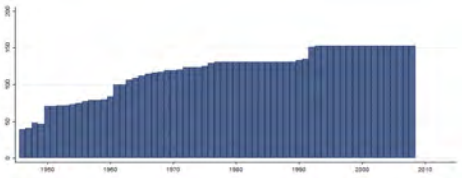
`http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/maddison-project/home.htm`
(Bolt and van Zanden, 2013)(2014-08-28)

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).

4.54.1 mad_gdp GDP levels (million)

GDP levels (million): GDP levels in million 1990 International Geary-Khamis dollars. (The Geary-Khamis dollar is a hypothetical unit of currency that has the same purchasing power that the U.S. dollar had in the United States at a given point in time).

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 153

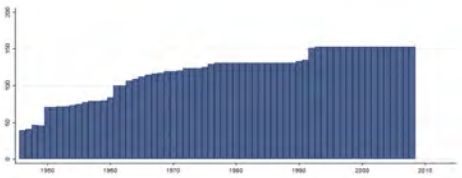


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 158 **n**: 7435 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.54.2 mad_gdppc GDP per Capita

GDP per Capita in 1990 International Geary-Khamis dollars. (The Geary-Khamis dollar is a hypothetical unit of currency that has the same purchasing power that the U.S. dollar had in the United States at a given point in time).

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 153

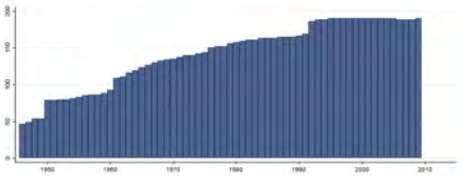


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 158 **n**: 7433 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.54.3 mad_pop Population (thousand)

Population (1000's at mid-year).

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 190



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 198 **n**: 9045 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 46

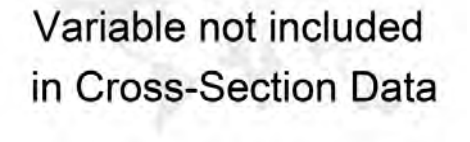
4.55 Pippa Norris

`http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm`
(Not-Available, 2014t)(2014-08-28)

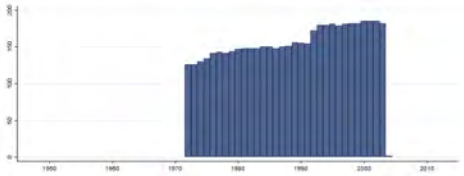
Pippa Norris. 2009. Democracy Time-series Dataset This data-set is in a country-year case format, suitable for cross-national time-series analysis. It contains data on the social, economic and political characteristics of 191 nations with over 600 variables from 1971 to 2007. In particular, it merges 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.

4.55.1 no_ce Classification of Executives

Classification of Executives:
(1) Parliamentary Monarchy
(2) Presidential Republic
(3) Mixed Executive
(4) Monarchy
(5) Military State



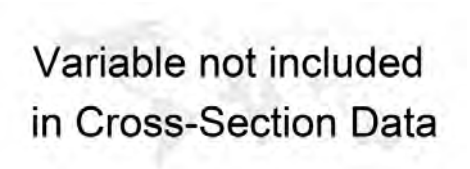
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



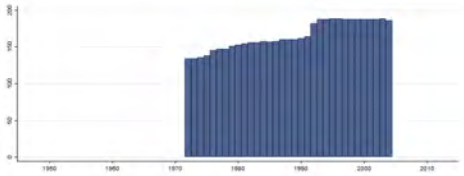
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 190 **n**: 5066 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.55.2 no_ef Electoral Family

Electoral Family:
(1) Majoritarian
(2) Combined (mixed)
(3) Proportional
(4) No competitive elections



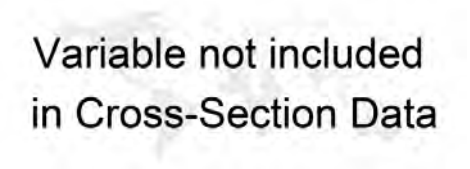
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



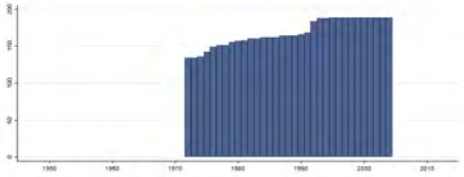
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 192 **n**: 5469 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.55.3 no_ufs Unitary or Federal State

Unitary or Federal State:
(1) Unitary
(2) Hybrid unions



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 192 **n**: 5549 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.56 Natural Resource Management Index

`http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi`
(Not-Available, 2014u)(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 proximtiy-to-target scores for access to water, access to sanitation, and child mortality.

4.56.1 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: 193

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.56.2 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: 175

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.57 OECD

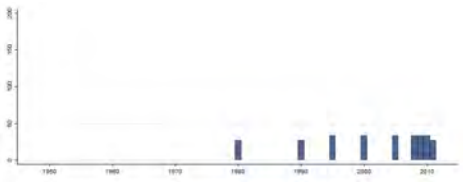
`http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?r=739005`
(OECD, 2014a)(14-10-2014)

OECD Main indicators from the OECD.

4.57.1 oecd_exch Exchange rates, National currency per US dollar

Exchange rates, National currency per US dollar

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34

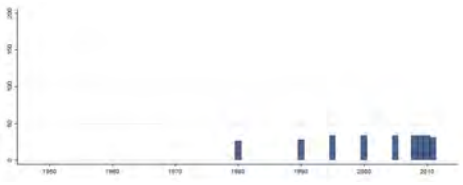


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 285 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.57.2 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

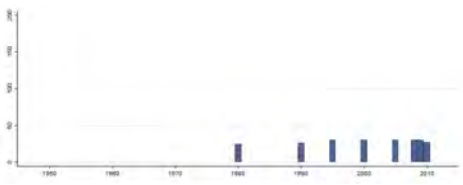


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 289 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.57.3 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

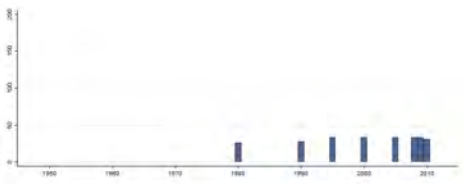


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 30 **n**: 228 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.57.4 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

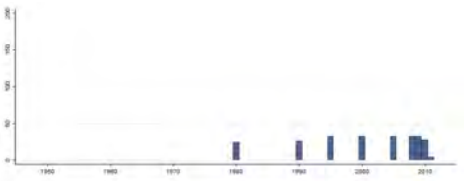


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 255 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.57.5 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

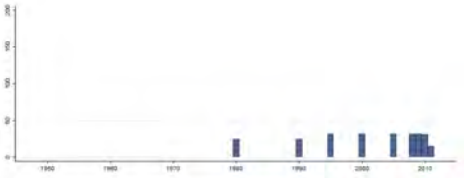


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 248 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.57.6 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

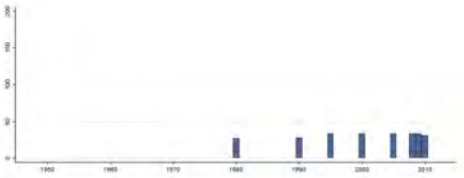


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32 **n**: 256 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.57.7 oecd_pop Population, Mid-year estimates, in thousands

Population, Mid-year estimates, in thousands

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34

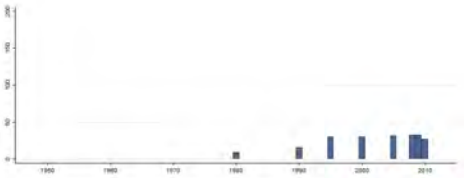


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 256 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.57.8 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



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33 **n**: 210 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.58 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

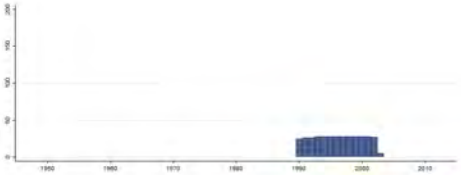
with thorough reviews of the literature. The OECD's Driving Force-State-Response model (DSR) is the organising framework for developing the indicators.

4.58.1 oecdagr_agr_ch4 Agricultural total CH4 (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)

Agricultural total CH4 (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



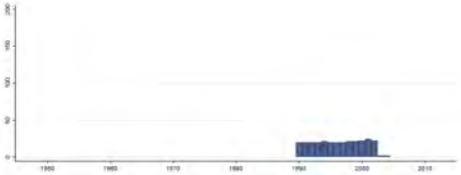
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2003
N: 28 **n**: 361 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.58.2 oecdagr_agr_co2 Agricultural total CO2 (Tonnes)

Agricultural total CO2 (Tonnes)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



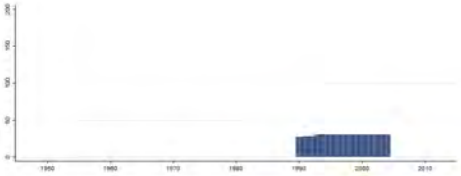
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 26 **n**: 276 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.58.3 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



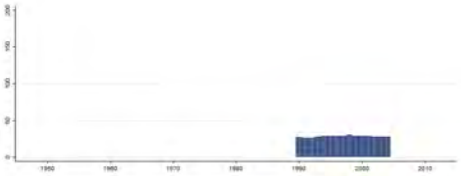
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 30 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.58.4 oecdagr_agr_ghg Agricultural total GHGs (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)

Agricultural total GHGs (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

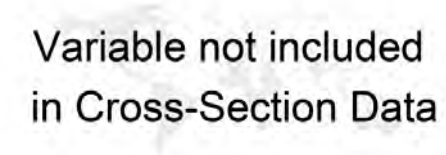
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



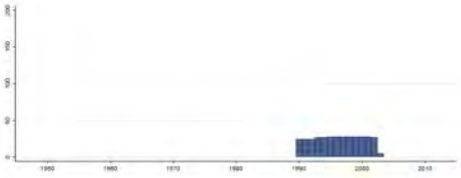
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 30 **n**: 424 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.58.5 oecdagr_agr_no2 Agricultural total NO2 (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)

Agricultural total NO2 (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)



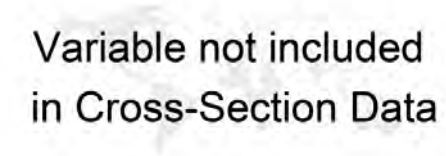
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



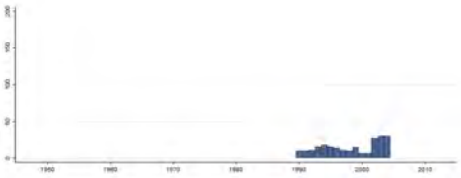
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2003
N: 28 **n**: 357 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.58.6 oecdagr_agr_organ Agricultural land area under certified organic farm management

Agricultural land area under certified organic farm management (under i) (Hectar



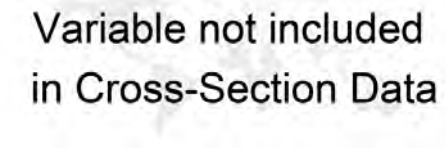
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



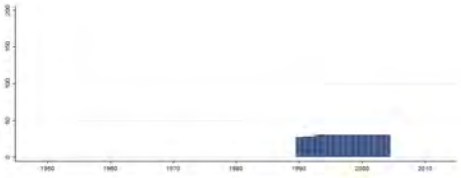
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 30 **n**: 232 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.58.7 oecdagr_civil_empl Total civilian employment (Number employed)

Total civilian employment (Number employed)



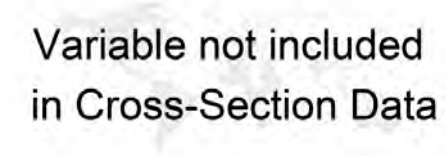
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



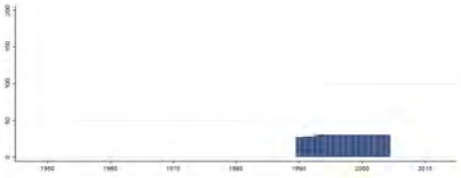
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 30 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.58.8 oecdagr_cropland Arable and permanent crop area (Hectares)

Arable and permanent crop area (Hectares)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



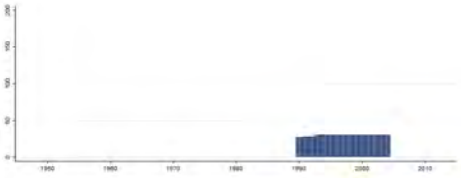
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 30 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.58.9 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



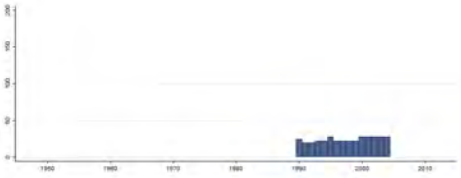
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 30 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.58.10 oecdagr_total_ch4 National total CH4 (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)

National total CH4 (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



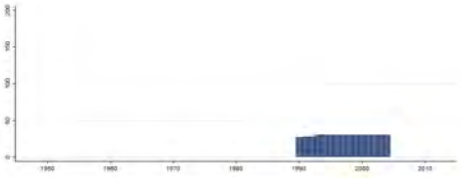
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 28 **n**: 365 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.58.11 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



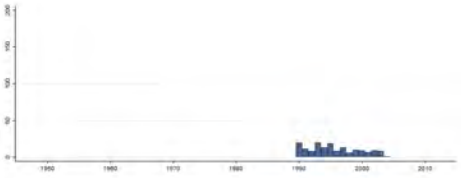
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 30 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.58.12 oecdagr_total_farms Total number of farms

Total number of farms

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



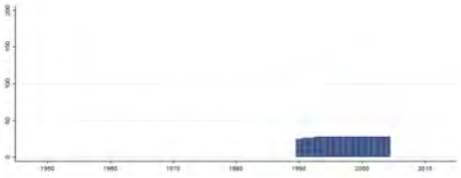
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 26 **n**: 163 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.58.13 oecdagr_total_ghg National total GHGs (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)

National total GHGs (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



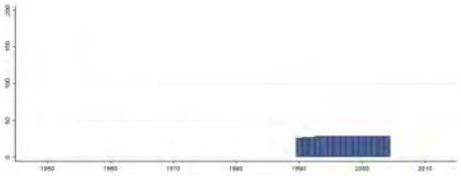
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 28 **n**: 413 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.58.14 oecdagr_total_land National total land area (Hectares)

National total land land area (Hectares)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



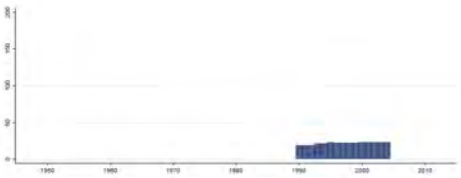
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 29 **n**: 428 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.58.15 oecdagr_total_nh3 Total ammonia emissions (NH3) (Tonnes)

Total ammonia emissions (NH3) (Tonnes)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



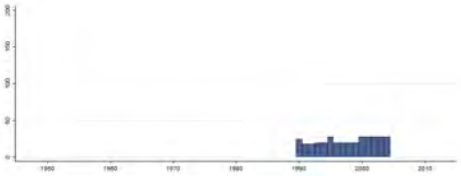
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 23 **n**: 325 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.58.16 oecdagr_total_no2 National total NO2 (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)

National total NO2 (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

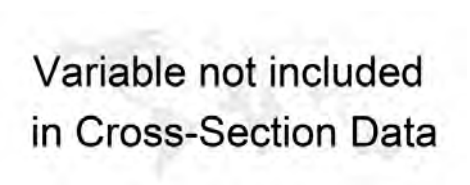
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



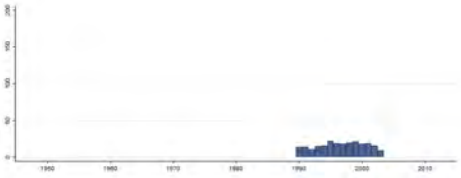
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 28 **n**: 349 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.58.17 oecdagr_water_withd National water withdrawals (million m3)

National water withdrawals (million m3)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2003
N: 30 **n**: 232 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.59 The Ocean Health Index

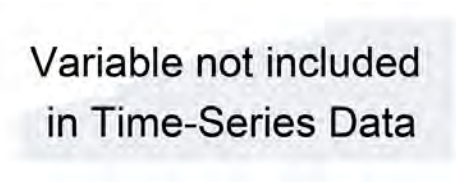
`http://www.oceanhealthindex.org`
(Not-Available, 2014v)(2013-09-06)

The Ocean Health Index Data The Ocean Health Index is a valuable tool for the ongoing assessment of ocean health. By providing a means to advance comprehensive ocean policy and compare future progress, the Index can inform decisions about how to use or protect marine ecosystems. The Index is a collaborative effort, made possible through contributions from more than 65 scientists/ocean experts and partnerships between organizations including the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, Sea Around Us, Conservation International, National Geographic, and the New England Aquarium. The Index assesses the ocean based on 10 widely-held public goals for a healthy ocean. They are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Sense of Place, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

4.59.1 ohi_afo Artisanal fishing opportunities

Ensuring Access to Artisanal Fishing for Local Communities. This goal measures whether people who need to fish on a small, local scale have the opportunity to do so. The reference point for Artisanal Fishing Opportunities is that all demand for artisanal fishing is allowed and/or achieved and that the fishing is done in a way that doesn't compromise future fishing resources. A high score indicates that the demand for artisanal fishing is being met using lawful and sustainable methods (to the extent that this can be determined). A low score indicates that countries are not achieving or allowing sustainable artisanal fishing opportunities to be realized.

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148

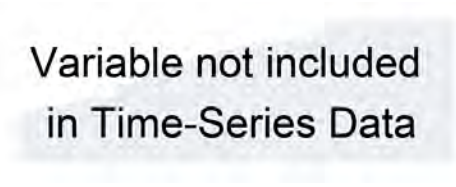


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.2 ohi_bd Biodiversity

Supporting healthy marine ecosystems. This goal estimates how successfully the richness and variety of marine life is being maintained around the world. This goal contains two sub-goals: Species, Habitats.

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148

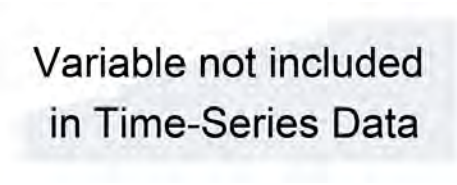


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.3 ohi_bdh Biodiversity - habitats

The Habitats sub-goal measures the conservation status of six habitats - mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds, salt marshes, sea ice, and subtidal soft-bottom habitats - that are particularly important in supporting large numbers of marine species. This is assessed as the current habitat extent or condition compared to its health in the 1980s. All habitats contribute equally, regardless of their extent, because the presence of a diverse set of habitats, as well as the level of conservation of each, is considered valuable to achieve this goal.

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 147

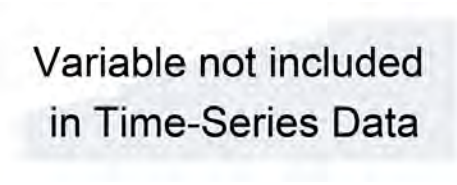


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.4 ohi_bds Biodiversity - species

The Species sub-goal measures the average status of conservation of marine species using data on their risk categories (i.e. how many are categorized as endangered or threatened).

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148

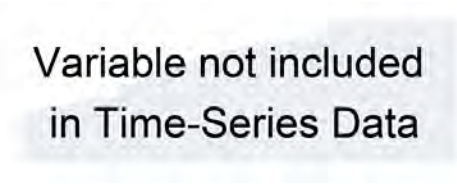


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.5 ohi_cp Coastal protection

Preserving Habitats That Safeguard Shores. This goal measures the condition and extent of habitats that protect the coasts against storm waves and flooding. The reference point for Coastal Protection compares the current extent and condition of five key habitats that protect coastlines (mangrove forests, seagrass meadows, salt marshes, tropical coral reefs, and sea ice) from flooding and erosion relative to their condition in the early 1980's. A score of 100 would indicate that these habitats are all still intact or have been restored to the condition they were in during the early 1980's. Any score below 100 indicates that these habitats have declined in coverage or in health since then, with lower scores indicating more significant declines.

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 123



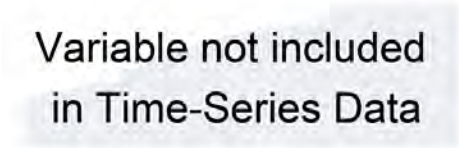
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.6 ohi_cs Carbon storage

Preserving Habitats that Absorb Carbon. This goal measures the carbon stored in natural coastal ecosystems - seagrasses, tidal marshes and mangroves - that sequester and store large amounts of carbon in both the plants and in the sediment below them. The reference point for Carbon Storage compares the current extent and condition of CO2 storing coastal habitats (mangrove forests, seagrass meadows, and salt marshes) relative to their condition in the early 1980's. A score of 100 would

indicate that these habitats are all still intact or have been restored to the same condition as they were in the early 1980's. A score of 0 would indicate that these carbon storing coastal habitats are completely absent, while a low score indicates that these habitats have declined significantly since 1980 and that more protection and restoration must occur in order for them to store the maximum amount of carbon.

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 113

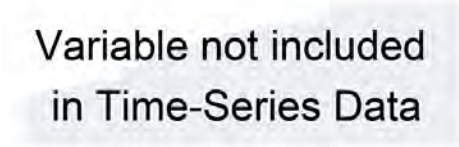


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.7 ohi_cw Clean Waters

Minimizing pollution. This goal measures contamination by trash, nutrients, pathogens and chemicals. Clean Waters measures the degree to which waters are polluted by eutrophication (excess nutrients), chemicals, pathogens, and trash. The reference point is zero pollution. This goal score is higher when the pollution of estuarine, coastal, and open ocean waters is minimized. The goal score is lower when there are high levels of pollutants.

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148

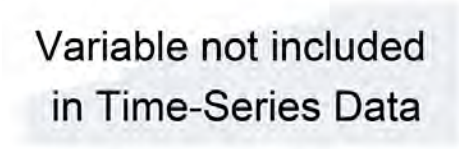


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.8 ohi_fp Food provision

Harvesting seafood sustainably. This goal measures the amount of seafood captured or raised in a sustainable way. Food Provision is divided into two sub-goals: Wild-caught commercial seafood, Mariculture, or ocean-farmed seafood.

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.9 ohi_le Coastal Livelihoods & Economies

Sustaining Jobs and Thriving Coastal Economies. Livelihoods and Economies are divided into two sub-goals: Livelihoods, Economies. Each is measured separately because the number and quality of jobs and the amount of revenue produced are both of considerable interest to stakeholders and governments, and can have different patterns in some cases.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.10 ohi_lee Coastal Livelihoods & Economies - Economies

The jobs and revenue produced from marine-related industries directly benefit those who are employed, but also have substantial importance to many others who value the indirect economic and social impacts of a stable coastal economy. The marine sectors evaluated for jobs and/or wages are: 1) commercial fishing 2) mariculture 3) tourism and recreation 4) shipping and transportation 5) whale watching 6) ports and harbors 7) ship and boat building 8) renewable energy production (wind and wave).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.11 ohi_lel Coastal Livelihoods & Economies - Livelihoods

The Livelihoods sub-goal addresses how well the identity and livelihoods provided by marine-related sectors are sustained. It is measured by the number of marine-related jobs relative to a country's growth (or decline) in employment rates over the last five years. In order to capture job quality, per capita wages for marine sectors are also measured relative to the national average of per-capita wages for all sectors. Jobs are summed across sectors because people may shift their occupation from one sector to another, but still remain involved in the marine-related economy overall. The marine sectors evaluated for jobs and/or wages are: 1) commercial fishing 2) mariculture 3) tourism and recreation 4) shipping and transportation 5) whale watching 6) ports and harbors 7) ship and boat building 8) renewable energy production (wind and wave).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.12 ohi_mar Food provision - Mariculture

Sustainable mariculture supports food provisioning needs through practices that can be maintained over the long term. This includes not compromising the water quality in the farmed area and not relying on wild populations to feed or replenish the cultivated species.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 102

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.13 ohi_np Natural products

Harvesting Non-food Ocean Resources Sustainably. This goal measures how sustainably people harvest non-food products from the sea. For each of the six products related to the Natural Products goal, the reference point is 35% below the maximum harvest that has been produced to date in the country or region being evaluated. The 35% buffer protects against the possibility that the maximum historical harvest was not sustainable. The overall score is the weighted average of the individual scores for products that were harvested. A high score indicates that a region's current sustainable rate of harvest is near to and not more than 65% of the historic maximum possible sustainable harvest achieved in that region. The more natural products extracted sustainably, the higher the score, provided that the harvest does not exceed the 65% safety level.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 134

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.14 ohi_ohi Ocean Health Index (Unweighted)

The Ocean Health Index establishes reference points for achieving ten widely accepted socio-ecological objectives, and scores the oceans adjacent to 171 countries and territories on how successfully they deliver these goals. Evaluated globally and by country, these ten public goals represent the wide range of benefits that a healthy ocean can provide; each country's overall score is the average of its respective goal scores. The ten socio-ecological objectives are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.15 ohi_sop Sence of place

Protecting iconic species and special places. This goal measures the condition of iconic species and percent of coastline protected to indicate some of ocean's intangible benefits. This goal contains two sub-goals: Iconic species, Lasting special places.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.16 ohi_sopis Sence of place - Iconic Species

Iconic marine species are those whose unique importance is recognized through traditional activities, ethnic or religious practices, existence value, or locally acknowledged aesthetic value. Species harvested solely for economic or utilitarian purposes are not included, nor are habitat-forming species (mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass meadows, salt marshes), as they are assessed in association with other goals.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.17 ohi_soplsp Sence of place - Lasting Special Places

The Lasting Special Places sub-goal focuses on geographic locations that are valuable to people for aesthetic, spiritual, cultural, recreational, or existence reasons. Well-maintained and protected lasting special places provide culturally significant resources that can generate economic opportunities and help to sustain coastal communities. The scores for this sub-goal are calculated based upon two assumptions: that all countries have roughly the same percentage of their coastal areas that qualify as lasting special places, and that the countries with the most protected areas are the closest to achieving their country-specific target.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.18 ohi_tr Tourism and recreation

Maintaining the Attraction of Coastal Destinations. Coastal and marine tourism is a vital part of a country's economy. This goal measures the proportion of the total labor force engaged in the coastal tourism and travel sector, factoring in unemployment and sustainability.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

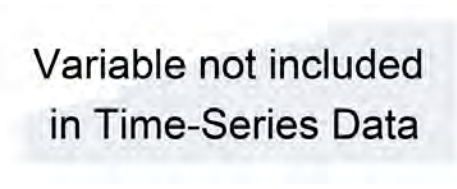
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.19 ohi_wcf Food provision - Wild caught fisheries

The wild-caught commercial seafood sub-goal evaluates the ability to obtain maximal wild harvests without damaging the ocean's ability to continue providing fish for people in the future. Sustainable harvest of wild-caught seafood avoids excessively high exploitation of target species, and does not target threatened populations. Additionally, pressures upon surrounding habitats and high bycatch may influence the resilience of the ecosystem and, indirectly, the productivity of the fisheries.

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 148



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.60 Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jaggers

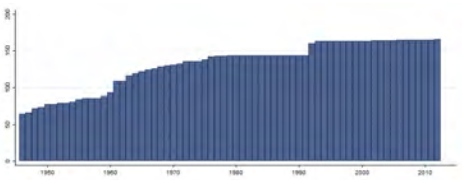
`http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm`
(Marshall and Jaggers, 2013)(2014-03-06)

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.

4.60.1 p_autoc Institutionalized Autocracy

Institutionalized Autocracy: "Authoritarian regime" in Western political discourse is a pejorative term for some very diverse kinds of political systems whose common properties are a lack of regularized political competition and concern for political freedoms. We use the more neutral term Autocracy and define it operationally in terms of the presence of a distinctive set of political characteristics. In mature form, autocracies sharply restrict or suppress competitive political participation. Their chief executives are chosen in a regularized process of selection within the political elite, and once in office they exercise power with few institutional constraints. Most modern autocracies also exercise a high degree of directiveness over social and economic activity, but we regard this as a function of political ideology and choice, not a defining property of autocracy. Social democracies also exercise relatively high degrees of directiveness. We prefer to leave open for empirical investigation the question of how Autocracy, Democracy, and Directiveness (performance) have covaried over time.
An eleven-point Autocracy scale is constructed additively. Our operational indicator of autocracy is derived from codings of the competitiveness of political participation (variable p_parcomp), the regulation of participation (variable p_parreg), the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment (variables p_xropen and p_xrcomp), and constraints on the chief executive (variable p_xconst).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 165



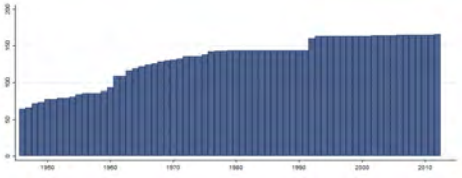
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 8826 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.60.2 p_democ Institutionalized Democracy

Institutionalized Democracy: Democracy is conceived as three essential, interdependent elements. One is the presence of institutions and procedures through which citizens can express effective preferences about alternative policies and leaders. Second is the existence of institutionalized constraints on the exercise of power by the executive. Third is the guarantee of civil liberties to all citizens in

their daily lives and in acts of political participation. Other aspects of plural democracy, such as the rule of law, systems of checks and balances, freedom of the press, and so on are means to, or specific manifestations of, these general principles. We do not include coded data on civil liberties.
The Democracy indicator is an additive eleven-point scale (0-10). The operational indicator of democracy is derived from coding of the competitiveness of political participation (variable p_parcomp), the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment (variables p_xropen and p_xrcomp), and constraints on the chief executive (variable p_xconst).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 165

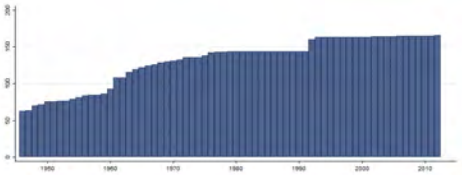


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 8826 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.60.3 p_durable Regime Durability

Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 165

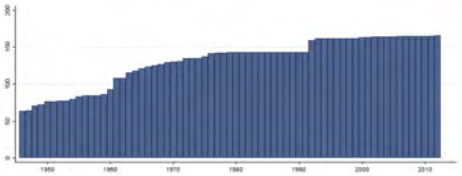


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 8797 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.60.4 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: 165

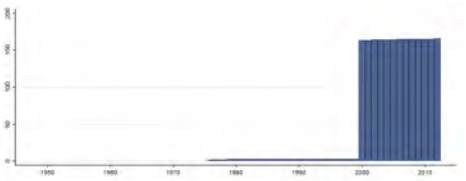


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 8772 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.60.5 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: 165



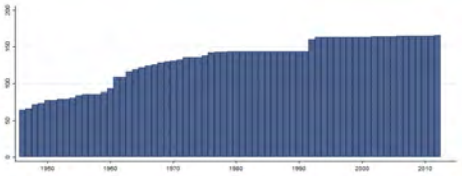
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168 **n**: 2207 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.60.6 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: 165



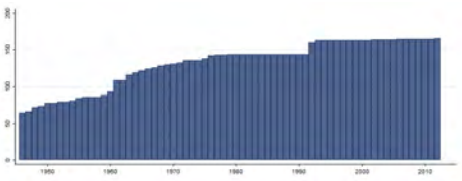
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 8826 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.60.7 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 partic-ipation 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 unregu-lated 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 char-acterized 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 organ-izations 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 sub-stantially over time.
(2) Multiple Identities: There are relatively stable and enduring political groups which com-pete 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 in-tense 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 signifi-cant portions of the population historically have been excluded from access to positions of power (latent factionalism, e.g., indigenous peoples in some South American countries).
(4) Restricted: Some organized political participation is permitted without intense factional-ism, 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: 165

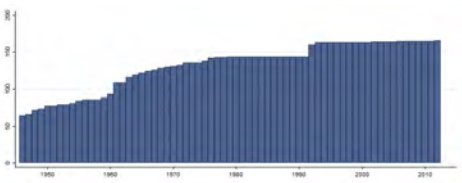


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 8826 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.60.8 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: 165

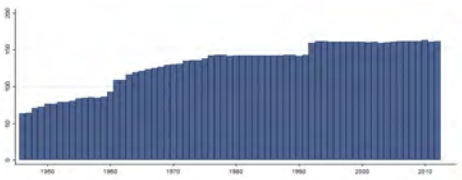


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 8826 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.60.9 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 con-verted 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 pro-rated from the value "0".

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 163

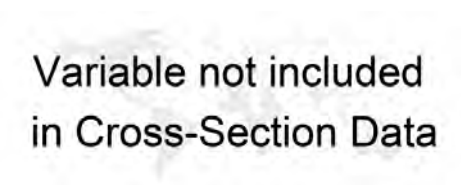


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 8728 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

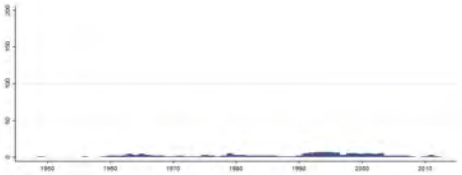
4.60.10 p_sf State Failure

State Failure: Variable p_sf is a flag variable that designates (by code "1") every year during which a Polity is considered to be in a condition of "complete collapse of central authority" or "state failure" (i.e., -77). The variable p_sf is also coded "1" for years when a state disintegrates and when a pro- found revolutionary change in political authority occurs (during which the authority of the

previous Polity is assumed to have collapsed completely prior to the revolutionary seizure of power and subsequent restructuring of authority). Using the p_sf variable to select regime information will facilitate identification of periods of state failure.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



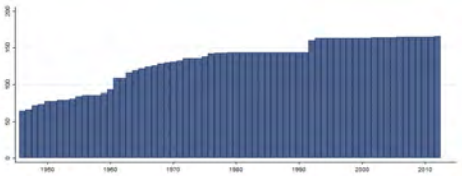
Min. Year:1949 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 151 $\overline{N}$: 2 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.60.11 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, there-fore, 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 ex-ecutive's pleasure. iv. The executive appoints a majority of members of any accountability group and can re-move 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: 165

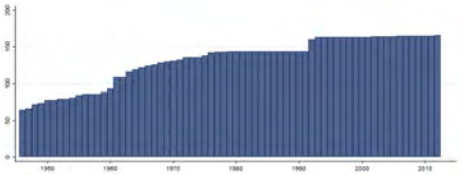


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 8826 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.60.12 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: 165



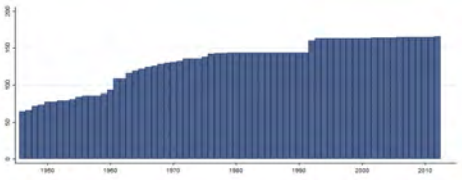
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 8826 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.60.13 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 catego-ries 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 transition-al arrangements between designation and election.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 165

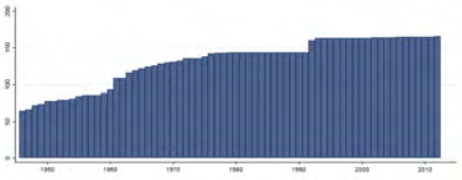


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 8826 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.60.14 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 differ-entiate 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 execu-tive 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: 165



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 8826 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.61 Norris, Martínez and Frank

www.electoralintegrityproject.com
(Pippa Norris and Frank., 2014)(2014-10-09)

Electoral Integrity Project (Version 2.5) A global expert survey on Perceptions of Electoral Integrity (PEI). This study is conducted by Pippa Norris, Ferran Martínez i Coma and Richard W. Frank for the Electoral Integrity Project based at the Universities of Sydney and Harvard. The PEI asks experts to evaluate electoral integrity. The concept of ?electoral integrity' refers to international standards and global norms governing the appropriate conduct of elections. These standards have been endorsed in a series of authoritative conventions, treaties, protocols, and guidelines by agencies of the international community, notably by the decisions of the UN General Assembly, by regional bodies such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the African Union (AU), and by member states in the United Nations. Following endorsement, these standards apply universally to all countries throughout the electoral cycle, including during the pre-electoral period, the campaign, on polling day, and in its aftermath. To operationalize this notion, the PEI asks experts to evaluate elections using 49 indicators, grouped into eleven categories reflecting the whole electoral cycle. The dataset also includes a summary 100-point PEI Index based on summing all 49 indicators. The PEI index provides one way to summarize the overall integrity of the election. Alternatively, analysts can examine indices for each of the eleven dimensions, or use the disaggregated scores for each of the 49 individual indicators. In this way, data can be re-aggregated flexibly to construct any measure which is preferred conceptually. The PEI dataset is designed to provide a comprehensive, systematic and reliable way to monitor the quality of elections worldwide.

4.61.1 pei_eir Electoral Integrity Rating

"Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?"

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 71

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.61.2 pei_eirhci Electoral Integrity Rating, Higher C.I.

The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 71

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.61.3 pei_eirlci Electoral Integrity Rating, Lower C.I.

The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 71

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.61.4 pei_off Elected Office

What government body was this election for? 1. Legislative; 2. Presidential; 3. Both.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 84

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.61.5 pei_peii Perception of Electoral Integrity Index

The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts' answers to the 49 substantive variables below. Therefore, an Index score is missing if an expert does not answer a question. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 65

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.61.6 pei_peiihci Perception of Electoral Integrity Index, Higher C.I.

The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 40

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.61.7 pei_peiilci Perception of Electoral Integrity Index, Lower C.I.

The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 40

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.61.8 pei_peit Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type

Classification of the PEI Index on three categories (high, medium or low).

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 84

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.62 Persson & Tabellini

`http://didattica.unibocconi.eu/myigier/index.php?IdUte=48805&idr=4243&lingua=eng&comando=Apri`
(Persson and Tabellini, 2005)(2014-08-28)

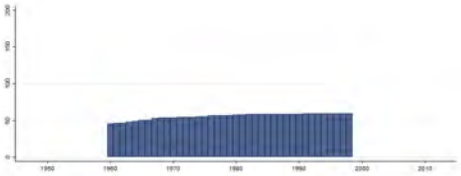
The Economic Effects of Constitutions Persson and Tabellini only include countries of democratic rule in their sample. To be included in the cross-section, an average of the Freedom House indices for civil liberties and political rights (fh_cl and fh_pr) lower than an average of 5 for the 1990-1998 period is required. For the 1960- 1998 panel data, Persson and Tabellini include country-years that obtain a score greater than zero on the Polity democracy indicator (p_polity2) (For details, see Persson and Tabellini 2003, 74- 77).

4.62.1 pt_federal Federal Political Structure

Dummy variable, 1 if the country has a federal political structure and 0 otherwise.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

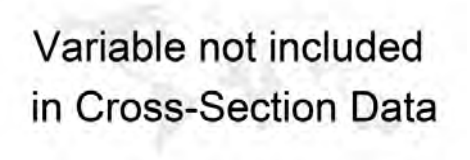
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



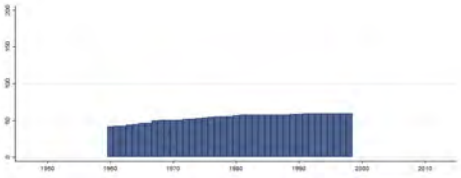
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 1998
N: 63 **n**: 2186 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.62.2 pt_maj Majoritarian Electoral Systems

Dummy variable, 1 if the lower house is selected under plurality rule, 0 otherwise. Only legislative elections (lower house) are considered.



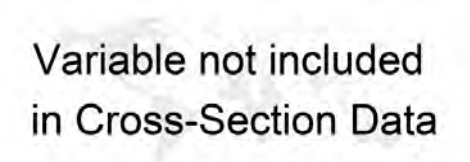
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



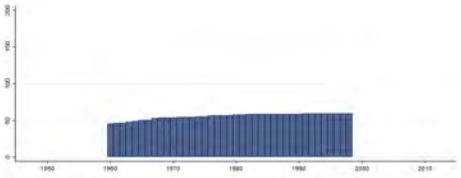
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 1998
N: 63 **n**: 2118 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.62.3 pt_pres Forms of Government

Dummy variable, 1 for presidential regimes and 0 otherwise. Only regimes in which the confidence of the assembly is not necessary for the executive to stay in power (even if an elected president is not the chief executive, or if there is no elected president) are included among presidential regimes. Most semi-presidential and premier-presidential systems are classified as parliamentary.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 1998
N: 63 **n**: 2186 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.63 Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer

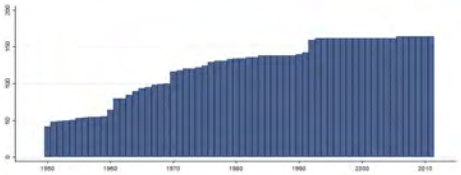
`http://www.rug.nl/research/ggdc/data/penn-world-table`
(Feenstra et al., 2013)(2014-08-28)

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.

4.63.1 pwt_gc Share of government consumption at current PPPs

Share of government consumption at current PPPs

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 164

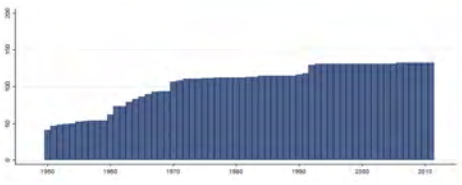


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 169 **n**: 7540 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.63.2 pwt_hci Human Capital Index

Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro/Lee, 2010) and returns t

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 132

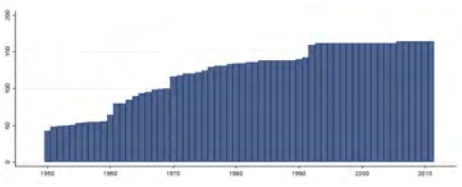


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 136 **n**: 6422 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.63.3 pwt_pop Population (in millions)

Population (in millions)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 164

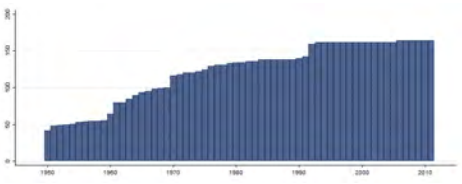


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 169 **n**: 7541 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.63.4 pwt_rgdp 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: 164

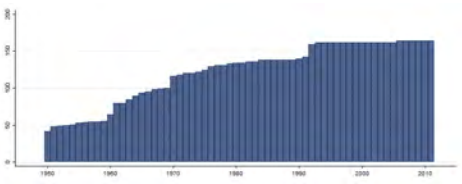


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 169 **n**: 7540 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.63.5 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: 164

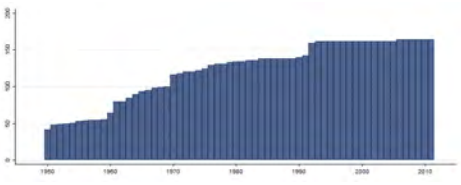


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 169 **n**: 7540 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.63.6 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: 164

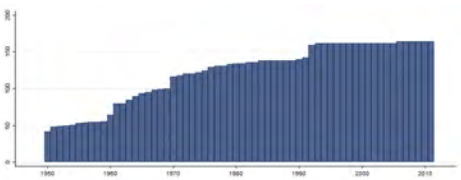


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 169 **n**: 7540 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.63.7 pwt_shhc Share of household consumption at current PPPs

Share of household consumption at current PPPs

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 164

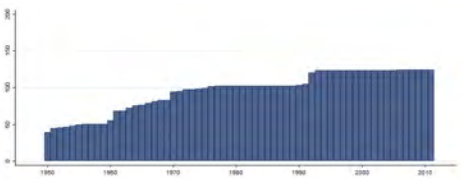


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 169 **n**: 7540 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.63.8 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: 124

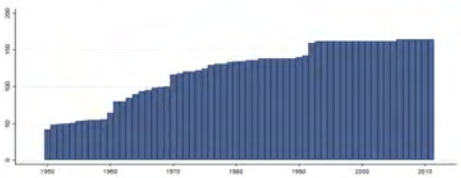


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 127 **n**: 5904 $\overline{N}$: 95 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.63.9 pwt_xr Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 164



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 169 **n**: 7540 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.64 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.

4.64.1 qs_closed Closed Public Administration

Closed Public Administration: The index measures to what extent the public administration is more closed or public-like, rather than open or private-like. Higher values indicate a more closed public administration. It is based on three questions from the survey. The index is constructed by first taking the mean for each responding expert of the three ques-tions 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011 **N**: 47

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.64.2 qs_closed_cih Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Closed Public Administration Confidence Interval (High)

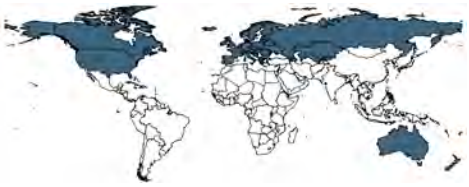
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011 **N**: 47

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.64.3 qs_closed_cil Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Closed Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low)



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011 **N**: 47

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.64.4 qs_impar Impartial Public Administration

Impartial Public Administration: The index measures to what extent government institutions exercise their power impartially. The impartiality norm is defined as: "When implementing laws and policies, government officials shall not take into consideration anything about the citizen/case that is not beforehand stipulated in the policy or the law."
The index is constructed by adding each measure weighted by the factor loading obtained from a principle components factor analysis. Missing values on one or more of the questions have been imputed on the individual expert level. After that, aggregation to the country level has been made (mean value of all experts per country).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011 **N**: 105

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.64.5 qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (High)

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011 **N**: 105

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.64.6 qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low)

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011 **N**: 105

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.64.7 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011 **N**: 105

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.64.8 qs_proff_cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (High)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 105

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.64.9 qs_proff_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low)

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 105

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.65 Philip G. Roeder

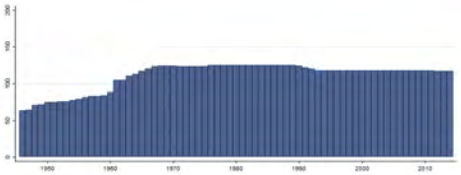
`http://weber.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm`
(Roeder, 2001)(2014-03-06)

Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985 Indices are computed from population estimates of different sources. For details, please follow link above.

4.65.1 r_atlas Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization

Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Atlas Narodov Mira (1964).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 118

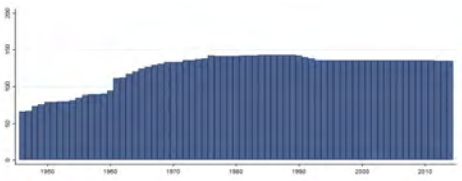


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 129 **n**: 7640 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.65.2 r_elf61 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1961

Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1961: Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group, where the latter is defined without collapsing any sub-groups in the sources. (For original sources, see Roeder 2001).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 136

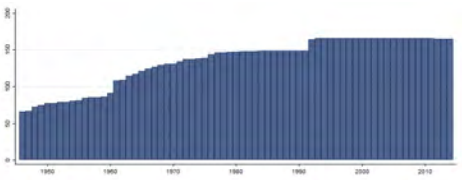


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 150 **n**: 8534 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.65.3 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: 166

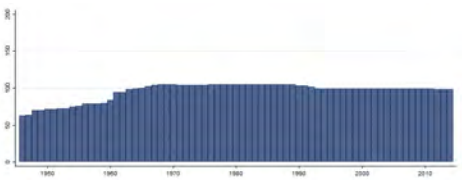


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177 **n**: 9268 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.65.4 r_muller Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization

Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Muller (1964).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 99

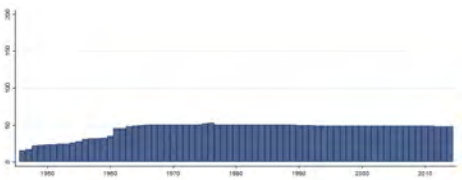


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 108 **n**: 6587 $\overline{N}$: 95 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.65.5 r_roberts Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization

Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Roberts (1962).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 49



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53 **n**: 3084 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.66 Michael L Ross

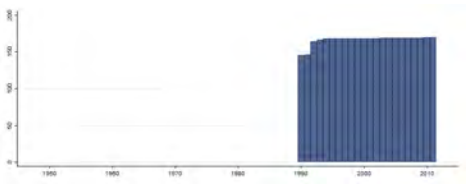
`http://dvn.iq.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/mlross`
(Ross, 2013)(28-08-2014)

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.

4.66.1 ross_gas_exp Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year

Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

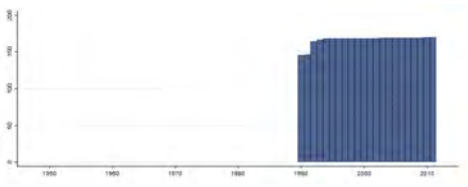


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 171 **n**: 3657 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.66.2 ross_gas_netexp Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

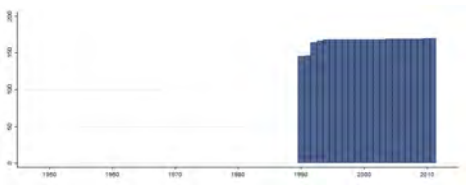


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 171 **n**: 3657 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.66.3 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: 170

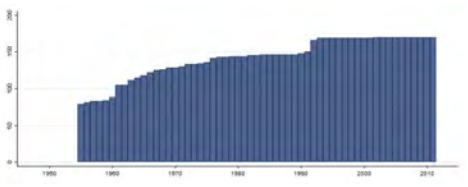


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 171 **n**: 3656 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.66.4 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: 170

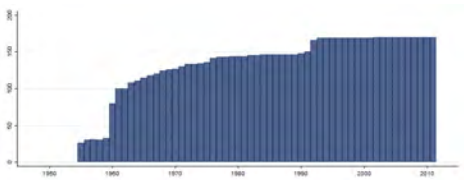


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 177 **n**: 8057 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.66.5 ross_gas_prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

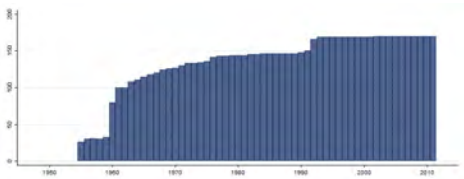


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 177 **n**: 7753 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.66.6 ross_gas_value Gas production value in 2009 dollars

Gas production value in 2009 dollars

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

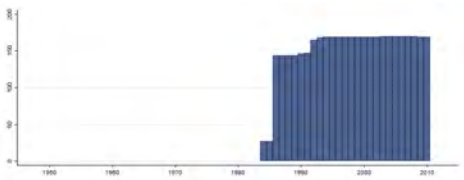


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 177 **n**: 7753 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.66.7 ross_oil_exp Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day

Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

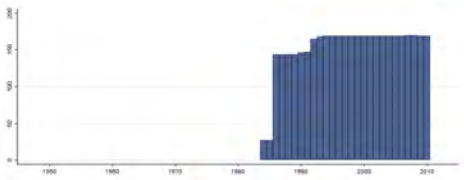


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 171 **n**: 4135 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.66.8 ross_oil_netexp Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

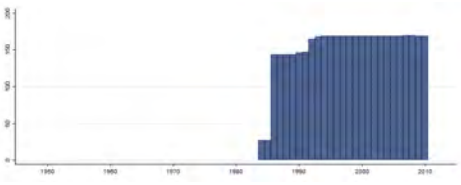


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 171 **n**: 4131 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.66.9 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: 170

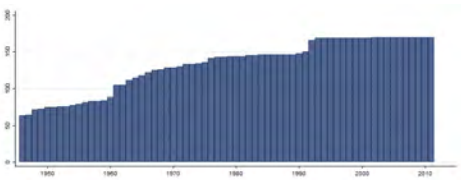


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 171 **n**: 4131 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.66.10 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: 170

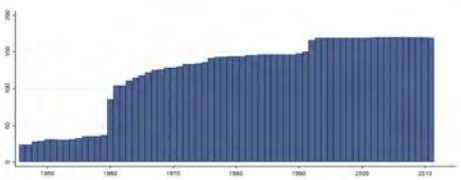


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 177 **n**: 8711 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.66.11 ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons

Oil production in metric tons

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

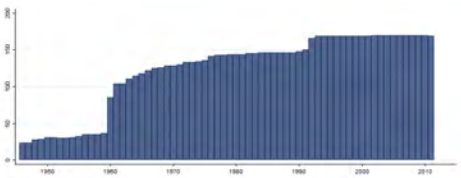


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 177 **n**: 8073 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.66.12 ross_oil_value Oil production value in 2009 dollars

Oil production value in 2009 dollars

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 177 **n**: 8073 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.67 Reporters Sans Frontières

`http://en.rsf.org/`
(Not-Available, 2014w)(2014-08-28)

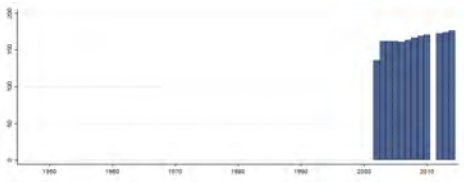
Press Freedom The 2014 World Press Freedom Index spotlights the negative impact of conflicts on freedom of information and its protagonists. Finland tops the index for the fourth year running, closely followed by Netherlands and Norway, like last year. At the other end of the index, the last three positions 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).

4.67.1 rsf_pfi Press Freedom Index

The Press Freedom index measures the amount of freedom journalists and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.
Note: With the exception of the year 2012 the index ranges between 0 (total press freedom) and 100 (no press freedom). However for the 2012 data release RSF changed the scale so that negative values can be and indeed are assigned to countries with more press freedom. We have decided leave the data as is.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 1975 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 11

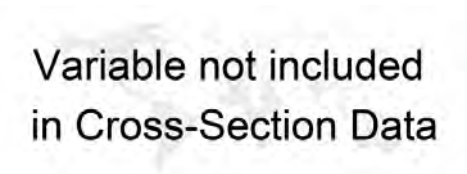
4.68 Sea Around Us Project

`http://www.seaaroundus.org/data/`
(Not-Available, 2014x)(2013-09-06)

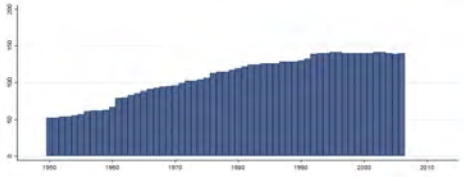
Sea Around Us Project Data The Sea Around Us Project is a scientific collaboration between the University of British Columbia and the Pew Environment Group that began in July 1999. The aims of the project are to provide an integrated analysis of the impacts of fisheries on marine ecosystems, and to devise policies that can mitigate and reverse harmful trends whilst ensuring the social and economic benefits of sustainable fisheries. The Sea Around Us has assembled global databases of catches, distribution of commercial marine species, countries fishing access agreements, ex-vessel prices, marine protected areas and other data-all available online.

4.68.1 sau_mti Marine Trophic Index

The Marine Trophic Index is an index of marine biodiversity. Note: The data for the following countries has been set to missing due to the fact that they have several data observations (in parentheses) in the original data: USA (Alaska, East Coast, Gulf of Mexico, West Coast, Hawaii Main Islands and Hawaii Northwest Islands), Turkey (Black sea, Mediterranean Sea), Indonesia (Eastern, Western), Malaysia (Peninsula East, Peninsula West, Sabah, Sarawak), Russia (Baltic Sea (Kaliningrad)), Baltic Sea (St. Petersburg), Barents Sea, Black Sea, Pacific, Siberia), Japan (Main Islands, Outer Islands), Saudi Arabia (Persian Gulf, Red Sea).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 145 **n**: 6110 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.69 Lyle Scruggs

`http://sp.uconn.edu/~scruggs/cwed/cwedall12.zip`
(Scruggs, 2004)(2014-08-15)

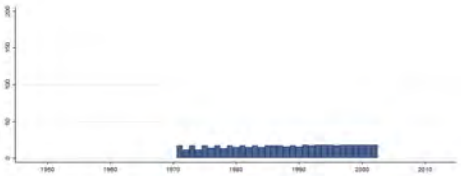
Welfare State Entitlements Data Set This data set collection provides systematic data on institutional features of social insurance programs in eighteen countries spanning much of the post-war period. Its purpose is to provide an essential complement to program spending data that is available from international sources like the OECD's Social Expenditure Database.

4.69.1 sc_mp Min Pension replacement rate (single)

Min Pension replacement rate (single)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



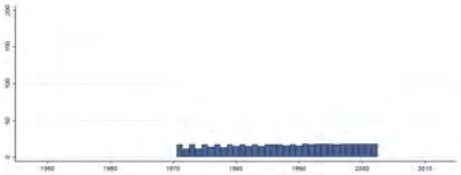
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 529 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.69.2 sc_mpc Min Pension replacement rate (couple)

Min Pension replacement rate (couple)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



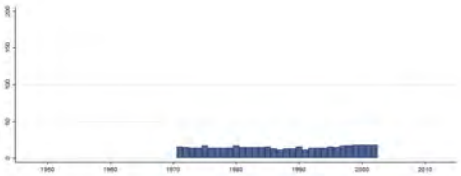
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 529 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.69.3 sc_pcov Pension coverage

Pension coverage

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



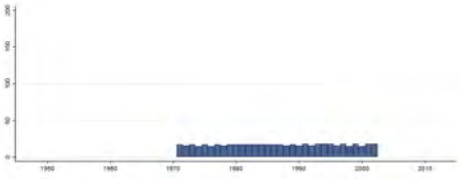
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 483 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.69.4 sc_penagef Female Retirement Age

Female Retirement Age

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



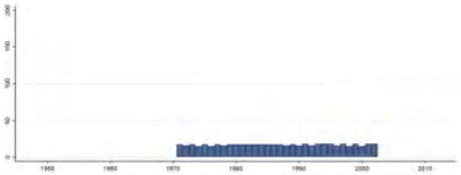
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 538 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.69.5 sc_penagem Male Retirement Age

Male Retirement Age

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



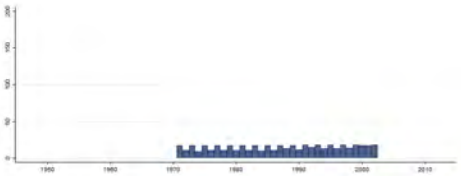
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 538 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.69.6 sc_pfund Pension funding ratio

Pension funding ratio

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



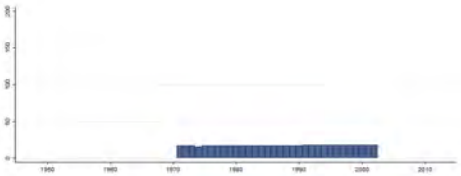
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 477 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.69.7 sc_pqual Pension qualification period (years)

Pension qualification period (years)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



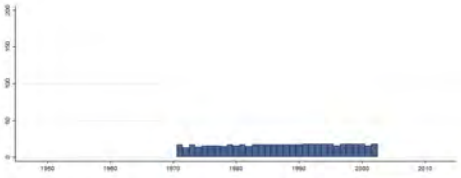
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 555 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.69.8 sc_sick Sickness replacement rate (single)

Sickness replacement rate (single)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



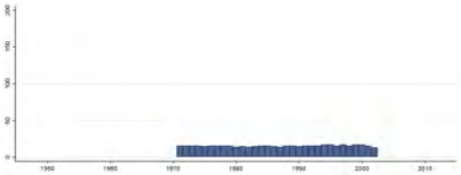
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 537 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.69.9 sc_sickcov Sickness coverage

Sickness coverage

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



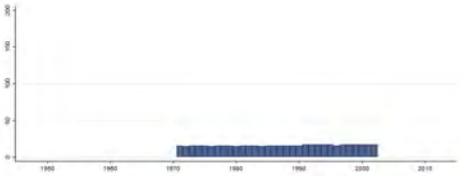
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 17 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.69.10 sc_sickdur Sickness duration (weeks)

Sickness duration (weeks)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



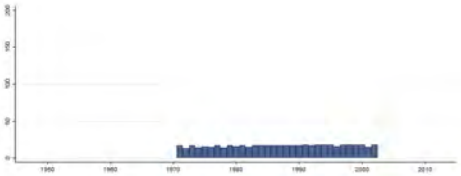
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 17 **n**: 519 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.69.11 sc_sickf Sickness replacement rate (family)

Sickness replacement rate (family)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



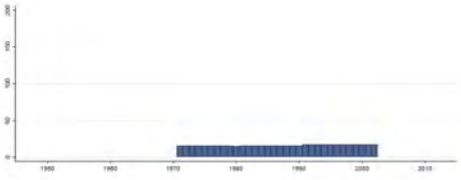
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 534 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.69.12 sc_sickqual Sickness Qualification (weeks)

Sickness Qualification (weeks)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



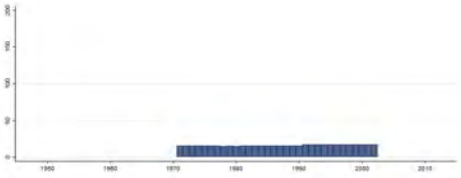
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 17 **n**: 523 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.69.13 sc_sickwait Sickness Waiting Period (days)

Sickness Waiting Period (days)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



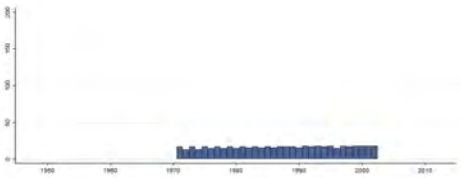
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 17 **n**: 522 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.69.14 sc_sp Standard Pension replacement rate (single)

Standard Pension replacement rate (single)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



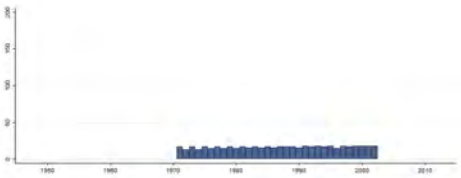
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 532 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.69.15 sc_spc Standard Pension replacement rate (couple)

Standard Pension replacement rate (couple)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



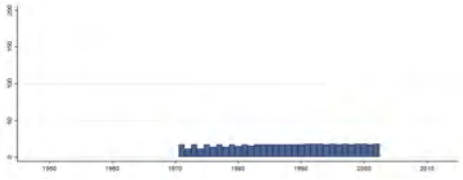
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 532 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.69.16 sc_ue UE replacement rate (single)

UE replacement rate (single)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



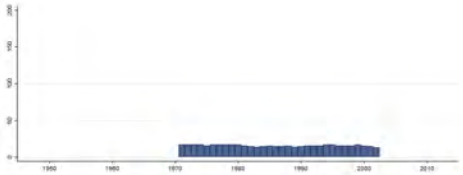
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 533 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.69.17 sc_uecov UE coverage

UE coverage

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



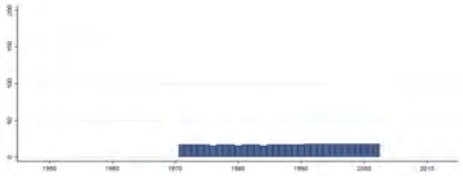
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 511 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.69.18 sc_uedur UE duration (weeks)

UE duration (weeks)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



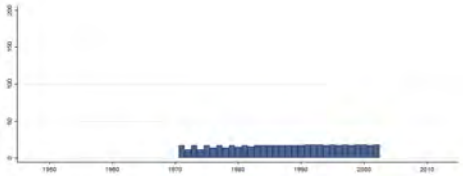
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 553 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.69.19 sc_uef UE replacement rate (family)

UE replacement rate (family)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



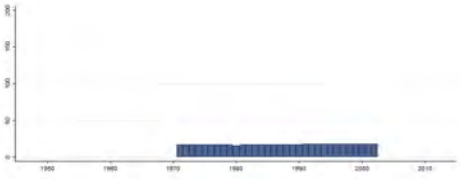
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 533 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.69.20 sc_uequal UE qualification (weeks)

UE qualification (weeks)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



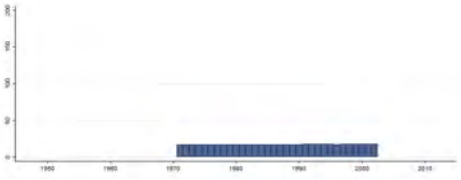
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 555 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.69.21 sc_uewait UE Waiting Period (days)

UE Waiting Period (days)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 18 **n**: 555 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.70 Korpi, W. and Palme, J.

`https://dspace-test.it.su.se/dspace/handle/10102/15`
(Korpi and Palme, 2007)(2014-04-17)

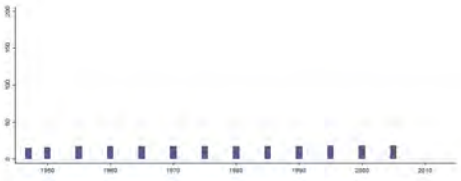
Social Citizenship Indicator Programme Database The SCIP Database consists of gross and net value variables of the four insurance programs in the 18 countries between 1930 and 2005.

4.70.1 scip_a1stnerf Accident, first week net RR, family

Accident, first week net RR, family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



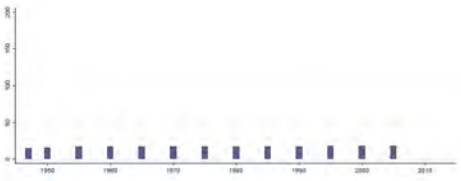
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.2 scip_a1stners Accident, first week net RR, single

Accident, first week net RR, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



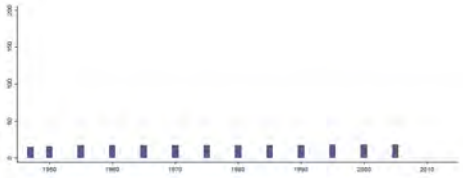
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.3 scip_abenfulf Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family

Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



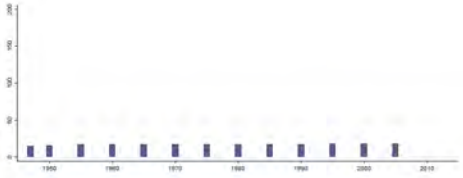
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.4 scip_abenfuls Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker

Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



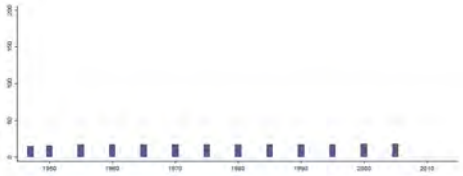
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.5 scip_abenmaxf Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family

Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



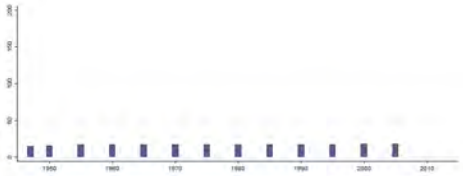
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.6 scip_abenmaxs Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



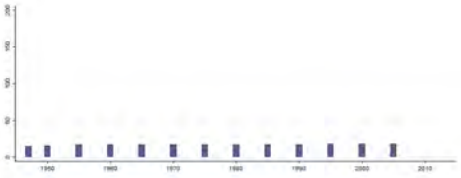
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.7 scip_abenminf Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family

Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



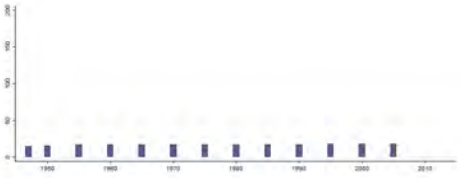
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.8 scip_abenmins Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



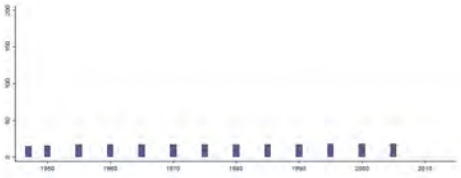
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.9 scip_abestw1f Accident, first week gross benefit, family APW

Accident, first week gross benefit, family APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



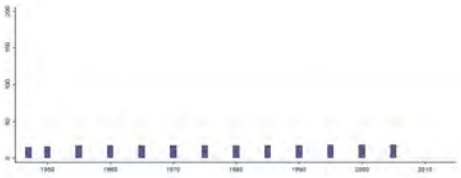
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.10 scip_abestw1s Accident, first week gross benefit, single APW

Accident, first week gross benefit, single APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



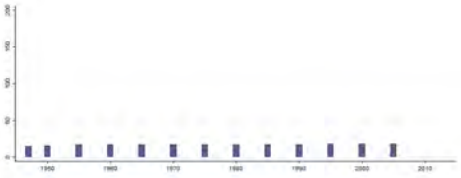
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.11 scip_abesw26f Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW

Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



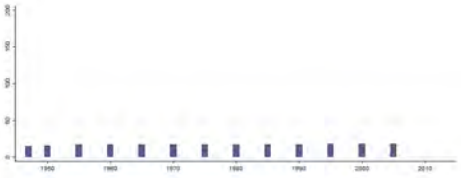
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.12 scip_abesw26s Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW

Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



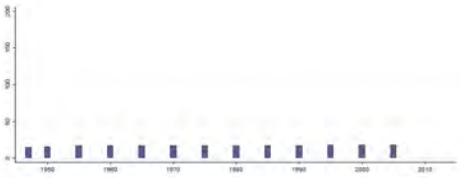
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.13 scip_accfanet Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family

Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



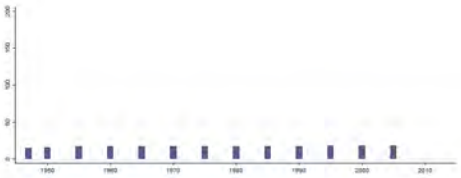
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.14 scip_accsinet Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single

Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



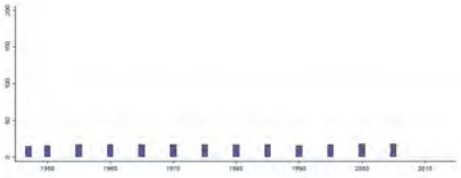
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.15 scip_acontper Accident, contribution period

Accident, contribution period

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



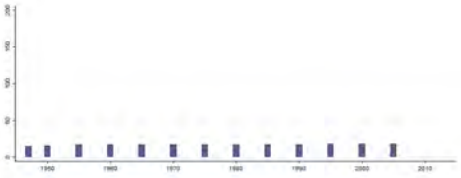
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.16 scip_acovratl Accident, labour force coverage rate

Accident, labour force coverage rate

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



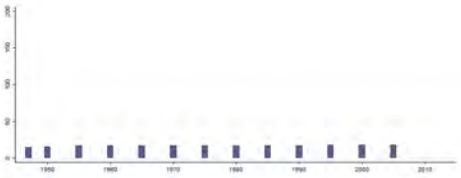
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.17 scip_aduratio Accident, duration

Accident, duration

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



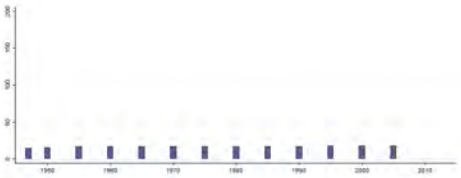
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.18 scip_afinempr Accident, financing by employer

Accident, financing by employer

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



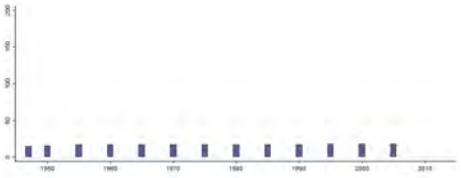
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.19 scip_afininsr Accident, financing by insured

Accident, financing by insured

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



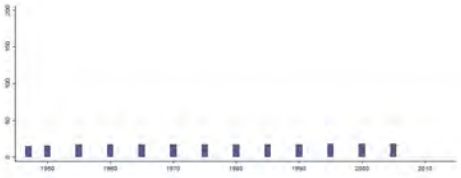
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.20 scip_afinstat Accident, financing by state

Accident, financing by state

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



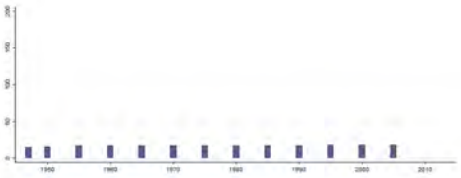
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.21 scip_agapweek Gross APW weekly wage

Gross APW weekly wage

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



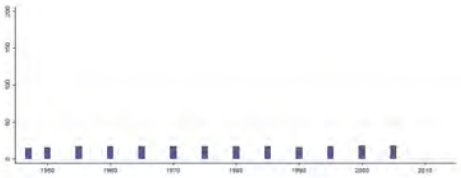
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.22 scip_ainceil Accident, income ceiling

Accident, income ceiling

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



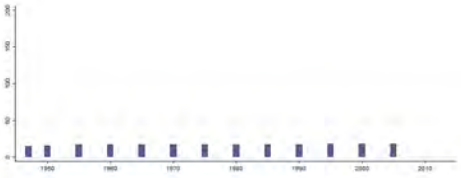
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.23 scip_alabforc Number in labour force

Number in labour force

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



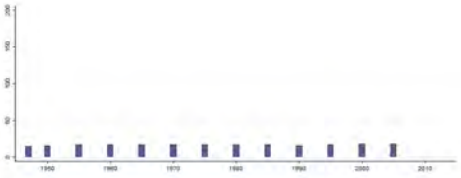
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.24 scip_ameantst Accident, means-test

Accident, means-test

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



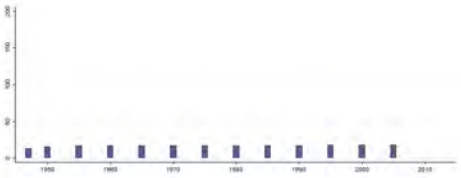
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.25 scip_anoinsur Accident, number of insured

Accident, number of insured

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



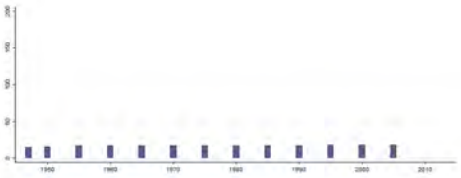
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.26 scip_aratfulf Accident, Full gross RR (26w), family

Accident, Full gross RR (26w), family

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



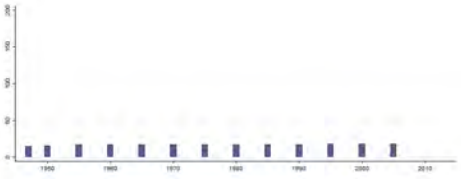
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.27 scip_aratfuls Accident, Full gross RR (26w), single worker

Accident, Full gross RR (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



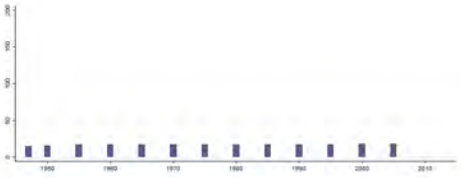
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.28 scip_aratmaxf Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), family

Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



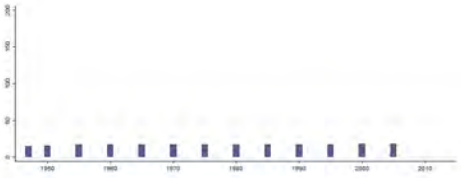
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.29 scip_aratmaxs Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker

Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



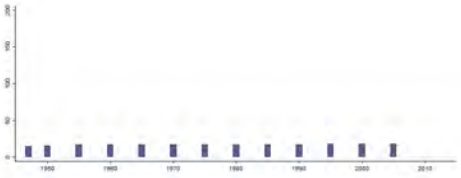
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.30 scip_aratminf Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), family

Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



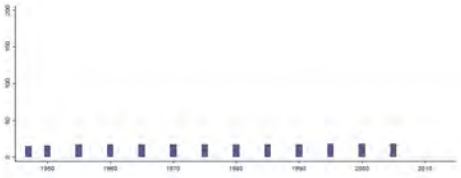
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.31 scip_aratmins Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker

Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



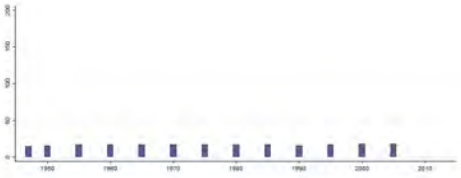
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.32 scip_arefrper Accident, reference period

Accident, reference period

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



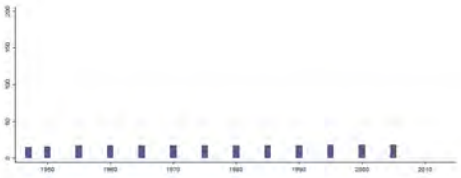
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.33 scip_artstw1f Accident, gross first week RR, family APW

Accident, gross first week RR, family APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



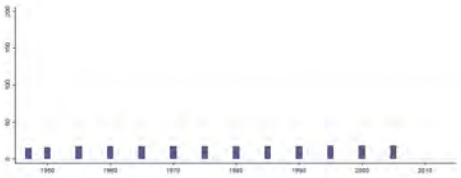
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.34 scip_artstw1s Accident, gross first week RR, single APW

Accident, gross first week RR, single APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



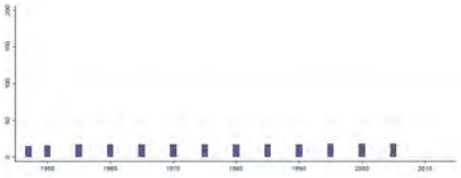
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.35 scip_artsw26f Accident, gross 26-week RR, family APW

Accident, gross 26-week RR, family APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



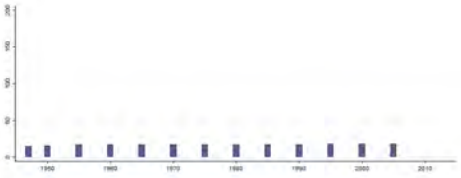
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.36 scip_artsw26s Accident, gross 26-week RR, single APW

Accident, gross 26-week RR, single APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



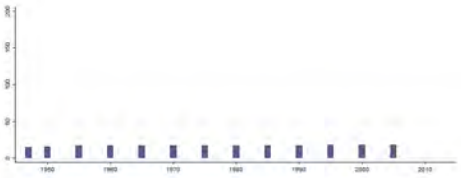
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.37 scip_awaiting Accident, waiting days

Accident, waiting days

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



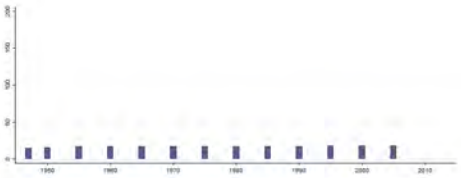
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.38 scip_az2indf Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family

Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



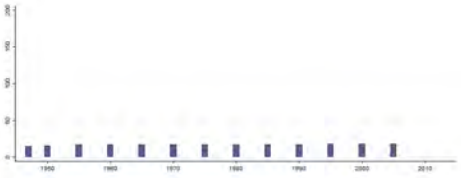
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.39 scip_az2inds Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single

Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



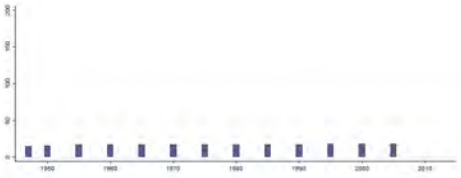
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.40 scip_az4ind Accident, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Accident, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



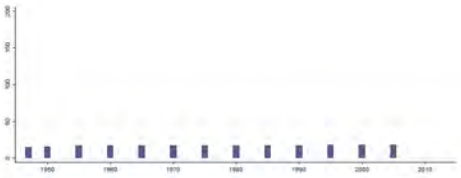
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.41 scip_azrr26fa Accident, 26 weeks net RR, family

Accident, 26 weeks net RR, family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



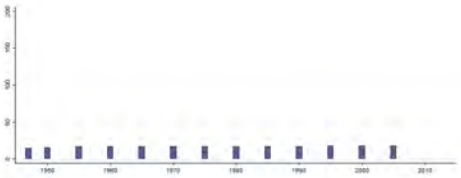
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.42 scip_azrr26si Accident, 26 weeks net RR, single

Accident, 26 weeks net RR, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



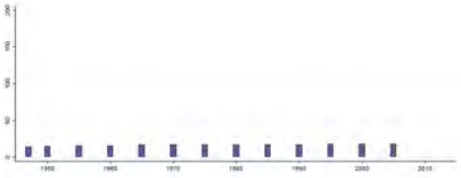
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.43 scip_employes Number of employees

Number of employees

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



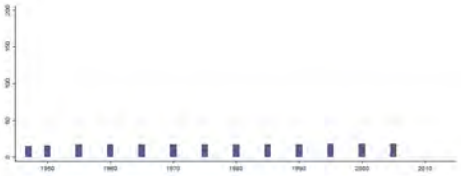
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.44 scip_gapw26wy Gross APWW 26 weeks

Gross APWW 26 weeks

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



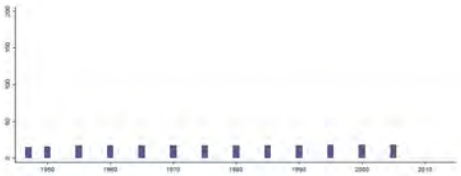
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.45 scip_gapwyear Gross APW wage

Gross APW wage

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



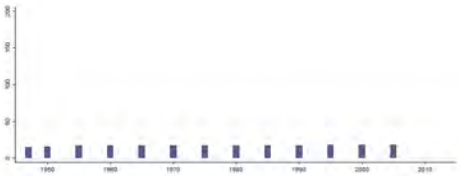
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.46 scip_n26apwfa Net APWW 26 weeks, family

Net APWW 26 weeks, family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



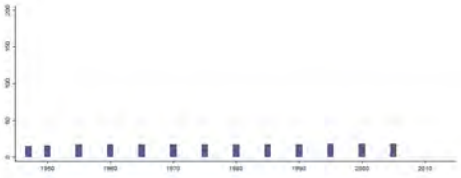
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.47 scip_n26apwsi Net APWW 26 weeks, single

Net APWW 26 weeks, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



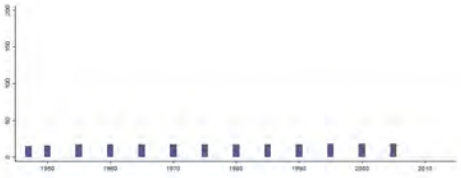
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.48 scip_napwekfa Net APWW per week, family

Net APWW per week, family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



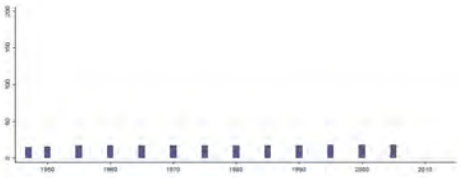
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.49 scip_napweksi Net APWW per week, single

Net APWW per week, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



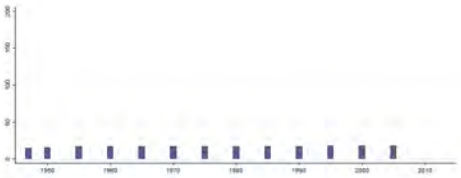
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.50 scip_netapwco Net APWW yearly, couple

Net APWW yearly, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



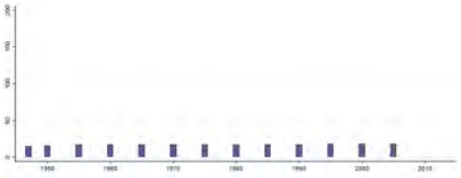
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.51 scip_netapwfa Net APWW yearly, family

Net APWW yearly, family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



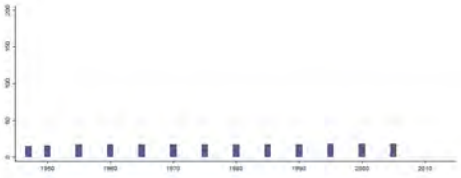
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.52 scip_netapwsi Net APWW yearly, single

Net APWW yearly, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



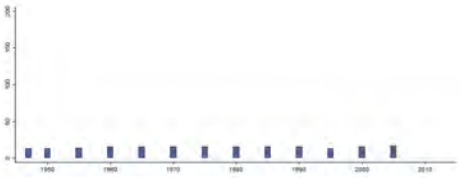
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.53 scip_pbeaverp Pension, average paid gross

Pension, average paid gross

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



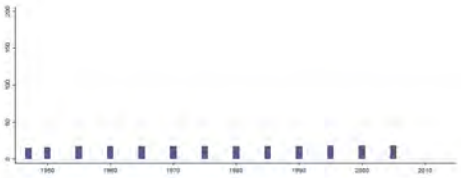
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 198 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.70.54 scip_pbefulco Pension, full standard worker gross, couple

Pension, full standard worker gross, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



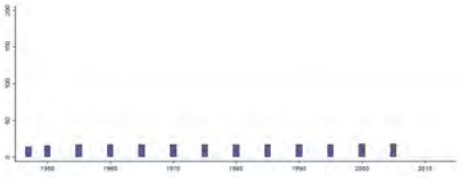
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.55 scip_pbemaxco Pension, maximum gross, couple

Pension, maximum gross, couple

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



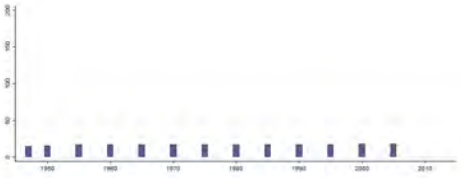
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.56 scip_pbeminco Pension, minimum gross, couple

Pension, minimum gross, couple

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



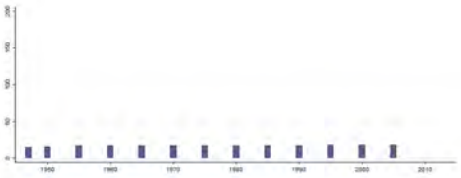
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.57 scip_pbenfuls Pension, full standard worker gross, single

Pension, full standard worker gross, single

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



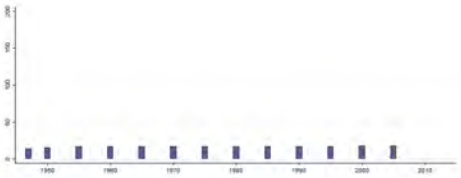
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.58 scip_pbenmaxs Pension, maximum gross, single

Pension, maximum gross, single

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



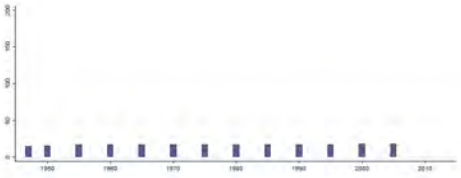
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.59 scip_pbenmins Pension, minimum gross, single

Pension, minimum gross, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



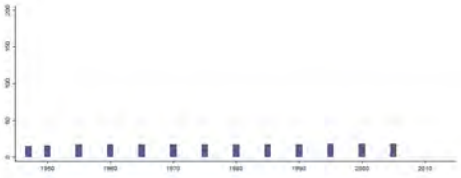
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.60 scip_pbenstws Pension, standard worker gross, single

Pension, standard worker gross, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



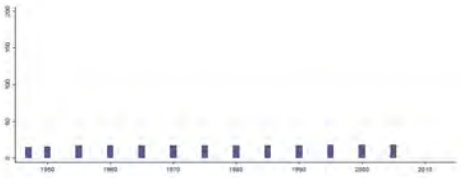
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.61 scip_pbestwco Pension, standard worker gross, couple

Pension, standard worker gross, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



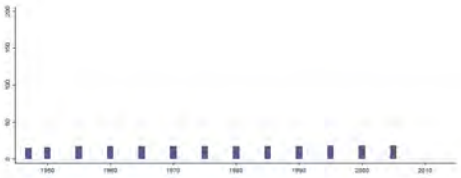
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.62 scip_pcontper Pension, contribution period

Pension, contribution period

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



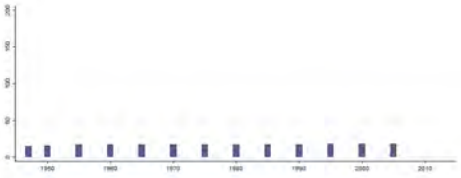
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.63 scip_pcovratp Pension, coverage

Pension, coverage

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



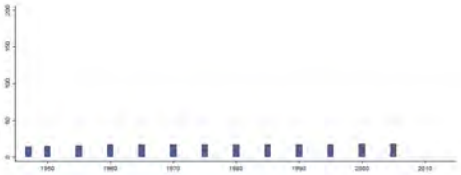
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.64 scip_pfinempr Pension, financing by employer

Pension, financing by employer

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



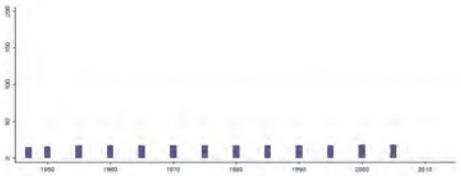
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.65 scip_pfininsr Pension, financing by insured

Pension, financing by insured

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



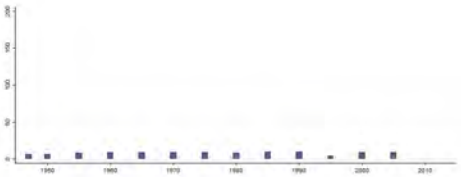
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.66 scip_pfinothr Pension, financing by other

Pension, financing by other

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



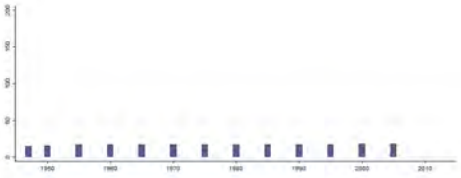
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 15 **n**: 108 $\overline{N}$: 2 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.70.67 scip_pfinstat Pension, financing by state

Pension, financing by state

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



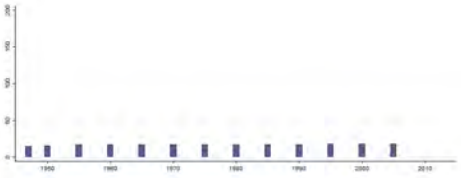
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.68 scip_pfulneco Pension, yearly full net, couple

Pension, yearly full net, couple

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



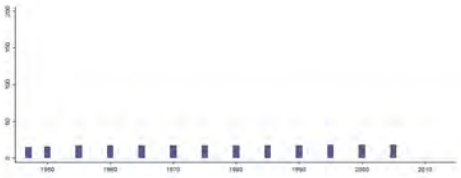
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.69 scip_pfulnesi Pension, yearly full net, single

Pension, yearly full net, single

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



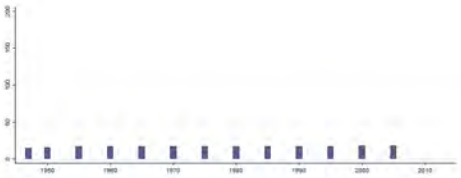
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.70 scip_pinceil Pension, income ceiling

Pension, income ceiling

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



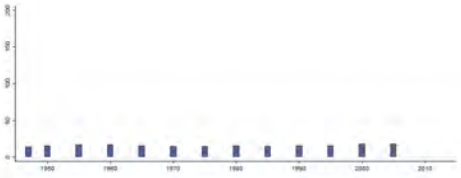
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.71 scip_pmaxneco Pension, yearly maximum net, couple

Pension, yearly maximum net, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



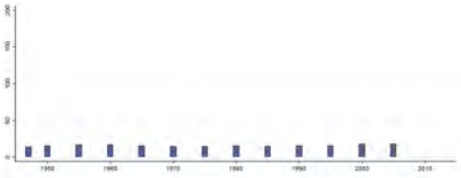
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 209 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.72 scip_pmaxnesi Pension, yearly maximum net, single

Pension, yearly maximum net, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



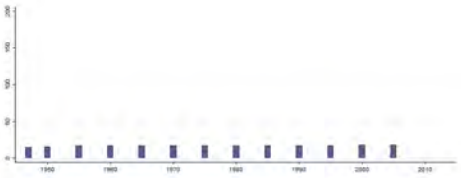
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 209 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.73 scip_pmeantst Pension, means test

Pension, means test

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



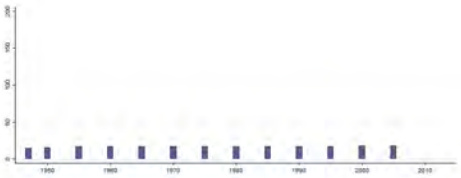
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.74 scip_pminneco Pension, yearly minimum net, couple

Pension, yearly minimum net, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



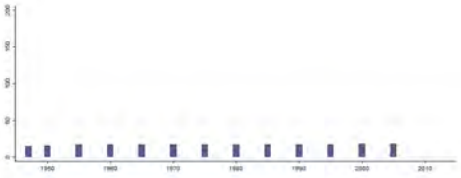
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.75 scip_pminnesi Pension, yearly minimum net, single

Pension, yearly minimum net, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



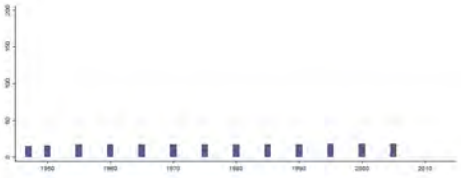
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.76 scip_pnerfuco Pension, yearly full net RR, couple

Pension, yearly full net RR, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



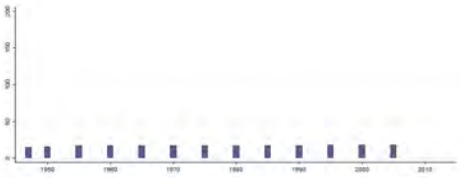
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.77 scip_pnerfusi Pension, yearly full net RR, single

Pension, yearly full net RR, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



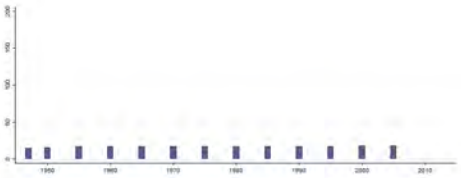
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.78 scip_pnermico Pension, yearly minimum net RR, couple

Pension, yearly minimum net RR, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



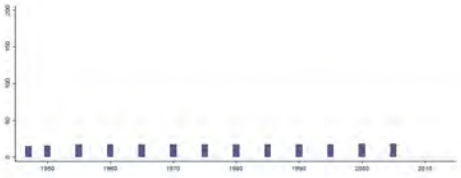
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.79 scip_pnermisi Pension, yearly minimum net RR, single

Pension, yearly minimum net RR, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



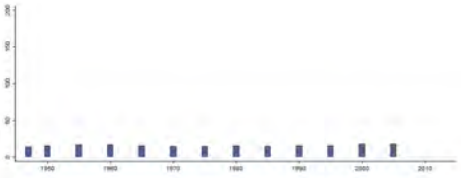
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.80 scip_pnermxco Pension, yearly maximum net RR, couple

Pension, yearly maximum net RR, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



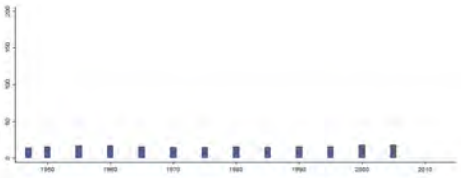
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 209 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.81 scip_pnermxsi Pension, yearly maximum net RR, single

Pension, yearly maximum net RR, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



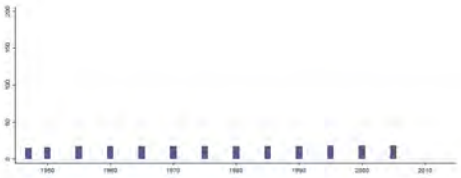
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 209 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.82 scip_pnerswco Pension, yearly standard worker net RR, couple

Pension, yearly standard worker net RR, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



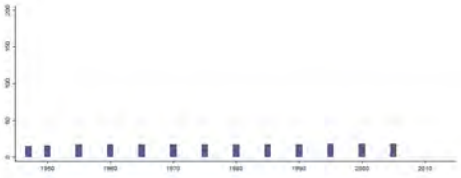
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.83 scip_pnerswsi Pension, yearly standard worker net RR, single

Pension, yearly standard worker net RR, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



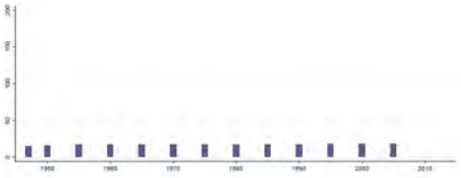
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.84 scip_pnoinsur Pension, number of insured

Pension, number of insured

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



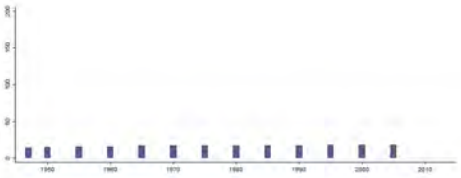
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.85 scip_popu1564 Working aged population

Working aged population

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



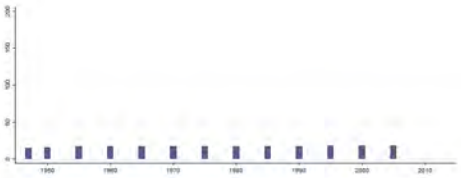
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.86 scip_popu65ab Population above age of 65

Population above age of 65

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



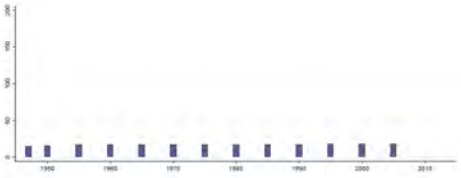
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.87 scip_popuabpa Population above normal pension age

Population above normal pension age

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



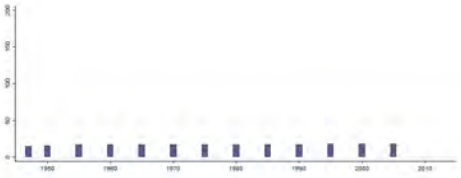
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.88 scip_pratfuls Pension, full gross RR, single

Pension, full gross RR, single

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



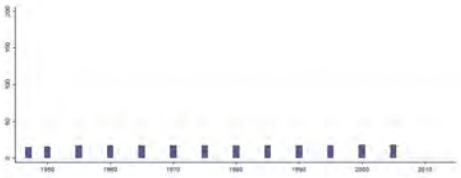
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.89 scip_pratmaxs Pension, maximum gross RR, single

Pension, maximum gross RR, single

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



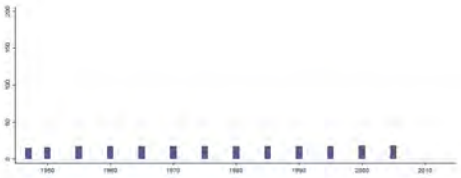
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.90 scip_pratmins Pension, minimum gross RR, single

Pension, minimum gross RR, single

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



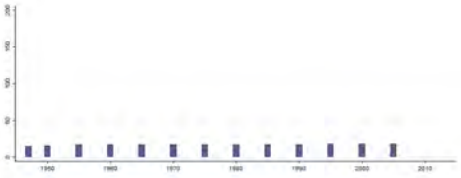
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.91 scip_pratstws Pension, standard worker gross RR, single

Pension, standard worker gross RR, single

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



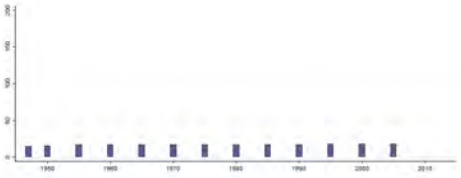
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.92 scip_prefrper Pension, reference period

Pension, reference period

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



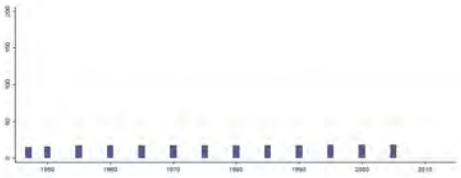
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.93 scip_presitst Pension, residence test

Pension, residence test

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



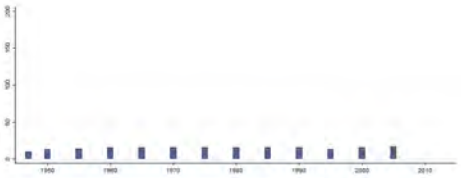
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.94 scip_prtaverp Pension, average paid gross RR

Pension, average paid gross RR

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



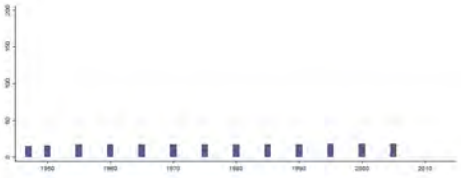
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 195 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.70.95 scip_prtfulco Pension, full gross RR, couple

Pension, full gross RR, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



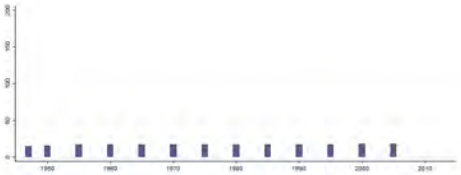
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.96 scip_prtmaxco Pension, maximum gross RR, couple

Pension, maximum gross RR, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



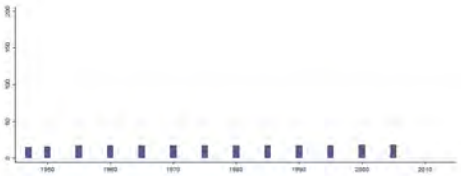
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.97 scip_prtminco Pension, minimum gross RR, couple

Pension, minimum gross RR, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



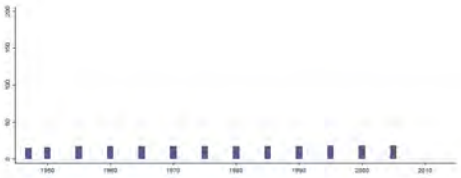
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.98 scip_prtstwco Pension, standard worker gross RR, couple

Pension, standard worker gross RR, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



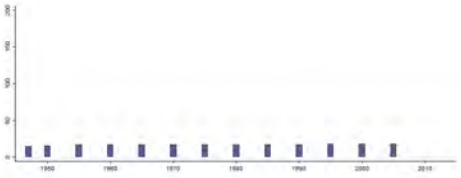
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.99 scip_pstwneco Pension, yearly standard worker net, couple

Pension, yearly standard worker net, couple

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



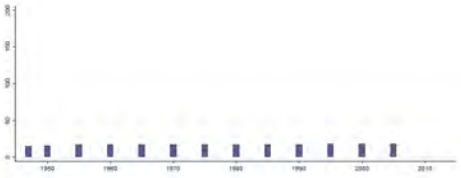
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.100 scip_pstwnesi Pension, yearly standard worker net, single

Pension, yearly standard worker net, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



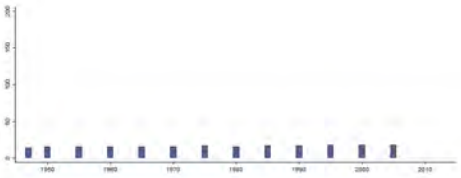
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.101 scip_ptakeupn Number of old-age pensioners

Number of old-age pensioners

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



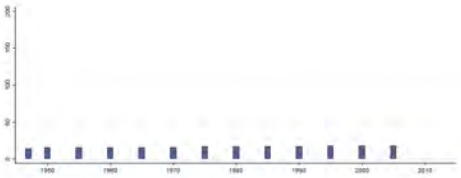
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.102 scip_pturat65 Pension, take up rate above age 65

Pension, take up rate above age 65

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



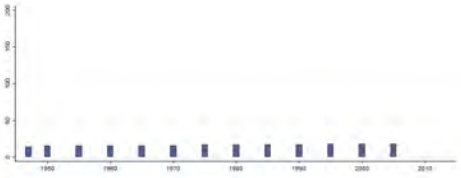
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.103 scip_pturatpa Pension, take up rate above pension age

Pension, take up rate above pension age

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



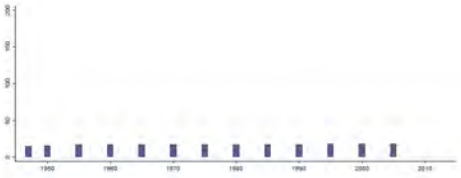
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.104 scip_px2indst Pension, net RR index, STW

Pension, net RR index, STW

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



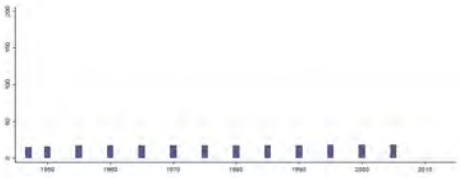
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.105 scip_s1stnerf Sickness, first week net RR, family

Sickness, first week net RR, family

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



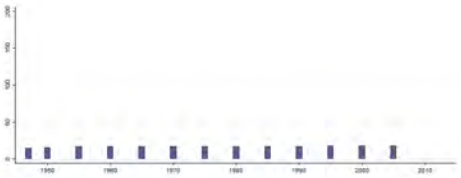
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.106 scip_s1stners Sickness, first week net RR, single

Sickness, first week net RR, single

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



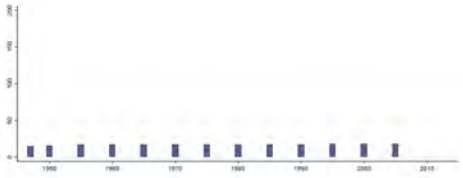
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.107 scip_sbenfulf Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family

Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



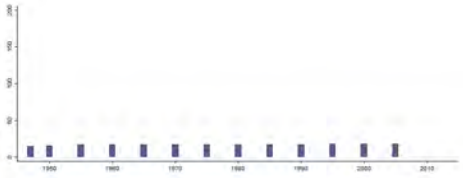
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.108 scip_sbenfuls Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker

Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



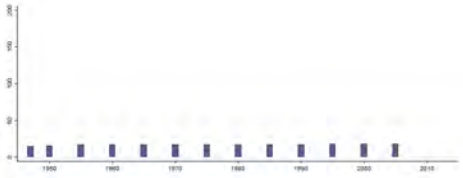
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.109 scip_sbenmaxf Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family

Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



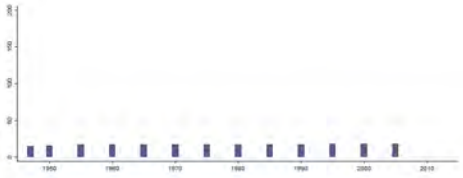
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.110 scip_sbenmaxs Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



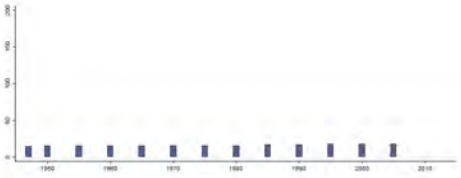
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.111 scip_sbenminf Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family

Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



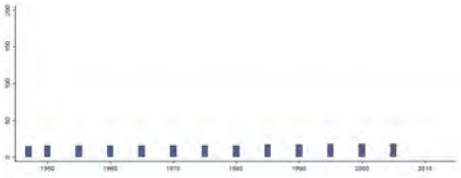
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.112 scip_sbenmins Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



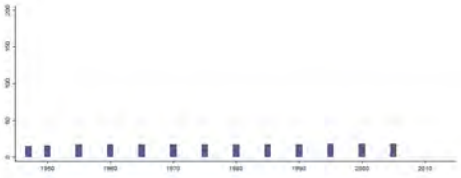
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.113 scip_sbestw1f Sickness, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW

Sickness, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



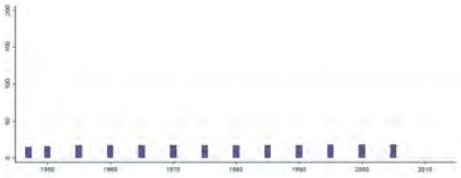
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.114 scip_sbestw1s Sickness, first week gross benefit, single APW

Sickness, first week gross benefit, single APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



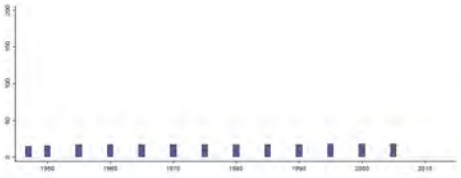
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.115 scip_sbesw26f Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW

Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



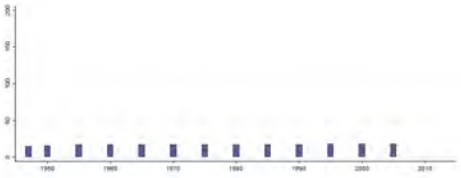
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.116 scip_sbesw26s Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW

Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



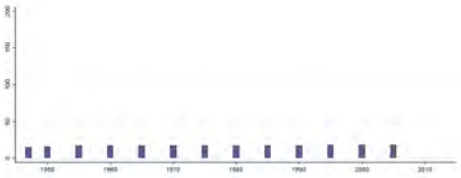
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.117 scip_scontper Sickness, contribution period

Sickness, contribution period

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



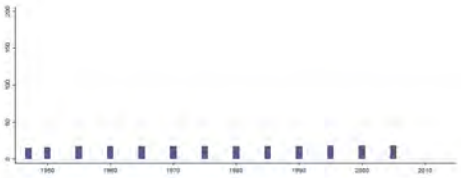
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.118 scip_scovratl Sickness, labour force coverage rate

Sickness, labour force coverage rate

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



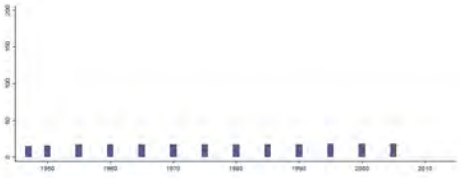
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.119 scip_scovratp Sickness, population coverage rate

Sickness, population coverage rate

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



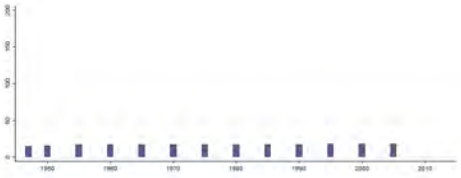
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.120 scip_sduratio Sickness, duration

Sickness, duration

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



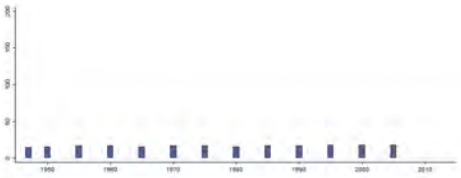
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.121 scip_sfinempr Sickness, financing by employer

Sickness, financing by employer

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



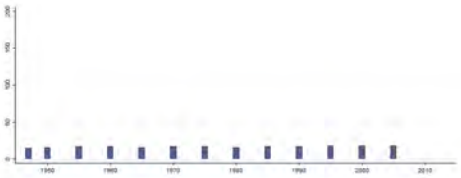
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.122 scip_sfininsr Sickness, financing by insured

Sickness, financing by insured

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



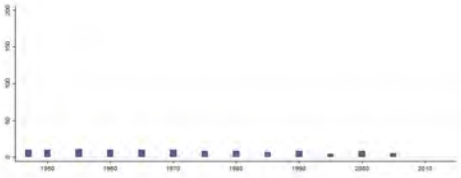
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.123 scip_sfinothr Sickness, financing by other

Sickness, financing by other

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



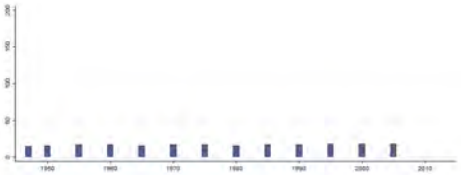
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 15 **n**: 109 $\overline{N}$: 2 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.70.124 scip_sfinstat Sickness, financing by state

Sickness, financing by state

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



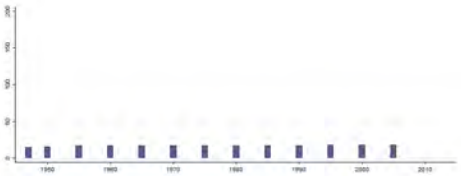
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.125 scip_sgapweek Gross APW weekly wage

Gross APW weekly wage

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



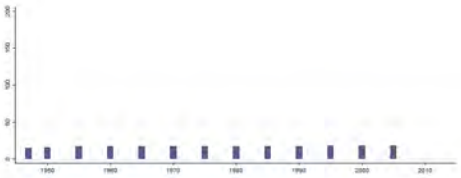
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.126 scip_sicfanet Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family

Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



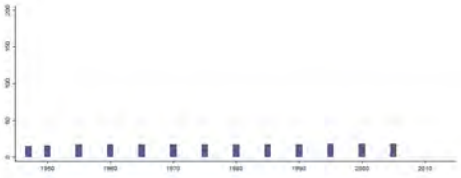
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.127 scip_sicsinet Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single

Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



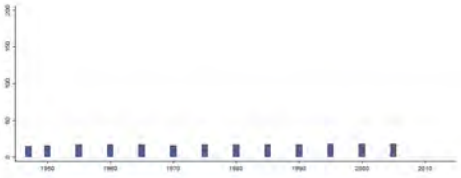
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.128 scip_sinceil Sickness, income ceiling

Sickness, income ceiling

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



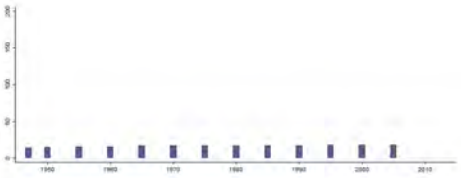
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.129 scip_slabforc Number in labour force

Number in labour force

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



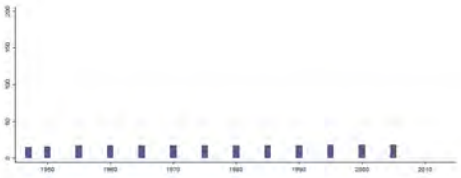
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.130 scip_smeantst Sickness, means-test

Sickness, means-test

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



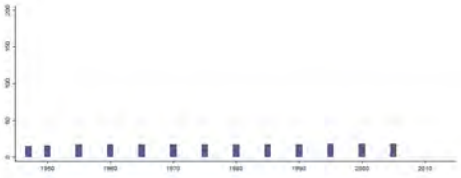
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.131 scip_snoinsur Sickness, number of insured

Sickness, number of insured

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



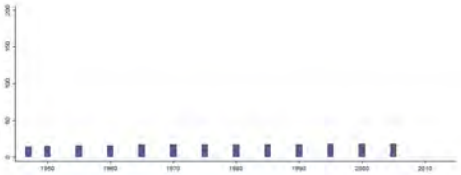
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.132 scip_spop1564 Population

Population

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



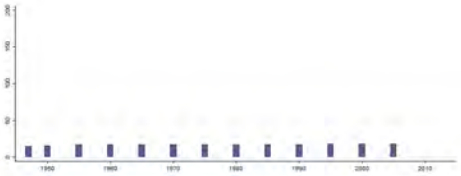
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.133 scip_sratfulf Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), family

Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



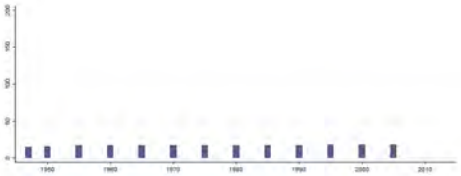
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.134 scip_sratfuls Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), single worker

Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



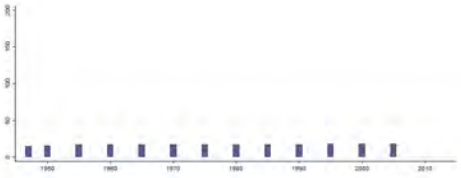
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.135 scip_sratmaxf Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), family

Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



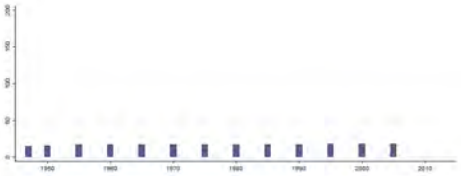
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.136 scip_sratmaxs Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker

Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



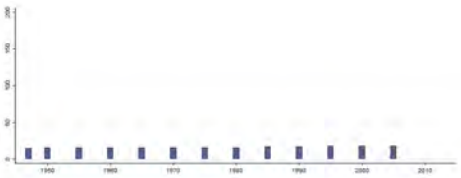
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.137 scip_sratminf Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), family

Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



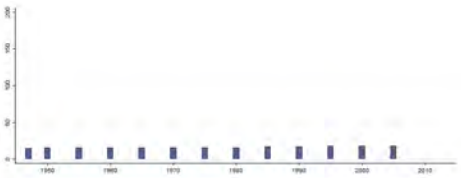
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.138 scip_sratmins Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker

Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



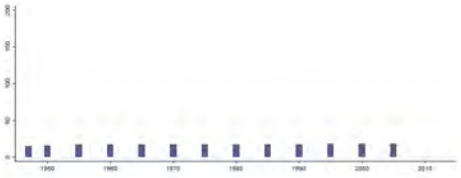
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.139 scip_srefrper Sickness, reference period

Sickness, reference period

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



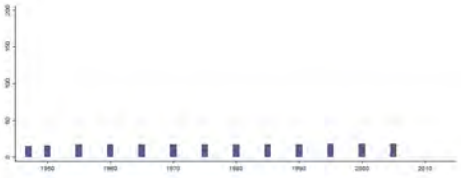
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.140 scip_srtstw1f Sickness, Standard gross first week RR, family APW

Sickness, Standard gross first week RR, family APW

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



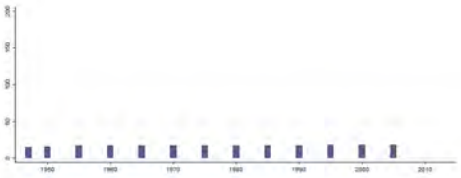
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.141 scip_srtstw1s Sickness, gross first week RR, single APW

Sickness, gross first week RR, single APW

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



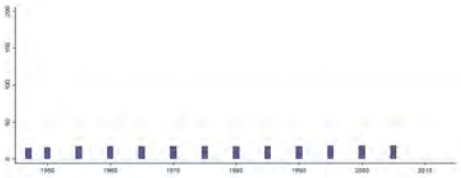
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.142 scip_srtsw26f Sickness, Standard gross 26-week RR, family APW

Sickness, Standard gross 26-week RR, family APW

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



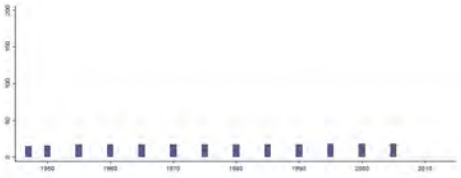
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.143 scip_srtsw26s Sickness, gross 26-week RR, single APW

Sickness, gross 26-week RR, single APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



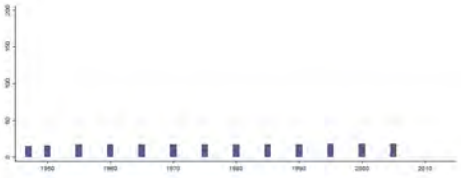
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.144 scip_swaiting Sickness, waiting days

Sickness, waiting days

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



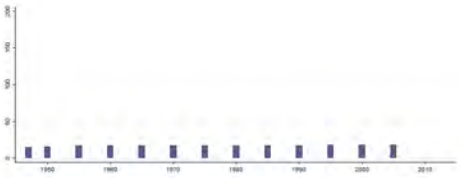
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.145 scip_sz2indf Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family

Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



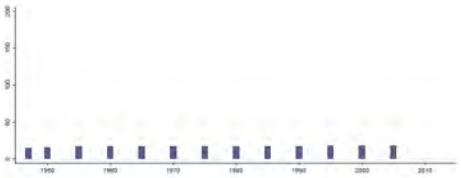
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.146 scip_sz2inds Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single

Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



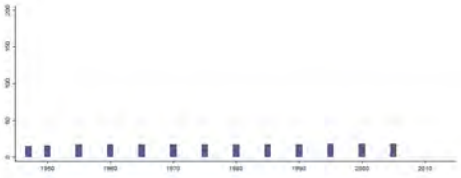
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.147 scip_sz4ind Sickness, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Sickness, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



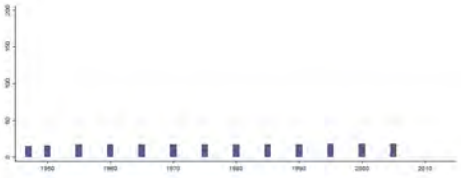
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.148 scip_szrr26fa Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, family

Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, family

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



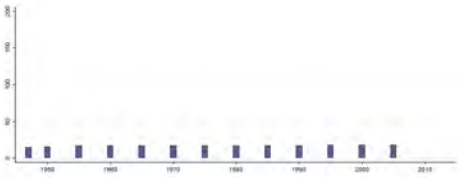
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.149 scip_szrr26si Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, single

Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, single

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



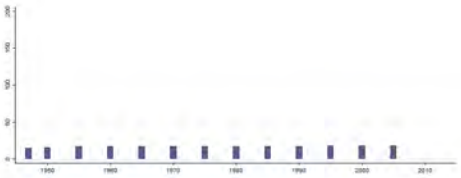
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.150 scip_u1stnerf Unemployment, first week net RR, family

Unemployment, first week net RR, family

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



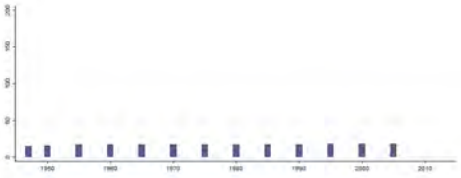
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.151 scip_u1stners Unemployment, first week net RR, single

Unemployment, first week net RR, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



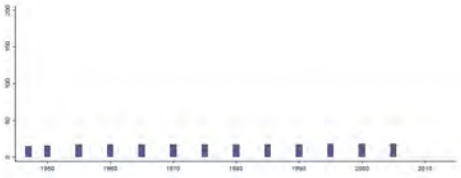
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.152 scip_ubenfulf Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family

Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



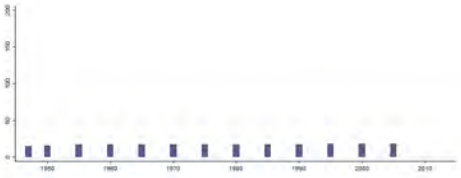
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.153 scip_ubenfuls Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker

Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



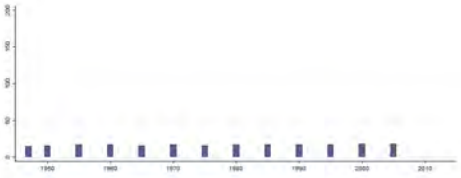
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.154 scip_ubenmaxf Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family

Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



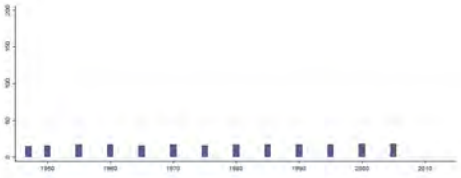
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 218 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.155 scip_ubenmaxs Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



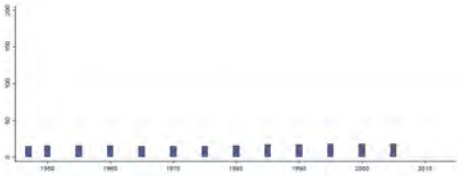
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 218 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.156 scip_ubenminf Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family

Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



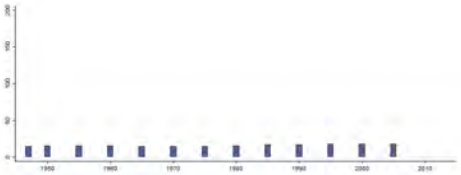
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 212 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.157 scip_ubenmins Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



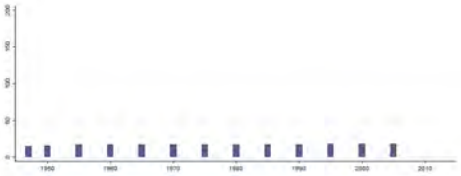
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 212 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.158 scip_ubestw1f Unemployment, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW

Unemployment, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



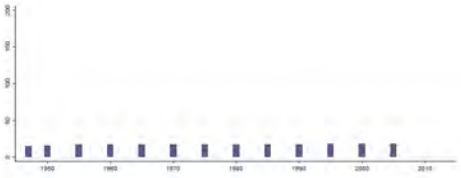
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.159 scip_ubestw1s Unemployment, first week gross benefit, single APW

Unemployment, first week gross benefit, single APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



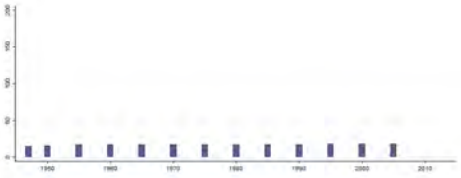
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.160 scip_ubesw26f Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW

Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



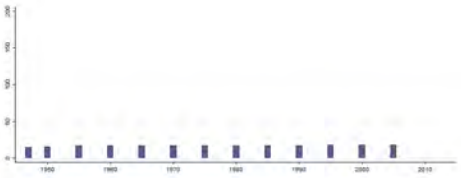
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.161 scip_ubesw26s Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW

Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



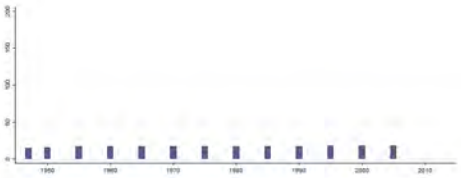
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.162 scip_ucontper Unemployment, contribution period

Unemployment, contribution period

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



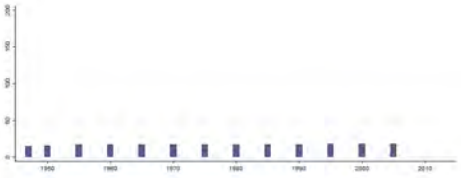
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.163 scip_ucovrate Unemployment, employee coverage rate

Unemployment, employee coverage rate

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



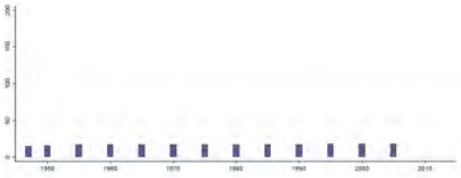
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.164 scip_ucovratl Unemployment, labour force coverage rate

Unemployment, labour force coverage rate

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



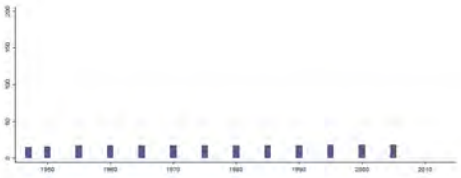
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.165 scip_uduratio Unemployment, duration

Unemployment, duration

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



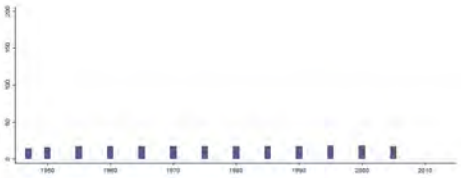
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.166 scip_ufinempr Unemployment, financing by employer

Unemployment, financing by employer

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



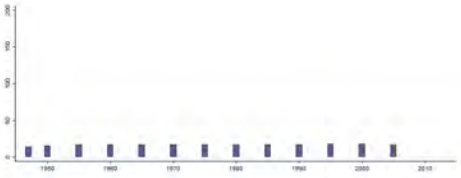
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.167 scip_ufininsr Unemployment, financing by insured

Unemployment, financing by insured

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



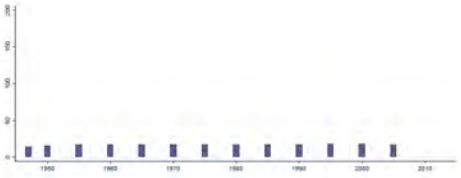
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.168 scip_ufinstat Unemployment, financing by state

Unemployment, financing by state

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



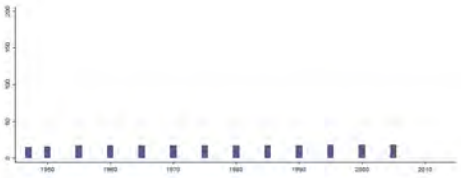
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.169 scip_ugapweek Gross APW weekly wage

Gross APW weekly wage

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



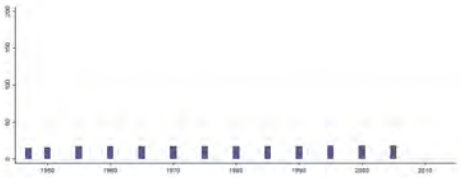
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.170 scip_uinceil Unemployment, income ceiling

Unemployment, income ceiling

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



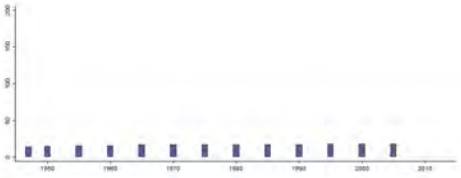
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.171 scip_ulabforc Number in labour force

Number in labour force

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



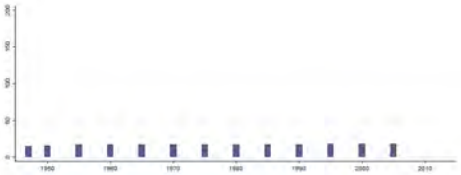
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.172 scip_umeantst Unemployment, means-test

Unemployment, means-test

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



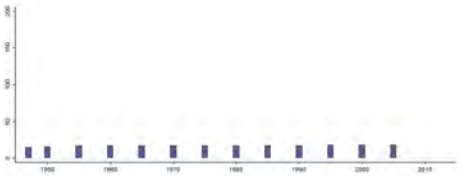
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.173 scip_unmfanet Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family

Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



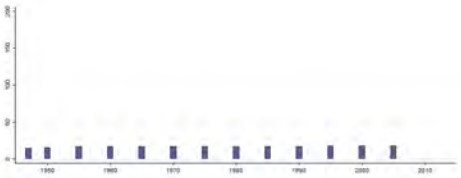
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.174 scip_unmsinet Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single

Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



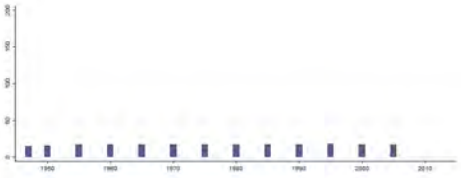
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.175 scip_unoinsur Unemployment, number of insured

Unemployment, number of insured

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



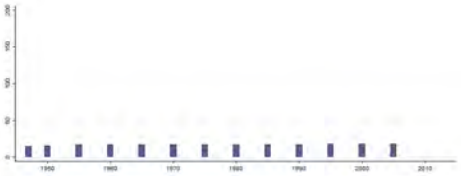
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 219 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.176 scip_uratfulf Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), family

Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



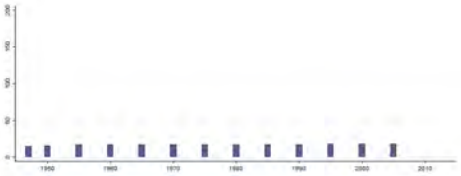
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.177 scip_uratfuls Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), single worker

Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



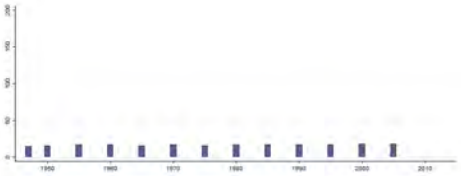
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.178 scip_uratmaxf Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), family

Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



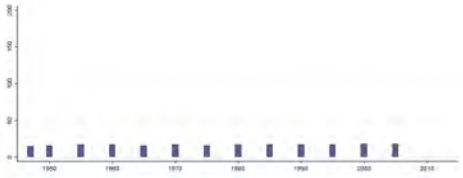
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 218 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.179 scip_uratmaxs Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), single worker

Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



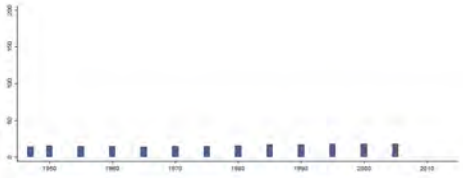
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 218 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.180 scip_uratminf Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), family

Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



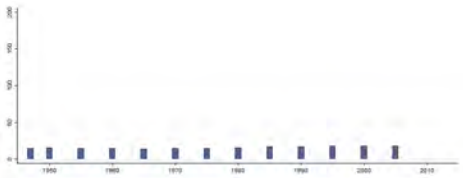
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 208 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.181 scip_uratmins Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), single worker

Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), single worker

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



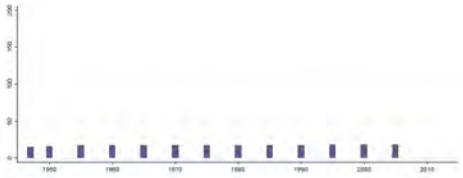
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 209 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.70.182 scip_urefrper Unemployment, reference period

Unemployment, reference period

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



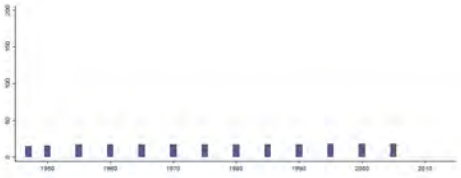
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.183 scip_urtstw1f Unemployment, standard gross first week RR, family APW

Unemployment, standard gross first week RR, family APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



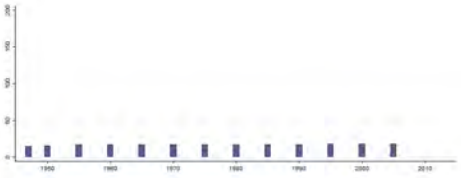
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.184 scip_urtstw1s Unemployment, gross first week RR, single APW

Unemployment, gross first week RR, single APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



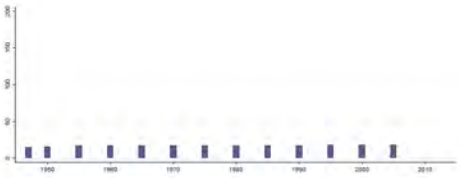
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.185 scip_urtsw26f Unemployment, standard gross 26-week RR, family APW

Unemployment, standard gross 26-week RR, family APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



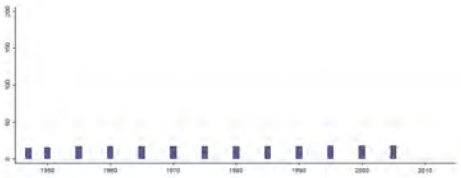
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.186 scip_urtsw26s Unemployment, gross 26-week RR, single APW

Unemployment, gross 26-week RR, single APW

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



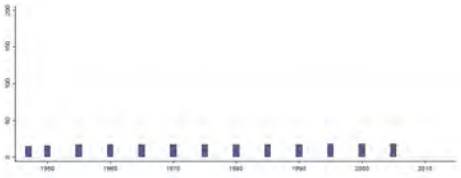
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.187 scip_uwaiting Unemployment, waiting days

Unemployment, waiting days

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



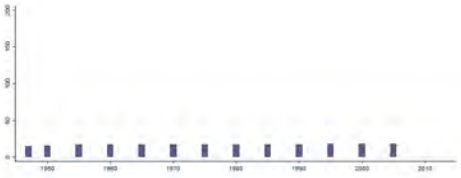
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.188 scip_uz2indf Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family

Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



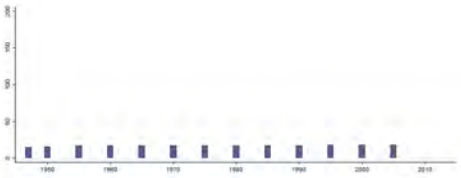
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.189 scip_uz2inds Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single

Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



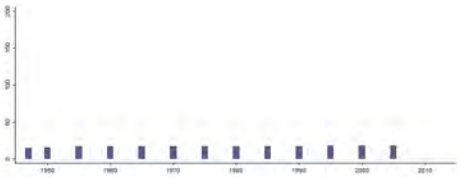
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.190 scip_uz4ind Unemployment, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Unemployment, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

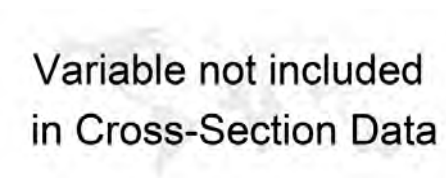
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



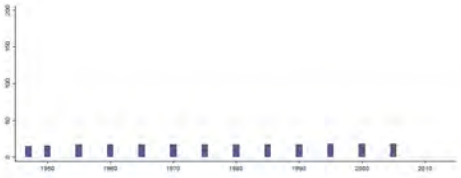
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.191 scip_uzrr26fa Unemployment, 26 weeks net RR exclusive, family

Unemployment, 26 weeks net RR exclusive, family



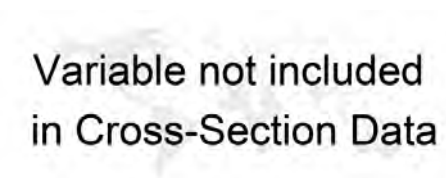
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



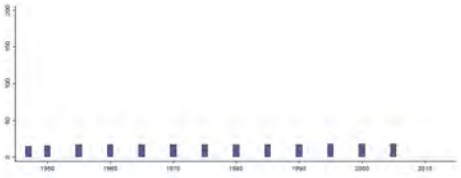
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.70.192 scip_uzrr26si Unemployment, 26 weeks net RR exclusive, single

Unemployment, 26 weeks net RR exclusive, single



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 221 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 12

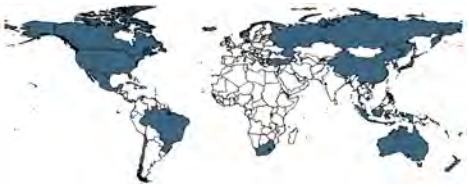
4.71 OECD

`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.

4.71.1 socx_agrsup Agricultural producer support estimate by country

Agricultural producer support estimate by country



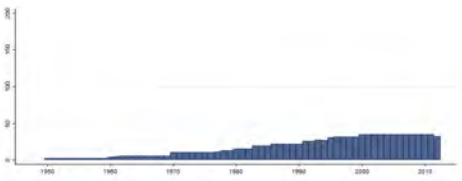
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 18

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 18 **n**: 229 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.2 socx_ahw Average hours actually worked

Average hours actually worked

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 35

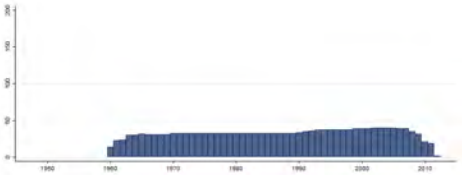


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1139 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.71.3 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: 40

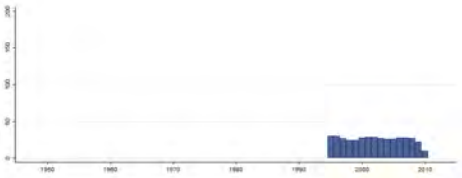


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 40 **n**: 1734 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.71.4 socx_aqua Aquaculture

Aquaculture

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 29

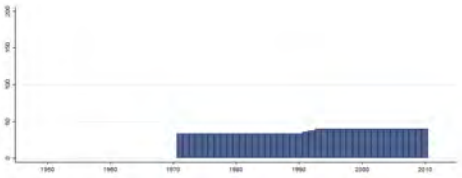


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 417 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.71.5 socx_co2 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

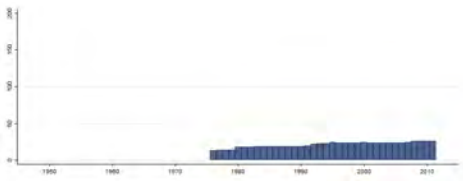


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 1474 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.71.6 socx_coi Crude oil import prices

Crude oil import prices

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 26



Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 27 **n**: 768 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.7 socx_comm Communications

Communications

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40

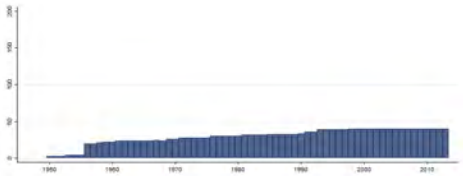
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.8 socx_cpi CPI: all items

CPI: all items

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

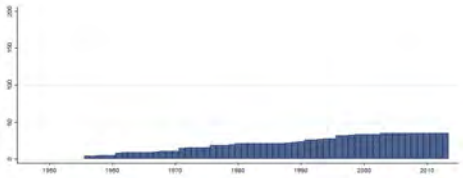


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41 **n**: 1895 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.71.9 socx_cpie CPI: energy

CPI: energy

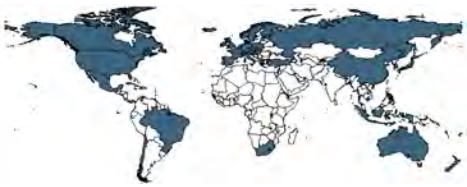
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 35



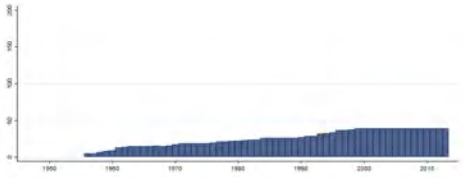
Min. Year:1956 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36 **n**: 1265 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.71.10 socx_cpif CPI: food

CPI: food



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39

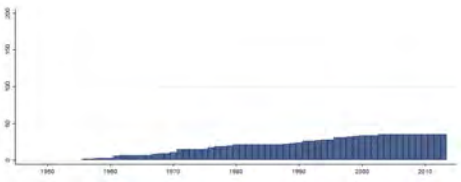


Min. Year:1956 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 40 **n**: 1494 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.71.11 socx_cpinfne CPI: all items non food non energy

CPI: all items non food non energy

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 35

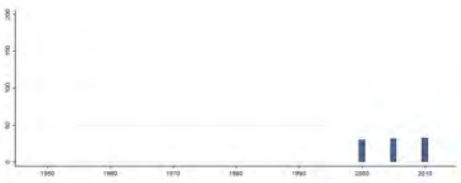


Min. Year:1956 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36 **n**: 1227 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.71.12 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

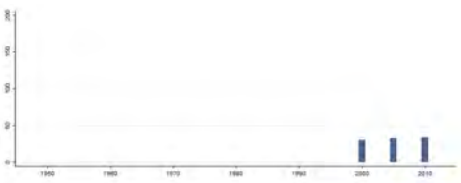


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 95 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.71.13 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



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 97 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.71.14 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

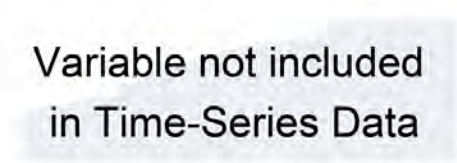
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 97 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.71.15 socx_elect Electricity

Electricity

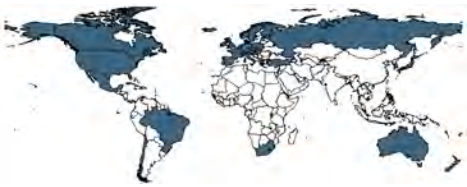
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40



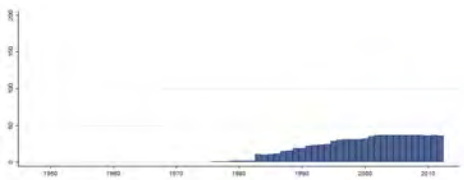
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.16 socx_emppt Incidence of part-time employment

Incidence of part-time employment



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37

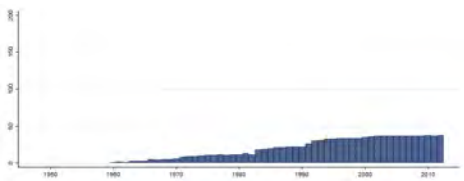


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 842 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.71.17 socx_empr Employment rates: total

Employment rates: total

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 39

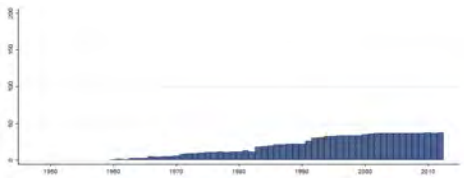


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 39 **n**: 1102 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.18 socx_empr1524 Employment rates for age group 15-24

Employment rates for age group 15-24

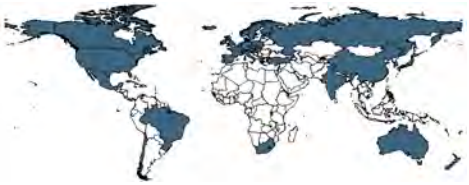
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 39



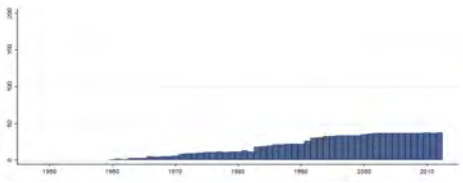
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 39 **n**: 1102 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.19 socx_empr2554 Employment rates for age group 25-54

Employment rates for age group 25-54



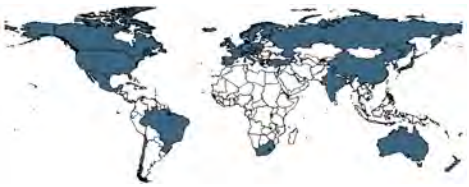
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 39



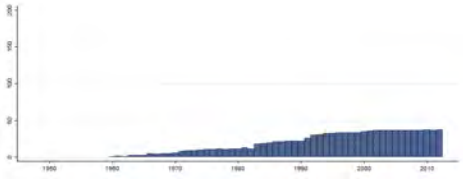
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 39 **n**: 1102 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.20 socx_empr5564 Employment rates for age group 55-64

Employment rates for age group 55-64



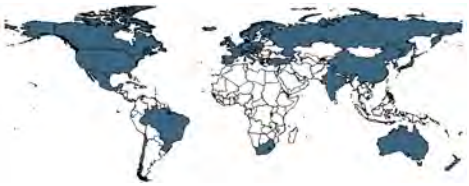
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 39



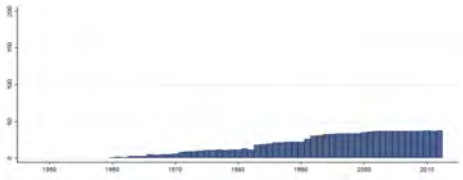
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 39 **n**: 1102 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.21 socx_emprf Employment rates: women

Employment rates: women



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 39



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 39 **n**: 1102 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.22 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: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.23 socx_emprfbhed Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.24 socx_emprfbled Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Low

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Low

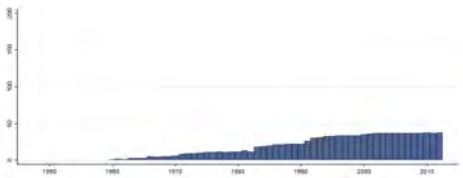
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.25 socx_emprm Employment rates: men

Employment rates: men

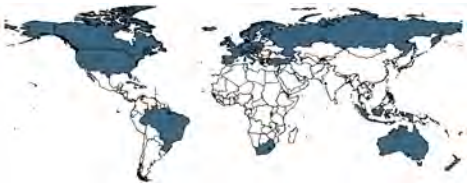


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 39

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 39 **n**: 1102 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.26 socx_emprnb Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Low

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: low



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.27 socx_emprnbhed 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: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.28 socx_emprnbled 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: 34

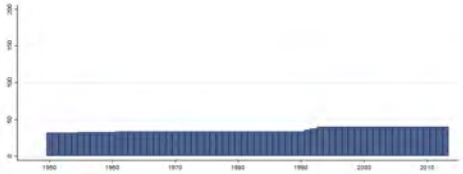
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.29 socx_ep Elderly population (age 65 and over)

Elderly population (age 65 and over)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41 **n**: 2292 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.71.30 socx_expedupr Private expenditure on education: all levels of education - as % of GDP

Private expenditure on education: all levels of education - as % of GDP

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.31 socx_expeduprpsps Private Exp. on Education: prim, sec, post-sec.

Private expenditure on education: primary; secondary and post-secondary non tert

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009 **N**: 28

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.32 socx_expeduprt Private expenditure on education: tertiary education - as % of GDP

Private expenditure on education: tertiary education - as % of GDP

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009 **N**: 31

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.33 socx_expedups Expenditure in primary; secondary and post-secondary non-tertiray education

Expenditure in primary; secondary and post-secondary non-tertiray education

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009 **N**: 34

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.34 socx_expedupu Public expenditure on education: all levels of education - as % of GDP

Public expenditure on education: all levels of education - as % of GDP

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009 **N**: 36

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.35 socx_expedupupsps Public Exp. on Education: prim, sec, post-sec.

Public expenditure on education: primary; secondary and post-secondary non terti

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 37

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.36 socx_expeduput Public expenditure on education: tertiary education - as % of GDP

Public expenditure on education: tertiary education - as % of GDP

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 36

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.37 socx_expedut Expenditure in tertiary education

Expenditure in tertiary education

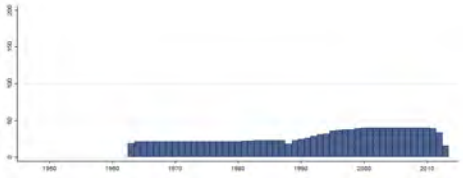
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 33

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.38 socx_expg Exports of goods

Exports of goods



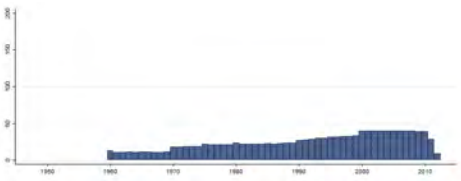
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 40 **n**: 1436 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.71.39 socx_exph Total expenditure on health

Total expenditure on health

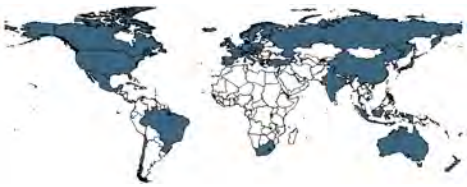
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40



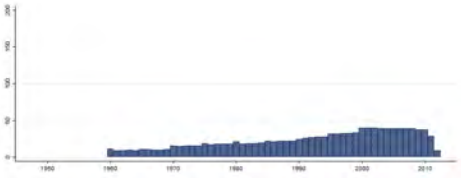
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 41 **n**: 1327 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.71.40 socx_exphpr Private expenditure on health

Private expenditure on health



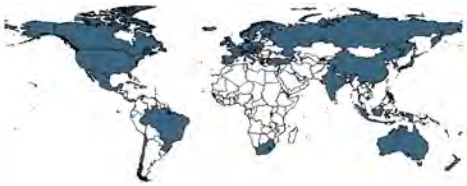
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39



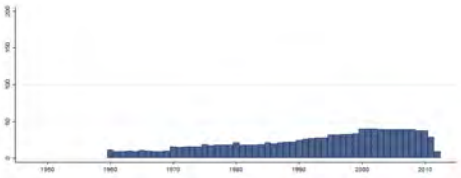
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 41 **n**: 1243 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.71.41 socx_exphpu Public expenditure on health

Public expenditure on health



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 41 **n**: 1233 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.71.42 socx_expict Exports of ICT goods

Exports of ICT goods

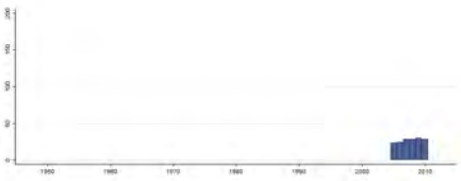
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40 **n**: 630 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.71.43 socx_exppenpr Private pension expenditure

Private pension expenditure

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 31

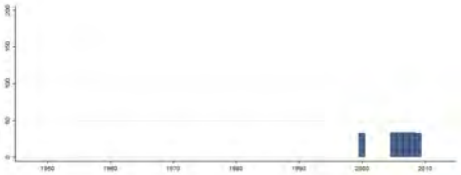


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 31 **n**: 166 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.71.44 socx_exppenpu Public pension expenditure

Public pension expenditure

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34

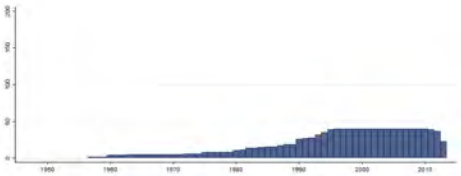


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 34 **n**: 202 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.71.45 socx_exps Exports of services

Exports of services

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

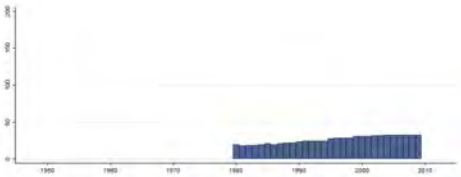


Min. Year:1957 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 40 **n**: 1160 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.71.46 socx_expsocpr Private social expenditure

Private social expenditure

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 33

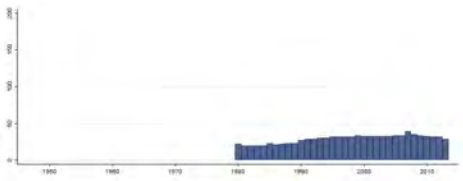


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 33 **n**: 796 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.71.47 socx_expsocpu Public social expenditure

Public social expenditure

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 40 **n**: 988 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.71.48 socx_fbb Fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

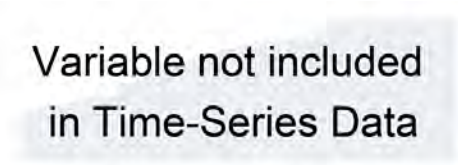
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 39

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 39 **n**: 145 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.71.49 socx_fdi Total FDI Index

Total FDI Index

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40

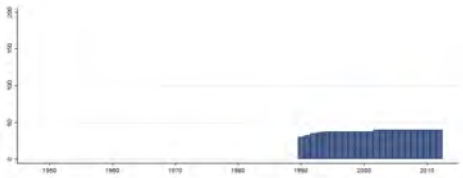


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.50 socx_fdiin Inflows of foreign direct investment

Inflows of foreign direct investment

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

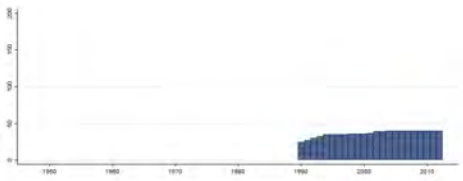


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 40 **n**: 879 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.71.51 socx_fdiout Outflows of foreign direct investment

Outflows of foreign direct investment

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

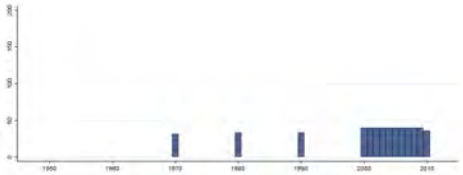


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 40 **n**: 838 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.71.52 socx_fertility Total fertility rates

Total fertility rates

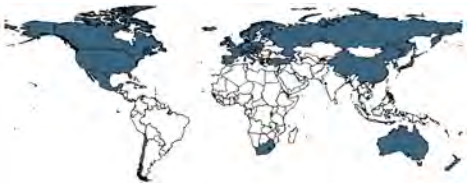
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40



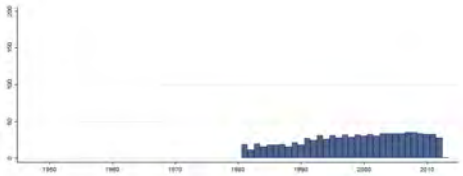
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40 **n**: 536 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.53 socx_gderd Gross domestic expenditure on R&D

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37

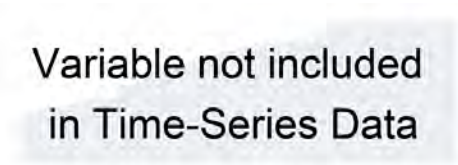


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37 **n**: 866 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.71.54 socx_gdpgr8510 GDP growth annual rate 1985-2010

Contributions to GDP growth: GDP growth; average annual growth rate 1985-2010

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 18

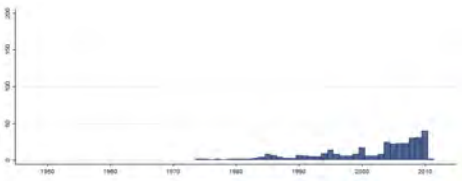


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.55 socx_ginilvl Income inequality: Gini coefficient; level; late 2000s

Income inequality: Gini coefficient; level; late 2000s

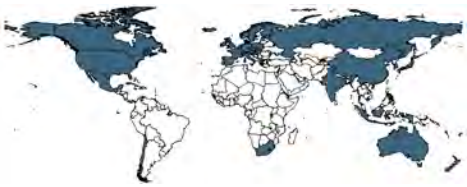
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40



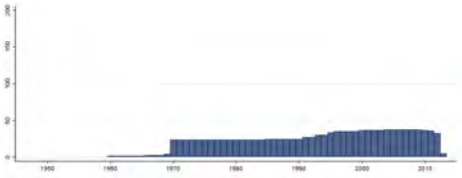
Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40 **n**: 355 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.71.56 socx_gnic Gross national income per capita

Gross national income per capita



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38

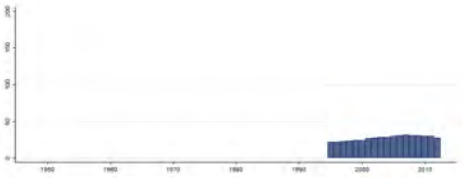


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 39 **n**: 1310 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.71.57 socx_govdebt General government debt

General government debt

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32

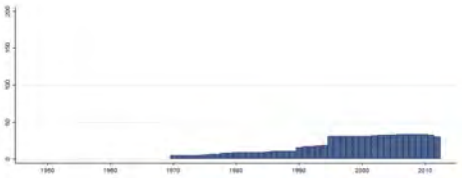


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 32 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.71.58 socx_govexp General government expenditures

General government expenditures

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34

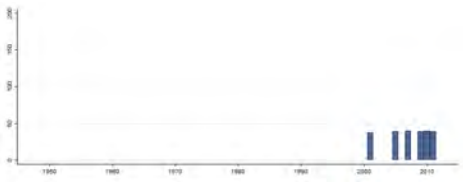


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 828 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.71.59 socx_govexpc General government expenditures per capita

General government expenditures per capita

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40



Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40 **n**: 235 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.71.60 socx_govexpculture Government expenditure culture

Structure of central government expenditures; recreation; culture and religion

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.61 socx_govexpdef Structure of central government expenditures; defence

Structure of central government expenditures; defence

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.62 socx_govexpecon Structure of central government expenditures; economic affairs

Structure of central government expenditures; economic affairs

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.63 socx_govexpedu Structure of central government expenditures; education

Structure of central government expenditures; education

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 29

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.64 socx_govexpenv Structure of central government expenditures; environmental protection

Structure of central government expenditures; environmental protection

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 29

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.65 socx_govexpgps Structure of central government expenditures; general public services

Structure of central government expenditures; general public services

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 29

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.66 socx_govexph Structure of central government expenditures; health

Structure of central government expenditures; health

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 29

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.67 socx_govexphca Government expenditure housing and community

Structure of central government expenditures; housing and community amenities

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 29

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.68 socx_govexporder Structure of central government expenditures; public order and safety

Structure of central government expenditures; public order and safety

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 29

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.69 socx_govexpsoc Structure of central government expenditures; social protection

Structure of central government expenditures; social protection

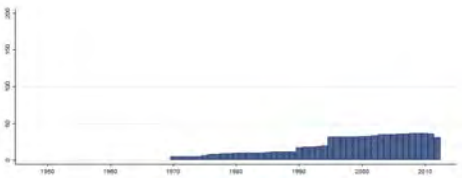
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 29

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.70 socx_govlend General government net lending

General government net lending



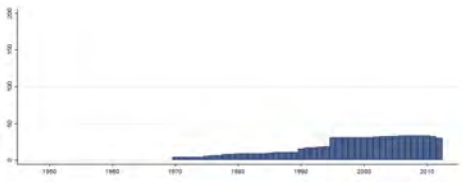
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 882 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.71.71 socx_govrev General government revenues

General government revenues

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 823 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.71.72 socx_govrevc General government revenues per capita

General government revenues per capita

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40 **n**: 235 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.71.73 socx_hhwac Percentage of households with access to home computers

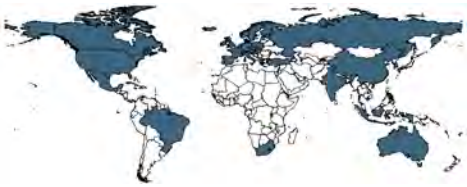
Percentage of households with access to home computers

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 39 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.71.74 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: 37

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 39 **n**: 121 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.71.75 socx_imafw Permanent inflows by category of entry: accompanying family of workers

Permanent inflows by category of entry: accompanying family of workers

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 23 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.76 socx_imfam Permanent inflows by category of entry: family

Permanent inflows by category of entry: family

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 23 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.77 socx_imfree Permanent inflows by category of entry: free movements

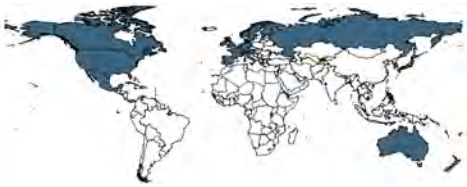
Permanent inflows by category of entry: free movements

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 17 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.78 socx_imhum Permanent inflows by category of entry: humanitarian

Permanent inflows by category of entry: humanitarian



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010 **N**: 23 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.79 socx_imoth Permanent inflows by category of entry: Other

Permanent inflows by category of entry: Other

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 17

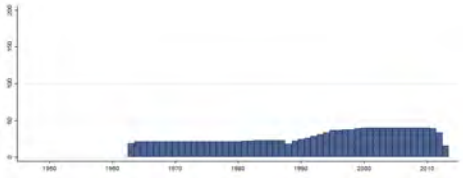
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.80 socx_impg Imports of goods

Imports of goods

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

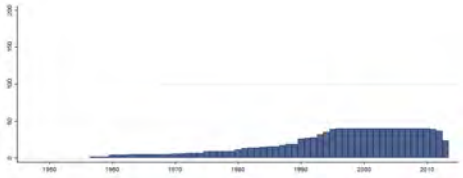


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 40 **n**: 1438 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.71.81 socx_imps Imports of services

Imports of services

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40



Min. Year:1957 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 40 **n**: 1173 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.71.82 socx_imwork Permanent inflows by category of entry: work

Permanent inflows by category of entry: work

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 23

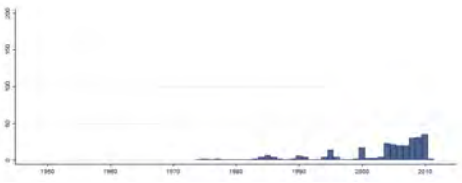
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.83 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: 35

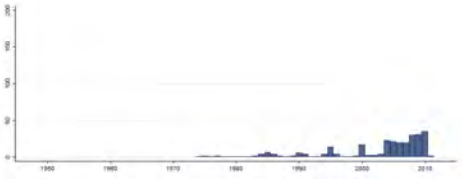


Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 35 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.71.84 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: 35

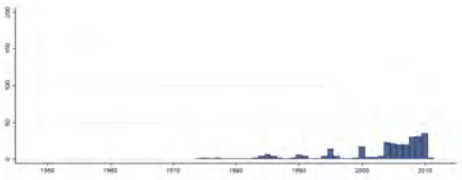


Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 35 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.71.85 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: 35

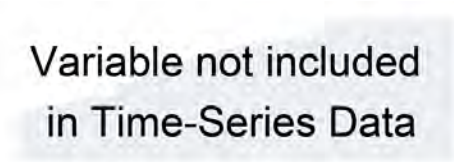


Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 35 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.71.86 socx_infmort Infant mortality rate, 2010

Infant mortality rate, 2010

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

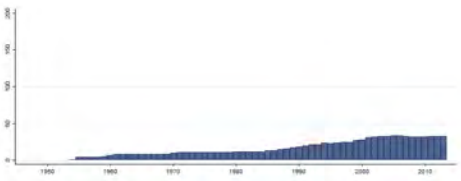


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.87 socx_interest Long-term interest rates

Long-term interest rates

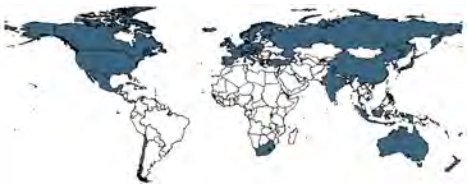
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34



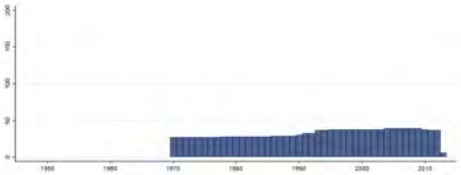
Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 35 **n**: 1025 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.71.88 socx_intexpgs International exports in goods and services

International exports in goods and services



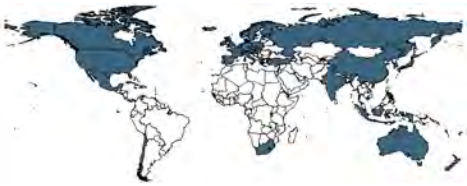
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39



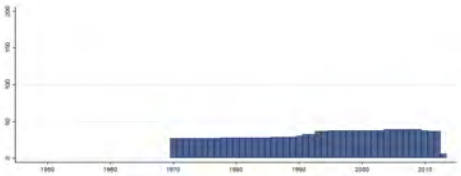
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 39 **n**: 1420 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.71.89 socx_intimpgs International imports in goods and services

International imports in goods and services



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39

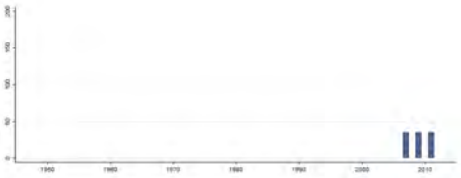


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 39 **n**: 1420 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.71.90 socx_labut Labour Utilisation

Labour Utilisation

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 35

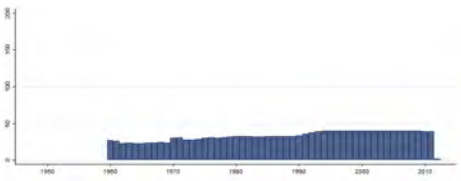


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 35 **n**: 105 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.71.91 socx_lifexp Life expectancy at birth: total

Life expectancy at birth: total

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

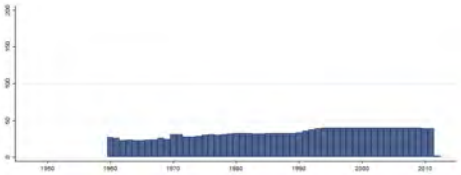


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 41 **n**: 1738 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.71.92 socx_lifexpf Life expectancy at birth: women

Life expectancy at birth: women

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

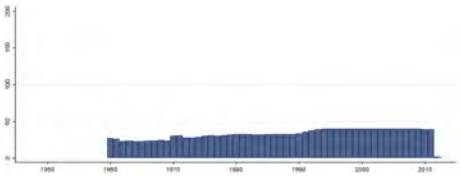


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 41 **n**: 1741 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.71.93 socx_lifexpm Life expectancy at birth: men

Life expectancy at birth: men

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

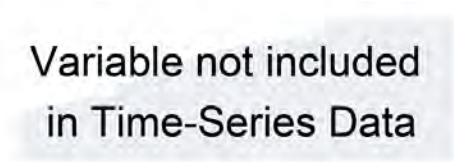


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 41 **n**: 1738 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.71.94 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: 40

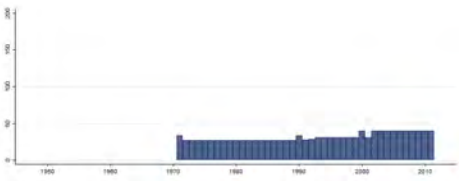


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.95 socx_oil Production of crude oil

Production of crude oil

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40



Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40 **n**: 1299 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.71.96 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: 37

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.97 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: 37

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.98 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: 37

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.99 socx_pisarm Mean scores on the reading scale in PISA 2009: men

Mean scores on the reading scale in PISA 2009: men

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 37

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.100 socx_pisasf Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2009: women

Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2009: women

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 37

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.101 socx_pisasm Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2009: men

Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2009: men

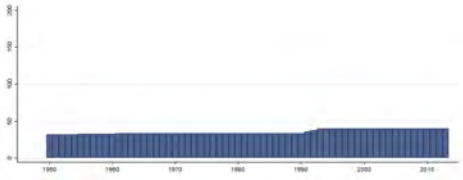
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 37

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.102 socx_pop Population levels

Population levels



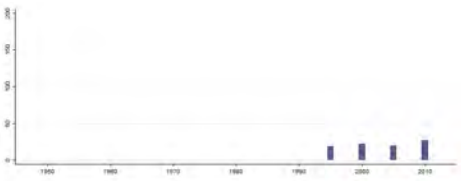
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41 **n**: 2292 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.71.103 socx_popf Foreign population

Foreign population

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 27

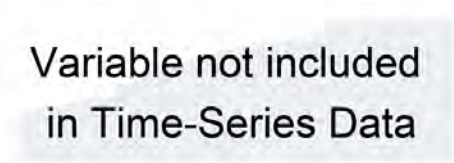


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 29 **n**: 88 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.71.104 socx_popfbn Foreign-born nationals

Foreign-born nationals

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 26

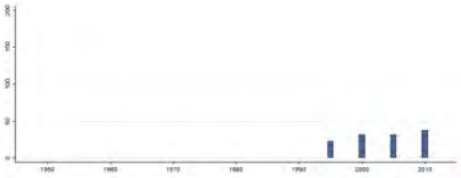


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.105 socx_popfbp Foreign-born population

Foreign-born population

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38

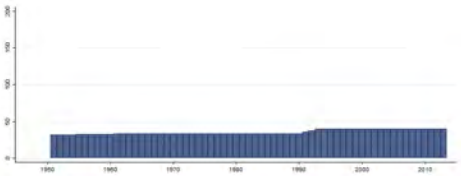


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38 **n**: 125 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.71.106 socx_popgr Population growth rates

Population growth rates

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

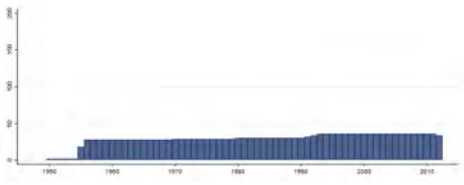


Min. Year:1951 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41 **n**: 2260 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.71.107 socx_popwa Working Age Population

Working Age Population

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36

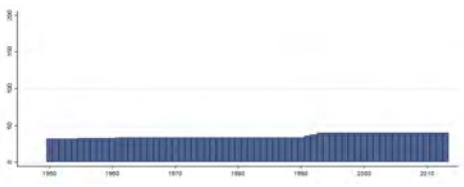


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.71.108 socx_popy Youth population (under the age of 15)

Youth population (under the age of 15)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

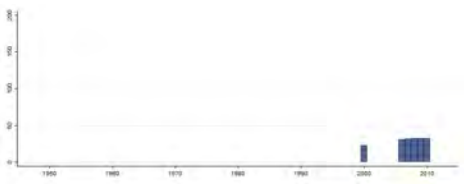


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41 **n**: 2292 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.71.109 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: 34

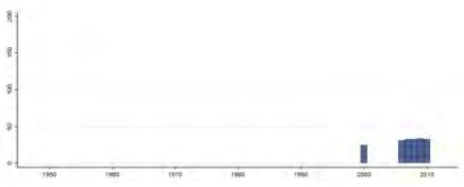


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 185 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.71.110 socx_popynedunemp2024 Unemployment Youth, 20-24

Youths?who?are?not?in?education?nor?in?employment: aged between 20 and 24

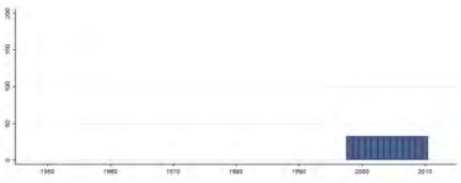
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34 **n**: 189 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.71.111 socx_ptran Passenger transport

Passenger transport

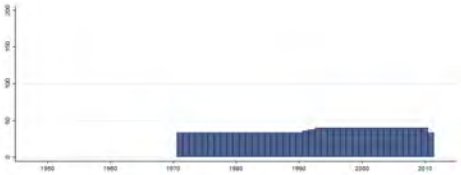


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33

Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33 **n**: 429 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.112 socx_renew Contribution of renewables to energy supply

Contribution of renewables to energy supply

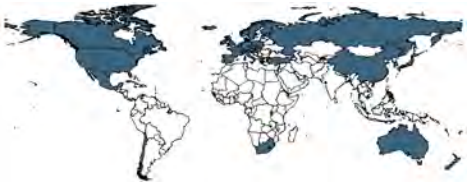


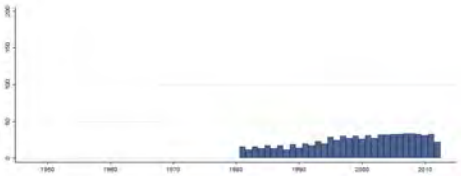
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40 **n**: 1508 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.71.113 socx_research Researchers

Researchers



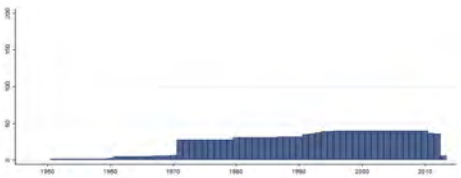


Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 771 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.71.114 socx_rgdpgr Real GDP growth

Real GDP growth

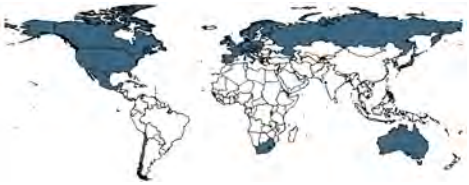


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

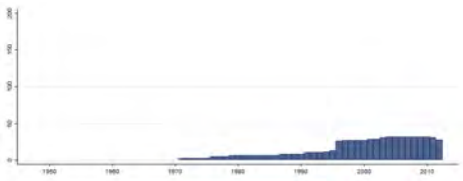
Min. Year:1951 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41 **n**: 1539 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.71.115 socx_rhhdi Real household disposable income

Real household disposable income



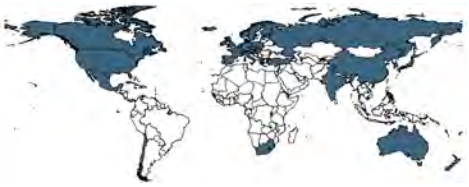
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32



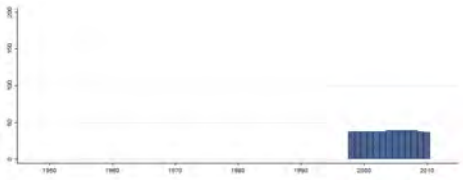
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 682 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.71.116 socx_roadfat Road fatalities

Road fatalities



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39

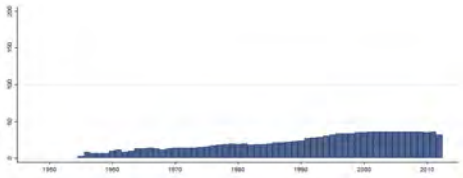


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39 **n**: 498 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.117 socx_selfemp Self-employment rates: total

Self-employment rates: total

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36

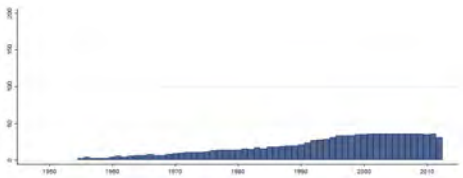


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37 **n**: 1282 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.71.118 socx_selfempf Self-employment rates: women

Self-employment rates: women

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36

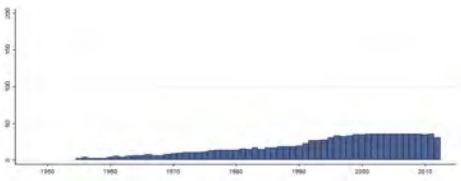


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1130 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.71.119 socx_selfempm Self-employment rates: men

Self-employment rates: men

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 36

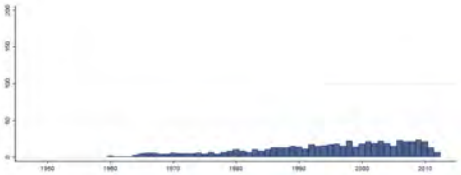


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36 **n**: 1120 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.71.120 socx_smoke Adult population smoking daily

Adult population smoking daily

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 38

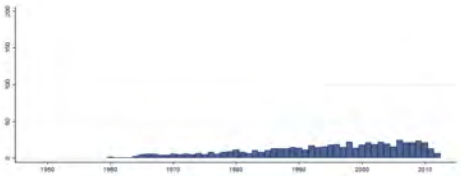


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 41 **n**: 604 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.71.121 socx_smokef Adult population smoking daily: women

Adult population smoking daily: women

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 38

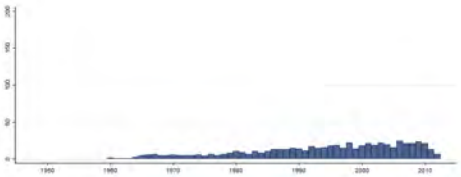


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 41 **n**: 619 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.71.122 socx_smokem Adult population smoking daily: men

Adult population smoking daily: men

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 38

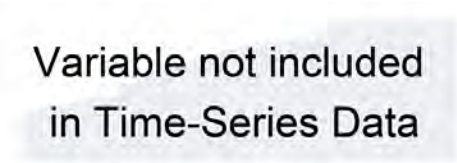


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 41 **n**: 615 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.71.123 socx_socexp Net social expenditure

Net social expenditure

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 31

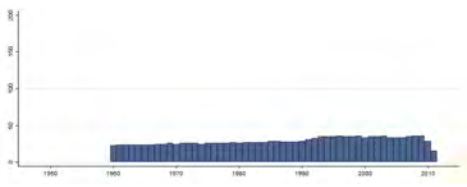


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.124 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: 36

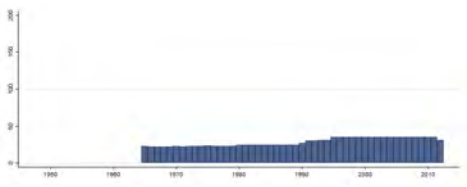


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 37 **n**: 1512 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.71.125 socx_taxgs Taxes on goods and services

Taxes on goods and services

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 35

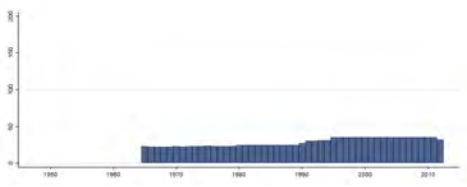


Min. Year:1965 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 1366 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.71.126 socx_taxip Taxes on income and profits

Taxes on income and profits

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 35

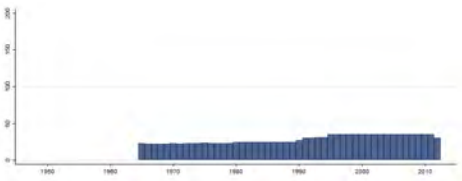


Min. Year:1965 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 1367 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.71.127 socx_taxrev Total tax revenue

Total tax revenue

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 35



Min. Year:1965 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 1365 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.71.128 socx_taxwork Taxes on the average worker

Taxes on the average worker

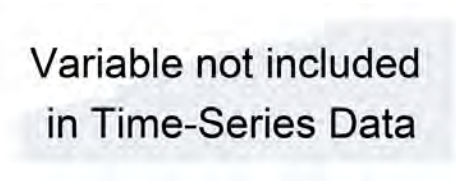
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 34

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34 **n**: 442 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71.129 socx_trans Transport

Transport

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40

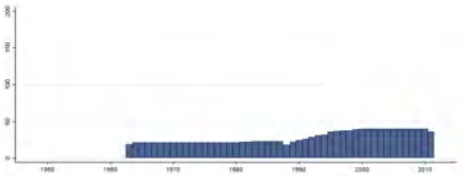


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.130 socx_trbalg Trade balance of goods

Trade balance of goods

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

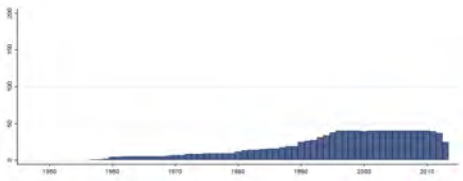


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40 **n**: 1382 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.71.131 socx_trbals Trade balance of services

Trade balance of services

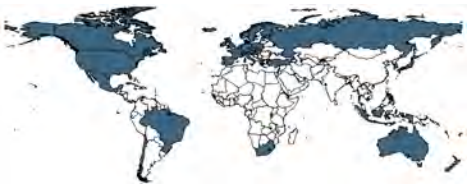
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40



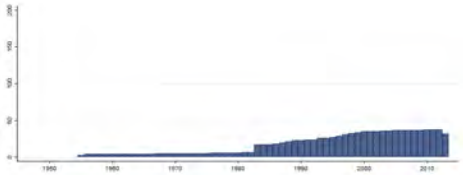
Min. Year:1957 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 40 **n**: 1172 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.71.132 socx_unemp Unemployment rates, total

Unemployment rates, total



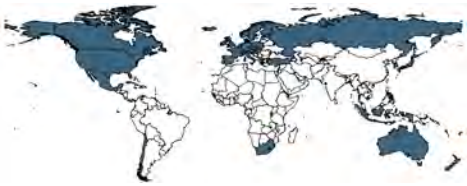
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38



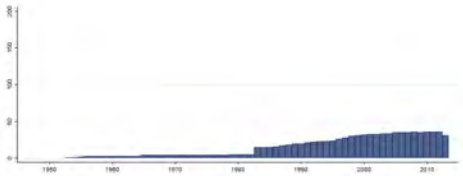
Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 38 **n**: 1054 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.133 socx_unempf Unemployment rates, women

Unemployment rates, women



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37



Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37 **n**: 952 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.71.134 socx_unempfb Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.135 socx_unempfbf Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.136 socx_unempfbm Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men

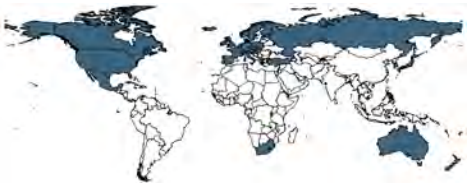
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

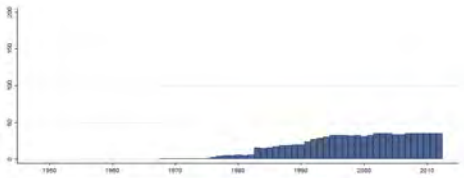
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.137 socx_unemplt Long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployment



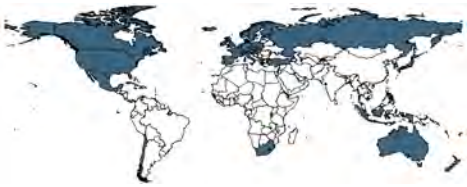


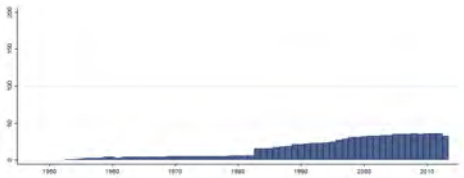
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 35

Min. Year:1968 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 905 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.71.138 socx_unempm Unemployment rates, men

Unemployment rates, men





Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37

Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37 **n**: 988 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.71.139 socx_unempnb Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.140 socx_unempnbf Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.141 socx_unempnbm Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men

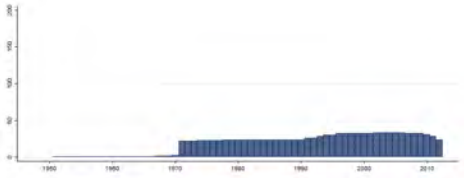
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.142 socx_vaahff Value added in agriculture; hunting and forestry; fishing

Value added in agriculture; hunting and forestry; fishing

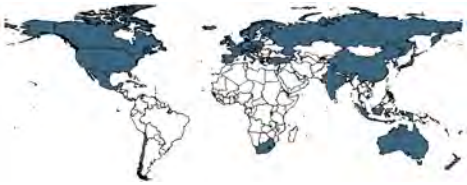


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 33

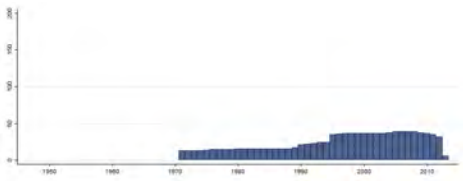
Min. Year:1951 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 1187 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.71.143 socx_vac Value added in construction

Value added in construction



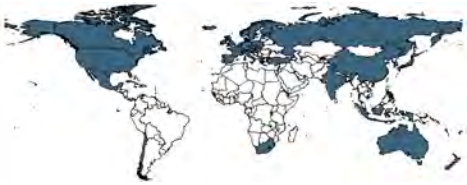
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39



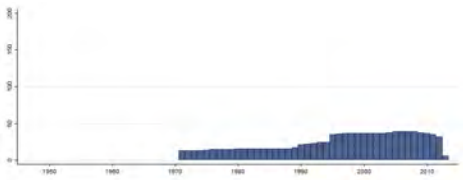
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 39 **n**: 1075 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.144 socx_vafrerb Value added in financial intermediation; real estate; renting and business

Value added in financial intermediation; real estate; renting and business activ



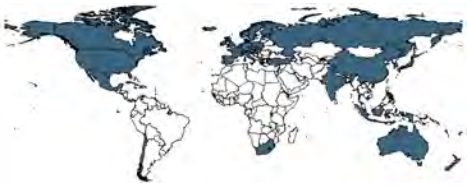
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39



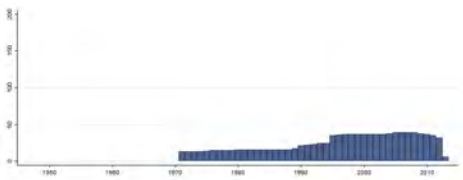
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 39 **n**: 1075 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.145 socx_vai Value added in industry; including energy

Value added in industry; including energy



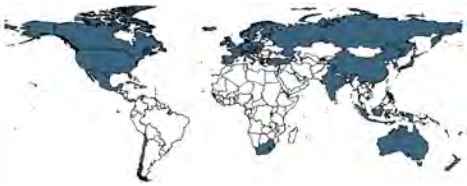
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39



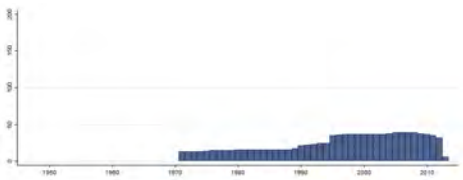
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 39 **n**: 1075 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.146 socx_vam Value added in manufacturing

Value added in manufacturing



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39

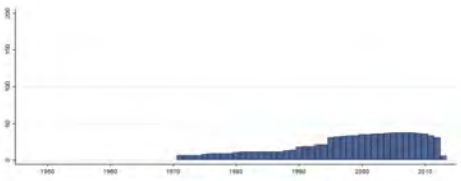


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 39 **n**: 1075 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.147 socx_vaoths Value added in other services activities

Value added in other services activities

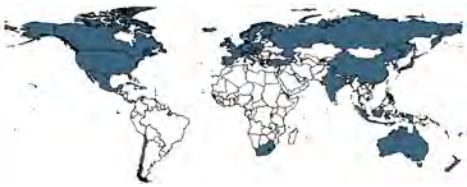
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38



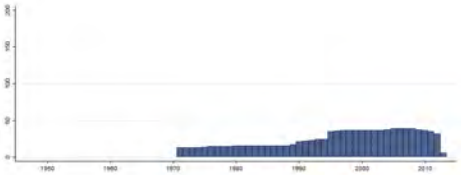
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 38 **n**: 931 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.71.148 socx_vawrh Value added in wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels etc.

Value added in wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants; tran



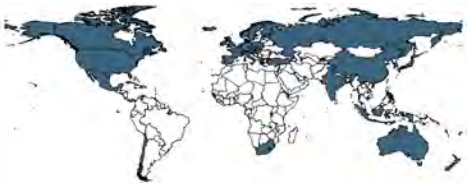
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39



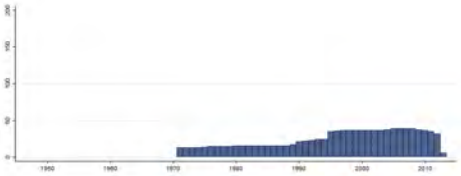
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 39 **n**: 1075 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.149 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: 39

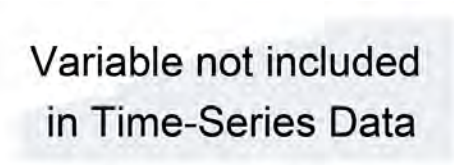


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 39 **n**: 1075 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.71.150 socx_wobese Obese population aged 15 or more

Obese population aged 15 or more

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.151 socx_wow Overweight population aged 15 or more

Overweight population aged 15 or more

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71.152 socx_wowobese Overweight and obese population aged 15 or more

Overweight and obese population aged 15 or more

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 40

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

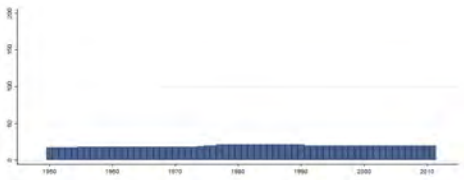
4.72 Duane Swank

`http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`
(Swank, 2014)(2014-08-15)

Comparative Political Parties Dataset Dataset captures characteristics of political parties in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Greece, Portugal, and Spain between 1950 to 2011.

4.72.1 sw_cccd Cabinet Portfolios: Centrist Christian Democratic

Cabinet Portfolios: Centrist Christian Democratic

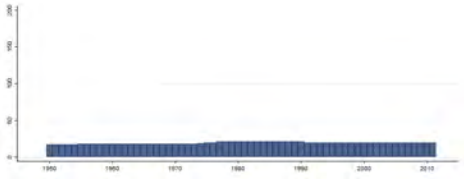


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.2 sw_ccd Cabinet Portfolios: Christian Democratic

Cabinet Portfolios: Christian Democratic



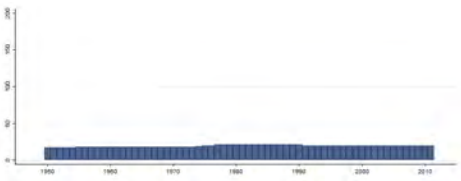
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.3 sw_cce Cabinet Portfolios: Center

Cabinet Portfolios: Center

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

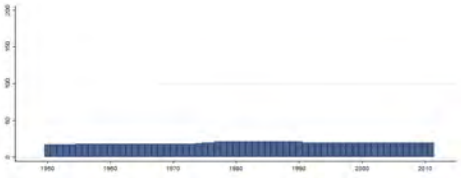


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.4 sw_cl Cabinet Portfolios: Left

Cabinet Portfolios: Left

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

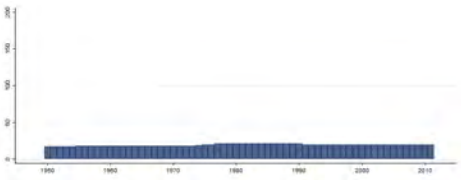


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.5 sw_cll Cabinet Portfolios: Left-Libertarian

Cabinet Portfolios: Left-Libertarian

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

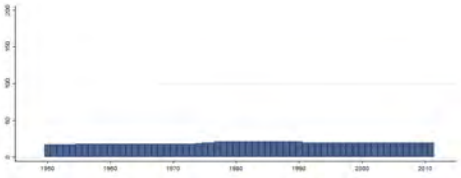


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.6 sw_cr Cabinet Portfolios: Right

Cabinet Portfolios: Right

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

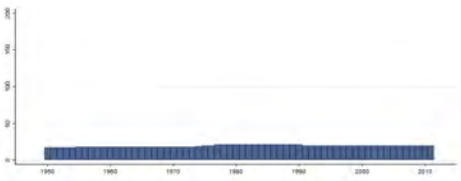


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.7 sw_crwp Cabinet Portfolios: Right-Wing Populist

Cabinet Portfolios: Right-Wing Populist

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

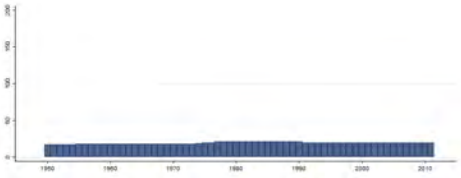


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.8 sw_ey Election Year

Election Year

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

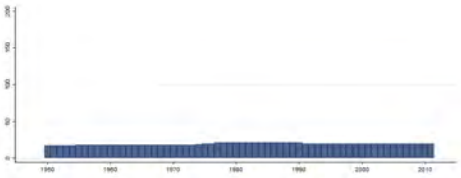


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.9 sw_gccd Governing Party Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic

Governing Party Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

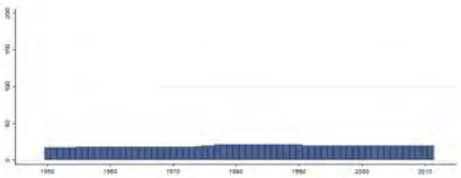


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.10 sw_gcd Governing Party Seats: Christian Democratic

Governing Party Seats: Christian Democratic

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

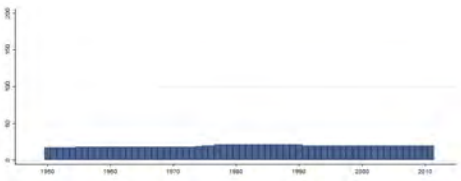


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.11 sw_gce Governing Party Seats: Center

Governing Party Seats: Center

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

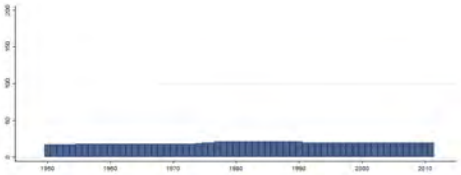


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.12 sw_gl Governing Party Seats: Left

Governing Party Seats: Left

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

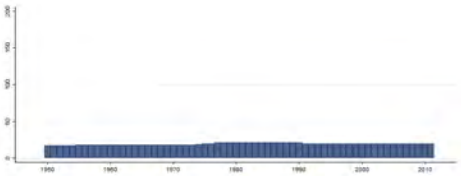


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.13 sw_gll Governing Party Seats: Left-Libertarian

Governing Party Seats: Left-Libertarian

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

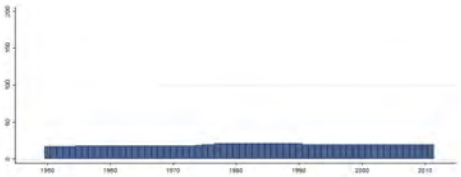


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.14 sw_gr Governing Party Seats: Right

Governing Party Seats: Right

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

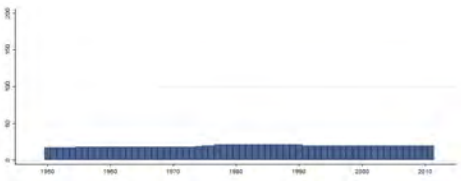


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.15 sw_grwp Governing Party Seats: Right-Wing Populist

Governing Party Seats: Right-Wing Populist

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

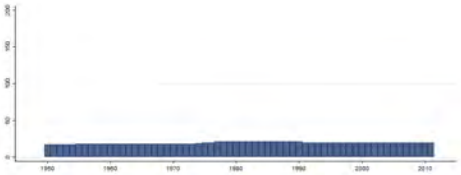


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.16 sw_lccd Legislative Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic

Legislative Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

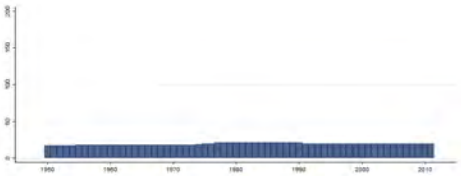


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.17 sw_lcd Legislative Seats: Christian Democratic

Legislative Seats: Christian Democratic

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

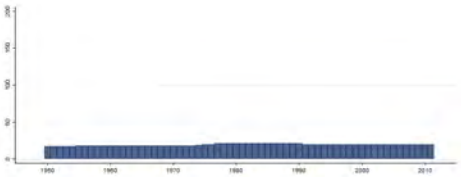


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.18 sw_lce Legislative Seats: Center

Legislative Seats: Center

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

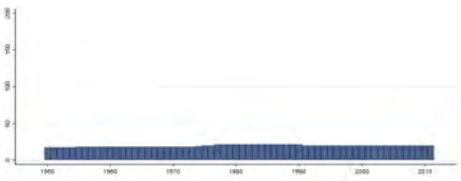


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.19 sw_ll Legislative Seats: Left

Legislative Seats: Left

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

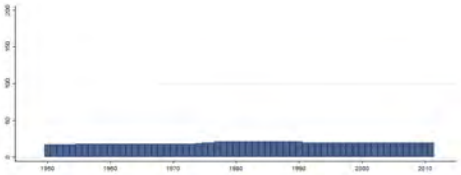


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.20 sw_lll Legislative Seats: Left-Libertarian

Legislative Seats: Left-Libertarian

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

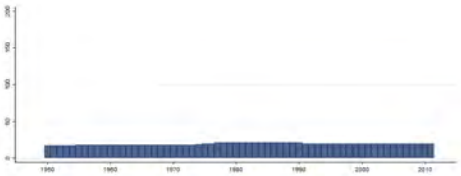


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.21 sw_lr Legislative Seats: Right

Legislative Seats: Right

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

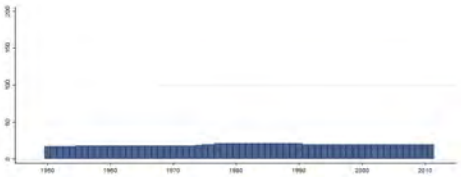


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.22 sw_lrwp Legislative Seats: Right-Wing Populist

Legislative Seats: Right-Wing Populist

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

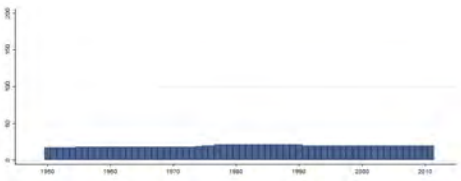


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.23 sw_vccd Votes: Centrist Christian Democratic

Votes: Centrist Christian Democratic

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

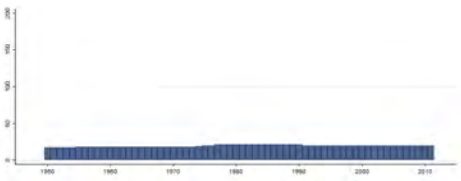


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.24 sw_vcd Votes: Christian Democratic

Votes: Christian Democratic

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

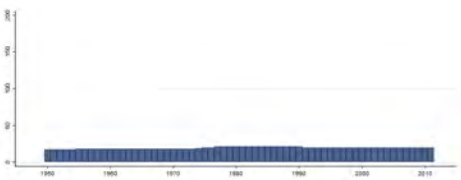


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.25 sw_vce Votes: Center

Votes: Center

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

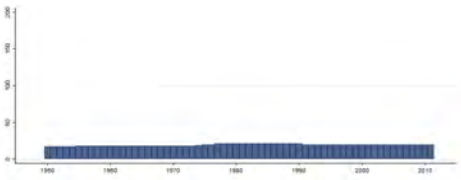


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.26 sw_vl Votes: Left

Votes: Left

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

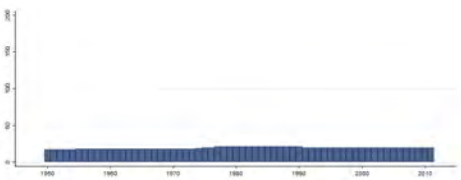


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.27 sw_vll Votes: Left-Libertarian

Votes: Left-Libertarian

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

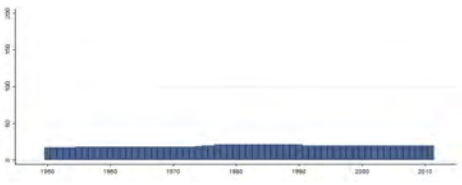


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.28 sw_vr Votes: Right

Votes: Right

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20

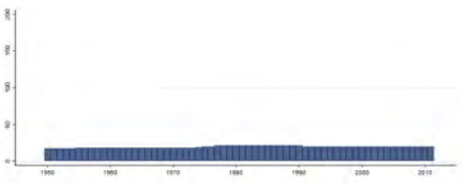


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.72.29 sw_vrwp Votes: Right-Wing Populist

Votes: Right-Wing Populist

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 20



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.73 Transparency International

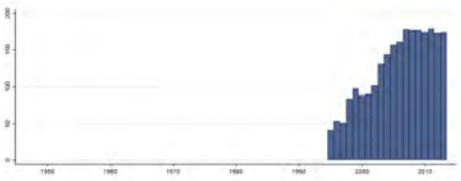
`http://www.transparency.org/`
(Treisman, 2007)(2014-08-28)

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 differ-ing respondents and slightly differing methodologies, a change in a country's score may also re-late to the fact that different viewpoints have been collected and different questions have been asked. Moreover, each country's CPI score is composed as a 3-year moving average, implying that if changes occur they only gradually affect a country's score. For a more detailed discussion of comparability over time in the CPI, see Lambsdorff 2005.
Note: In 2012 TI changed to a scale ranging from 0-100 only assigning whole numbers. We have decided to divided the values for 2012 by 10. Note also that there seems to have been some adjustment in the relative grading.

4.73.1 ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index

Corruption Perceptions Index

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 181

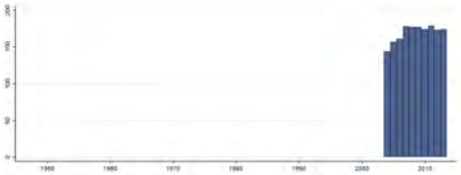


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185 **n**: 2429 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.73.2 ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 181

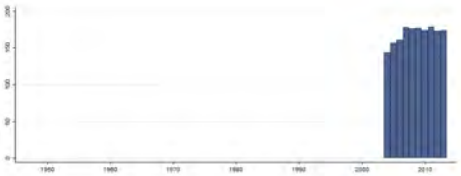


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185 **n**: 1694 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.73.3 ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 181

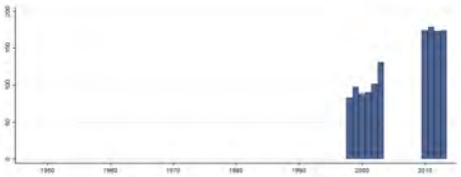


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.73.4 ti_cpi_sd Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation

Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 179



Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 1290 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.74 Alvaredo, Facundo, Anthony B. Atkinson, Thomas Piketty and Emmanuel Saez

`http://topincomes.g-mond.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/`
(Alvaredo et al., 2014)(2014-10-06)

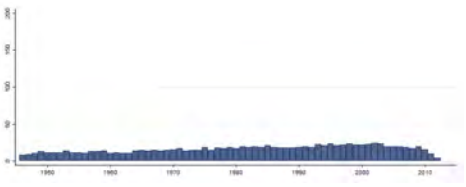
The World Top Incomes Database Built to accompany the publishing of the two books Top Incomes : a Global Perspective (2010, Oxford University Press) andTop Incomes over the XXth Century (2007, Oxford University Press), the World Top Incomes Database offers the most comprehensive

set of historical series on income inequality available so far. In the 2010 book, the authors analyze the long term evolution of top incomes in 12 new countries (after the 10 initial countries analysed in the 2007 book). The results presented in the books and the website have considerably renewed our knowledge of the long run dynamics of inequality. In particular, they radically question Kuznets' optimistic hypothesis on the interplay between economic development and the distribution of income.

4.74.1 top_paretolorenz Pareto-Lorenz coefficient

Pareto-Lorenz coefficient

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 21

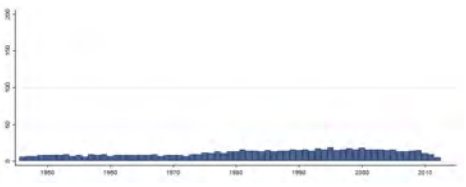


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31 **n**: 1107 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.74.2 top_top10_income_share Top 10% income share

Top 10% income share

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 16

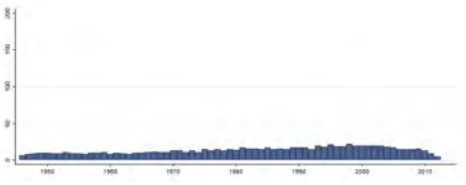


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 21 **n**: 768 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.74.3 top_top1_income_share Top 1% income share

Top 1% income share

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 17

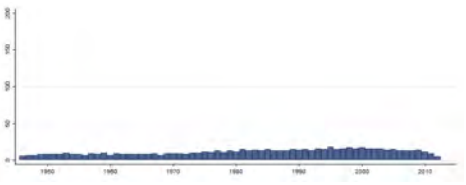


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 26 **n**: 911 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.74.4 top_top5_income_share Top 5% income share

Top 5% income share

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 15



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 21 **n**: 763 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.75 UCDP/PRIO

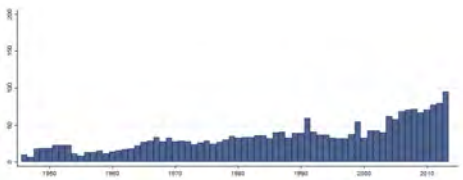
http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp_prio_armed_conflict_dataset/
(Themnér and Wallensteen, 2013)(2014-11-01)

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.

4.75.1 ucdp_type1 Extrasystemic armed conflict

Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts per country in a given year. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 106

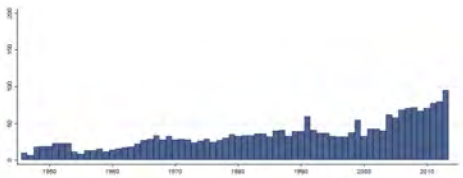


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 164 **n**: 2379 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.75.2 ucdp_type2 Interstate armed conflict

Number of interstate armed conflicts per country in a given year. An interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 106

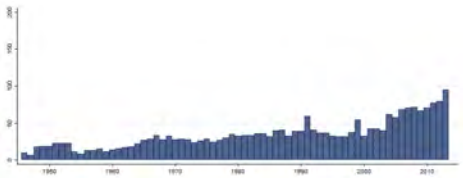


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 164 **n**: 2379 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.75.3 ucdp_type3 Internal armed conflict

Number of internal armed conflics per country in a given year. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or moreinternal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 106

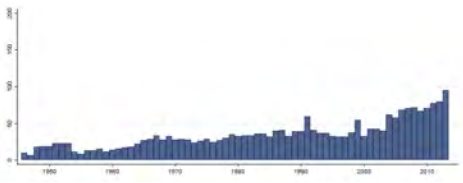


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 164 **n**: 2379 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.75.4 ucdp_type4 Internationalized internal armed conflict

Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. Internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 106



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 164 **n**: 2379 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.76 Daniel Pemstein, Stephen A. Meserve, James Melton

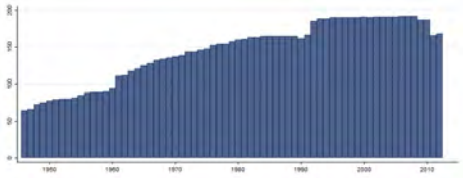
`http://www.unified-democracy-scores.org/uds.html`
(Pemstein et al., 2010)(2014-08-29)

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.

4.76.1 uds_mean Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

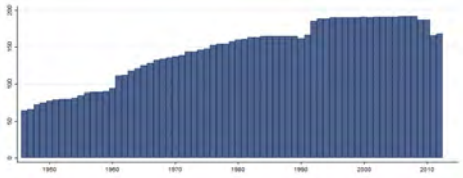


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 210 **n**: 9715 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.76.2 uds_median Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

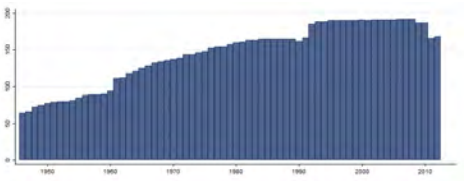


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 210 **n**: 9715 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.76.3 uds_pct025 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

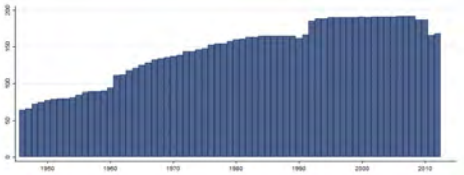


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 210 **n**: 9715 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.76.4 uds_pct975 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

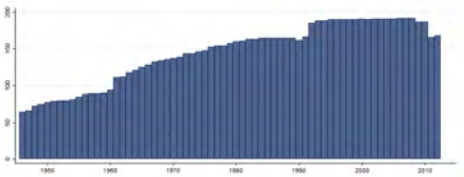


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 210 **n**: 9715 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.76.5 uds_sd Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 210 **n**: 9715 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.77 UNDP

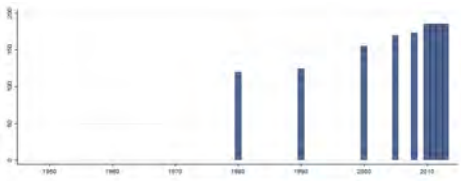
`http://hdr.undp.org/en/data`
(Malik, 2013)(2014-08-29)

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)

4.77.1 undp_hdi Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index that measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate and the combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools; and a decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP) US dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 185



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 186 **n**: 1481 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 8

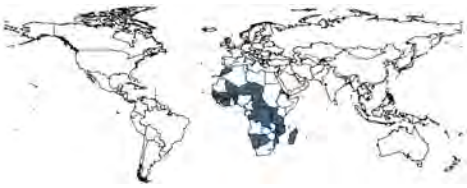
4.78 UNESCO

`http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0`
(Not-Available, 2014y)(2014-03-12)

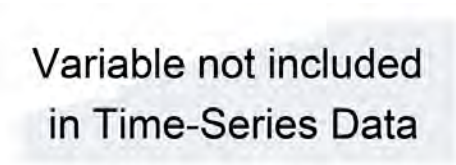
UNESCO Institute for Statistics UIS Data Centre, which provides access to our new data base, UIS.Stat, from where we extracted the data.

4.78.1 une_avcs Average class size, primary, public

Average class size, primary, public



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 30

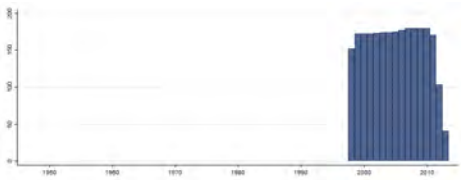


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.78.2 une_durce Duration, compulsory education

Duration, compulsory education

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 182

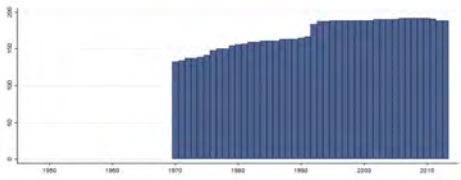


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 2576 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.78.3 une_durp Duration, primary

Duration, primary

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

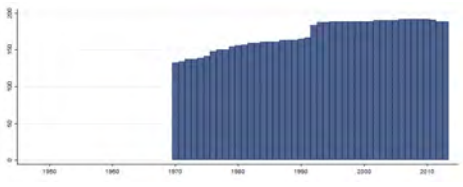


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 7529 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.78.4 une_durpp Duration, pre-primary

Duration, pre-primary

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

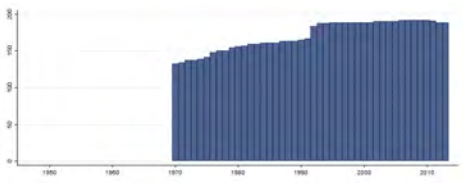


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 7529 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.78.5 une_durs Duration, secondary

Duration, secondary

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

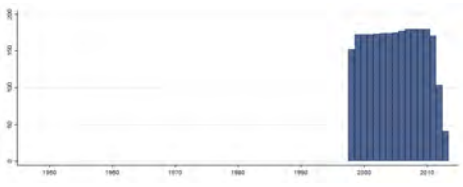


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 7529 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.78.6 une_eace Entrance age, compulsory education

Entrance age, compulsory education

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 182

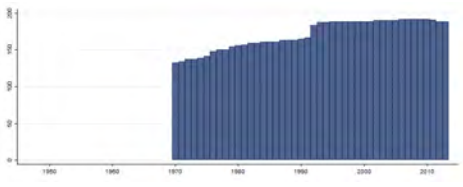


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 2576 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.78.7 une_eap Entrance age, primary

Entrance age, primary

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

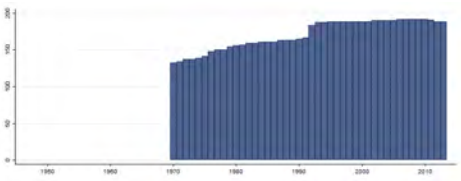


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 7529 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.78.8 une_eapp Entrance age, pre-primary

Entrance age, pre-primary

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 7529 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.78.9 une_ee Expenditure on education

Expenditure on education

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 129

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 150 **n**: 1239 $\overline{N}$: 83 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.78.10 une_eep Educational expenditure, primary

Educational expenditure, primary

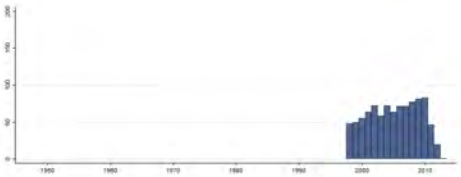
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127

Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 150 **n**: 1052 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.78.11 une_eepp Educational expenditure, pre-primary

Educational expenditure, pre-primary

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 112

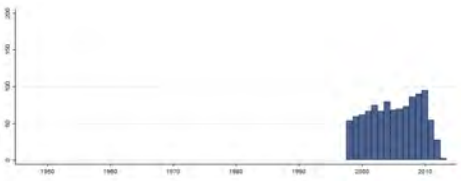


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 133 **n**: 942 $\overline{N}$: 59 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.78.12 une_ees Educational expenditure, secondary

Educational expenditure, secondary

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128

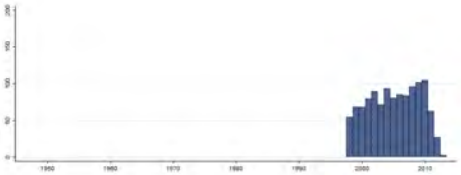


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149 **n**: 1036 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.78.13 une_eet Educational expenditure, tertiary

Educational expenditure, tertiary

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137

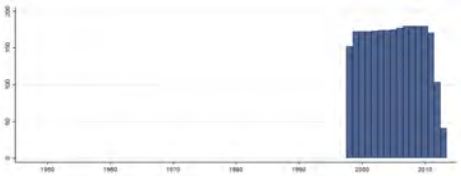


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 160 **n**: 1173 $\overline{N}$: 73 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.78.14 une_face Ending age, compulsory education

Ending age, compulsory education

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 182

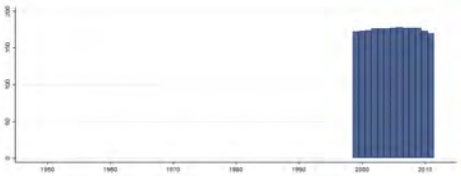


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 2576 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.78.15 une_gdpc GDP per capita (PPP) US dollar

GDP per capita (PPP) US dollar

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 177

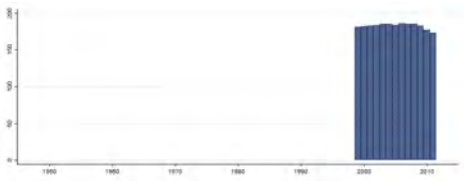


Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 179 **n**: 2276 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.78.16 une_gdpgr GDP growth rate

GDP growth rate

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 185

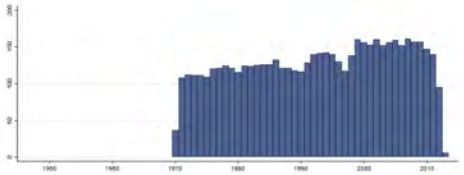


Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 188 **n**: 2373 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.78.17 une_gerpf Gross enrollment ratio, primary, female.

Gross enrollment ratio, primary, female.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 173

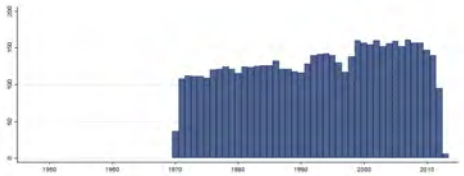


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188 **n**: 5608 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.78.18 une_gerpm Gross enrollment ratio, primary, male.

Gross enrollment ratio, primary, male.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 173

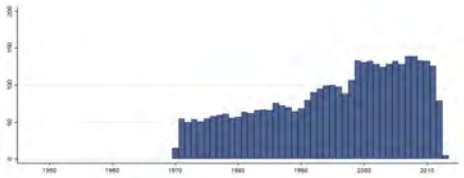


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188 **n**: 5610 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.78.19 une_gerppf Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, female.

Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, female.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 163

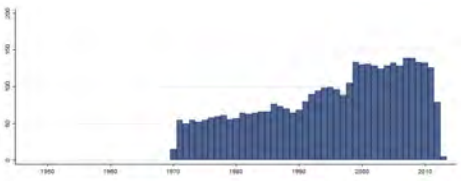


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 3794 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.78.20 une_gerppm Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, male.

Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, male.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 163

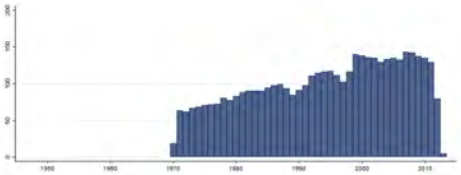


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 3790 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.78.21 une_gerppt Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, total.

Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, total.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165

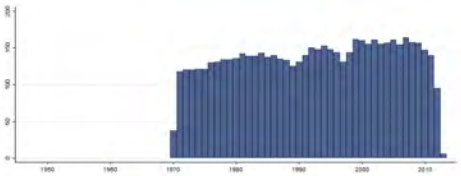


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188 **n**: 4388 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.78.22 une_gerpt Gross enrollment ratio, primary, total.

Gross enrollment ratio, primary, total.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 174

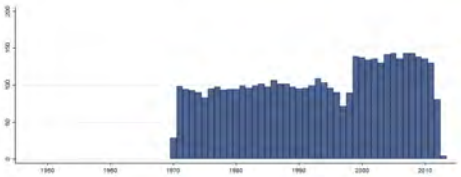


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188 **n**: 5957 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.78.23 une_gersf Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, female.

Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, female.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 167

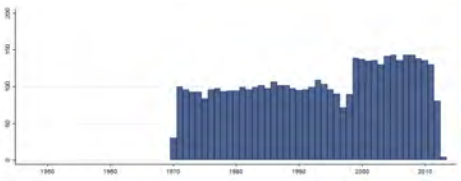


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187 **n**: 4576 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.78.24 une_gersm Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, male.

Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, male.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 167

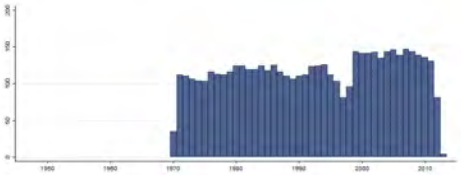


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187 **n**: 4586 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.78.25 une_gerst Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, total.

Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, total.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188 **n**: 5116 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.78.26 une_hiv HIV rate in adults (15-49 years)

HIV rate in adults (15-49 years)

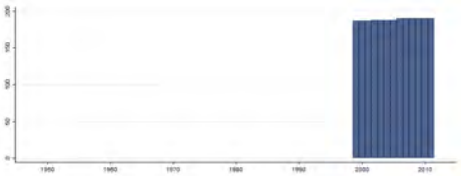
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 146

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 146 **n**: 1877 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.78.27 une_imr Infant mortality rate

Infant mortality rate

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 190

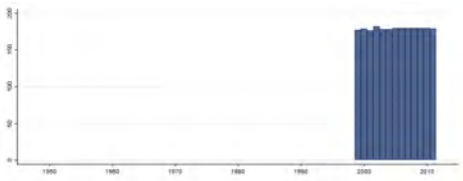


Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 190 **n**: 2453 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.78.28 une_leb Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 180

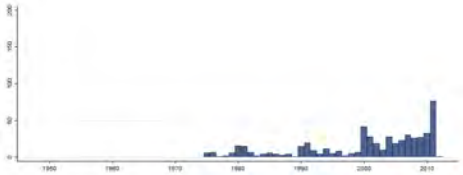


Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 186 **n**: 2329 $\overline{N}$: 179 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.78.29 une_litaf Literacy Rate, Adult, Female

Literacy Rate, Adult, Female

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 132

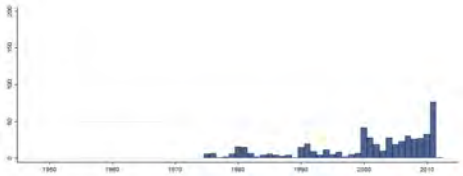


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 148 **n**: 534 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.78.30 une_litam Literacy Rate, Adult, Male

Literacy Rate, Adult, Male

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 132

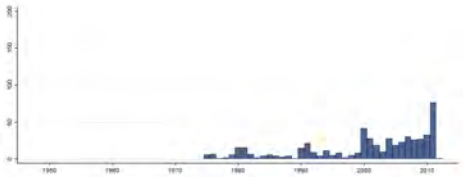


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 148 **n**: 534 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.78.31 une_litat Literacy Rate, Adult, Total

Literacy Rate, Adult, Total

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 132

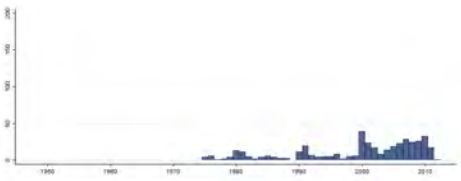


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 148 **n**: 537 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.78.32 une_litef Literacy Rate, Elderly, Female

Literacy Rate, Elderly, Female

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 72

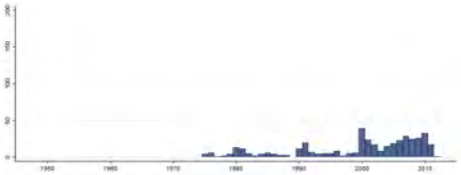


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 142 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.78.33 une_litem Literacy Rate, Elderly, Male

Literacy Rate, Elderly, Male

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 72

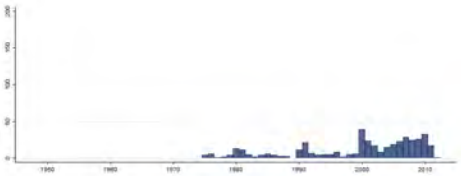


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 142 **n**: 419 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.78.34 une_litet Literacy Rate, Elderly, Total

Literacy Rate, Elderly, Total

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 72

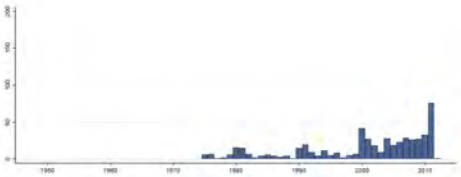


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 142 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.78.35 une_lityf Literacy Rate, Youth, Female

Literacy Rate, Youth, Female

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 131

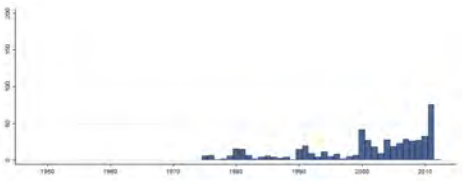


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 147 **n**: 529 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.78.36 une_litym Literacy Rate, Youth, Male

Literacy Rate, Youth, Male

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 131

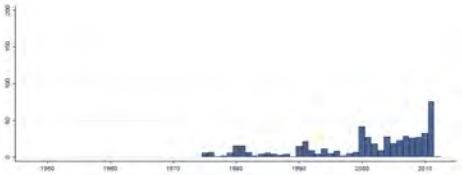


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 147 **n**: 529 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.78.37 une_lityt Literacy Rate, Youth, Total

Literacy Rate, Youth, Total

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 131

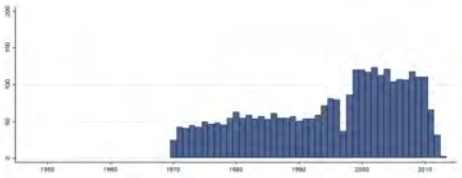


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 147 **n**: 531 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.78.38 une_pee Public expenditure on education

Public expenditure on education

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 151

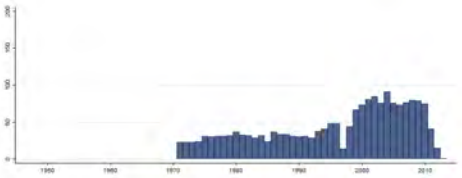


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 184 **n**: 3058 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.78.39 une_pep Public expenditure per pupil, primary

Public expenditure per pupil, primary

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 111

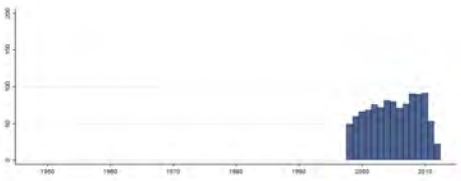


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 156 **n**: 1886 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.78.40 une_pepp Public expenditure per pupil, pre-primary

Public expenditure per pupil, pre-primary

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 129

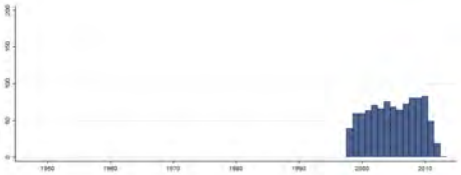


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 148 **n**: 1047 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.78.41 une_peps Public expenditure per pupil, secondary

Public expenditure per pupil, secondary

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 118



Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 139 **n**: 957 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.78.42 une_pept Public expenditure per pupil, tertiary

Public expenditure per pupil, tertiary

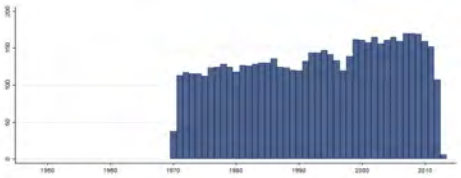
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 115

Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 141 **n**: 983 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.78.43 une_pfsp Percentage of female students, primary education.

Percentage of female students, primary education.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 184

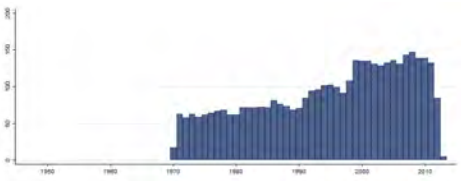


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192 **n**: 5809 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.78.44 une_pfspp Percentage of female students, pre-primary education.

Percentage of female students, pre-primary education.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168

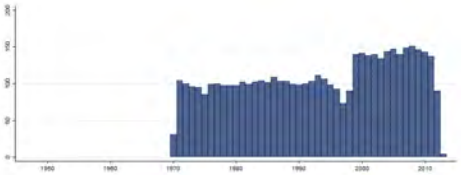


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 186 **n**: 4011 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.78.45 une_pfss Percentage of female students, secondary education.

Percentage of female students, secondary education.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174

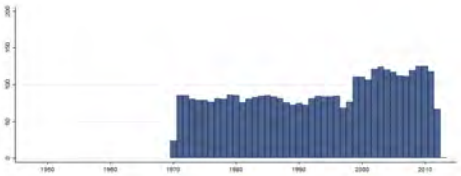


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 4740 $\overline{N}$: 108 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.78.46 une_pfst Percentage of female students, tertiary education.

Percentage of female students, tertiary education.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 155

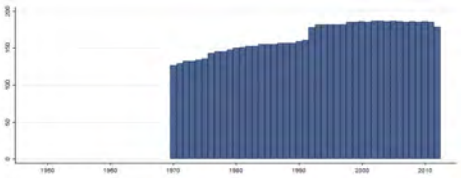


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 186 **n**: 3874 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.78.47 une_pop Total population

Total population

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 187

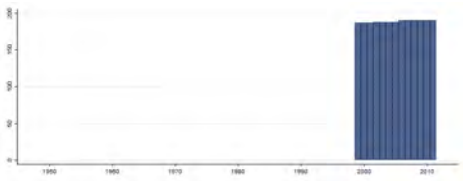


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194 **n**: 7102 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.78.48 une_popgr Annual population growth rate

Annual population growth rate

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 190



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 190 **n**: 2453 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.78.49 une_pov Poverty rate

Poverty rate

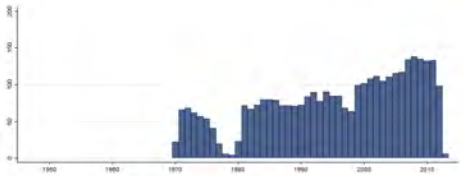
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 81

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 115 **n**: 491 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.78.50 une_ppep Percentage private enrollment, primary.

Percentage private enrollment, primary.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 166

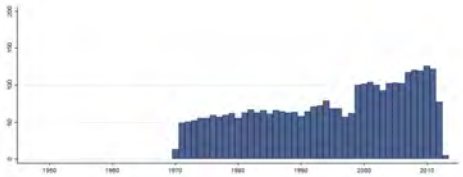


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 181 **n**: 3449 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.78.51 une_ppepp Percentage private enrollment, pre-primary.

Percentage private enrollment, pre-primary.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 156

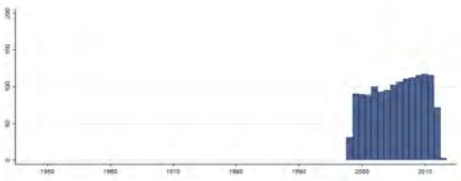


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 178 **n**: 3244 $\overline{N}$: 74 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.78.52 une_ppes Percentage private enrollment, secondary.

Percentage private enrollment, secondary.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152

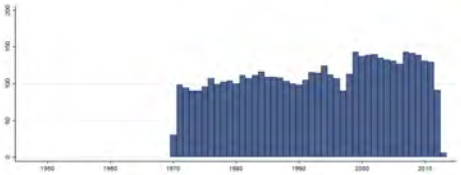


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170 **n**: 1437 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.78.53 une_ptrp Pupil-teacher-ratio, primary

Pupil-teacher-ratio, primary

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 168

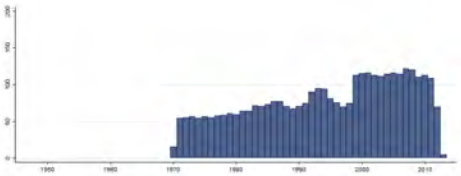


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 4826 $\overline{N}$: 110 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.78.54 une_ptrpp Pupil-teacher-ratio, pre-primary

Pupil-teacher-ratio, pre-primary

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 149

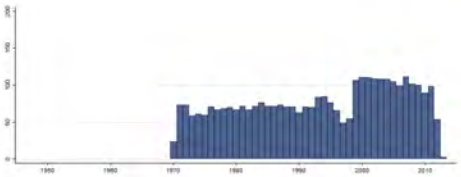


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 3521 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.78.55 une_ptrs Pupil-teacher-ratio, secondary

Pupil-teacher-ratio, secondary

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 140

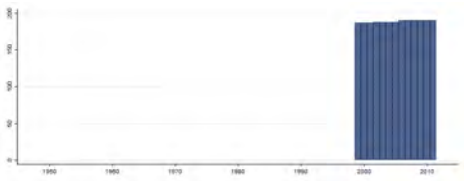


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 186 **n**: 3375 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.78.56 une_rp Rural population (%)

Rural population (%)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 190

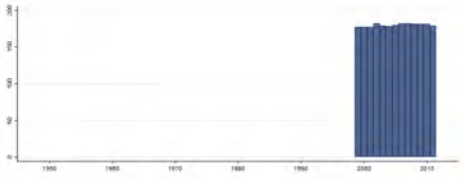


Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 190 **n**: 2453 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.78.57 une_tfr Total fertility rate

Total fertility rate

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 182



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 187 **n**: 2336 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.79 UN Statistics

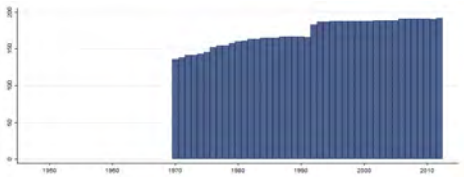
`http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/dnlList.asp`
(Statistics, 2014)(2014-08-29)

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.

4.79.1 unna_ahff GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing

GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

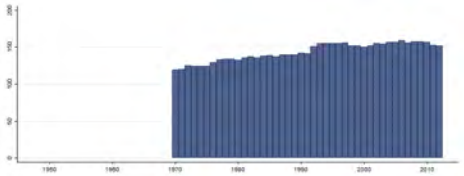


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 7404 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.2 unna_cii GDP: Changes in Inventories

GDP: Changes in Inventories

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161

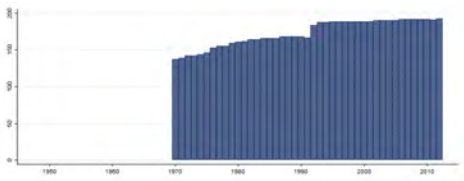


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 6173 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.79.3 unna_con GDP: Construction

GDP: Construction

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

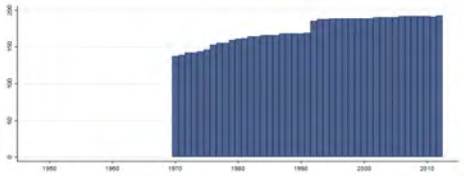


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 202 **n**: 7447 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.4 unna_er Exchange Rate (IMF Based)

Exchange Rate (IMF Based)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

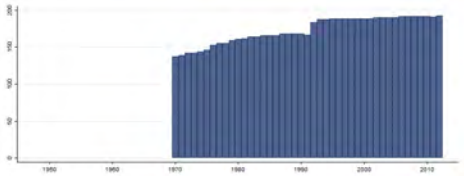


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 202 **n**: 7450 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.5 unna_fce GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

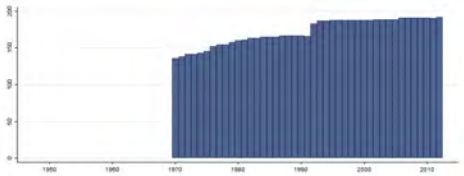


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 202 **n**: 7447 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.6 unna_gcf GDP: Gross Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Capital Formation

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

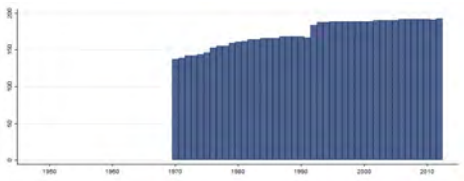


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 7404 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.7 unna_gdp Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

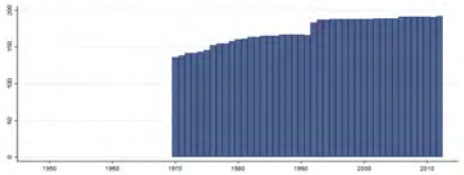


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 202 **n**: 7447 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.8 unna_gfcf GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

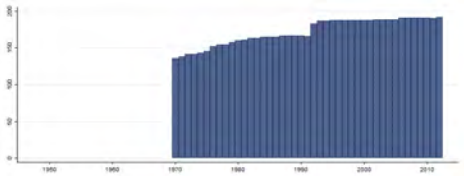


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 7404 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.9 unna_ggfce GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure

GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

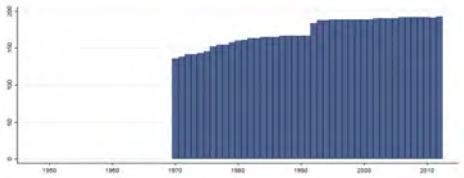


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 7404 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.10 unna_gse GDP: Goods and Services - Export

GDP: Goods and Services - Export

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

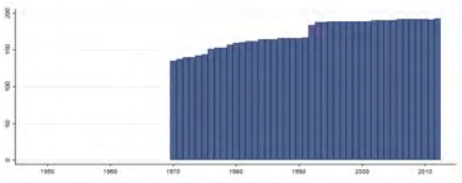


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 7426 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.11 unna_gsi GDP: Goods and Services - Import

GDP: Goods and Services - Import

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

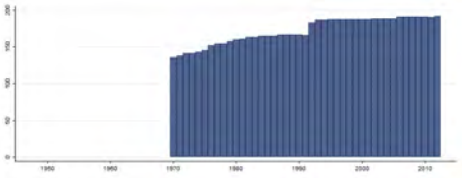


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 200 **n**: 7405 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.12 unna_hce GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

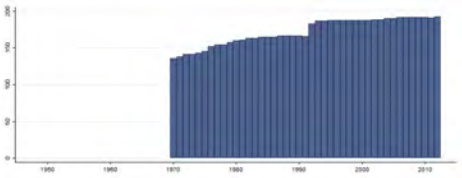


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 7404 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.13 unna_man GDP: Manufacturing

GDP: Manufacturing

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

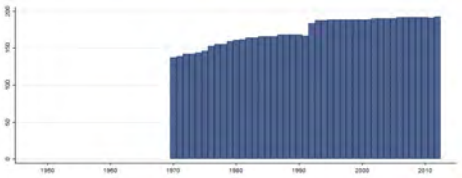


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 202 **n**: 7413 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.14 unna_mmu GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities

GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

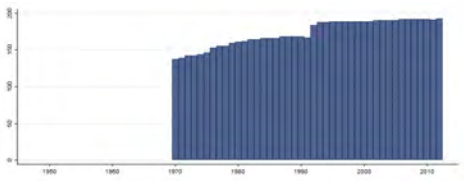


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 202 **n**: 7447 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.15 unna_oa GDP: Other Activities

GDP: Other Activities

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

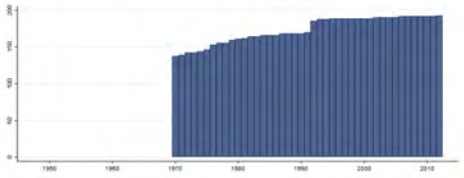


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 202 **n**: 7447 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.16 unna_pop Population

Population

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

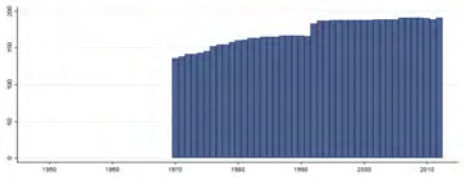


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 202 **n**: 7452 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.17 unna_tsc GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication

GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

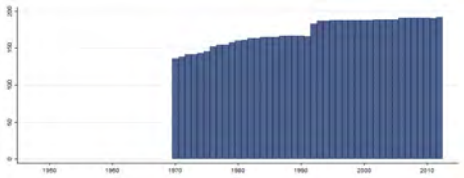


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 7401 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.79.18 unna_wrrh GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels

GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 7404 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.80 Vanhanen, Tatu

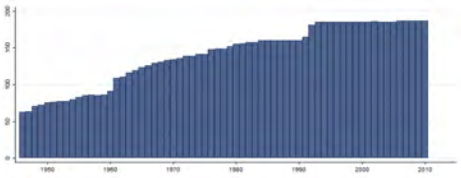
`http://www.fsd.uta.fi/en/data/catalogue/FSD1289/index.html`
(Vanhanen and Lundell, 2014)(2014-03-17)

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.

4.80.1 van_comp Competition

The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 187

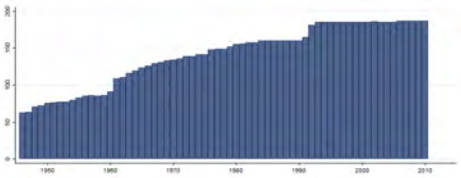


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 200 **n**: 9138 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.80.2 van_index Index of Democratization

The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 187

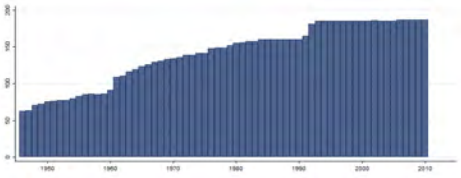


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 200 **n**: 9138 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.80.3 van_part Participation

The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 187



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 200 **n**: 9138 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.81 Jelle Visser

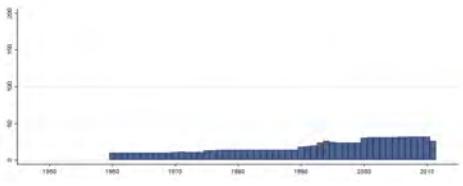
http://www.uva-aias.net/207
(Visser, 2013)(2014-08-20)

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.

4.81.1 vi_cal Length of collective (wage) agreements

Length of collective (wage) agreements

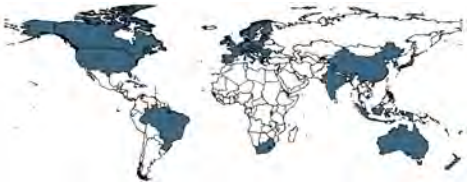
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32



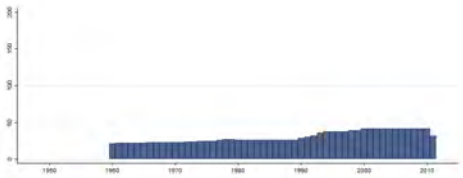
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 35 **n**: 963 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.2 vi_coord Coordination of wage-setting

Coordination of wage-setting



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 42

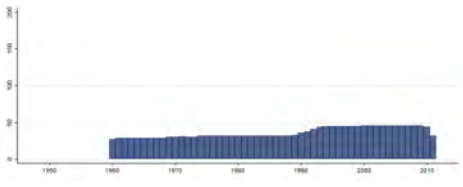


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 45 **n**: 1583 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.81.3 vi_nmw National Minimum Wage

National Minimum Wage

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 46

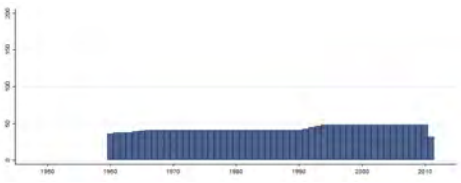


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 48 **n**: 1888 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.81.4 vi_rag Right of Association, government

Right of Association, government

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 48

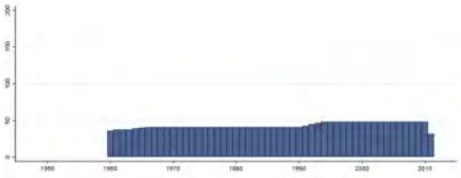


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 51 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.81.5 vi_ram Right of Association, market sector

Right of Association, market sector

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 48

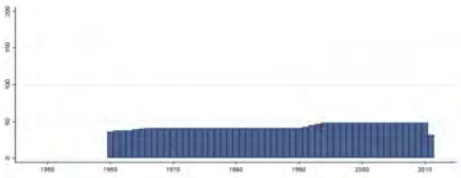


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 51 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.81.6 vi_rcbg Right of Collective bargaining, government sector

Right of Collective bargaining, government sector

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 48

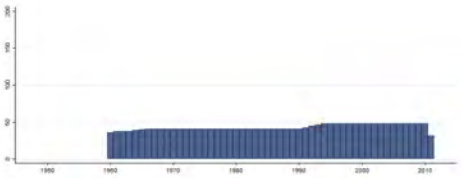


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 51 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.81.7 vi_rcbm Right of Collective bargaining, market sector

Right of Collective bargaining, market sector

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 48

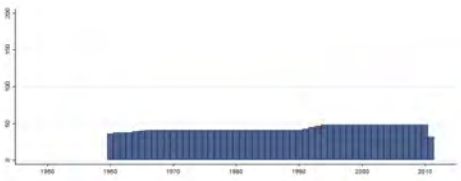


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 51 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.81.8 vi_rsg Right to Strike, government

Right to Strike, government

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 48

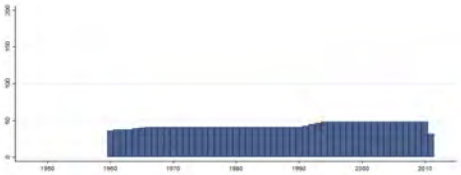


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 51 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.81.9 vi_rsm Right to Strike, market sector

Right to Strike, market sector

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 48



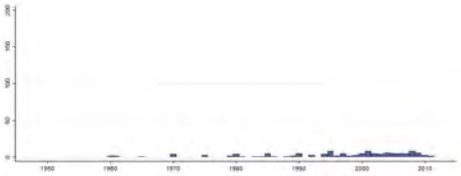
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 51 **n**: 2237 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.81.10 vi_udagr Union Density (Agriculture)

Union Density (Agriculture)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

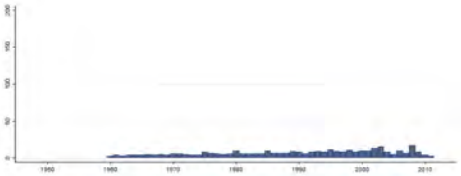


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21 **n**: 124 $\overline{N}$: 2 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.81.11 vi_udf Union Density (Females)

Union Density (Females)

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 19

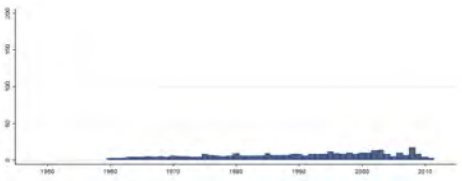


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 30 **n**: 369 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.12 vi_udm Union Density (Males)

Union Density (Males)

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 19

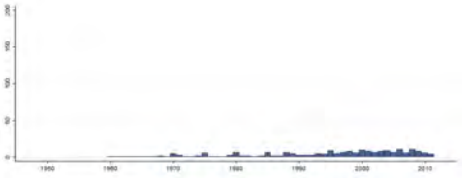


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 28 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.81.13 vi_udpriv Union Density (Private Sector)

Union Density (Private Sector)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 16

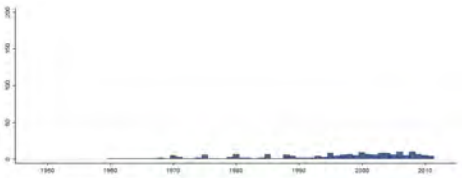


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 26 **n**: 220 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.81.14 vi_udpub Union Density (Public Sector)

Union Density (Public Sector)

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 15



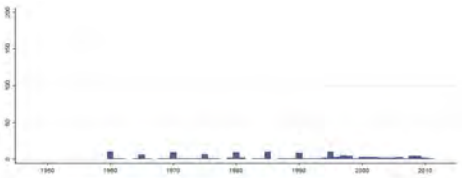
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 25 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.81.15 vi_umagr Union Membership (Agriculture)

Union Membership (Agriculture)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

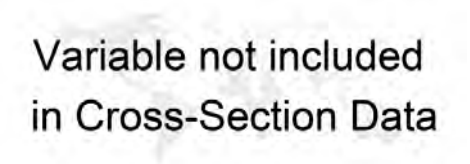
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



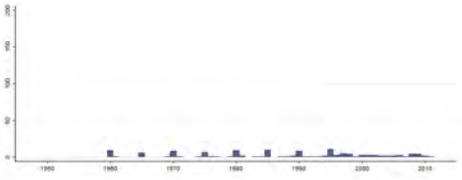
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 138 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.81.16 vi_umaind Union Membership (Industry)

Union Membership (Industry)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

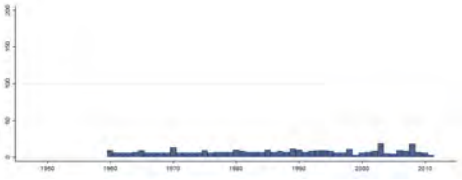


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 131 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.81.17 vi_umf Union Membership (% Females)

Union Membership (% Females)

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33

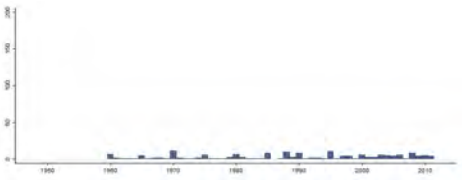


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 40 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.18 vi_umpub Union Membership (Public Sector)

Union Membership (Public Sector)

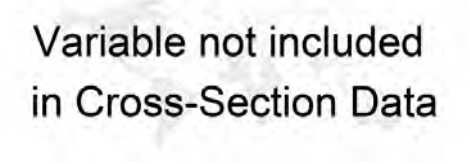
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 16



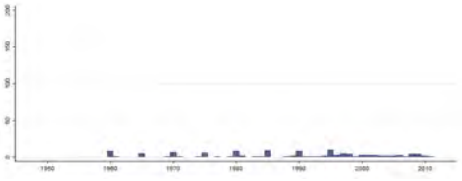
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 28 **n**: 178 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.81.19 vi_umser Union Membership (Service)

Union Membership (Service)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

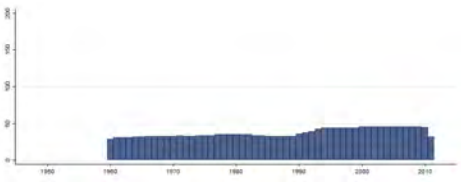


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24 **n**: 122 $\overline{N}$: 2 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.81.20 vi_wsgi Government intervention in wage bargaining

Government intervention in wage bargaining

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 46

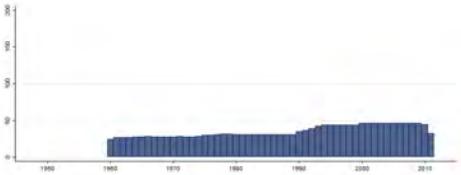


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 50 **n**: 1953 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.81.21 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: 47

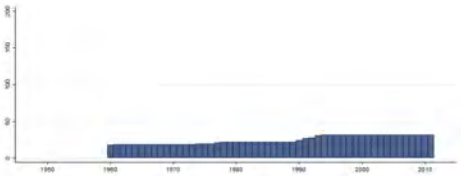


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 51 **n**: 1848 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.81.22 vi_wst Type of coordination of wage setting

Type of coordination of wage setting

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 32



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 1297 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.82 Worldbank

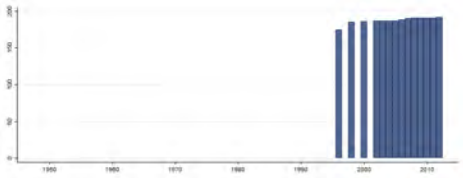
`http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home`
(Kaufmann et al., 2010)(2014-03-17)

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.

4.82.1 wbgi_cce Control of Corruption - Estimate

Control of Corruption - Estimate: "Control of Corruption" measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of "additional payments to get things done", to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring "grand corruption" in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in "state capture".

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

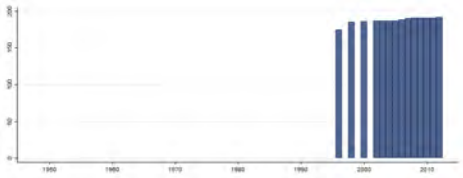


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 2629 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.2 wbgi_ccn Control of Corruption - Number of Sources

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 2629 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.3 wbgi_ccs Control of Corruption - Standard Errors

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 2629 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.4 wbgi_gee Government Effectiveness - Estimate

Government Effectiveness - Estimate: "Government Effectiveness" combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on "inputs" required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.

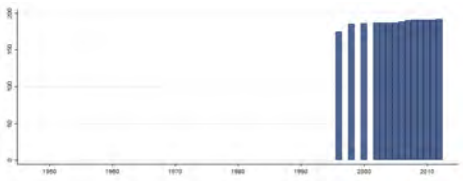
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 2629 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.5 wbgi_gen Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 2629 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.6 wbgi_ges Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 2629 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.7 wbgi_pse Political Stability - Estimate

Political Stability - Estimate: "Political Stability" combines several indicators which measure perceptions of the likelihood that the government in power will be destabilized or overthrown by possibly unconstitutional and/or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 2646 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.8 wbgi_psn Political Stability - Number of Sources

Political Stability - Number of Sources

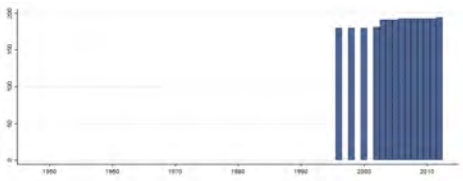
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 2646 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.9 wbgi_pss Political Stability - Standard Errors

Political Stability - Standard Errors

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193

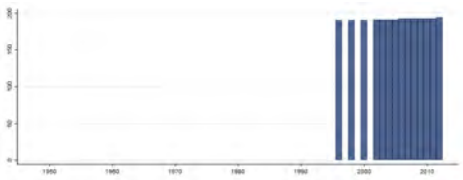


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 2646 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.10 wbgi_rle Rule of Law - Estimate

Rule of Law - Estimate: "Rule of Law" includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 2686 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.11 wbgi_rln Rule of Law - Number of Sources

Rule of Law - Number of Sources

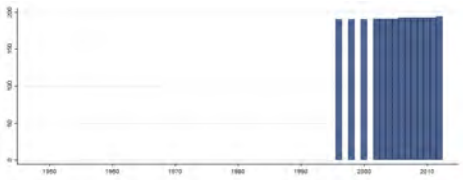
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 2686 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.12 wbgi_rls Rule of Law - Standard Errors

Rule of Law - Standard Errors

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193

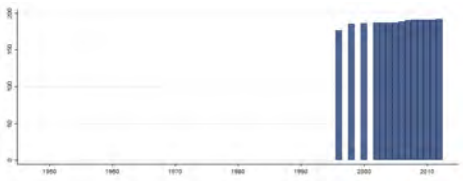


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 2686 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.13 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: 191

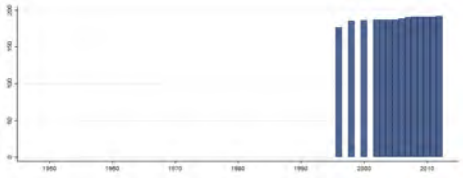


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 2630 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.14 wbgi_rqn Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

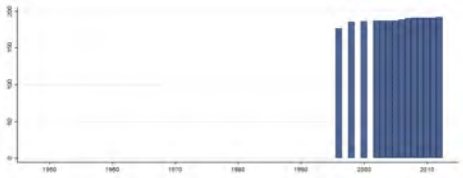


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 2630 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.15 wbgi_rqs Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

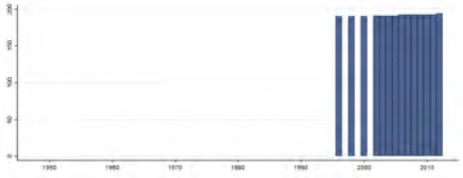


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 2630 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.16 wbgi_vae Voice and Accountability - Estimate

Voice and Accountability - Estimate: "Voice and Accountability" includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193

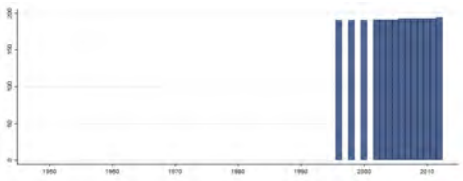


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 2686 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.17 wbgi_van Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 2686 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.82.18 wbgi_vas Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 2686 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.83 Worldbank

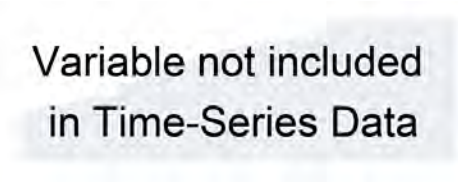
`http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators`
(Group, 2012)(2014-05-19)

World Development Indicators The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources.

4.83.1 wdi_accelectr Access to electricity (% of population)

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 87

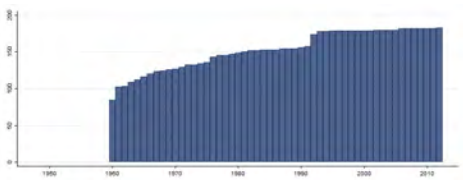


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.2 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: 182

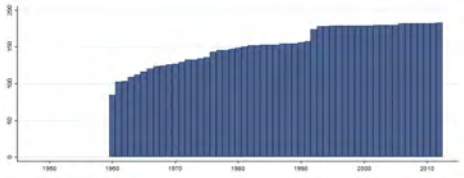


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 8106 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.3 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: 182

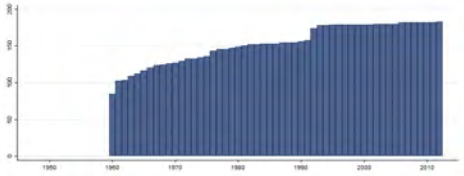


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 8106 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.4 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: 182

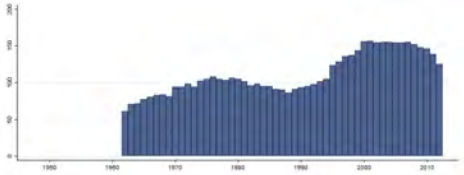


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 8106 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.5 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: 165

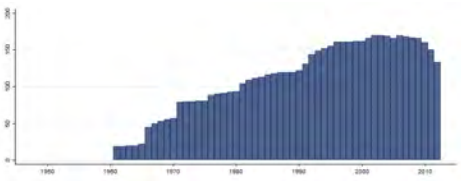


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186 **n**: 5679 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.83.6 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: 169

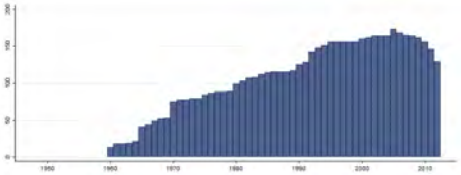


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 5859 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.83.7 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: 165

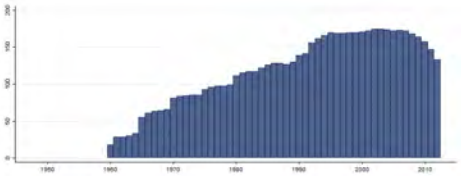


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 178 **n**: 5809 $\overline{N}$: 110 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.83.8 wdi_agrvagdp Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 172

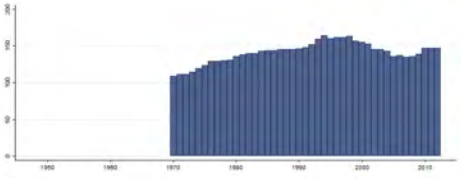


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6343 $\overline{N}$: 120 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.83.9 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: 154

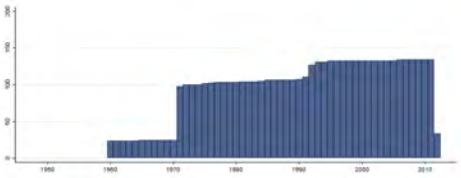


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 180 **n**: 6064 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.83.10 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.

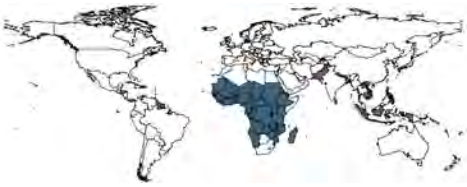
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 134



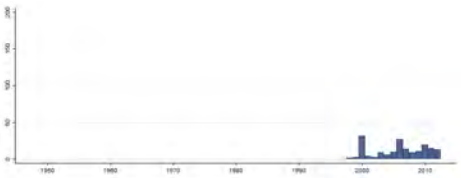
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137 **n**: 5125 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.11 wdi_antmald Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs

Malaria treatment refers to the percentage of children under age five who were ill with fever in the last two weeks and received any appropriate (locally defined) anti-malarial drugs.



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 57

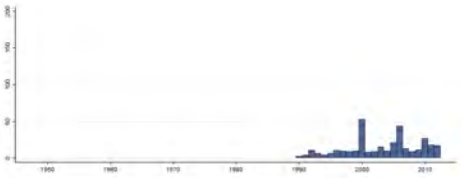


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 64 **n**: 178 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.12 wdi_aritr ARI treatment (% of children under 5 taken to a health provider)

Children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) who are taken to a health provider refers to the percentage of children under age five with ARI in the last two weeks who were taken to an appropriate health provider, including hospital, health center, dispensary, village health worker, clinic, and private physician.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 80

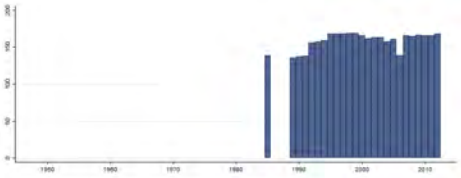


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 108 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.13 wdi_armedf Armed forces personnel, total

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces.

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 168

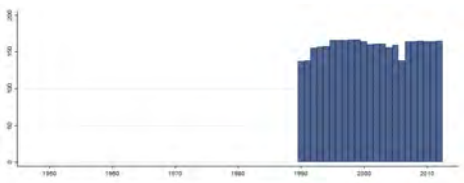


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 3975 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.83.14 wdi_armedfper Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 166

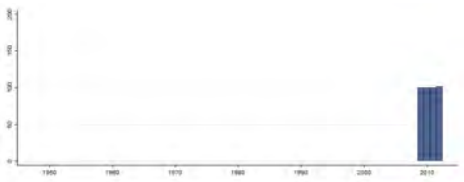


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 3662 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.15 wdi_arvtc Antiretroviral therapy coverage (% of people with advanced HIV infection)

Antiretroviral therapy coverage indicates the percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection currently receiving antiretroviral therapy among the estimated number of people needing antiretroviral therapy based on WHO 2010 guidelines.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 100



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 101 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.16 wdi_atcetc Average time to clear exports through customs (days)

Average time to clear exports through customs is the average number of days to clear direct exports through customs.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 114

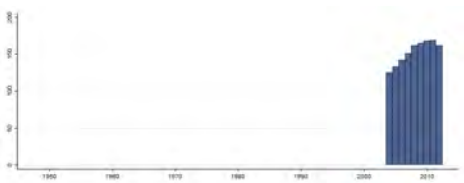
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.17 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: 172

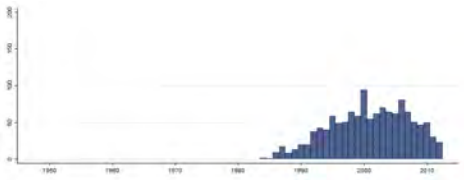


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 1377 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.18 wdi_bashs Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 138

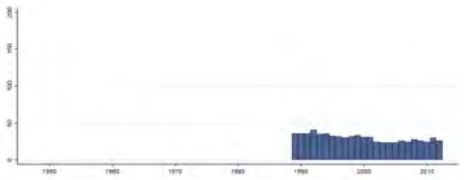


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183 **n**: 1249 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.19 wdi_battd Battle-related deaths (number of people)

Battle-related deaths are deaths in battle-related conflicts between warring parties in the conflict dyad (two conflict units that are parties to a conflict). Typically, battle-related deaths occur in warfare involving the armed forces of the warring parties. This includes traditional battlefield fighting, guerrilla activities, and all kinds of bombardments of military units, cities, and villages, etc. The targets are usually the military itself and its installations or state institutions and state representatives, but there is often substantial collateral damage in the form of civilians being killed in crossfire, in indiscriminate bombings, etc. All deaths–military as well as civilian–incurred in such situations, are counted as battle-related deaths.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 44

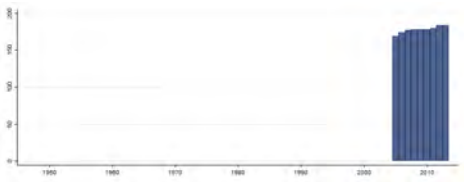


Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 92 **n**: 726 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.20 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: 183

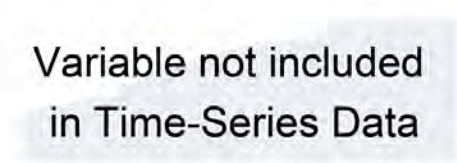


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185 **n**: 1602 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.21 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: 191

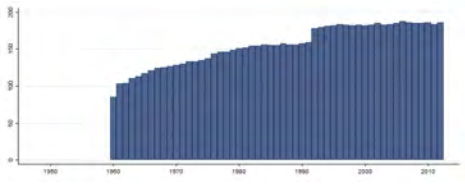


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.22 wdi_birthrate 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: 187

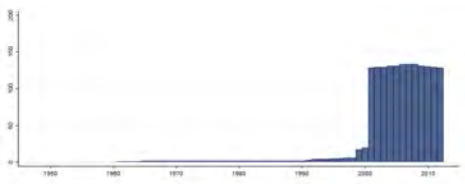


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 8230 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.83.23 wdi_blrbar Bank liquid reserves to bank assets ratio (%)

Ratio of bank liquid reserves to bank assets is the ratio of domestic currency holdings and deposits with the monetary authorities to claims on other governments, nonfinancial public enterprises, the private sector, and other banking institutions.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 133

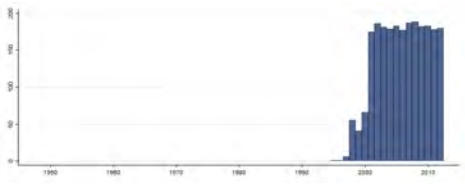


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 135 **n**: 1695 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.83.24 wdi_broadband Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)

Fixed broadband Internet subscribers are the number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technology.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 191

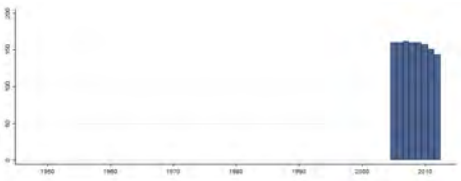


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 2351 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.25 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: 164

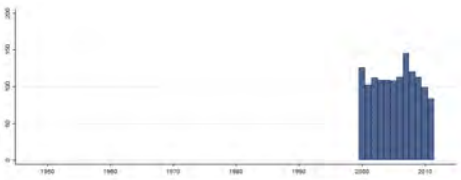


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 167 **n**: 1255 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.26 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: 157



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 172 **n**: 1340 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.27 wdi_cbankb Borrowers from commercial banks (per 1,000 adults)

Borrowers from commercial banks are the reported number of resident customers that are nonfinancial corporations (public and private) and households who obtained loans from commercial banks and other banks functioning as commercial banks. For many countries data cover the total number of loan accounts due to lack of information on loan account holders.

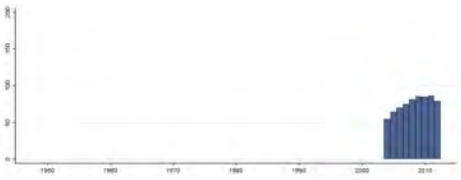
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 102

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 102 **n**: 716 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.28 wdi_cbankd Depositors with commercial banks (per 1,000 adults)

Depositors with commercial banks are the reported number of deposit account holders at commercial banks and other resident banks functioning as commercial banks that are resident nonfinancial corporations (public and private) and households. For many countries data cover the total number of deposit accounts due to lack of information on account holders. The major types of deposits are checking accounts, savings accounts, and time deposits.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 99

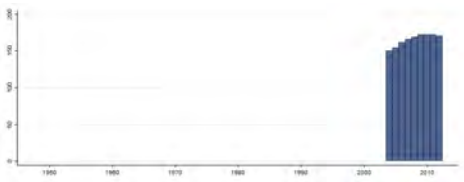


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 99 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.29 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: 176

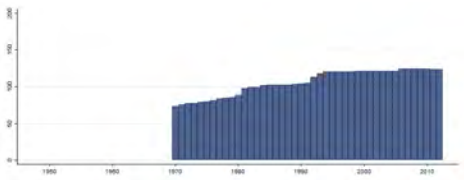


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 178 **n**: 1488 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.30 wdi_cbolnfl Commercial banks and other lending (PPG + PNG) (NFL, current US dollar)

Commercial bank and other lending includes net commercial bank lending (public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed) and other private credits. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 124

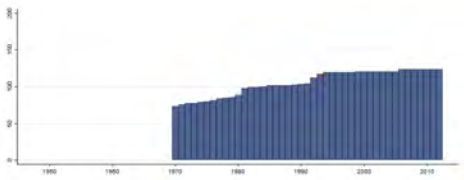


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127 **n**: 4550 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.31 wdi_cdebt Concessional debt (% of total external debt)

Concessional debt to total external debt stocks. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

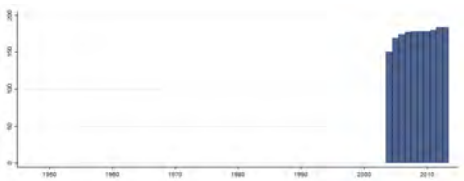


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.32 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: 183



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185 **n**: 1752 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.33 wdi_ceagr Child employment in agriculture (% of economically active children ages 7-14)

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes agriculture and hunting, forestry and logging, and fishing. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.34 wdi_ceagrf Child employment in agriculture, female (% of female economically active childre

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes agriculture and hunting, forestry and logging, and fishing. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.35 wdi_ceagrm Child employment in agriculture, male (% of male economically active children)

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes agriculture and hunting, forestry and logging, and fishing. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

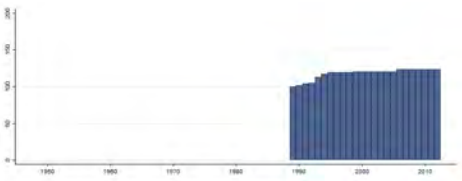
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.36 wdi_ceds Total change in external debt stocks (current US dollar)

Total change in debt stocks shows the variation in debt stock between two consecutive years. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

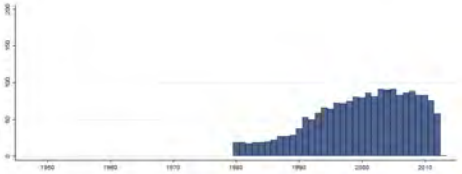


Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 2817 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.83.37 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: 105

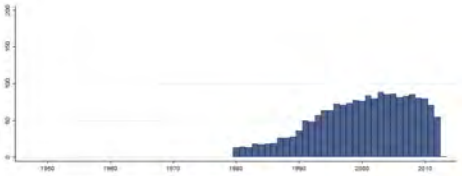


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 156 **n**: 1930 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.38 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: 103

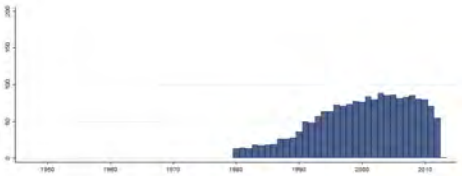


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 155 **n**: 1848 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.39 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: 103

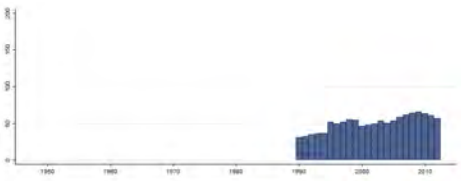


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 155 **n**: 1848 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.40 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.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 75



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 104 **n**: 1176 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.41 wdi_chemp Children in employment, total (% of children ages 7-14)

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 63

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.42 wdi_chempf Children in employment, female (% of female children ages 7-14)

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 63

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.43 wdi_chempm Children in employment, male (% of male children ages 7-14)

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 63

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.44 wdi_chempman Child Employment manifact., % 7-14

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Manufacturing corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2) or category D (ISIC revision 3). Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 42

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.45 wdi_chempmanf Child Employment manifact., female

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Manufacturing corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2) or category D (ISIC revision 3). Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 42

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.46 wdi_chempmanm Child Employment manifact., male

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Manufacturing corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2) or category D (ISIC revision 3). Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 42

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.47 wdi_chempsemp Child Employment self employed, % 7-14

Self-employed workers are people whose remuneration depends directly on the profits derived from the goods and services they produce, with or without other employees, and include employers, own-account workers, and members of producers cooperatives.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 40

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.48 wdi_chempser Child Employment service, % 7-14

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, other community services, and private household activity. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.49 wdi_chempserf Child Employment service, female

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, other community services, and private household activity. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.50 wdi_chempserm Child Employment service, male

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, other community services, and private household activity. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.51 wdi_chempsw Child Employment study and work, % 7-14

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Study and work refer to children attending school in combination with economic activity.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 63

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.52 wdi_chempufw Child Employment unpaid family workers

Unpaid family workers are people who work without pay in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 60

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.53 wdi_chempwo Children in employment, work only (% of children in employment, ages 7-14)

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Work only refers to children involved in economic activity and not attending school.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

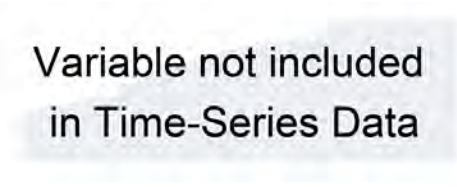
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 63

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.54 wdi_chempww Children in employment, wage workers (% of children in employment, ages 7-14)

Wage workers (also known as employees) are people who hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that provide basic remuneration that does not depend directly on the revenue of the unit for which they work.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 59

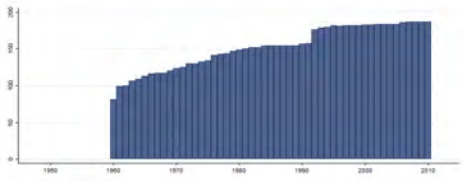


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.55 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: 187

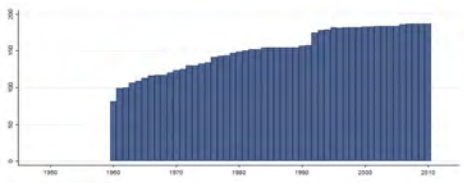


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191 **n**: 7750 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.83.56 wdi_co2mtpc CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 187

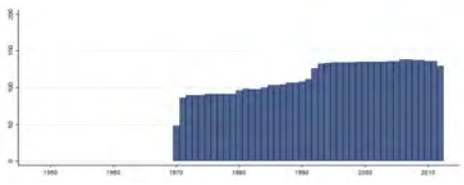


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191 **n**: 7747 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.83.57 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: 138

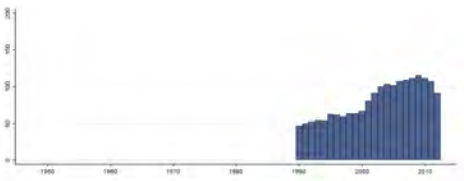


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 141 **n**: 4911 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.83.58 wdi_coid Customs and other import duties (% of tax revenue)

Customs and other import duties are all levies collected on goods that are entering the country or services delivered by nonresidents to residents. They include levies imposed for revenue or protection purposes and determined on a specific or ad valorem basis as long as they are restricted to imported goods or services.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 126



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 151 **n**: 1865 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.59 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: 138

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.60 wdi_combrr Completeness of birth registration, rural (%)

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: 85

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.61 wdi_combru Completeness of birth registration, urban (%)

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: 84

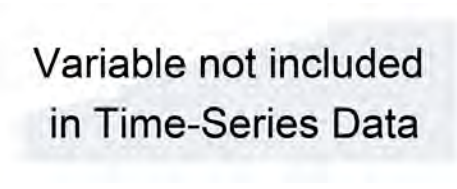
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.62 wdi_commhw Community health workers (per 1,000 people)

Community health workers include various types of community health aides, many with country-specific occupational titles such as community health officers, community health-education workers, family health workers, lady health visitors and health extension package workers.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 24

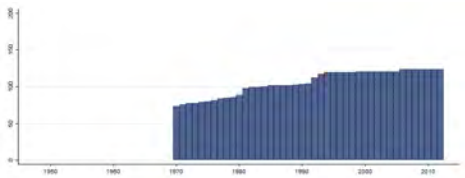


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.63 wdi_comoc Commitments, official creditors (COM, current US dollar)

Commitments are the amount of long-term loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

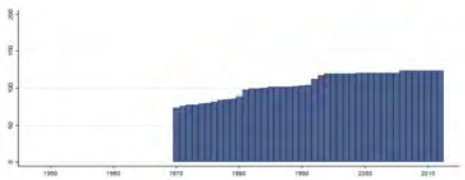


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.64 wdi_compc Commitments, private creditors (COM, current US dollar)

Commitments are the amount of long-term loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

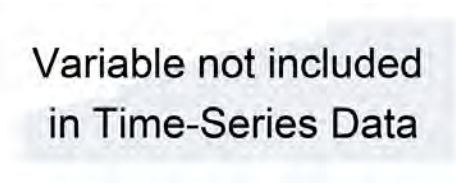


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.65 wdi_compdri 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: 98

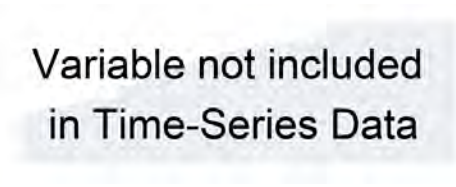


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.66 wdi_compdrt 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: 114

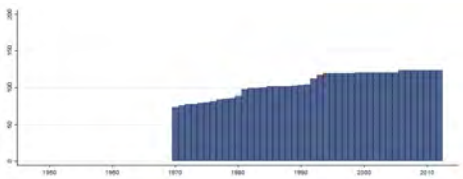


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.67 wdi_comppg Commitments, public and publicly guaranteed (COM, current US dollar)

Commitments are the total amount of long-term loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

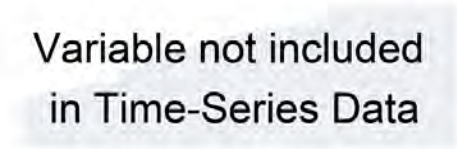


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.68 wdi_condfem Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)

Condom use is the percentage of the population ages 15-24 who used a condom at last intercourse in the last 12 months.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 40

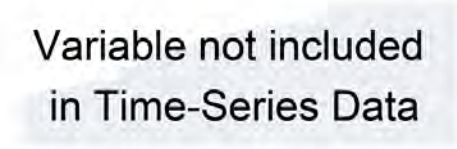


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.69 wdi_condmal Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)

Condom use is the percentage of the population ages 15-24 who used a condom at last intercourse in the last 12 months.

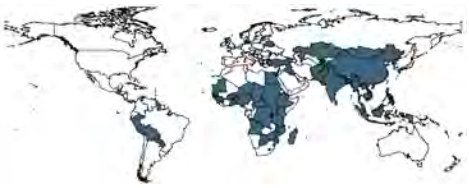
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 37



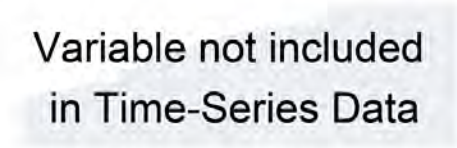
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.70 wdi_conis Consumption of iodized salt (% of households)

Consumption of iodized salt refers to the percentage of households that use edible salt fortified with iodine.



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 67

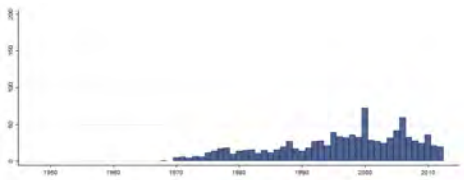


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.71 wdi_conprev Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)

Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually measured for married women ages 15-49 only.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 114

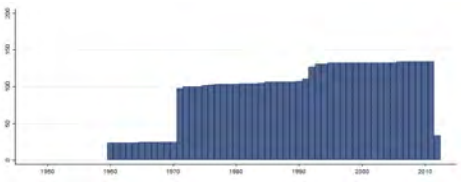


Min. Year:1968 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183 **n**: 996 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.83.72 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: 134

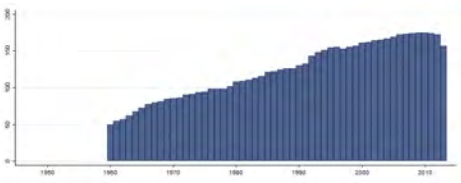


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137 **n**: 5125 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.73 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: 176



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 6638 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.74 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: 170

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.75 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: 170

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.76 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.

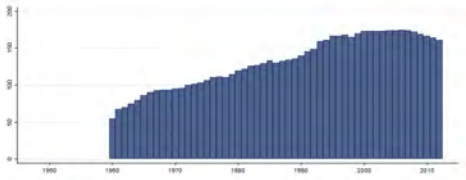
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.77 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.

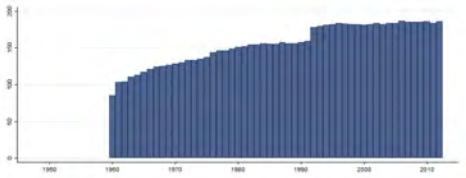


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 174

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 6950 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.78 wdi_deathreate 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.

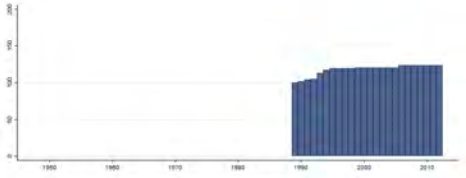


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 186

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 8222 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.83.79 wdi_debtfr Debt forgiveness or reduction (current US dollar)

Debt forgiveness or reduction shows the change in debt stock due to debt forgiveness or reduction. It is derived by subtracting debt forgiven and debt stock reduction from debt buyback. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

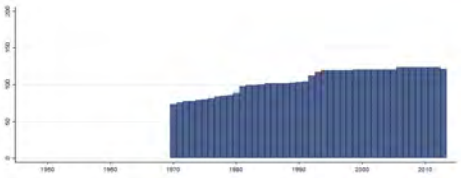
Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 2817 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.83.80 wdi_dedlt Disbursements on external debt, long-term (DIS, current US dollar)

Disbursements on long-term debt are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of

more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

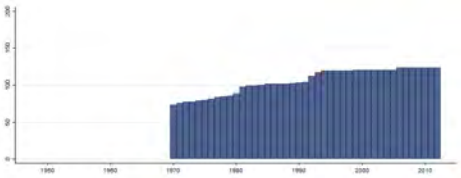


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 126 **n**: 4644 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.81 wdi_dedltimf Disbursements on external debt, long-term + IMF (DIS, current US dollar)

Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. This item includes disbursements on long-term debt and IMF purchases. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. IMF purchases are total drawings on the General Resources Account of the IMF during the year specified, excluding drawings in the reserve tranche. To maintain comparability between data on transactions with the IMF and data on long-term debt, use of IMF credit outstanding at the end of year (stock) is converted to dollars at the SDR exchange rate in effect at the end of year. Purchases are converted at the average SDR exchange rate for the year in which transactions take place. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

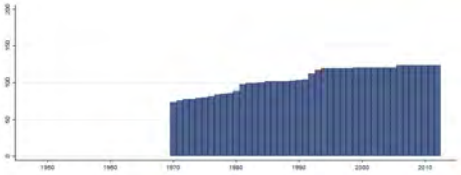


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.82 wdi_dedpn Disbursement on external dept, PNG

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123



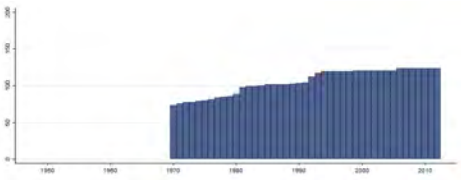
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.83 wdi_dedppg Disbursements on external debt, public and publicly guaranteed (PPG)

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Disbursements are drawings by the borrower on loan commitments during the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an

original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.84 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: 165

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.85 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: 190

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.86 wdi_diatrorcf Diarrhea treatment

Children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration and continued feeding refer to the percentage of children under age five with diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey who received either oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding.

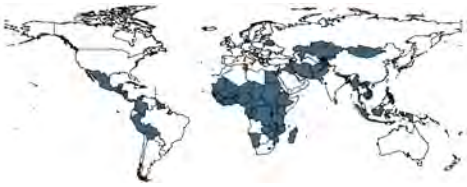
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

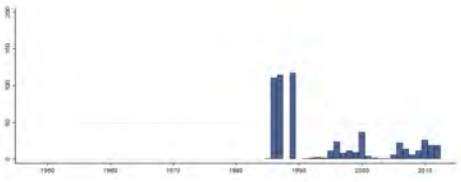
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.87 wdi_diatrorsp Diarrhea treatment (% of children under 5 who received ORS packet)

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids).



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 88

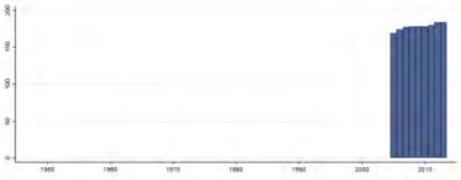


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 143 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.88 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: 183

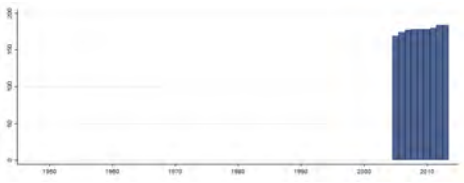


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185 **n**: 1602 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.89 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: 183



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185 **n**: 1602 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.90 wdi_doec Delay in obtaining an electrical connection (days)

Delay in obtaining an electrical connection is the average wait, in days, experienced to obtain an electrical connection from the day an establishment applies for it to the day it receives the service.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 118

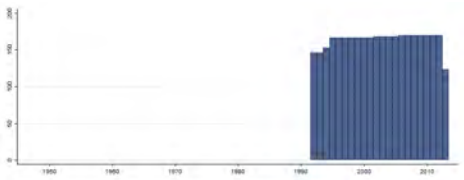
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.91 wdi_dofdcal Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day)

The depth of the food deficit indicates how many calories would be needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant. The average intensity of food deprivation of the undernourished, estimated as the difference between the average dietary energy requirement and the average dietary energy consumption of the undernourished population (food-deprived), is multiplied by the number of undernourished to provide an estimate of the total food deficit in the country, which is then normalized by the total population.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

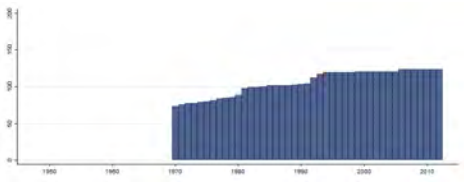


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171 **n**: 3599 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.92 wdi_dsedlttds Debt service on external debt, long-term (TDS, current US dollar)

Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

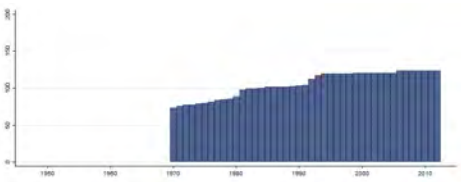


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.93 wdi_dsedpngtds Debt service on external debt, PNG (TDS, current US dollar)

Private nonguaranteed debt service is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually made in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

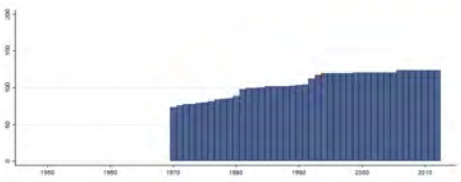


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.94 wdi_dsedppgtds Dept service on external dept, PPG

Public and publicly guaranteed debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

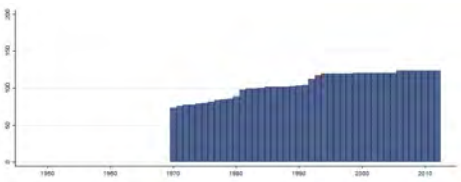


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.95 wdi_dsedtds Debt service on external debt, total (TDS, current US dollar)

Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

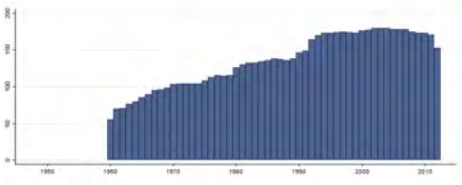


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.96 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: 178

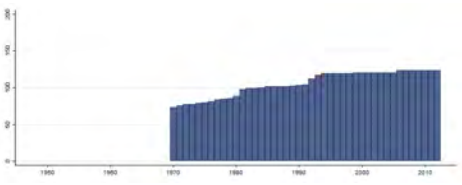


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 7184 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.97 wdi_ebrdpngnfl EBRD, private nonguaranteed (NFL, current US dollar)

Nonguaranteed long-term debt privately placed from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

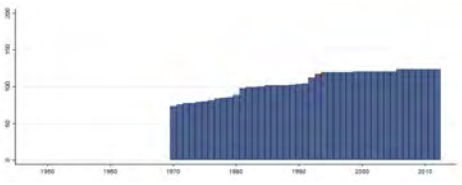


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.98 wdi_edsdod External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US dollar)

Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

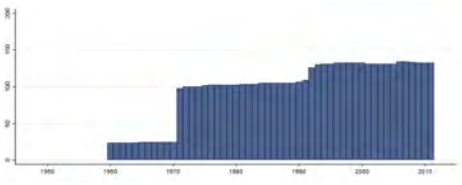


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.99 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: 134



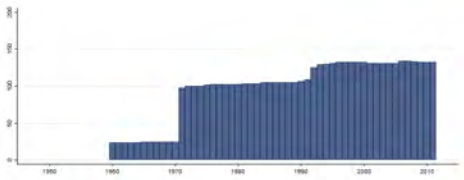
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 137 **n**: 5062 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.100 wdi_elpowconpc Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power

plants.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 134

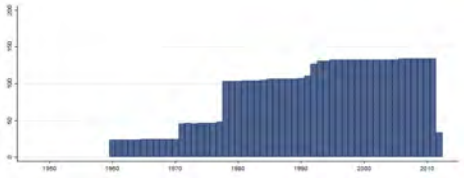


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 137 **n**: 5059 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.101 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: 134

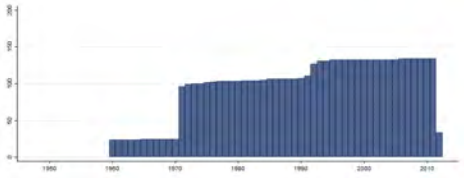


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 136 **n**: 4750 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.83.102 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: 134

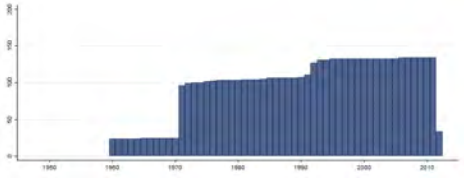


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137 **n**: 5123 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.103 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: 134

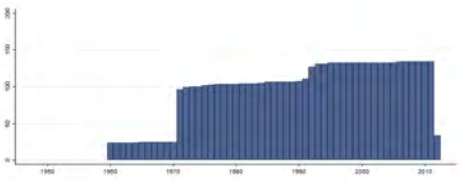


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137 **n**: 5123 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.104 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: 134

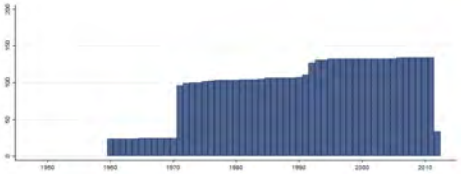


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137 **n**: 5123 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.105 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: 134

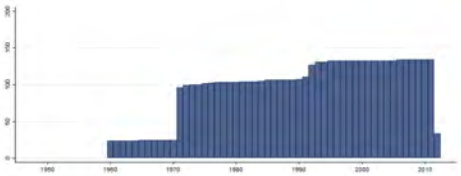


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137 **n**: 5123 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.106 wdi_elprogc 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: 134

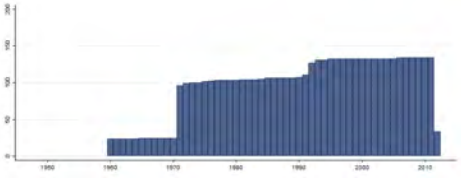


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137 **n**: 5123 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.107 wdi_elprrneh 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: 134

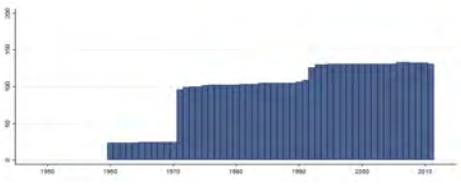


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137 **n**: 5123 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.108 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: 133

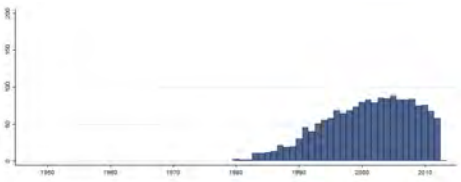


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 137 **n**: 5050 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.109 wdi_emp Employers, total (% of employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 103

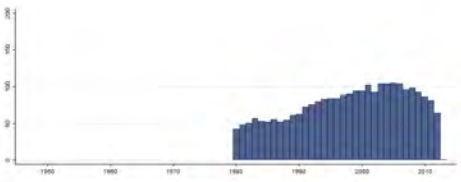


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149 **n**: 1701 $\overline{N}$: 50 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.110 wdi_empagr Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 115

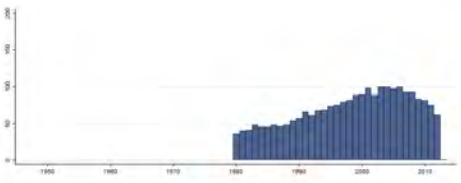


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 166 **n**: 2569 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.111 wdi_empagrf 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: 110

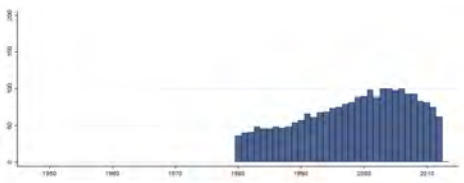


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 159 **n**: 2332 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.112 wdi_empagrm 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: 110

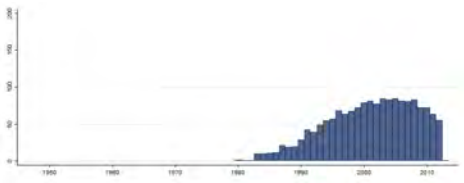


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 159 **n**: 2332 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.113 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: 103

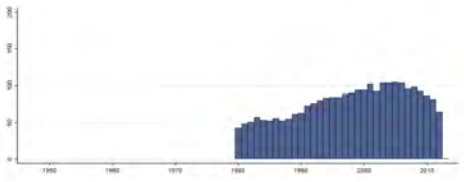


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148 **n**: 1658 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.114 wdi_empind Employment in industry (% of total employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Industry corresponds to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 115

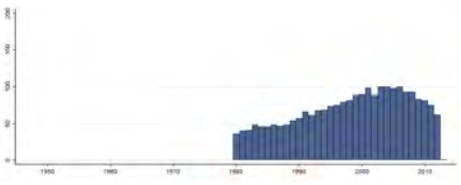


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 166 **n**: 2569 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.115 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: 110

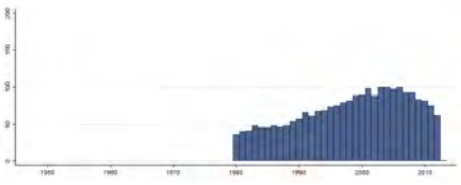


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 159 **n**: 2332 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.116 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: 110

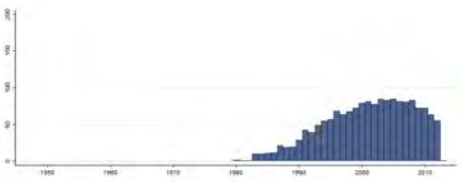


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 159 **n**: 2332 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.117 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: 103

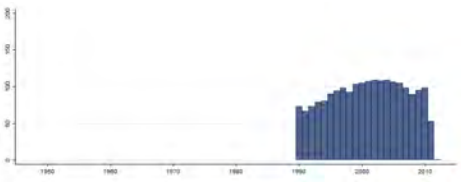


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148 **n**: 1658 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.118 wdi_empnagrf 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: 124

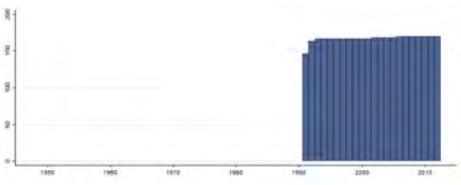


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 187 **n**: 2035 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.119 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: 170

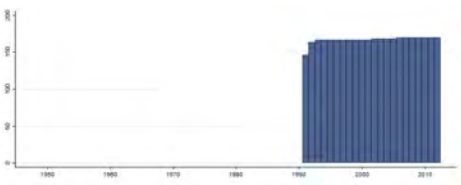


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 3674 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.120 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: 170

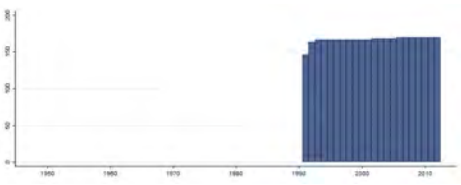


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 3674 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.121 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: 170

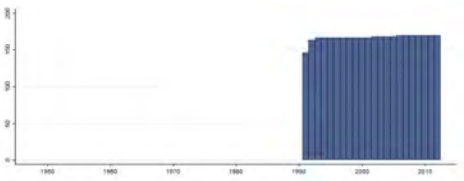


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 3674 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.122 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: 170

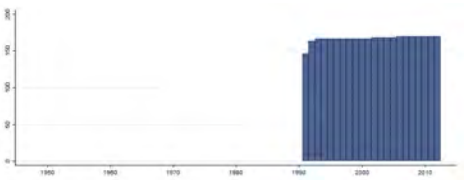


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 3674 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.123 wdi_emppr24ilo 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: 170

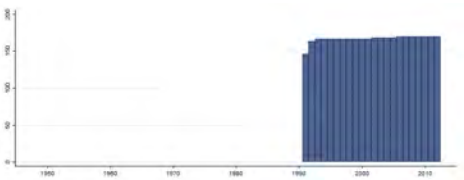


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 3674 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.124 wdi_emppr24milo 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: 170

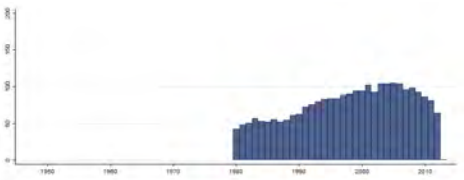


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 3674 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.125 wdi_empser Employment in services (% of total employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 115



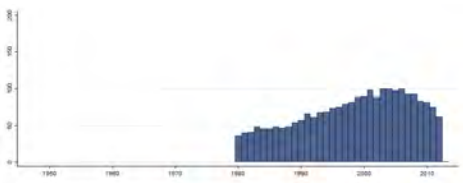
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 166 **n**: 2569 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.126 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: 110

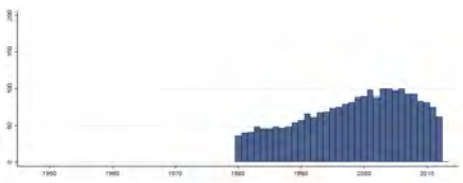


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 159 **n**: 2332 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.127 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: 110

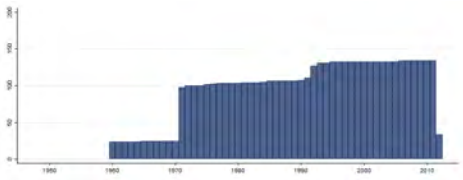


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 159 **n**: 2332 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.128 wdi_energyimp Energy imports, net (% of energy use)

Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 134

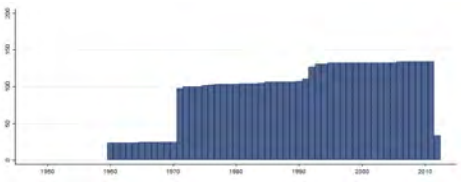


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137 **n**: 5125 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.129 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: 134

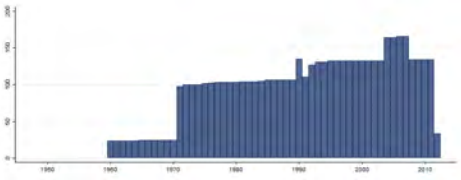


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137 **n**: 5125 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.130 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: 166

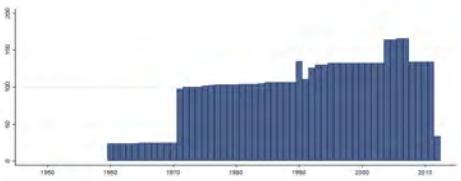


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 169 **n**: 5281 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.83.131 wdi_enusektoepc Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 166

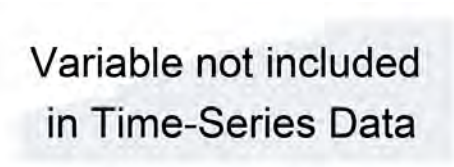


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 169 **n**: 5278 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.83.132 wdi_eodb Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations)

Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 189, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182

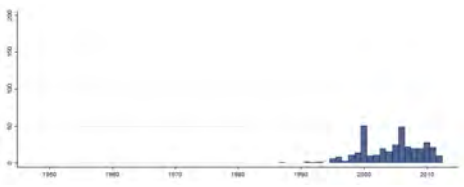


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.133 wdi_exbfeed Exclusive breastfeeding (% of children under 6 months)

Exclusive breastfeeding refers to the percentage of children less than six months old who are fed breast milk alone (no other liquids) in the past 24 hours.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 91

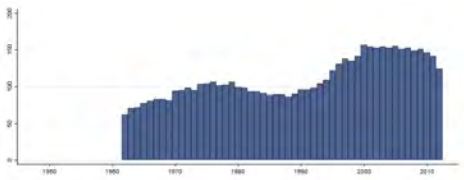


Min. Year:1987 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 138 **n**: 351 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.134 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: 165

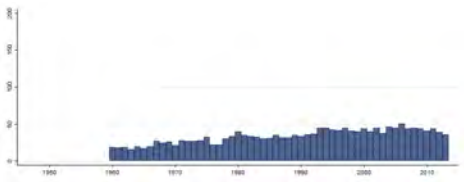


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186 **n**: 5644 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.83.135 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.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 62

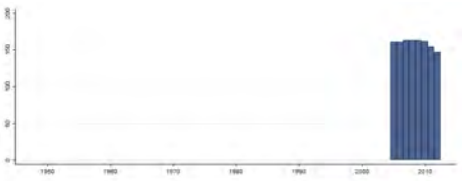


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 116 **n**: 1827 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.83.136 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: 165

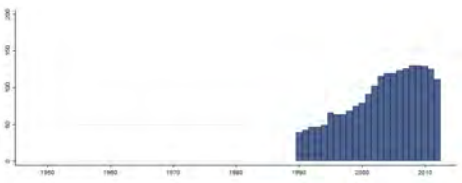


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168 **n**: 1274 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.137 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: 141



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159 **n**: 2062 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.83.138 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).

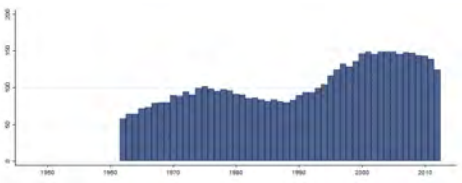
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165

Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186 **n**: 5670 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.83.139 wdi_expfuel Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)

Fuels comprise SITC section 3 (mineral fuels).

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 164

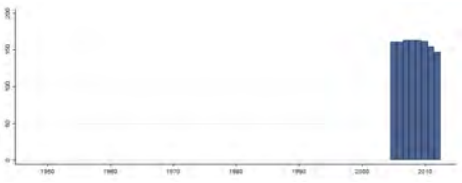


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186 **n**: 5360 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.83.140 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: 165

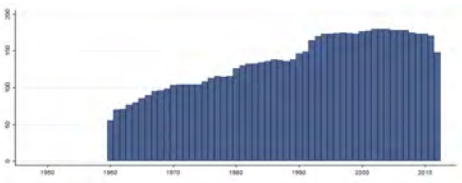


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168 **n**: 1274 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.141 wdi_expgsgdp 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: 178

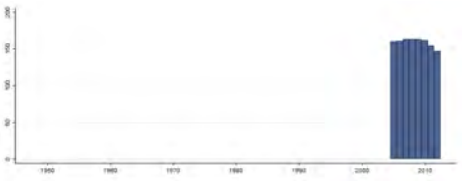


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 7179 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.142 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: 165

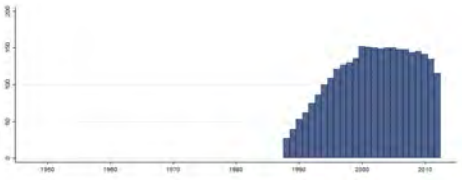


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168 **n**: 1273 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.143 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: 160



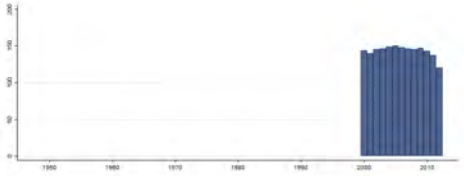
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171 **n**: 2944 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.83.144 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 commu-

nication technology goods. Software is excluded.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162

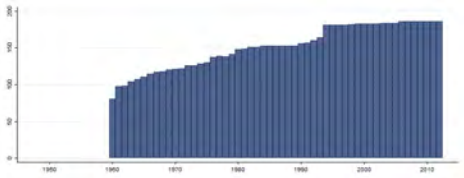


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171 **n**: 1860 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.145 wdi_expm 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: 186

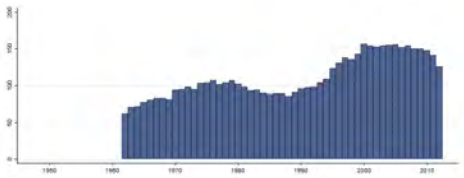


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192 **n**: 8020 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.83.146 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: 165

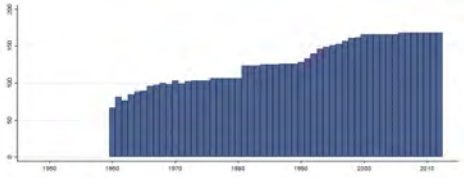


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186 **n**: 5665 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.83.147 wdi_expmaw Merchandise exports to 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: 168

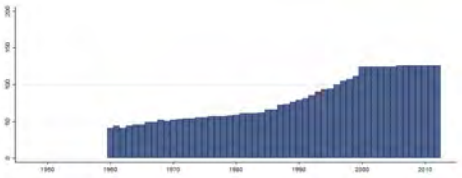


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6796 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.83.148 wdi_expmdeeap 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: 126

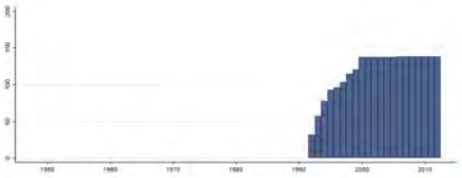


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 129 **n**: 4250 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.83.149 wdi_expmdeeca 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: 138

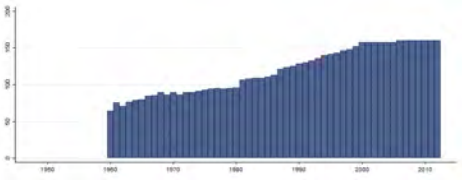


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 140 **n**: 2480 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.83.150 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: 160

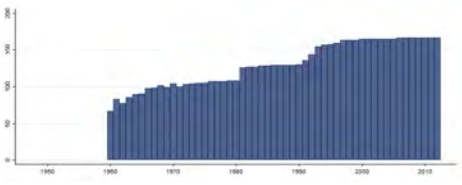


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165 **n**: 6294 $\overline{N}$: 119 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.151 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: 167

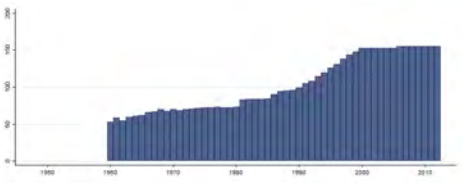


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 6884 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.83.152 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: 155

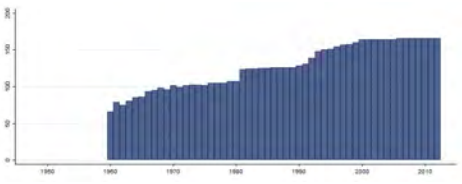


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 160 **n**: 5443 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.83.153 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: 166

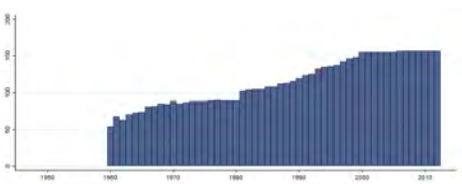


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170 **n**: 6738 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.83.154 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: 157

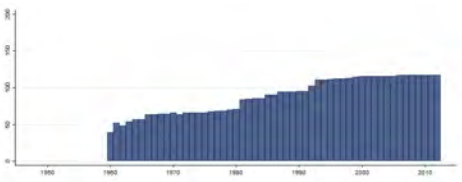


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162 **n**: 6048 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.155 wdi_expmdewr Merchandise exports to dev. within region

Merchandise exports to developing economies within region are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to other developing economies in the same World Bank region 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. No figures are shown for high-income economies, because they are a separate category in the World Bank classification of economies.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 117

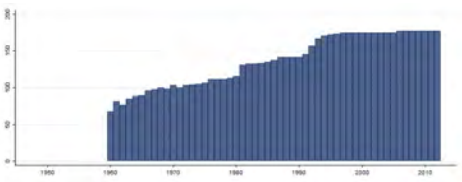


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 120 **n**: 4692 $\overline{N}$: 89 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.83.156 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: 177

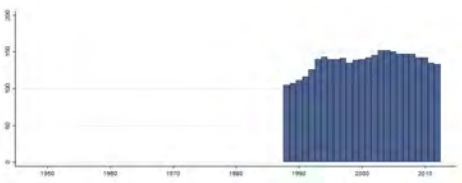


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 7225 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.83.157 wdi_expmilgdp Military expenditure (% of GDP)

Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 153

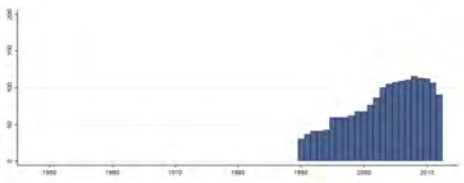


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 164 **n**: 3417 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.158 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: 123

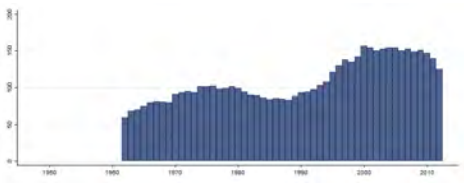


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 141 **n**: 1801 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.83.159 wdi_expom Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)

Ores and metals comprise the commodities in SITC sections 27 (crude fertilizer, minerals nes); 28 (metalliferous ores, scrap); and 68 (non-ferrous metals).

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165

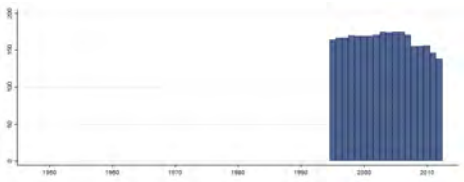


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5554 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.83.160 wdi_extresh External resources for health (% of total expenditure on health)

External resources for health are funds or services in kind that are provided by entities not part of the country in question. The resources may come from international organizations, other countries through bilateral arrangements, or foreign nongovernmental organizations. These resources are part of total health expenditure.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 171

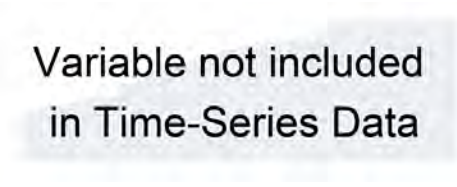


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 181 **n**: 2966 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.83.161 wdi_fcauf Firms competing against unregistered firms (% of firms)

Firms competing against unregistered firms are the percentage of firms competing against unregistered or informal firms.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 117

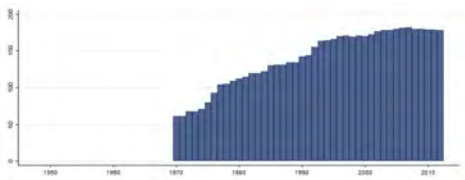


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.162 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.

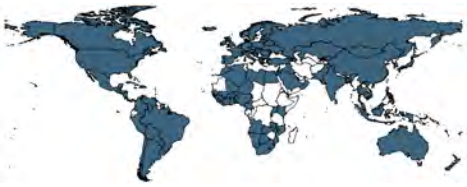
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 182



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186 **n**: 5993 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.83.163 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.



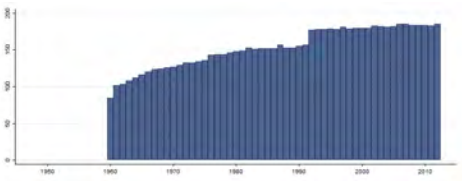
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 137

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 140 **n**: 990 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.164 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: 186

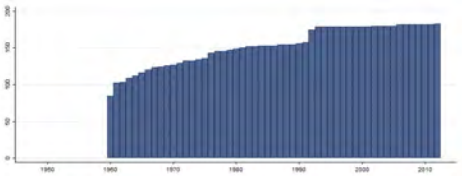


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 8125 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.83.165 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: 182

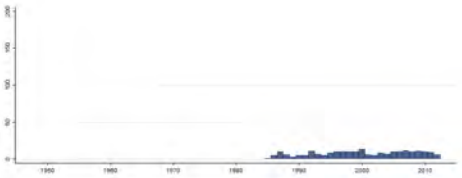


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 8109 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.166 wdi_fertilitywant Wanted fertility rate (births per woman)

Wanted fertility rate is an estimate of what the total fertility rate would be if all unwanted births were avoided.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 50

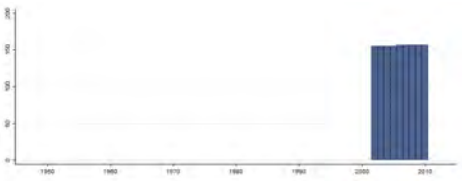


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 81 **n**: 223 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.167 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: 157

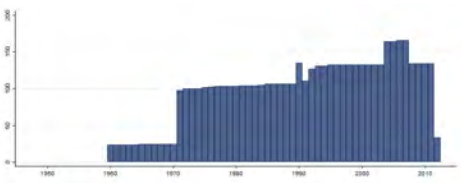


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 157 **n**: 1405 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.168 wdi_ffecon Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

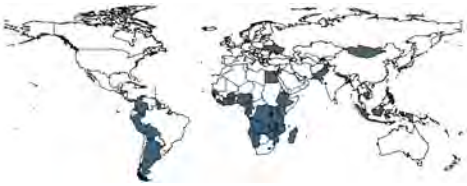
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 166



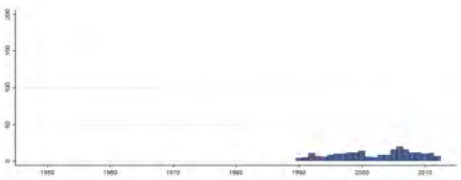
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 169 **n**: 5281 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.83.169 wdi_fhhh Female headed households (% of households with a female head)

Female headed households shows the percentage of households with a female head.



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 50

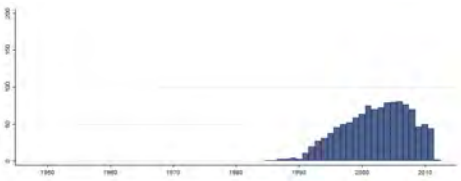


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 85 **n**: 230 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.170 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: 88



Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 1161 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.83.171 wdi_fnrstp Firms that do not report all sales for tax purposes (% of firms)

Firms that do not report all sales for tax purposes are the percentage of firms that expressed that a typical firm reports less than 100 percent of sales for tax purposes; such firms are termed "informal firms."

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 23

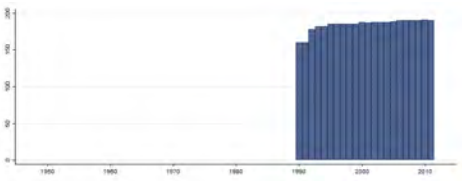
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.172 wdi_forestarea Forest area (% of land area)

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

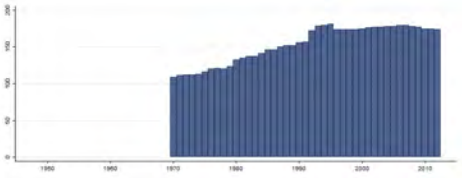


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 192 **n**: 4056 $\overline{N}$: 184 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.173 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: 180

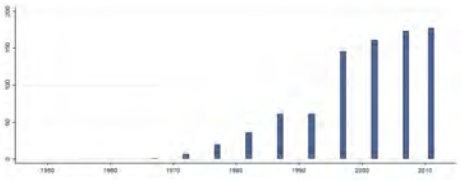


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192 **n**: 6606 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.83.174 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: 177

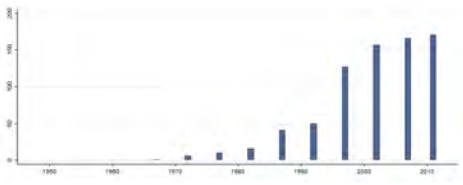


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 177 **n**: 842 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.83.175 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: 171

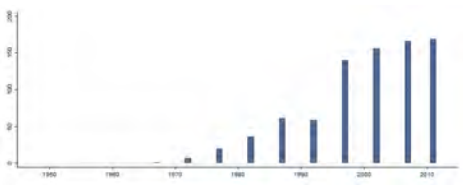


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 171 **n**: 745 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.176 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: 169



Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 169 **n**: 815 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.83.177 wdi_fubfi Firms using banks to finance investment (% of firms)

Firms using banks to finance investment are the percentage of firms using banks to finance investments.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 120

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.178 wdi_fwfpo Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)

Firms with female participation in ownership are the percentage of firms with a woman among the principal owners.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 119

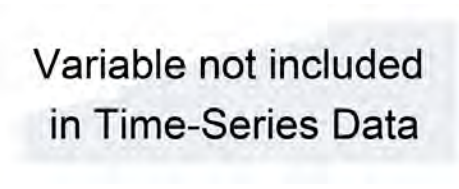
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.179 wdi_fwftm Firms with female top manager (% of firms)

Firms with female top manager refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who have females as top managers. Top manager refers to the highest ranking manager or CEO of the establishment. This person may be the owner if he/she works as the manager of the firm. The results are based on surveys of more than 100,000 private firms.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 97

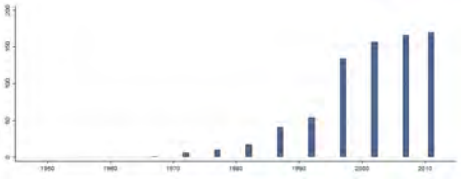


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.180 wdi_fwwagr 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: 170

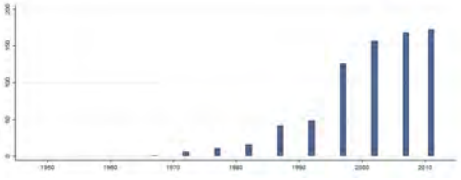


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 170 **n**: 756 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.181 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: 172

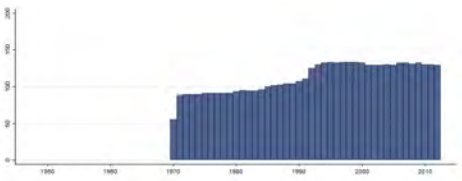


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 172 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.182 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: 133

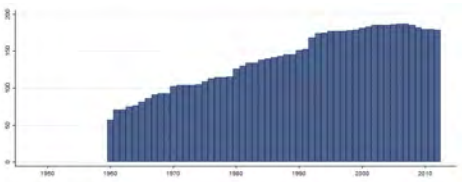


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 140 **n**: 4811 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.83.183 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: 187

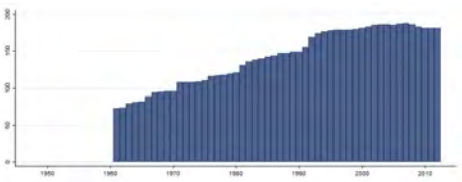


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 7349 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.184 wdi_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 188

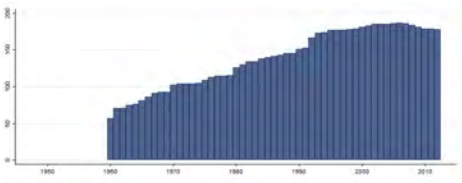


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 7377 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.185 wdi_gdppccon 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: 186

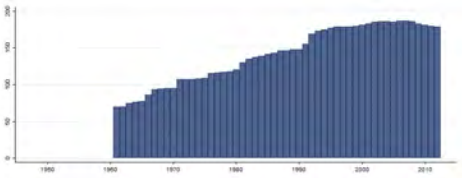


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 7340 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.186 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: 187

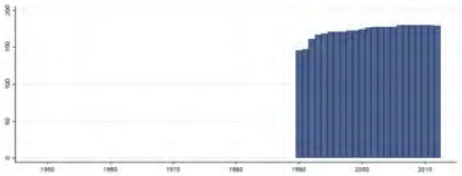


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 7326 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.187 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: 180

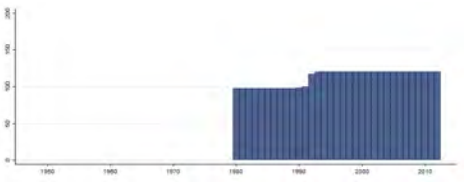


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183 **n**: 3962 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.188 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: 120

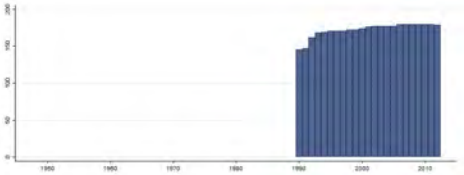


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 3685 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.83.189 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: 180

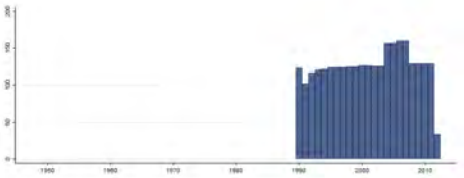


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183 **n**: 3965 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.190 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: 160

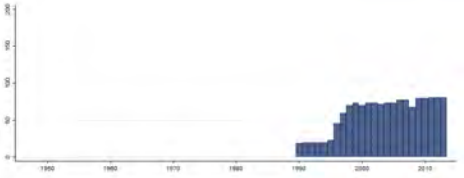


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161 **n**: 2895 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.83.191 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: 82

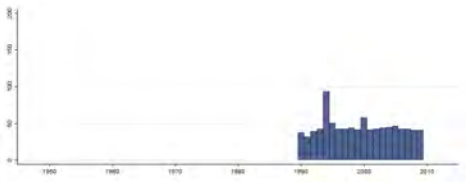


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 83 **n**: 1437 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.83.192 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: 43

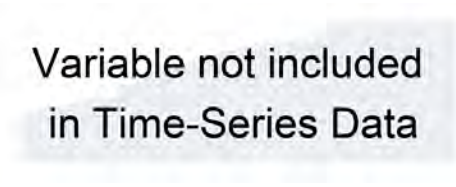


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 158 **n**: 915 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.193 wdi_gifttax Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials (% of firms)

Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials is the percentage of firms that answered positively to the question "was a gift or informal payment expected or requested during a meeting with tax officials?"

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 119

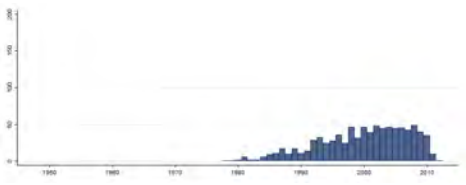


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.194 wdi_gini GINI index

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 88

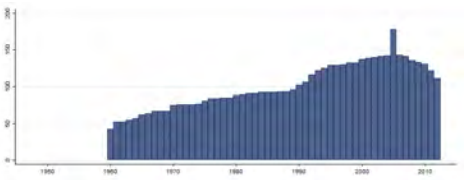


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 154 **n**: 859 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.195 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: 141

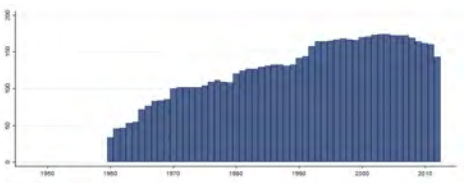


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5319 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.83.196 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: 172

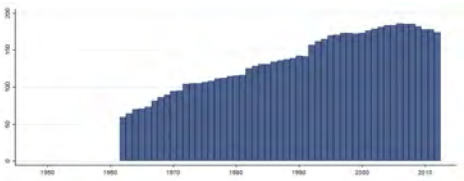


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 6747 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.197 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: 186



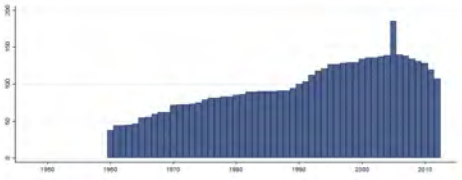
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 6915 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.83.198 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: 138

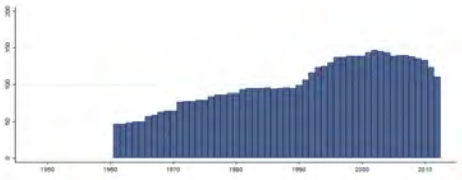


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191 **n**: 5144 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.83.199 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: 143

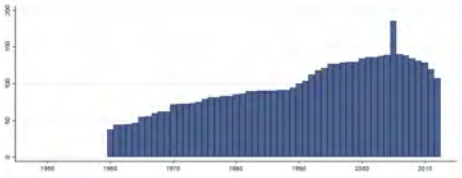


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 163 **n**: 5259 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.83.200 wdi_gnipccon 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: 138

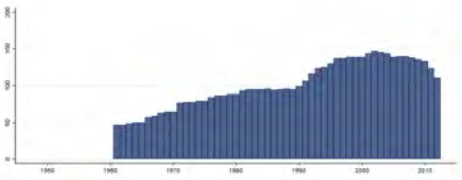


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191 **n**: 5144 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.83.201 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: 143

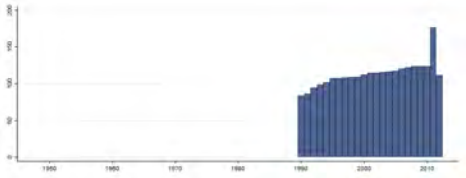


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 163 **n**: 5259 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.83.202 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: 176

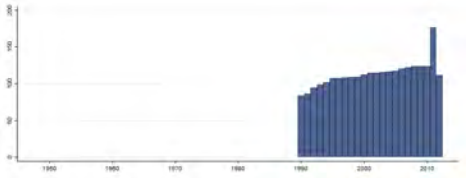


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177 **n**: 2590 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.203 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: 176

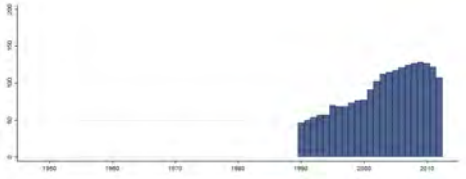


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177 **n**: 2590 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.204 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; requited, 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: 140



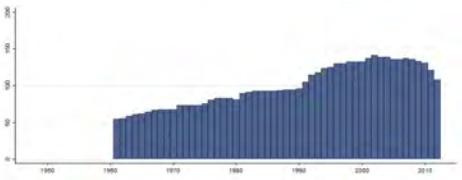
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 158 **n**: 2094 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.83.205 wdi_govfcexpagr 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: 140

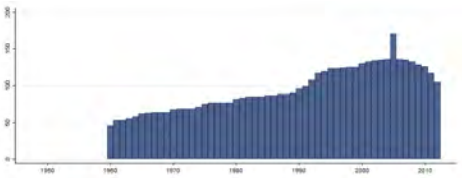


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157 **n**: 5173 $\overline{N}$: 99 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.83.206 wdi_govfcexpcon 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: 135

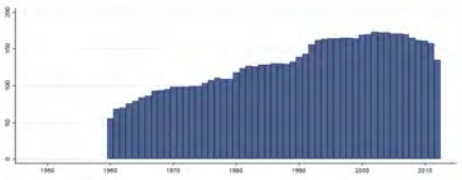


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 5048 $\overline{N}$: 95 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.83.207 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: 170

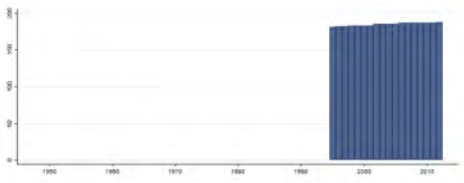


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 6836 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.208 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: 187

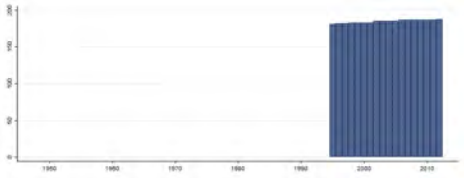


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 3327 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.83.209 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: 187

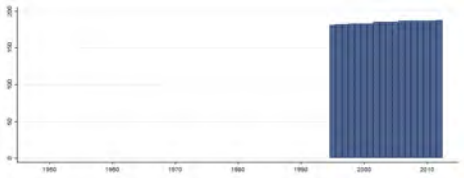


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 3327 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.83.210 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: 187

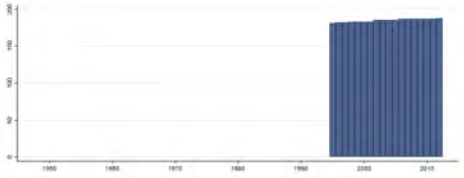


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 3327 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.83.211 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: 187

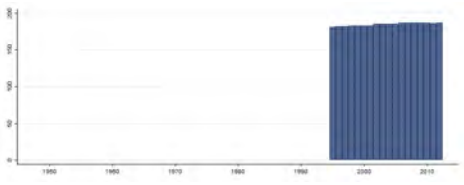


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 3327 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.83.212 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: 187

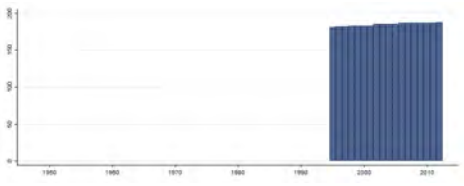


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 3325 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.83.213 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: 187

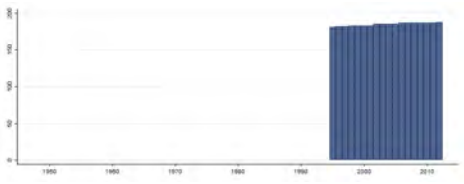


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 3327 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.83.214 wdi_hetot Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 187



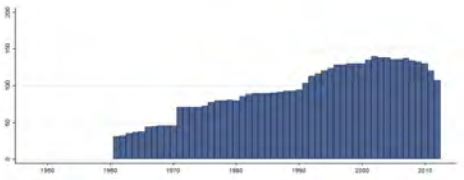
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 3327 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.83.215 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: 140

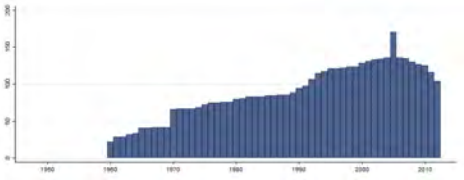


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 155 **n**: 4860 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.83.216 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: 135

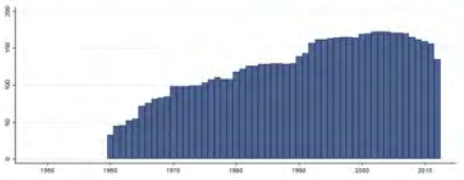


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 4749 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.83.217 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: 170



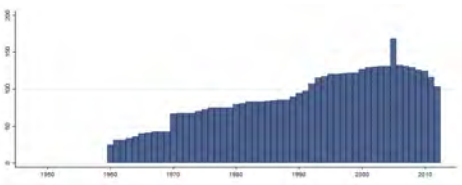
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183 **n**: 6648 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.218 wdi_hfcexppccon 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: 131

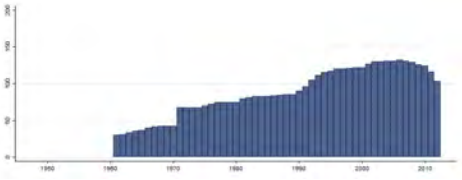


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171 **n**: 4733 $\overline{N}$: 89 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.83.219 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: 131

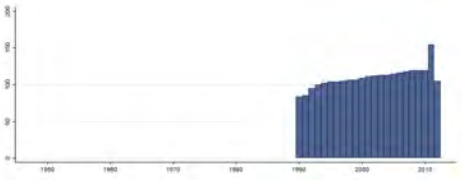


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 135 **n**: 4595 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.83.220 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: 154

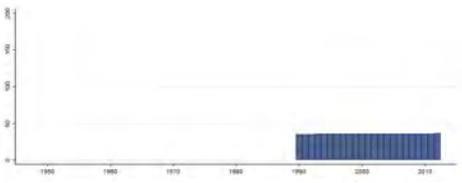


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 155 **n**: 2514 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.83.221 wdi_hivch Children (0-14) living with HIV

Children living with HIV refers to the number of children ages 0-14 who are infected with HIV.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36

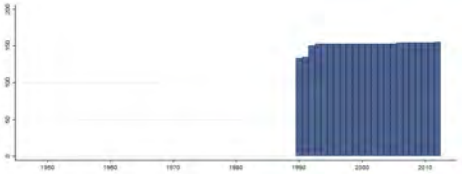


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 38 **n**: 826 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.222 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: 154

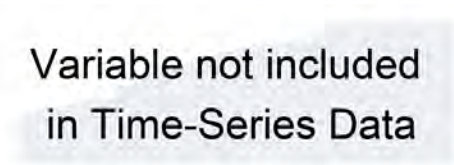


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157 **n**: 3486 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.223 wdi_hivfem1524 Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people who are infected with HIV. Youth rates are as a percentage of the relevant age group.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 104

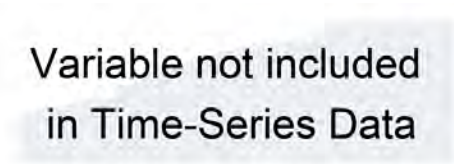


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.224 wdi_hivmal1524 Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people who are infected with HIV. Youth rates are as a percentage of the relevant age group.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 104

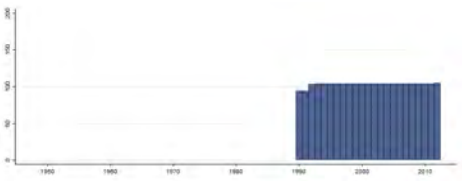


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.225 wdi_hivtot1549 Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)

Prevalence of HIV refers to the percentage of people ages 15-49 who are infected with HIV.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 104

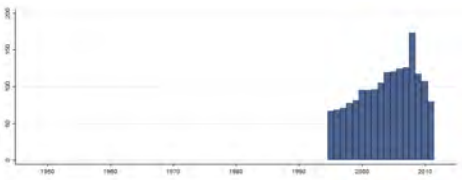


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 106 **n**: 2372 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.226 wdi_homicide Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)

Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 178

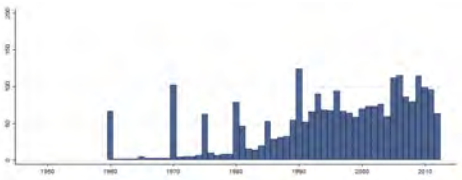


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 188 **n**: 1724 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.227 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: 170

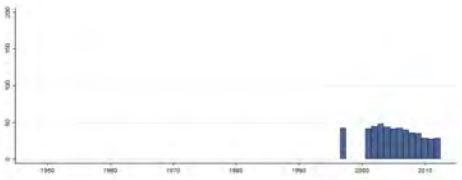


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194 **n**: 2564 $\overline{N}$: 48 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.83.228 wdi_idphe Internally displaced persons (number, high estimate)

Internally displaced persons are people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 46



Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 66 **n**: 504 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.229 wdi_idple Internally displaced persons (number, low estimate)

Internally displaced persons are people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border.

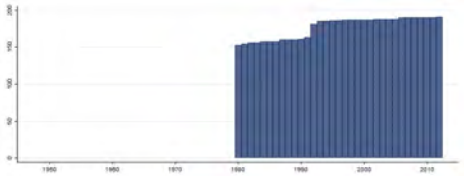
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 31

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 44 **n**: 177 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.230 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: 190

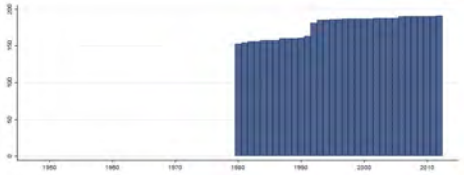


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 5838 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.83.231 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: 190

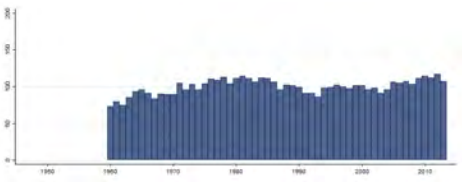


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 5838 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.83.232 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: 152

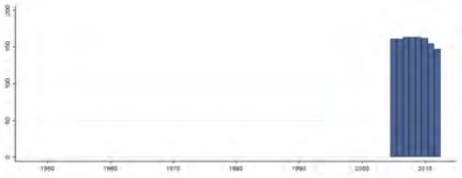


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188 **n**: 5386 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.83.233 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: 165

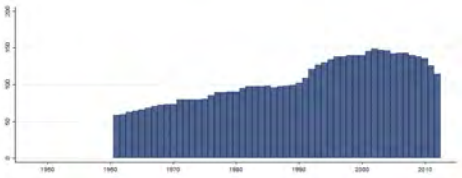


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168 **n**: 1274 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.234 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: 146

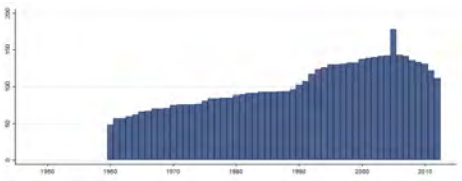


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165 **n**: 5481 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.83.235 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: 141

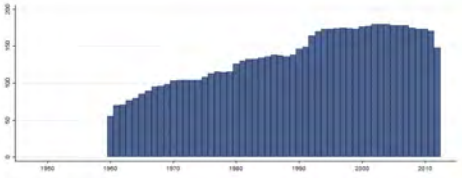


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5368 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.83.236 wdi_impgsgdp 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: 178

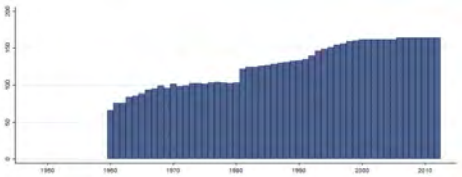


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 7179 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.237 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: 164

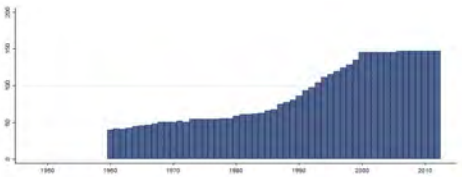


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 169 **n**: 6724 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.83.238 wdi_impmdeeap 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: 147

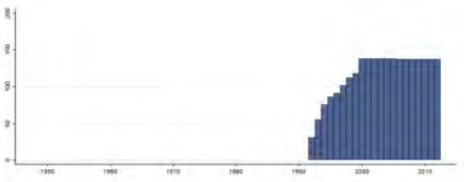


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 150 **n**: 4681 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.83.239 wdi_impmdeeca 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: 137

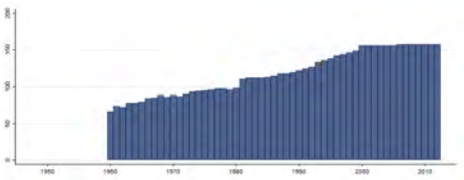


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 141 **n**: 2459 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.83.240 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: 158

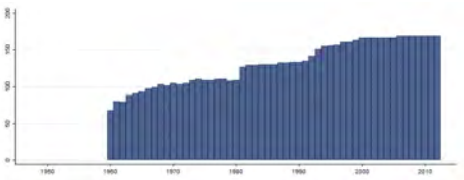


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 163 **n**: 6252 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.241 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: 169

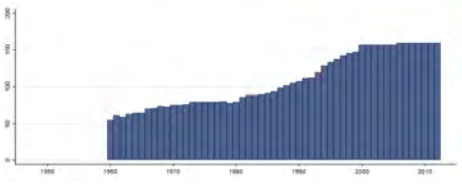


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6956 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.83.242 wdi_impmdeor 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: 159

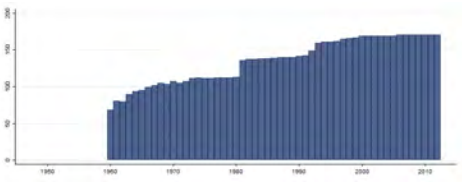


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 164 **n**: 5689 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.83.243 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: 171

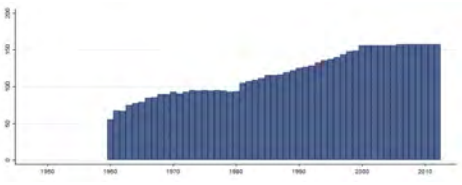


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 7157 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.83.244 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: 158

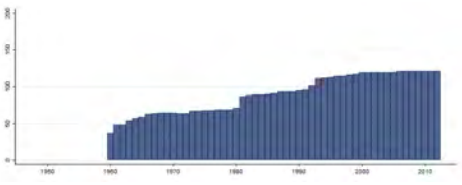


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 163 **n**: 6225 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.245 wdi_impmdewr Merchandise imports from dev. within region

Merchandise imports from developing economies within region are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from other developing economies in the same World Bank region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are 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. No figures are shown for high-income economies, because they are a separate category in the World Bank classification of economies.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 121

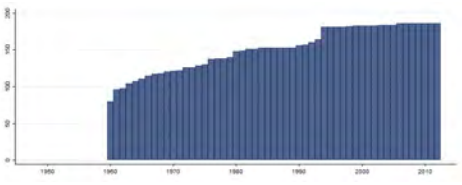


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 124 **n**: 4764 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.246 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: 186

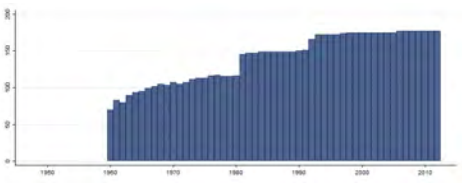


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192 **n**: 8015 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.83.247 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: 177

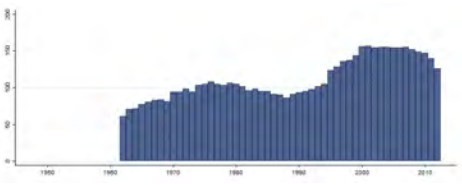


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 7454 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.83.248 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: 165

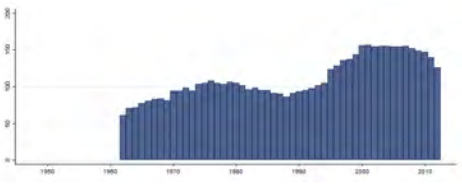


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186 **n**: 5684 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.83.249 wdi_importfuel Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)

Fuels comprise the commodities in SITC section 3 (mineral fuels).

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165

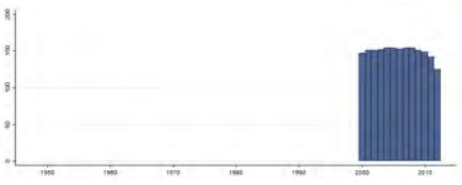


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186 **n**: 5684 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.83.250 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: 167

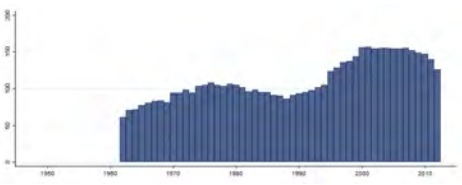


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 1937 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.251 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: 165

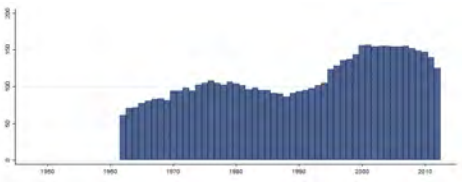


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186 **n**: 5684 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.83.252 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: 165

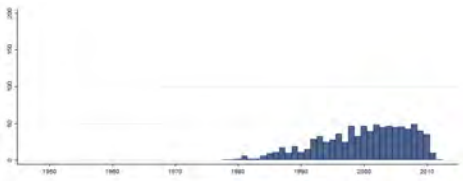


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186 **n**: 5680 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.83.253 wdi_incs10_h Income share held by highest 10%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 88

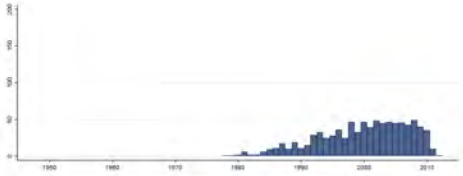


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 155 **n**: 863 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.254 wdi_incs10_1 Income share held by lowest 10%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

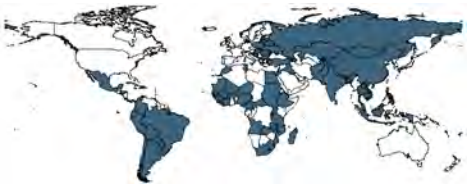
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 88



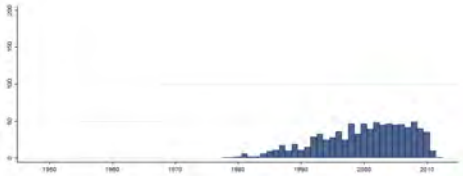
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 155 **n**: 863 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.255 wdi_incs20_2 Income share held by second 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 87

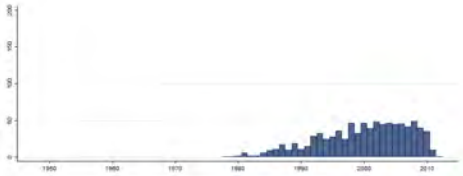


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 154 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.256 wdi_incs20_3 Income share held by third 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 87

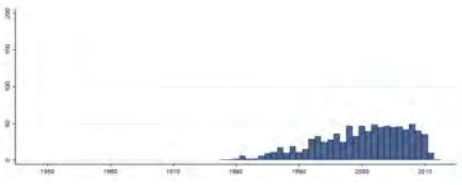


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 154 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.257 wdi_incs20_4 Income share held by fourth 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 87

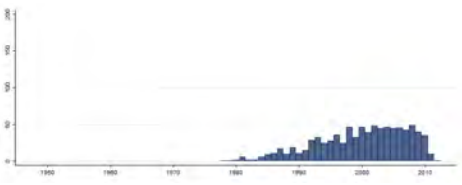


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 154 **n**: 862 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.258 wdi_incs20_h Income share held by highest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 88

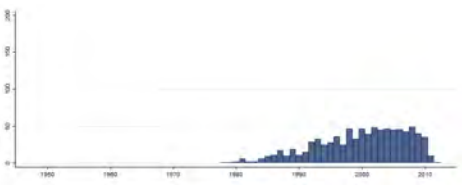


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 155 **n**: 863 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.259 wdi_incs20_l Income share held by lowest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 88

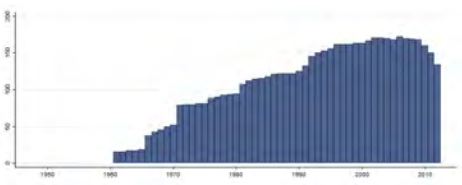


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 155 **n**: 863 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.260 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: 171

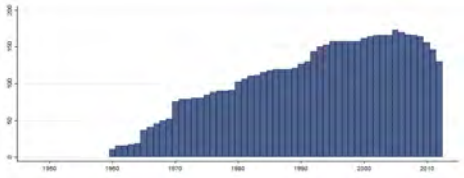


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183 **n**: 5870 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.83.261 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: 167

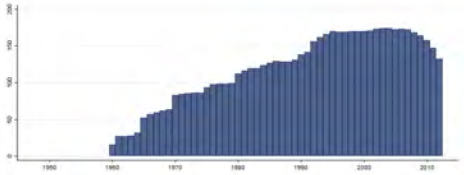


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 178 **n**: 5875 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.83.262 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: 172

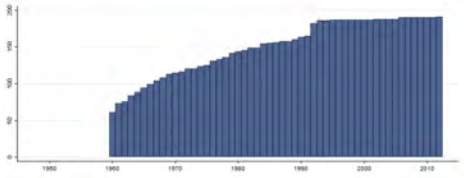


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6329 $\overline{N}$: 119 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.83.263 wdi_infd Number of infant deaths

Number of infants dying before reaching one year of age.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 190

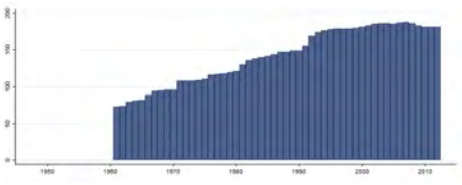


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 7962 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.83.264 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: 188

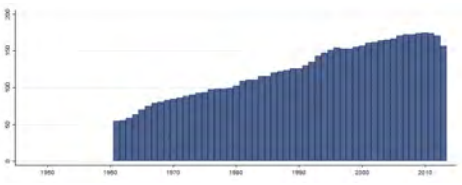


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 7375 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.265 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: 176

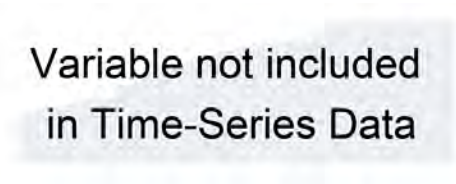


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 6490 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.266 wdi_infpay Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)

Informal payments to public officials are the percentage of firms expected to make informal payments to public officials to "get things done" with regard to customs, taxes, licenses, regulations, services, and the like.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 119

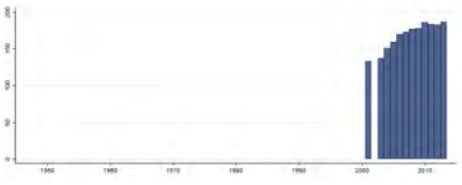


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.267 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: 189

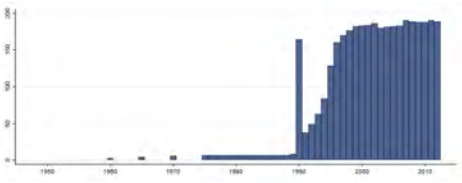


Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 190 **n**: 2018 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.268 wdi_internetuse Internet users (per 100 people)

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 12 months. Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 190

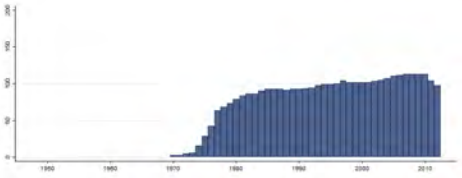


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 3746 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.83.269 wdi_intpedegspi Interest payments on external debt (% of exports)

Total interest payments to exports of goods and services.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 114

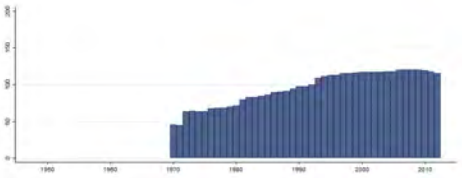


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 124 **n**: 3569 $\overline{N}$: 83 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.83.270 wdi_intpedgni Interest payments on external debt (% of GNI)

Total interest payments to gross national income.

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 120

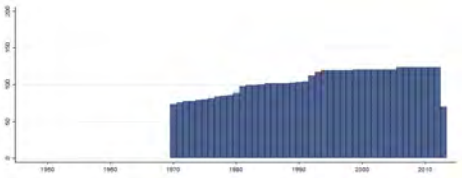


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 4100 $\overline{N}$: 95 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.83.271 wdi_intpedpn Interest payments on external debt, PNG

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123



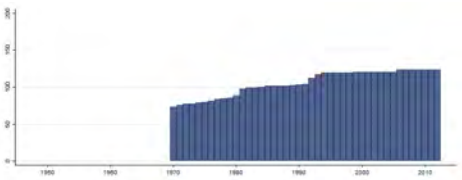
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 126 **n**: 4593 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.272 wdi_intpedppg Interest payments on external debt, PPG

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is

defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

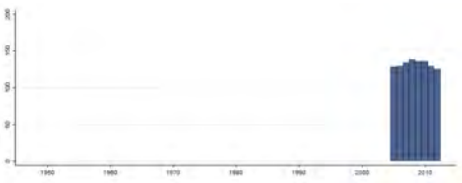


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.273 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: 141

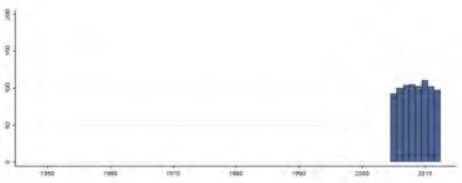


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 144 **n**: 1055 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.274 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: 122

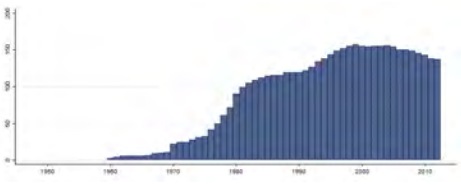


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 124 **n**: 812 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.275 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.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 150

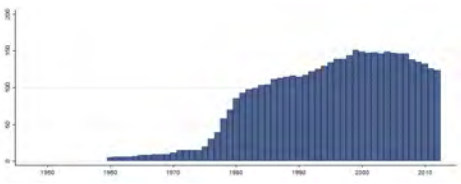


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 4893 $\overline{N}$: 92 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.83.276 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.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 146

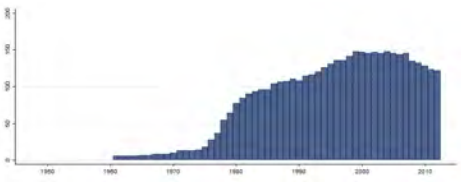


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 4543 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.83.277 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.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 145

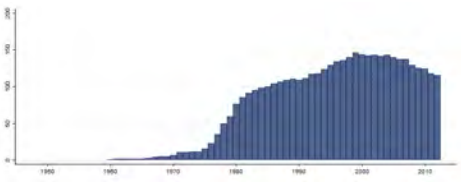


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 4375 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.83.278 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.

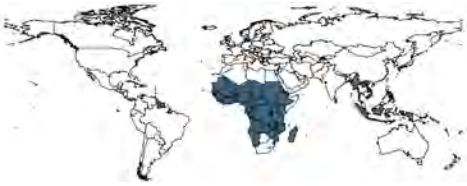
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 137



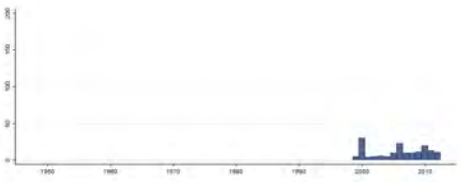
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 4242 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.83.279 wdi_intrbn Use of insecticide-treated bed nets (% of under-5 population)

Use of insecticide-treated bed nets refers to the percentage of children under age five who slept under an insecticide-treated bednet to prevent malaria.



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 51

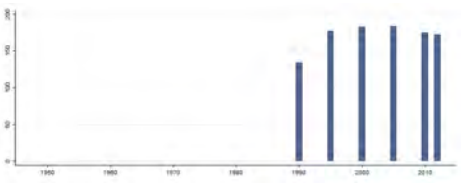


Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 59 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.280 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: 175

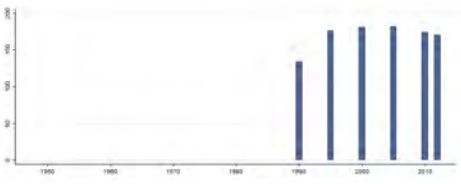


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 1025 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.83.281 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: 174

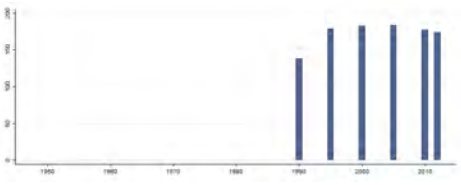


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188 **n**: 1018 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.83.282 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: 177

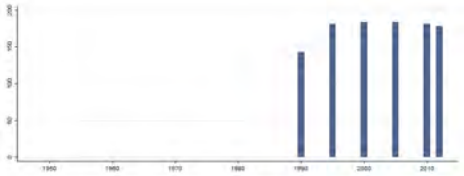


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 1035 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.83.283 wdi_iws Improved water source (% of population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 181

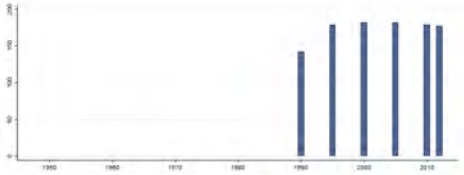


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 1051 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.284 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: 179

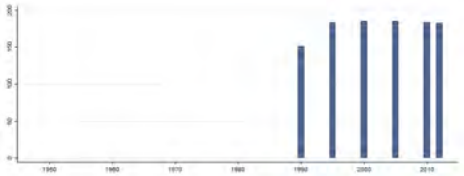


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188 **n**: 1041 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.285 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: 184



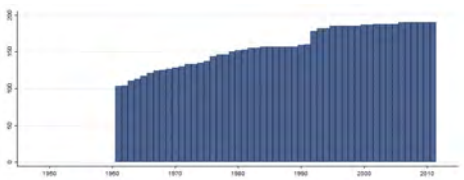
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191 **n**: 1072 $\overline{N}$: 47 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.286 wdi_landagr Agricultural land (% of land area)

Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber.

This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 190

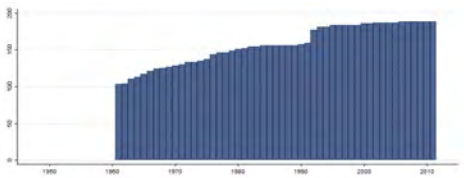


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 195 **n**: 8035 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.83.287 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: 189

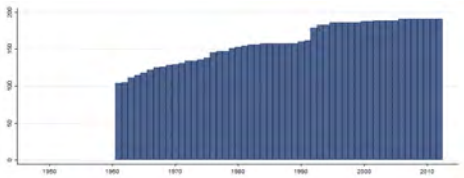


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 194 **n**: 8002 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.83.288 wdi_landarea Land area (sq. km)

Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

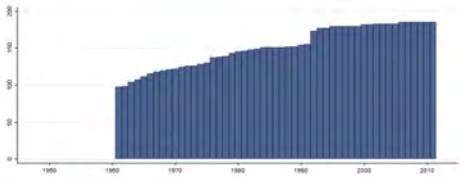


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 197 **n**: 8278 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.83.289 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: 185

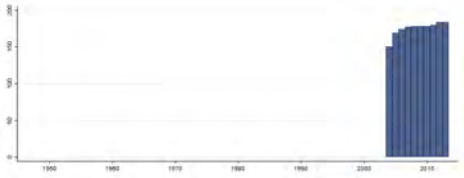


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 190 **n**: 7741 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.83.290 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: 183

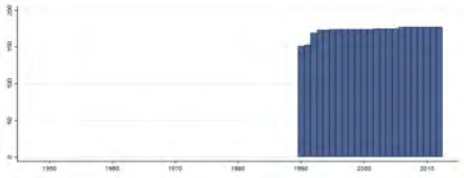


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185 **n**: 1752 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.291 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: 177

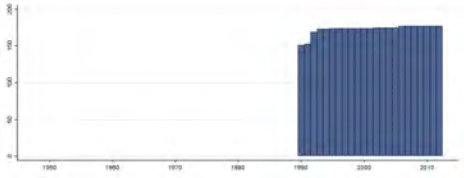


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 179 **n**: 3976 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.292 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: 177

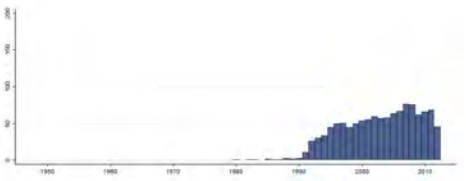


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 179 **n**: 3976 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.293 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: 97

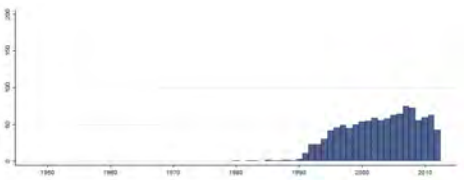


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 1169 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.83.294 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: 93

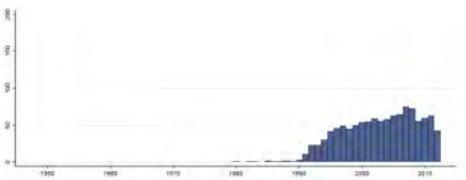


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 119 **n**: 1112 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.295 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: 93

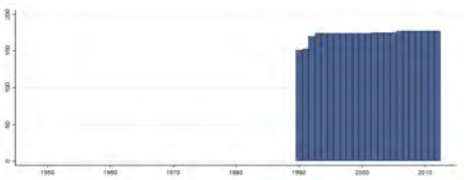


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 119 **n**: 1112 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.296 wdi_lfpr1524filo Labour force particpation, 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: 177

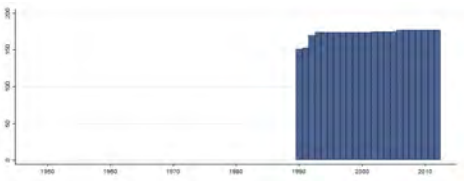


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 179 **n**: 3979 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.297 wdi_lfpr1524ilo 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: 177

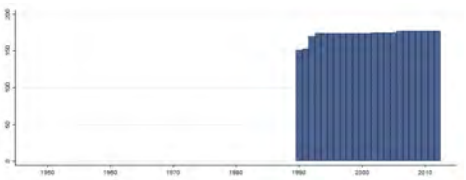


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 179 **n**: 3979 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.298 wdi_lfpr1524milo Labour force particpation, 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: 177

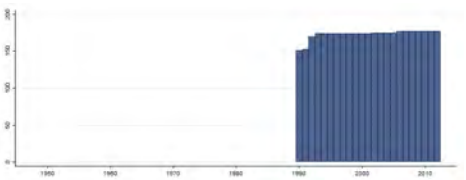


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 179 **n**: 3979 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.299 wdi_lfpr1564filo Labour force particpation, 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: 177

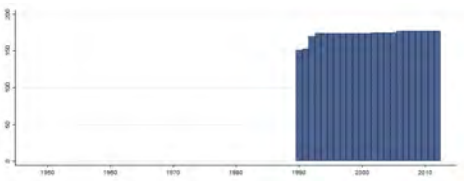


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 179 **n**: 3979 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.300 wdi_lfpr1564ilo Labour force particpation, 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: 177

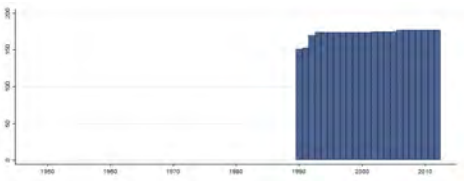


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 179 **n**: 3979 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.301 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: 177

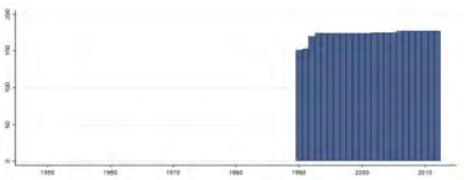


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 179 **n**: 3979 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.302 wdi_lfpr15filo Labour force particpation, 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: 177

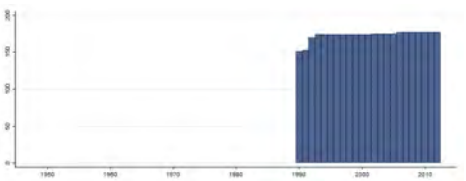


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 179 **n**: 3979 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.303 wdi_lfpr15ilo Labour force particpation, 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: 177

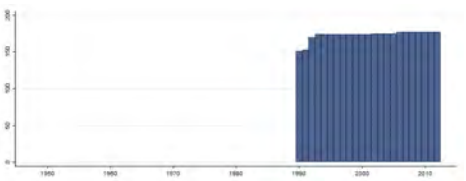


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 179 **n**: 3979 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.304 wdi_lfpr15milo Labour force particpation, 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: 177



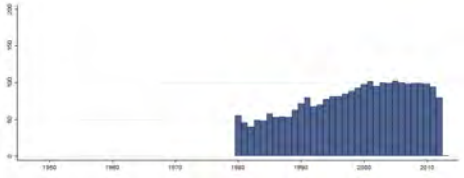
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 179 **n**: 3979 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.305 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: 119

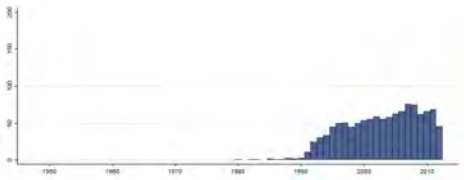


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 181 **n**: 2580 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.83.306 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: 96

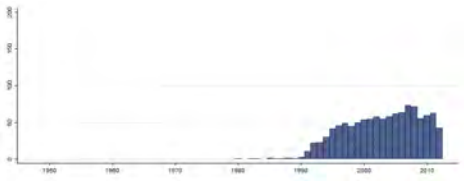


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 1162 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.83.307 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: 92

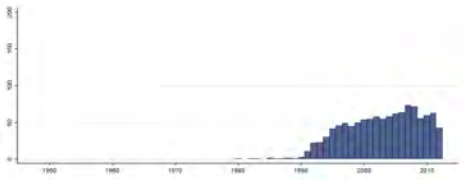


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 118 **n**: 1105 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.308 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: 92

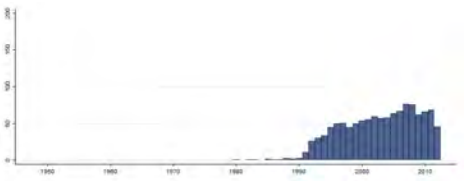


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 118 **n**: 1105 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.309 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: 97

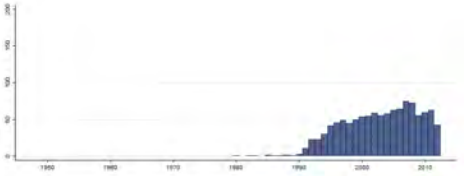


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 1169 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.83.310 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: 93

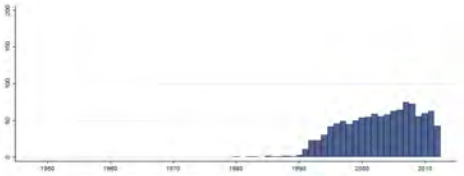


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 119 **n**: 1112 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.311 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: 93

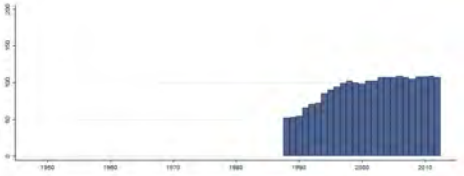


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 119 **n**: 1112 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.312 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: 109

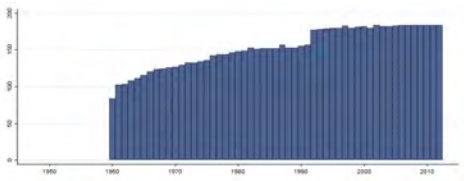


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 116 **n**: 2317 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.83.313 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: 184

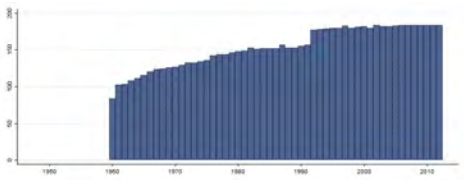


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 8133 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.83.314 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: 184

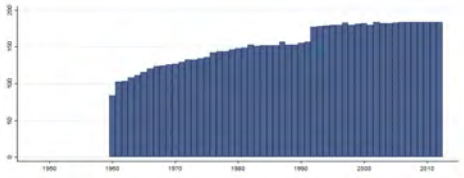


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 8133 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.83.315 wdi_lifexptot Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 184

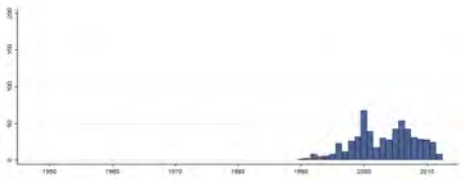


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 8133 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.83.316 wdi_lowbwb Low-birthweight babies (% of births)

Low-birthweight babies are newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams, with the measurement taken within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 100



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 181 **n**: 568 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.317 wdi_ltrva Losses due to theft, robbery, vandalism, and arson (% sales)

Losses due to theft, robbery, vandalism, and arson are the estimated losses from those causes that occurred on establishments' premises as a percentage of annual sales.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 120

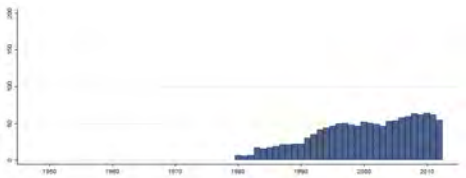
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.318 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: 71

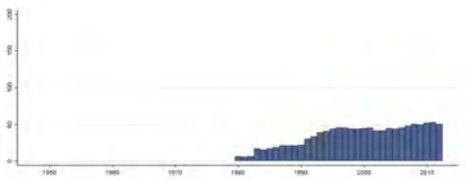


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 87 **n**: 1301 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.319 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: 59

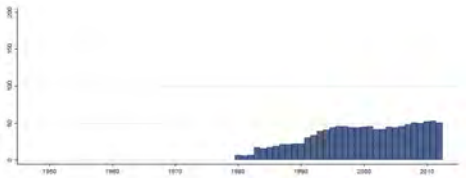


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 72 **n**: 1157 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.83.320 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: 59



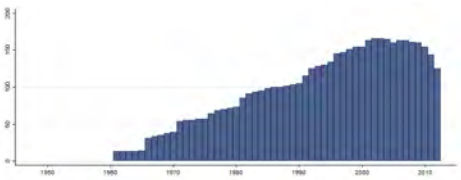
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 72 **n**: 1158 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.83.321 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: 164

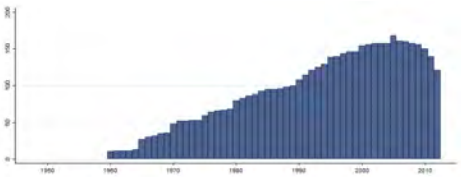


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177 **n**: 5118 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.83.322 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: 160

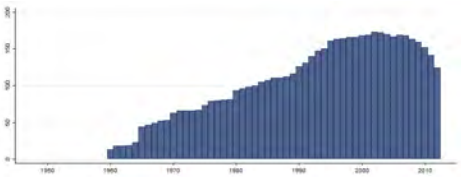


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 5029 $\overline{N}$: 95 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.83.323 wdi_manvagdp 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: 168

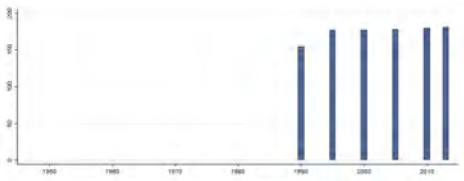


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5716 $\overline{N}$: 108 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.83.324 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: 180

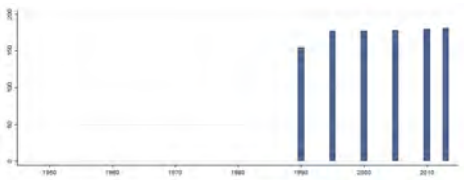


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 1047 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.325 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: 180

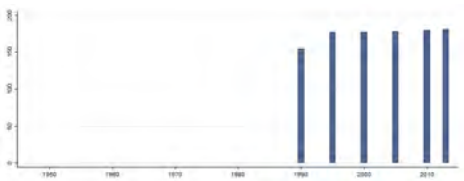


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 1047 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.326 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: 180

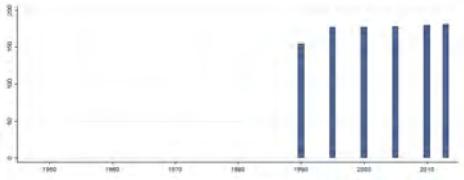


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 1047 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.327 wdi_matmortm 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: 180

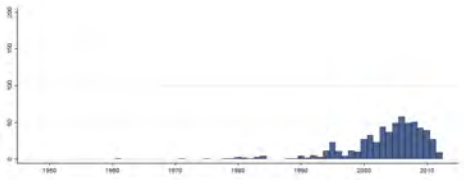


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183 **n**: 1047 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.328 wdi_matmortn Maternal mortality ratio (national 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.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 114

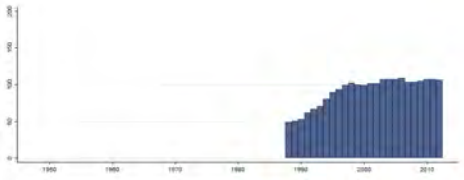


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 179 **n**: 595 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.329 wdi_mcaplcgdp 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: 108

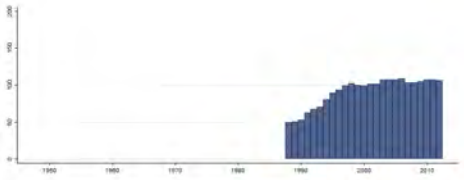


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 115 **n**: 2279 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.83.330 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: 108

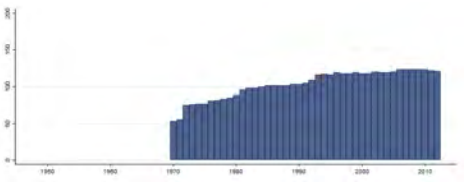


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 116 **n**: 2282 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.83.331 wdi_mdsppgds Multilateral debt service (% of public and publicly guaranteed debt service)

Multilateral debt service is the repayment of principal and interest to the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral agencies. public and publicly guaranteed debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

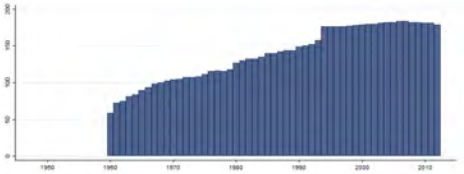


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127 **n**: 4444 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.83.332 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: 184

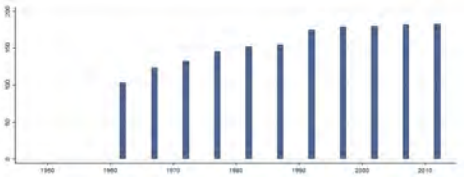


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 7352 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.83.333 wdi_mignet Net migration

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182

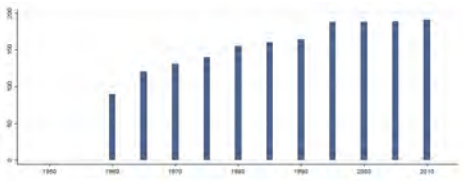


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188 **n**: 1708 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.334 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: 191

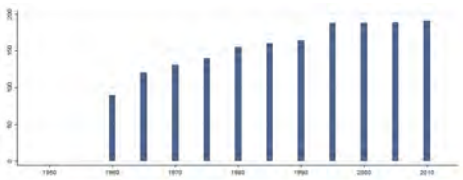


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 196 **n**: 1715 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.335 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: 191

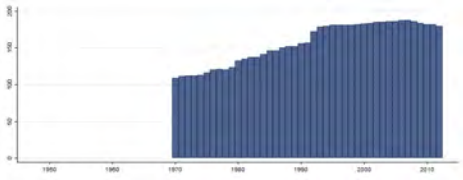


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 196 **n**: 1715 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.336 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: 188

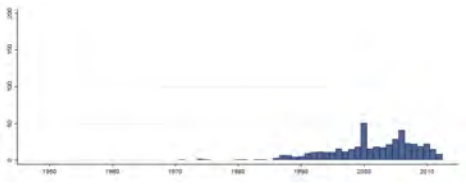


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 6734 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.83.337 wdi_mnhfaf Malnutrition prevalence, height for age, female (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age (stunting) is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. For children up to two years old height is measured by recumbent length. For older children height is measured by stature while standing. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 78

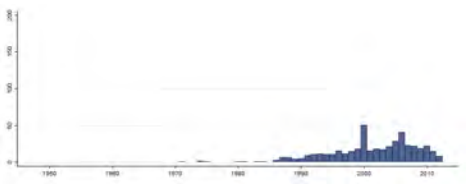


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 131 **n**: 451 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.338 wdi_mnhfam Malnutrition prevalence, height for age, male (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age (stunting) is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. For children up to two years old height is measured by recumbent length. For older children height is measured by stature while standing. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 78

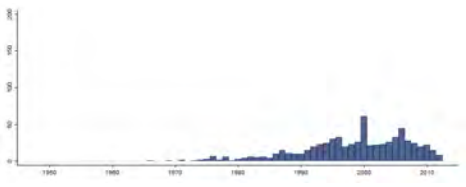


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 131 **n**: 451 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.339 wdi_mnhfat Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age (stunting) is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. For children up to two years old height is measured by recumbent length. For older children height is measured by stature while standing. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 83

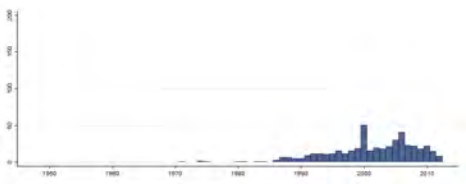


Min. Year:1966 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 150 **n**: 674 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.340 wdi_mnwfaf Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age, female (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 77

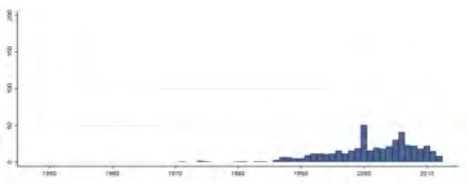


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 131 **n**: 459 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.341 wdi_mnwfam Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age, male (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 77

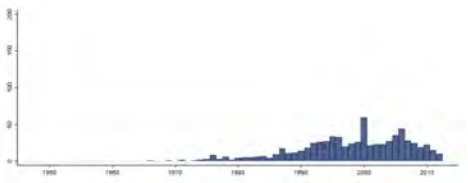


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 131 **n**: 459 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.342 wdi_mnwfat Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 84

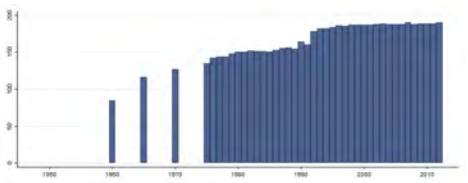


Min. Year:1966 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 149 **n**: 708 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.83.343 wdi_mobile Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provide access to the public switched telephone network. Post-paid and prepaid subscriptions are included.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 190

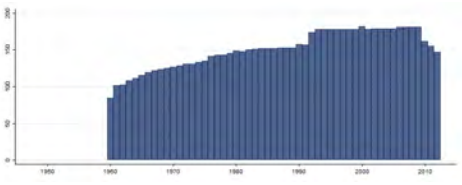


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 198 **n**: 6808 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.83.344 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: 182

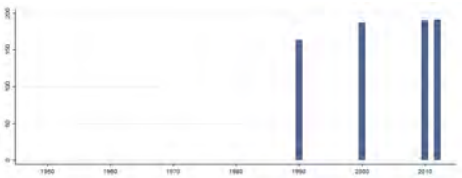


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192 **n**: 7980 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.83.345 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: 190

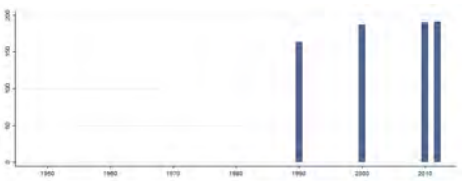


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 731 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.346 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: 190

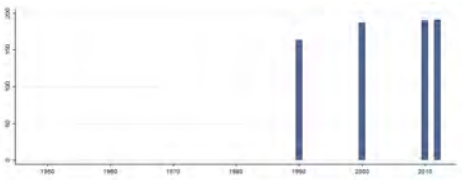


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 731 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.347 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: 190

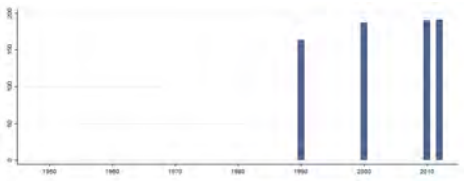


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 731 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.348 wdi_mortinfmal 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: 190

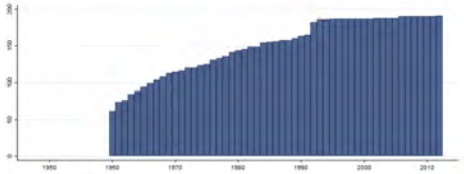


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 731 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.349 wdi_mortinftot 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: 190

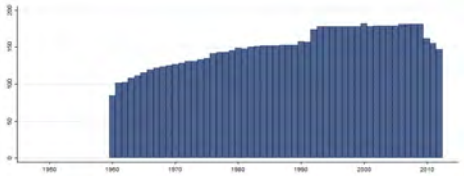


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 7962 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.83.350 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: 182

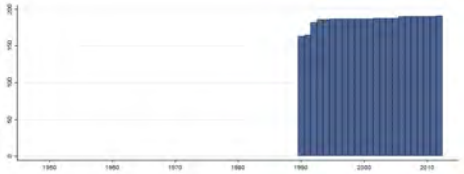


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192 **n**: 7980 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.83.351 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: 190

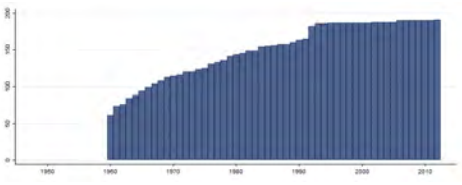


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 4274 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.352 wdi_mortuf Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 190



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 7962 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.83.353 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.

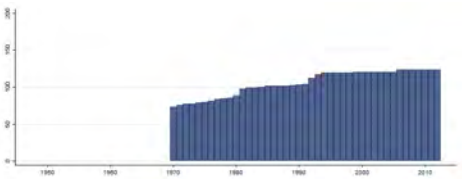
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 164

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 171 **n**: 1274 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.354 wdi_multid Multilateral debt (% of total external debt)

Multilateral debt to total external debt stocks.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

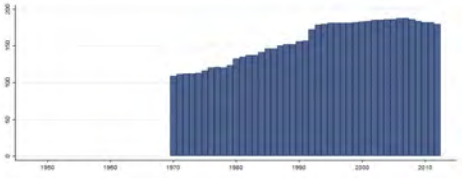


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.355 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: 188

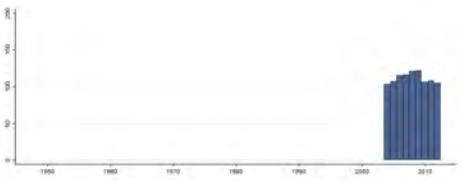


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 6734 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.83.356 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: 129

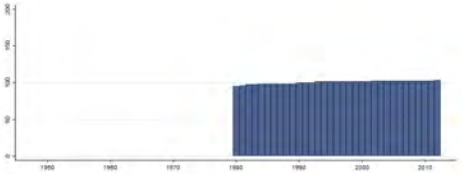


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 130 **n**: 1003 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.357 wdi_nbpat Newborns protected against tetanus (%)

Newborns protected against tetanus are the percentage of births by women of child-bearing age who are immunized against tetanus.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 102

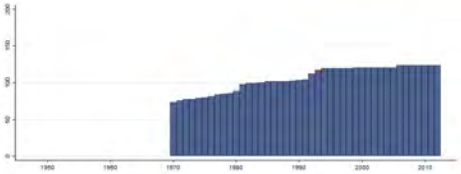


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 105 **n**: 3305 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.83.358 wdi_nfedpng Net flows on external dept, PNG

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

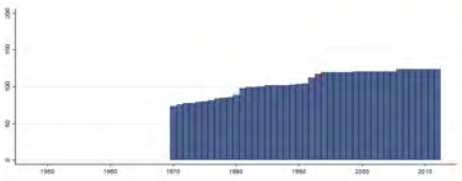


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.359 wdi_nfedppg Net flows on external dept, PPG

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

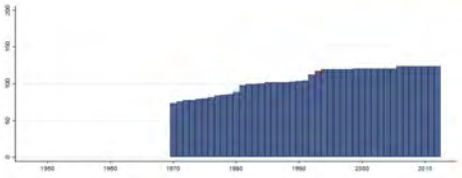


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.360 wdi_nffbnfl Net financial flows, bilateral (NFL, current US dollar)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

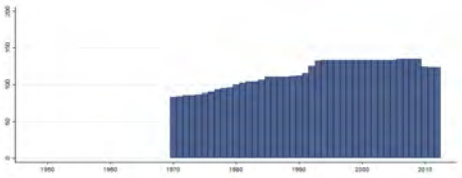


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.361 wdi_nffibrdnfl Net financial flows, IBRD (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the founding and largest member of the World Bank Group. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 135

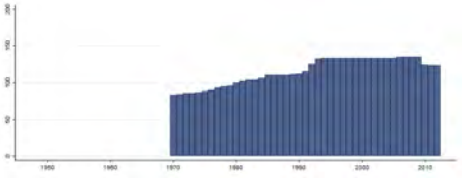


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 138 **n**: 4945 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.362 wdi_nffidanfl Net financial flows, IDA (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. IDA is the International Development Association, the concessional loan window of the World Bank Group. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 135



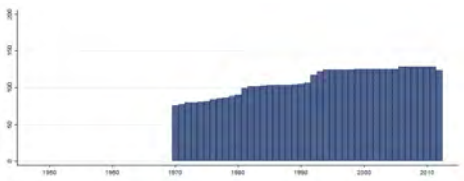
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 138 **n**: 4945 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.363 wdi_nffimfcnfl Net financial flows, IMF concessional (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. IMF is the International Monetary Fund, which provides concessional

lending through its Extended Credit Facility, Standby Credit Facility, and Rapid Credit Facility. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 128

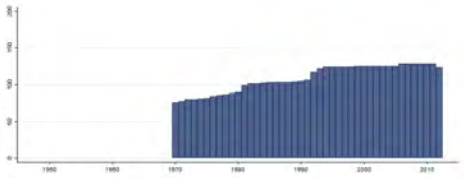


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 131 **n**: 4667 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.364 wdi_nffimfncnfl Net financial flows, IMF nonconcessional (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. IMF is the International Monetary Fund, which provides nonconcessional lending through the credit it provides to its members, mainly to meet balance of payments needs. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 128

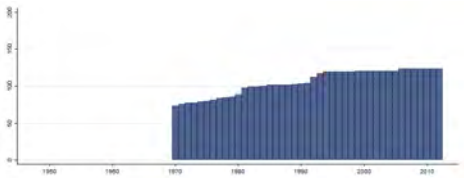


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 131 **n**: 4667 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.365 wdi_nffmnfl Net financial flows, multilateral (NFL, current US dollar)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

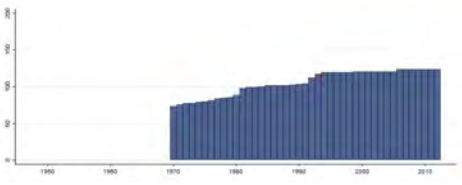


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.366 wdi_nffonfl Net financial flows, others (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. Others is a residual category in the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System. It includes such institutions as the Caribbean Development Fund, Council of Europe, European Development Fund, Islamic Development Bank, Nordic Development Fund, and the like. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

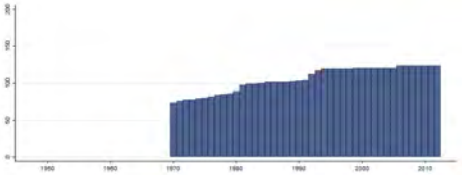


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.367 wdi_nffrdbcnfl Net financial flows, RDB concessional (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. Concessional financial flows cover disbursements made through concessional lending facilities. Regional development banks are the African Development Bank, in Tunis, Tunisia, which serves all of Africa, including North Africa; the Asian Development Bank, in Manila, Philippines, which serves South and Central Asia and East Asia and Pacific; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in London, United Kingdom, which serves Europe and Central Asia; and the Inter-American Development Bank, in Washington, D.C., which serves the Americas. Aggregates include amounts for economies not specified elsewhere. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

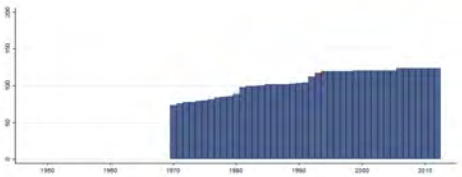


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.368 wdi_nffrdbncnfl Net financial flows, RDB nonconcessional (NFL, current US dollar)

Net financial flows received by the borrower during the year are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. Nonconcessional financial flows cover all disbursements except those made through concessional lending facilities. Regional development banks are the African Development Bank, in Tunis, Tunisia, which serves all of Africa, including North Africa; the Asian Development Bank, in Manila, Philippines, which serves South and Central Asia and East Asia and Pacific; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in London, United Kingdom, which serves Europe and Central Asia; and the Inter-American Development Bank, in Washington, D.C., which serves the Americas. Aggregates include amounts for economies not specified elsewhere. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

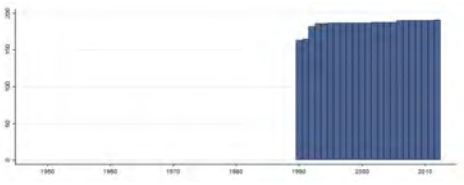


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.369 wdi_nnd Number of neonatal deaths

Number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 190

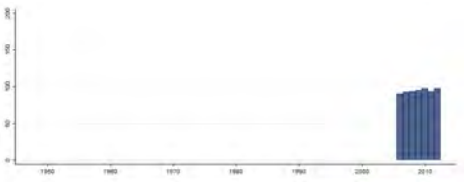


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 4274 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.370 wdi_nofuniaea Net official flows from UN agencies, IAEA (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at non-concessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations includes the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), World Food Programme (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 100



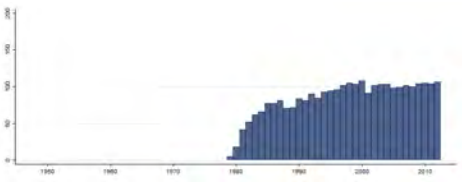
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 101 **n**: 657 $\overline{N}$: 94 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.371 wdi_nofunifad Net official flows from UN agencies, IFAD (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries

ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agriculntural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Population Fund (UNPD), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 111

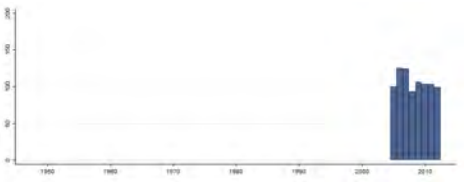


Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 2881 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.83.372 wdi_nofununaids Net official flows from UN agencies, UNAIDS (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agriculntural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Population Fund (UNPD), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 129

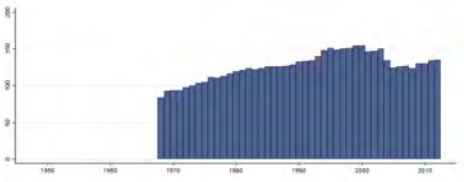


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 136 **n**: 853 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.83.373 wdi_nofunundp Net official flows from UN agencies, UNDP (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agriculɲtural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Population Fund (UNPD), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 138



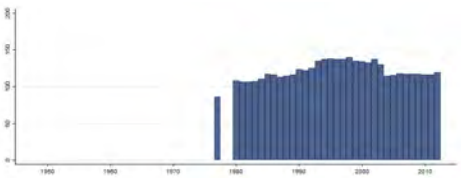
Min. Year:1968 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 169 **n**: 5660 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.83.374 wdi_nofununfpa Net official flows from UN agencies, UNFPA (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II

of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agriculɲtural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Population Fund (UNPD), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 119

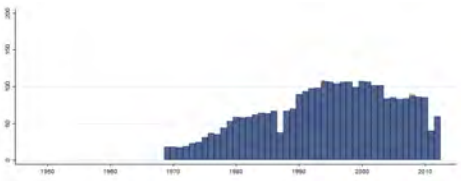


Min. Year:1977 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162 **n**: 4111 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.83.375 wdi_nofununhcr Net official flows from UN agencies, UNHCR (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agriculɲtural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Population Fund (UNPD), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 94

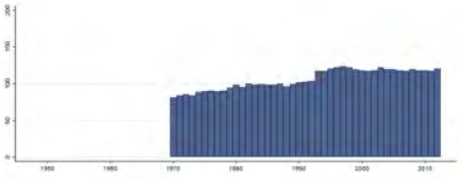


Min. Year:1969 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 138 **n**: 3047 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.376 wdi_nofununicef Net official flows from UN agencies, UNICEF (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agriculɲtural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Population Fund (UNPD), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 121



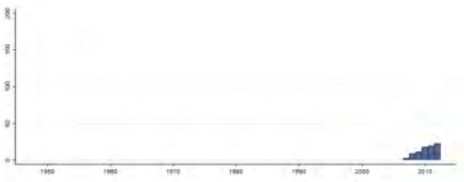
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 150 **n**: 4543 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.83.377 wdi_nofununpbf Net official flows from UN agencies, UNPBF (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II

of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agriculɲtural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Population Fund (UNPD), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 24

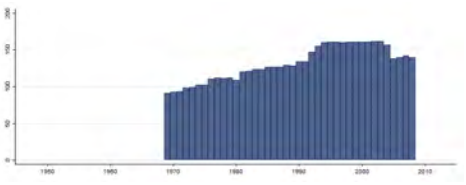


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 26 **n**: 85 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.378 wdi_nofununta Net official flows from UN agencies, UNTA (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agriculɲtural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Population Fund (UNPD), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 142

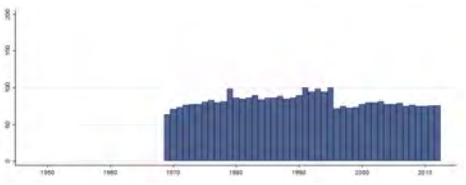


Min. Year:1969 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 167 **n**: 5253 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.83.379 wdi_nofunwfp Net official flows from UN agencies, WFP (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at nonconcessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations and include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Fund for Agriculɲtural Development (IFAD), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Population Fund (UNPD), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 83



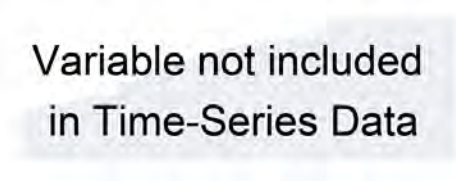
Min. Year:1969 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 144 **n**: 3610 $\overline{N}$: 82 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.83.380 wdi_nofunwho Net official flows from UN agencies, WHO (current US dollar)

Net official flows from UN agencies are the net disbursements of total official flows from the UN agencies. Total official flows are the sum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or official aid and Other Official Flows (OOF) and represent the total disbursements by the official sector at large to the recipient country. Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories.

Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. OOF are transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development-motivated, or, if development-motivated, whose grant element is below the 25 per cent threshold which would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. The main classes of transactions included here are official export credits, official sector equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization undertaken by the official sector at non-concessional terms (irrespective of the nature or the identity of the original creditor). UN agencies are United Nations includes the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), World Food Programme (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 104

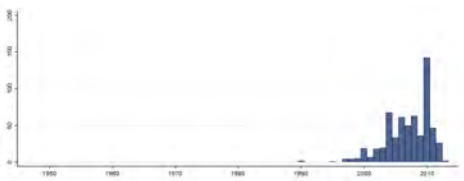


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.381 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: 162

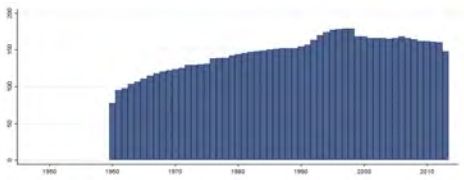


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 190 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.382 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).

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 166

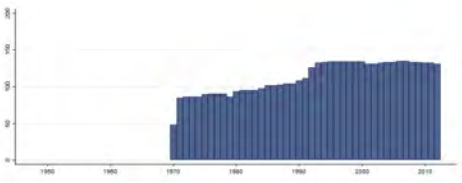


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 7865 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.83.383 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: 135

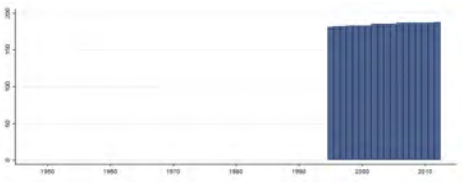


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 140 **n**: 4832 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.83.384 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: 187

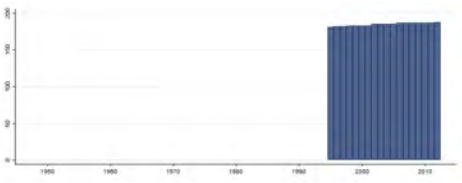


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 3327 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.83.385 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: 187

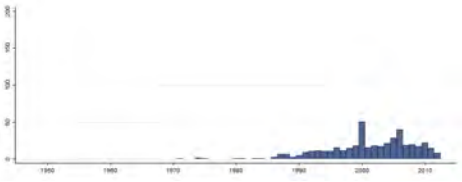


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 3327 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.83.386 wdi_overwfem5 Prevalence of overweight, female (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of overweight children is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations above the median for the international reference population of the corresponding age as established by the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 74

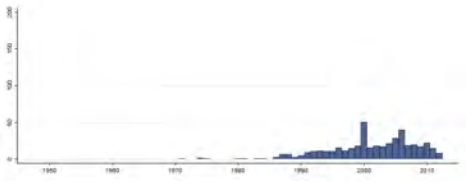


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 130 **n**: 441 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.387 wdi_overwmal5 Prevalence of overweight, male (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of overweight children is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations above the median for the international reference population of the corresponding age as established by the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 74

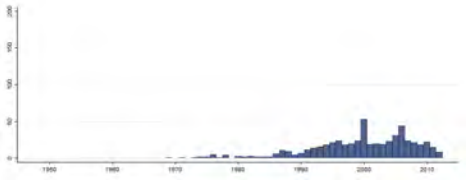


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 130 **n**: 441 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.388 wdi_overwtot5 Prevalence of overweight (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of overweight children is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations above the median for the international reference population of the corresponding age as established by the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 78

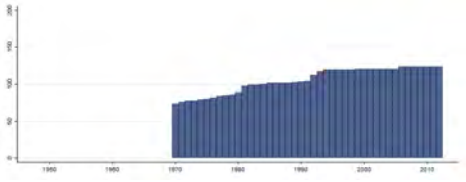


Min. Year:1969 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 145 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.389 wdi_paoc Principal arrears, official creditors (current US dollar)

Principal in arrears on long-term debt is defined as principal repayment due but not paid, on a cumulative basis. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123



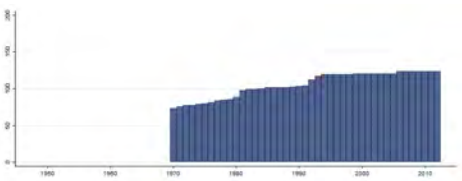
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.390 wdi_papc Principal arrears, private creditors (current US dollar)

Principal in arrears on long-term debt is defined as principal repayment due but not paid, on a cumulative basis. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered

by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

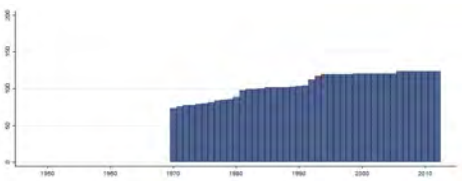


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.391 wdi_pappg Principal arrears, public and publicly guaranteed (current US dollar)

Principal in arrears on long-term debt is defined as principal repayment due but not paid, on a cumulative basis. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

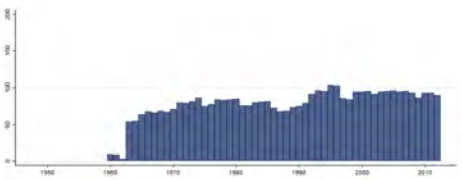


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.392 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: 115

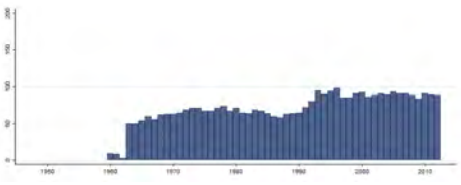


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157 **n**: 4141 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.83.393 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: 113

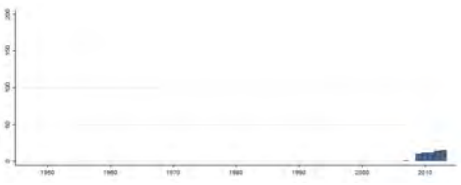


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 146 **n**: 3760 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.83.394 wdi_peacekeep Presence of peace keepers

Presence of peacebuilders and peacekeepers are active in peacebuilding and peacekeeping. Peacebuilding reduces the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels of for conflict management, and to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development. Peacekeepers provide essential security to preserve the peace, however fragile, where fighting has been halted, and to assist in implementing agreements achieved by the peacemakers. Peacekeepers deploy to war-torn regions where no one else is willing or able to go and prevent conflict from returning or escalating. Peacekeepers include police, troops, and military observers.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 17

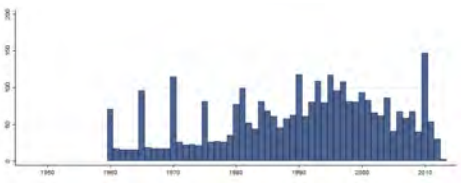


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 18 **n**: 64 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.395 wdi_phys Physicians (per 1,000 people)

Physicians include generalist and specialist medical practitioners.

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 164

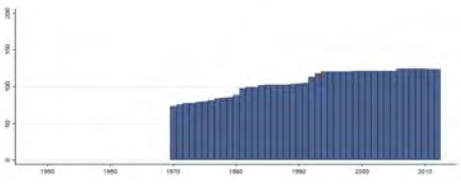


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194 **n**: 3190 $\overline{N}$: 59 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.83.396 wdi_pinvb Portfolio investment, bonds (PPG + PNG) (NFL, current US dollar)

Bonds are securities issued with a fixed rate of interest for a period of more than one year. They include net flows through cross-border public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed bond issues. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 124

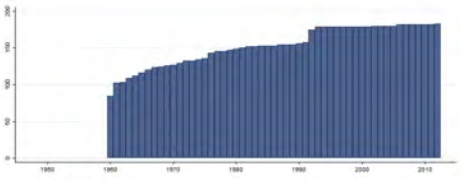


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127 **n**: 4550 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.397 wdi_pop014 Population ages 0-14 (% of total)

Population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 182

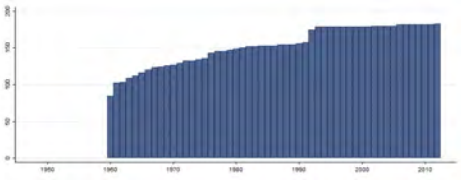


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 8109 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.398 wdi_pop1564 Population ages 15-64 (% of total)

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 is the number of people who could potentially be economically active. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 182

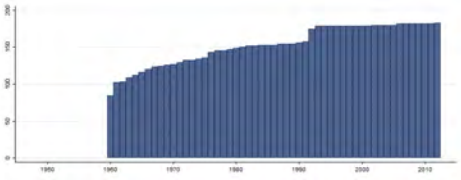


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 8109 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.399 wdi_pop65 Population ages 65 and above (% of total)

Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 182

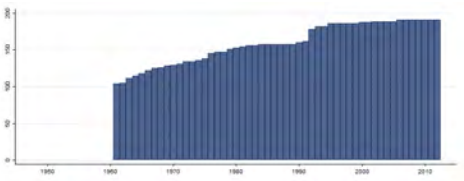


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 8109 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.400 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: 191

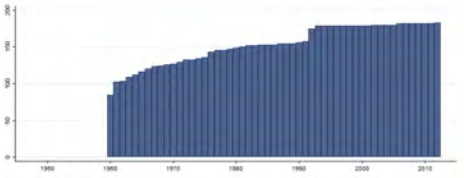


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 197 **n**: 8275 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.83.401 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: 182

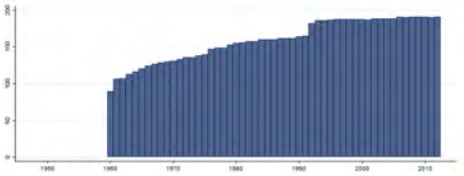


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 8109 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.402 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: 191

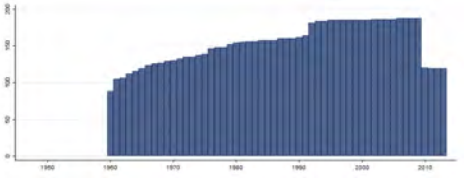


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 198 **n**: 8453 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.403 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: 188

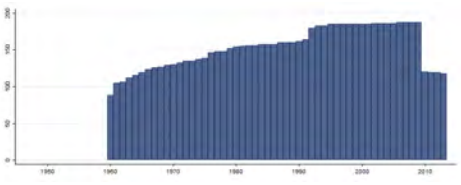


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194 **n**: 8270 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.404 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: 188

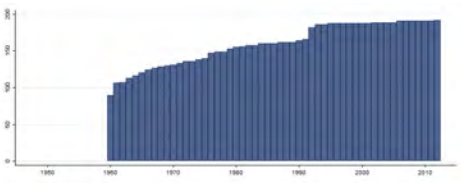


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194 **n**: 8266 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.405 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: 191

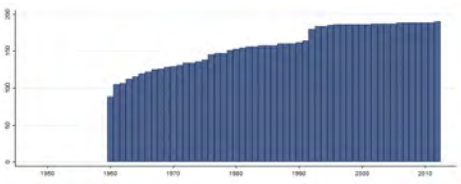


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 198 **n**: 8459 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.406 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: 189

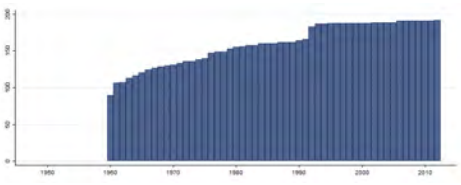


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 8358 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.407 wdi_poprurper Rural population (% of total population)

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

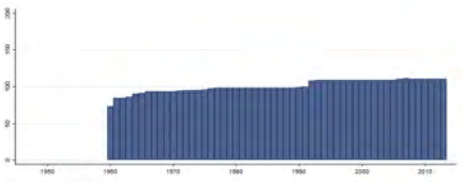


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 198 **n**: 8462 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.408 wdi_popuag Population in urban agglomerations of more than 1 million

Population in urban agglomerations of more than one million is the country's population living in metropolitan areas that in 2000 had a population of more than one million people.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 111

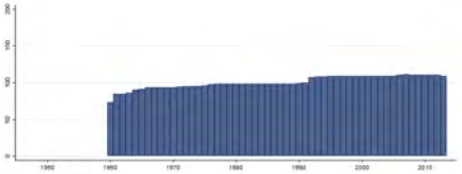


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 116 **n**: 5428 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.83.409 wdi_popuagper Population in urban agglomerations of more than 1 million

Population in urban agglomerations of more than one million is the percentage of a country's population living in metropolitan areas that in 2000 had a population of more than one million people.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 111

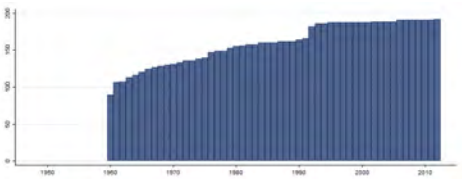


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 116 **n**: 5424 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.83.410 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: 191

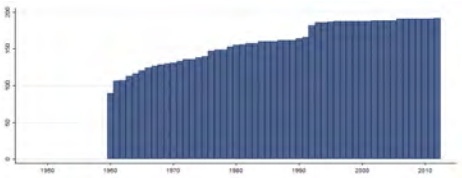


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 198 **n**: 8459 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.411 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: 191

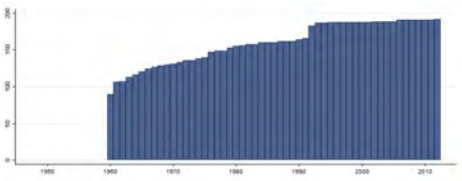


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 198 **n**: 8458 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.412 wdi_popurbper Urban population (% of total)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191

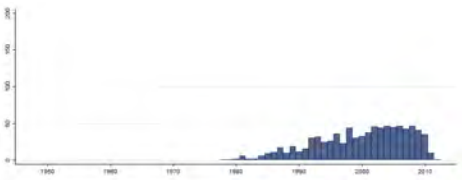


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 198 **n**: 8462 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.413 wdi_povgap125 Poverty gap at dollar1.25 a day (PPP) (%)

Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 85

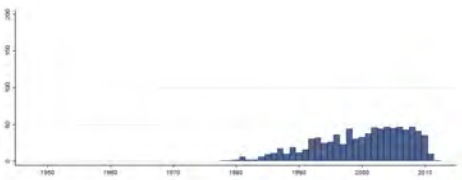


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 124 **n**: 837 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.414 wdi_povgap200 Poverty gap at dollar2 a day (PPP) (%)

Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 85

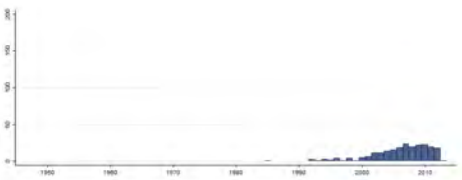


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 124 **n**: 837 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.415 wdi_povgapnpl Poverty gap at national poverty line (%)

Poverty gap at national poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 62

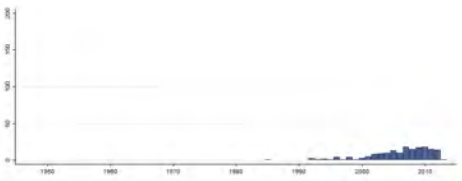


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 79 **n**: 233 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.416 wdi_povgaprpl Poverty gap at rural poverty line (%)

Poverty gap at rural poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the national rural poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

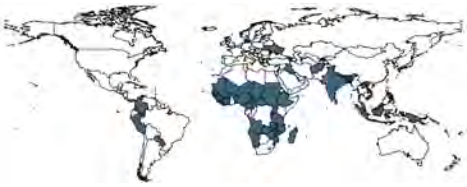
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 52



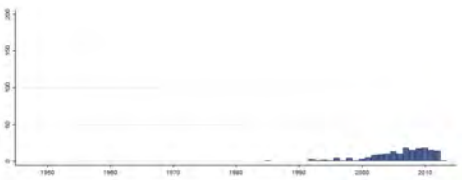
Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 63 **n**: 174 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.417 wdi_povgapupl Poverty gap at urban poverty line (%)

Poverty gap at urban poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the national urban poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 52

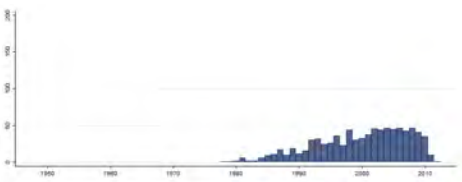


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 63 **n**: 174 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.418 wdi_povhc125 Poverty headcount ratio at dollar1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)

Population below dollar1.25 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than dollar1.25 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 85

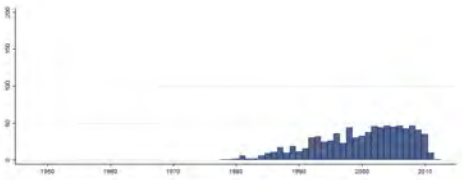


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 124 **n**: 837 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.419 wdi_povhc200 Poverty headcount ratio at dollar2 a day (PPP) (% of population)

Population below dollar2 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than dollar2.00 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 85

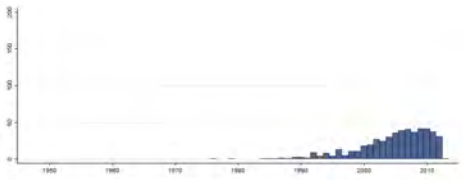


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 124 **n**: 837 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.420 wdi_povhcnpl Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

National poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 93

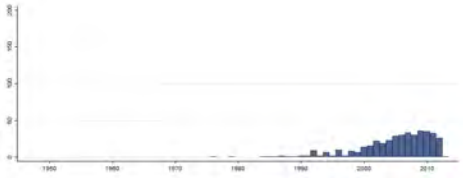


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112 **n**: 508 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.83.421 wdi_povhcrpl Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national rural poverty line.

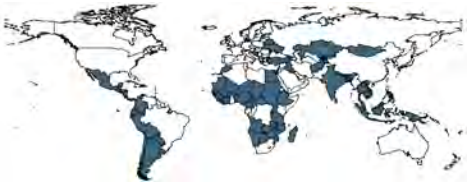
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 81



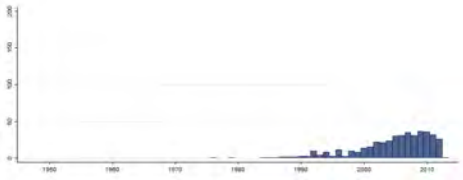
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 97 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.422 wdi_povhcupl Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national urban poverty line.



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 80

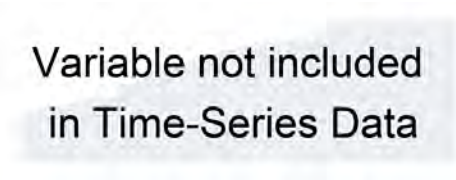


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 97 **n**: 431 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.423 wdi_powout Power outages in firms in a typical month (number)

Power outages are the average number of power outages that establishments experience in a typical month.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 115

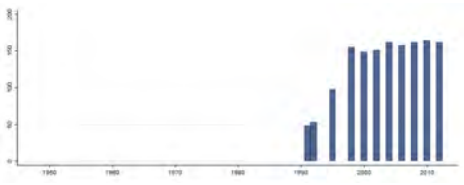


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.424 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: 171

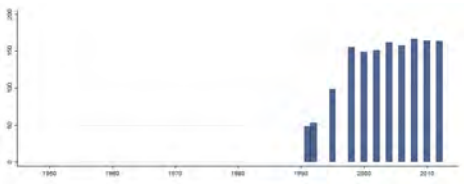


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 1461 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.425 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: 172

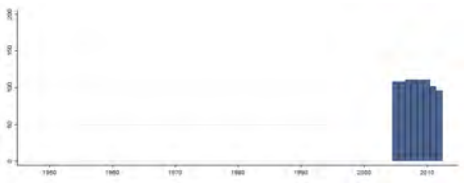


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 1468 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.426 wdi_ppgdsegspi Public and publicly guaranteed debt service (% of exports)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity. Exports refer to exports of goods, services, and income.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 111

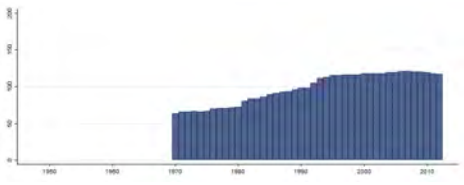


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 114 **n**: 853 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.427 wdi_ppgdsgni Public and publicly guaranteed debt service (% of GNI)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 121

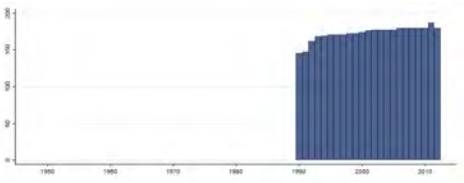


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4199 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.83.428 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: 187

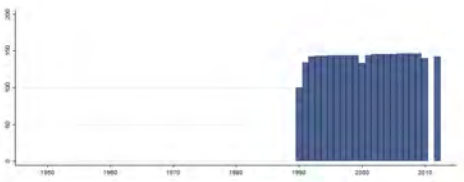


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 3973 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.429 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: 182

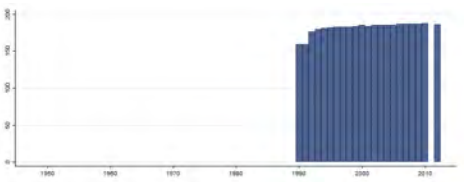


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183 **n**: 3105 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.83.430 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: 188



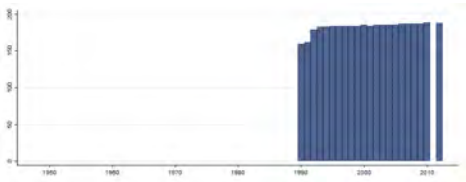
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 4001 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.431 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: 189

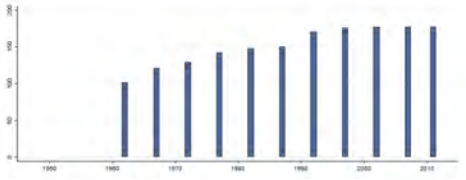


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 4020 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.432 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: 177

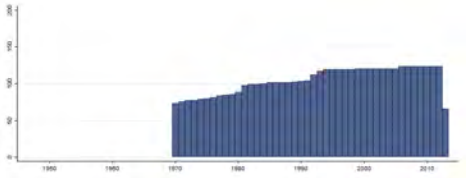


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 180 **n**: 1669 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.433 wdi_predpng Principal repayments on external dept, PNG

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

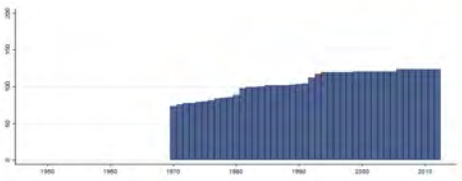


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 126 **n**: 4589 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.434 wdi_predppg Principal repayments on external dept, PPG

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

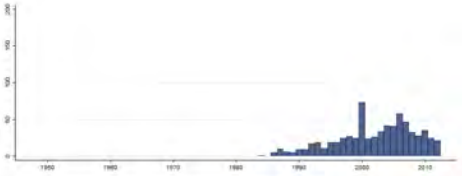


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.435 wdi_pregprenc Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)

Pregnant women receiving prenatal care are the percentage of women attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 130

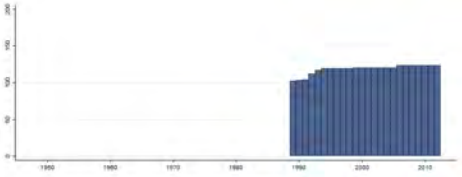


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165 **n**: 695 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.436 wdi_preso Principal rescheduled, official (current US dollar)

Principal rescheduled is the amount of principal due or in arrears that was rescheduled in any given year. Debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

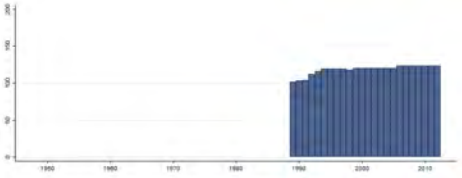


Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 2834 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.83.437 wdi_prfor Principal forgiven (current US dollar)

Principal forgiven is the amount of principal due or in arrears that was written off or forgiven in any given year. It includes debt forgiven within and outside Paris Club agreements, principal forgiven and principal arrears forgiven. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

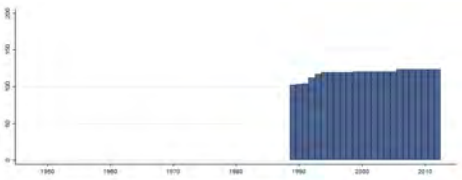


Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 2831 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.83.438 wdi_prrep Principal rescheduled, private (current US dollar)

Principal rescheduled is the amount of principal due or in arrears that was rescheduled in any given year. Debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

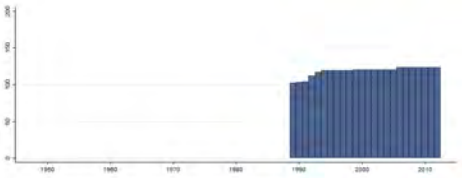


Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 2834 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.83.439 wdi_prrs Principal rescheduled (current US dollar)

Principal rescheduled is the amount of principal due or in arrears that was rescheduled in any given year. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

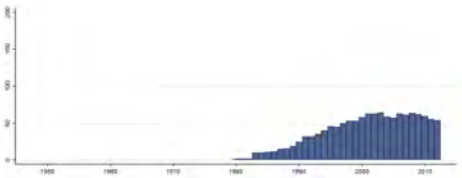


Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 2834 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.83.440 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: 65

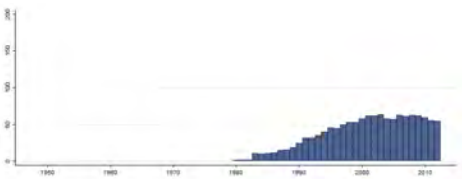


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 90 **n**: 1295 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.83.441 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: 64

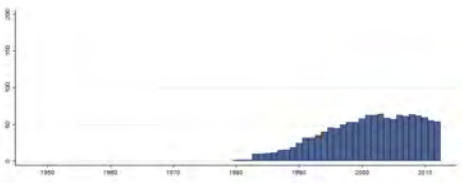


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 89 **n**: 1292 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.442 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: 65

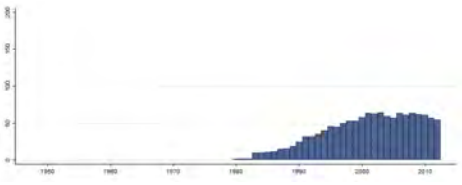


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 90 **n**: 1295 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.83.443 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: 65

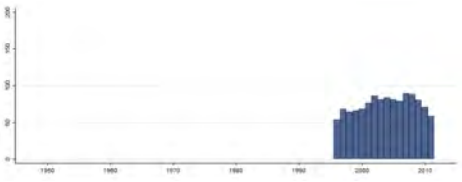


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 91 **n**: 1301 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.83.444 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: 107

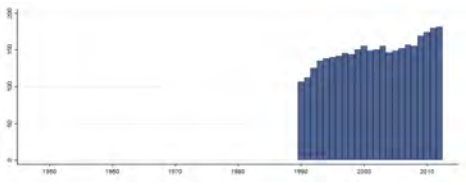


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 124 **n**: 1202 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.83.445 wdi_refasylum Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 180

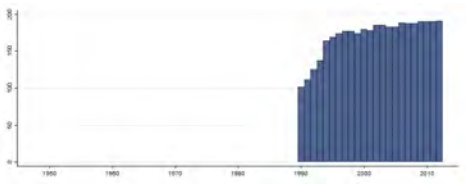


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183 **n**: 3408 $\overline{N}$: 148 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.83.446 wdi_reforigin Refugee population by country or territory of origin

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 190

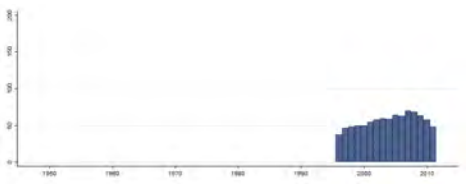


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 3929 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.83.447 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: 91

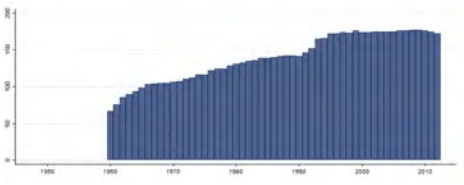


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 107 **n**: 902 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.448 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: 177

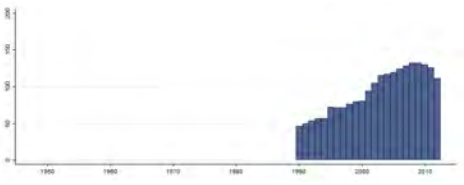


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 7382 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.83.449 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: 142

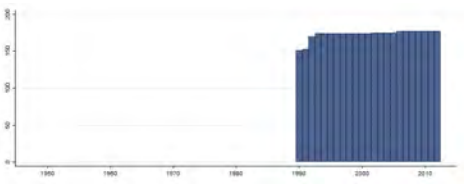


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 160 **n**: 2153 $\overline{N}$: 94 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.83.450 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: 177

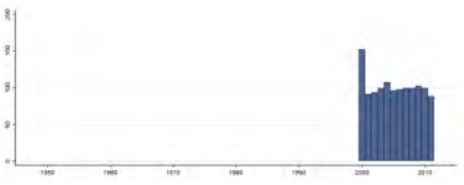


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 179 **n**: 3979 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.451 wdi_roaddens Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)

Road density is the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's land area. The road network includes all roads in the country: motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 117

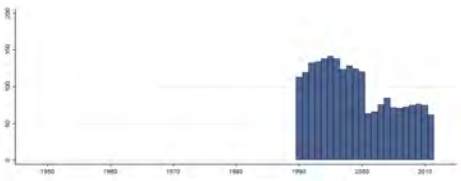


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 183 **n**: 1222 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.452 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.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 95

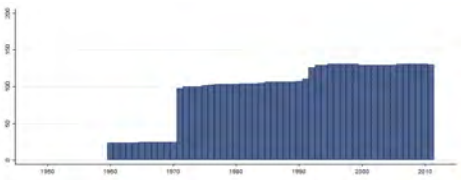


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 181 **n**: 2206 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.453 wdi_rsdfcpc 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: 131

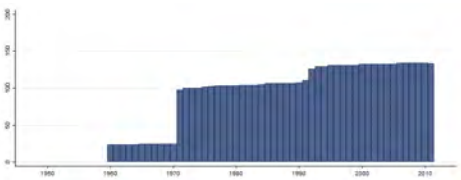


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 138 **n**: 5044 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.454 wdi_rsgfcpc 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: 134

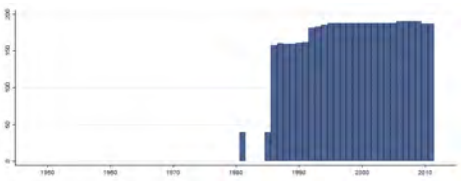


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 137 **n**: 5080 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.455 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: 190

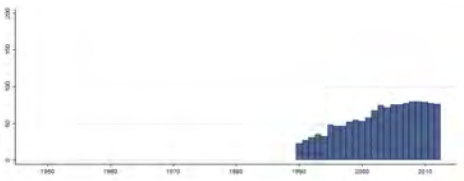


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 191 **n**: 4788 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.83.456 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: 91

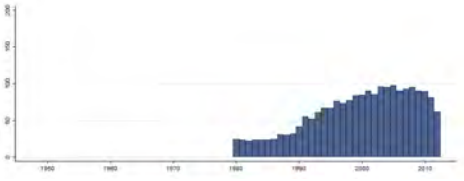


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 116 **n**: 1348 $\overline{N}$: 59 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.457 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: 112

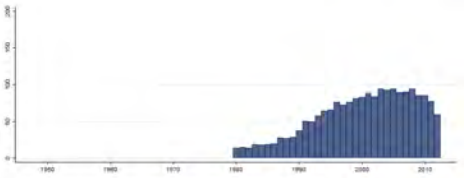


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 163 **n**: 2068 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.83.458 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: 110

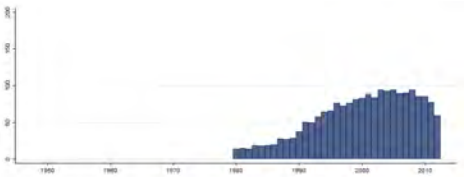


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162 **n**: 1958 $\overline{N}$: 59 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.459 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: 110

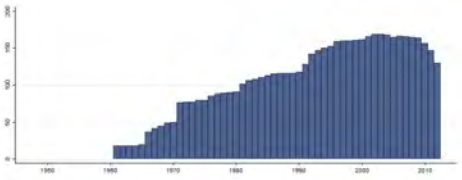


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162 **n**: 1958 $\overline{N}$: 59 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.460 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: 167

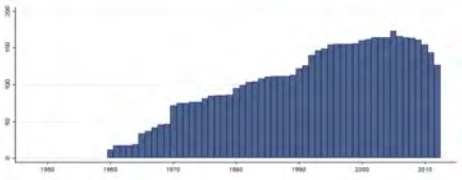


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 181 **n**: 5726 $\overline{N}$: 110 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.83.461 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: 164

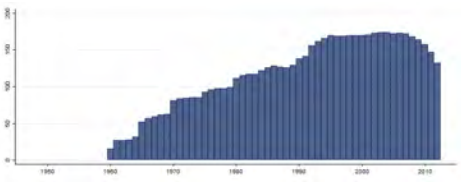


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 178 **n**: 5679 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.83.462 wdi_servagdp Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 172



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6305 $\overline{N}$: 119 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.83.463 wdi_sipb Benefits held by 1st 20% population (%) - All Social Insurance

Benefit incidence of social insurance programs to poorest quintile shows the percentage of total social insurance benefits received by the poorest 20% of the population. Social insurance programs include old age contributory pensions (including survivors and disability) and social security and health insurance benefits (including occupational injury benefits, paid sick leave, maternity and other social insurance). Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.464 wdi_sipc Program participation (%) - All Social Insurance

Coverage of social insurance programs shows the percentage of population participating in programs that provide old age contributory pensions (including survivors and disability) and social security and health insurance benefits (including occupational injury benefits, paid sick leave, maternity and other social insurance). Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 42

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.465 wdi_sipg Generosity of All Social Insurance (%)

Generosity of social insurance programs is measured by the total transfer amount received by the population participating in social insurance programs as a share of their total welfare. Welfare is defined as the total income or total expenditure of beneficiary households. Social insurance programs include old age contributory pensions (including survivors and disability) and social security and health insurance benefits (including occupational injury benefits, paid sick leave, maternity and other social insurance). Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 38

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.466 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 134

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.467 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 134

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.468 wdi_splpb Benefits held by 1st 20% population (%) - All Social Protection

Benefit incidence of social protection and labor programs (SPL) to poorest quintile shows the percentage of total social protection and labor programs benefits received by the poorest 20% of the population. Social protection and labor programs include social insurance, social safety nets, and unemployment benefits and active labor market programs. Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.469 wdi_splpc Program participation (%) - All Social Protection

Coverage of social protection and labor programs (SPL) shows the percentage of population participating in social insurance, social safety net, and unemployment benefits and active labor market programs. Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 42

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.470 wdi_splpg Generosity of All Social Protection (%)

Generosity of social protection and labor programs (SPL) is measured by the total transfer amount received by the population participating in social insurance, social safety net, and unemployment benefits and active labor market programs as a share of their total welfare. Welfare is defined as the total income or total expenditure of beneficiary households. Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 39

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.471 wdi_ssnpb Benefits held by 1st 20% population (%) - All Social Safety Nets

Benefit incidence of social safety net programs to poorest quintile shows the percentage of total social safety net benefits received by the poorest 20% of the population. Social safety net programs include cash transfers and last resort programs, noncontributory social pensions, other cash transfers programs (child, family and orphan allowances, birth and death grants, disability benefits, and other allowances), conditional cash transfers, in-kind food transfers (food stamps and vouchers, food rations, supplementary feeding, and emergency food distribution), school feeding, other social assistance programs (housing allowances, scholarships, fee waivers, health subsidies, and other social assistance) and public works programs (cash for work and food for work). Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.472 wdi_ssnpc Program participation (%) - All Social Safety Nets

Coverage of social safety net programs shows the percentage of population participating in cash transfers and last resort programs, noncontributory social pensions, other cash transfers programs (child, family and orphan allowances, birth and death grants, disability benefits, and other allowances), conditional cash transfers, in-kind food transfers (food stamps and vouchers, food rations, supplementary feeding, and emergency food distribution), school feeding, other social assistance programs (housing allowances, scholarships, fee waivers, health subsidies, and other social assistance) and public works programs (cash for work and food for work). Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 41

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.473 wdi_ssnpg Generosity of All Social Safety Nets (%)

Generosity of social safety net programs is measured by the total transfer amount received by the population participating in social safety net programs as a share of their total welfare. Welfare is defined as the total income or total expenditure of beneficiary households. Social safety net programs include cash transfers and last resort programs, noncontributory social pensions, other cash transfers programs (child, family and orphan allowances, birth and death grants, disability benefits, and other allowances), conditional cash transfers, in-kind food transfers (food stamps and vouchers, food rations, supplementary feeding, and emergency food distribution), school feeding, other social assistance programs (housing allowances, scholarships, fee waivers, health subsidies, and other social assistance) and public works programs (cash for work and food for work). Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

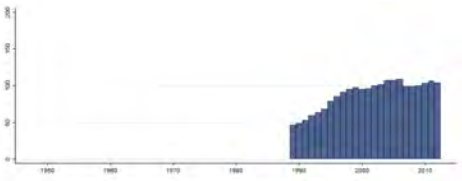
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 37

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.474 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.

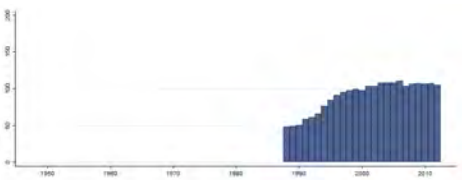


Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 107

Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 111 **n**: 2116 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.83.475 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.



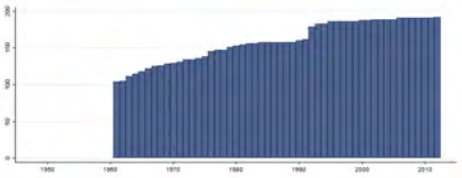
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 109

Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 111 **n**: 2249 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.83.476 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: 191

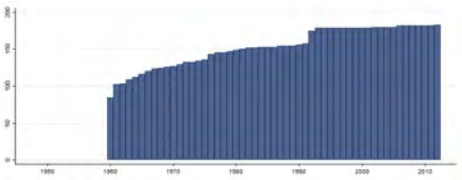


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 198 **n**: 8279 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.83.477 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: 182

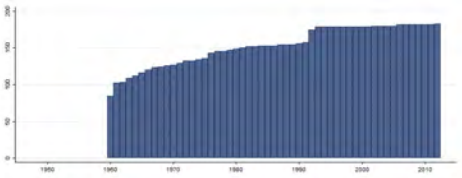


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 8109 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.478 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: 182

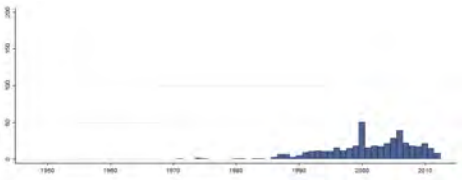


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 8109 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.83.479 wdi_swwfhfem Prevalence of severe wasting, weight for height, female (% of children under 5)

Severe wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than three standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 73

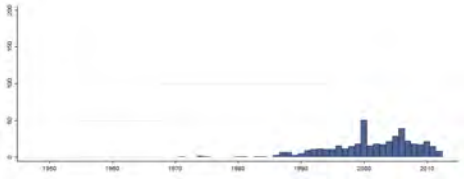


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 440 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.480 wdi_swwfhmal Prevalence of severe wasting, weight for height, male (% of children under 5)

Severe wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than three standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 73

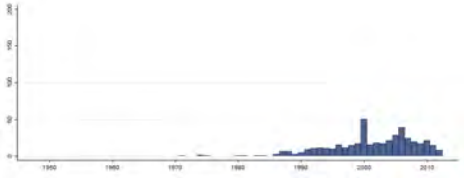


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 440 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.481 wdi_swwfhtot Prevalence of severe wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)

Severe wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than three standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 77

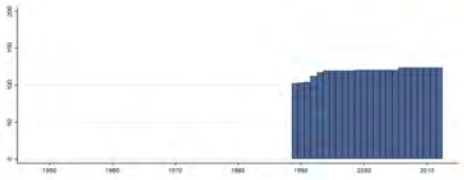


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 130 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.482 wdi_tadr Total amount of debt rescheduled (current US dollar)

Total amount of debt rescheduled includes the debt stock, principal, interest, charges and penalties rescheduled. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

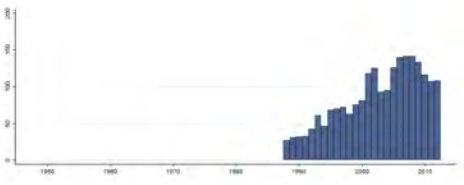


Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 2834 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.83.483 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: 172

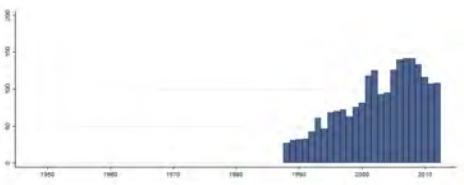


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 2149 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.484 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: 172

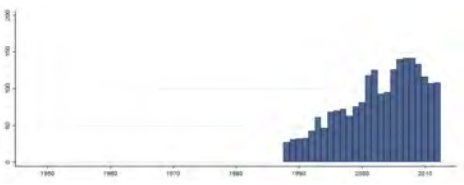


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 2149 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.485 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: 172



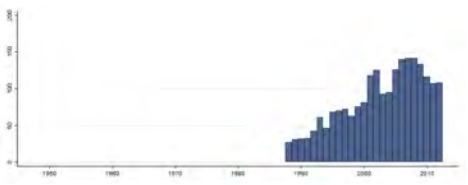
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 2149 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.486 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: 172

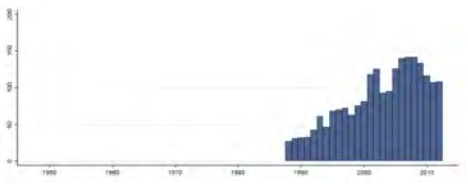


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 2149 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.487 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: 172

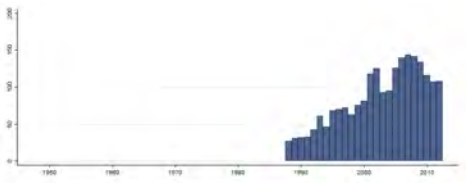


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 2149 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.488 wdi_tarmfnsm 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: 173



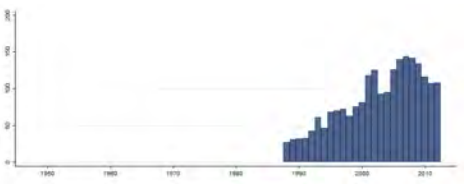
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 2153 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.489 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: 173

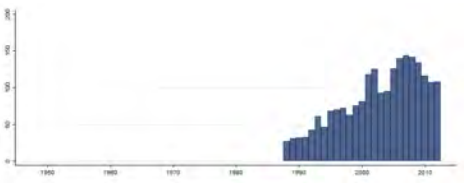


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 2153 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.490 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: 173

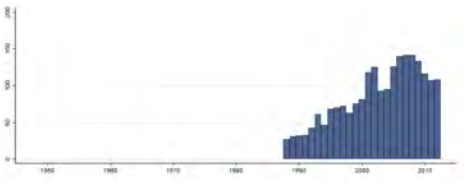


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 2153 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.491 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: 172



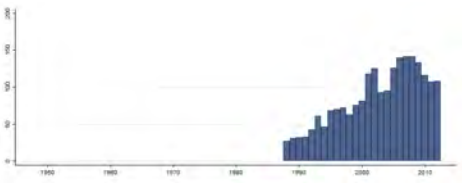
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 2149 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.492 wdi_tarmfnwmpp 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: 172

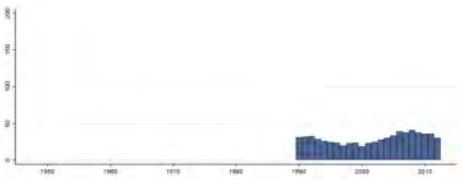


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 2149 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.493 wdi_taxexport Taxes on exports (% of tax revenue)

Taxes on exports are all levies on goods being transported out of the country or services being delivered to nonresidents by residents. Rebates on exported goods that are repayments of previously paid general consumption taxes, excise taxes, or import duties are deducted from the gross amounts receivable from these taxes, not from amounts receivable from export taxes.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 49

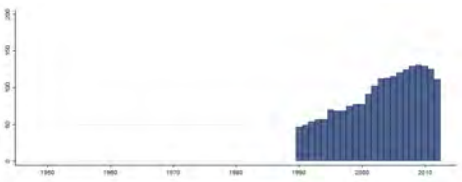


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 85 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.494 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: 140

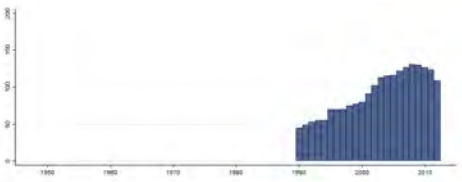


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159 **n**: 2105 $\overline{N}$: 92 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.83.495 wdi_taxipcgr 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: 139

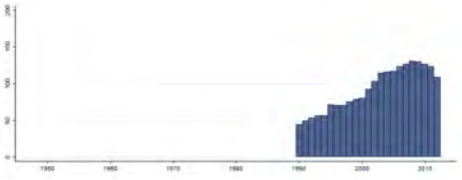


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157 **n**: 2108 $\overline{N}$: 92 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.83.496 wdi_taxipcgt 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: 139

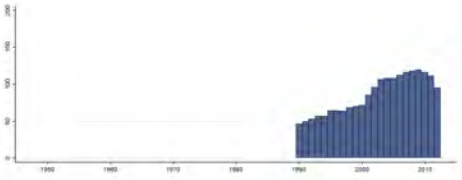


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157 **n**: 2125 $\overline{N}$: 92 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.83.497 wdi_taxit Taxes on international trade (% of revenue)

Taxes on international trade include import duties, export duties, profits of export or import monopolies, exchange profits, and exchange taxes.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 130

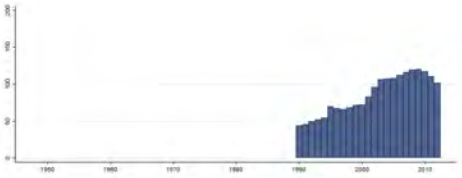


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152 **n**: 1960 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.83.498 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: 130

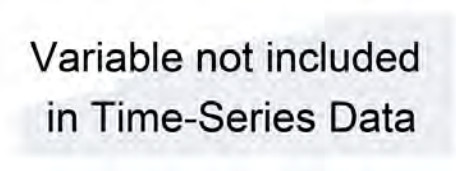


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 153 **n**: 1960 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.83.499 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: 182



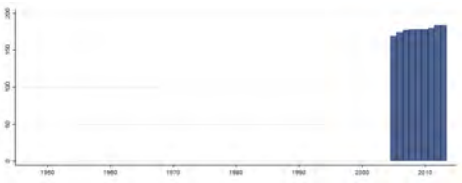
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.500 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: 183

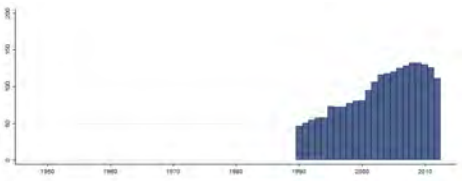


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185 **n**: 1602 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.501 wdi_taxrev Tax revenue (% of GDP)

Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 142

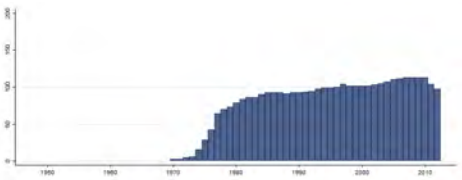


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 160 **n**: 2169 $\overline{N}$: 94 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.83.502 wdi_tdsegspi Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and primary income)

Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 114

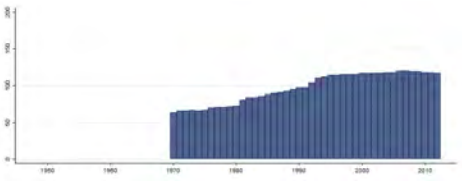


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 124 **n**: 3571 $\overline{N}$: 83 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.83.503 wdi_tdsgni Total debt service (% of GNI)

Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 120

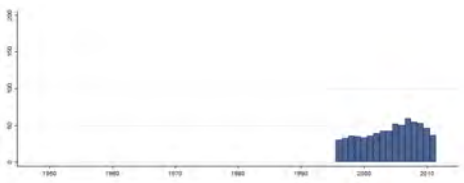


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 4172 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.83.504 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.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 77

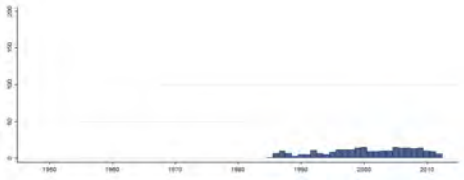


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 90 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.505 wdi_teenmoth Teenage mothers

Teenage mothers are the percentage of women ages 15-19 who already have children or are currently pregnant.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 52

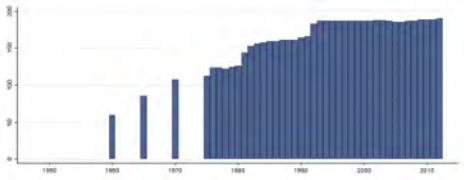


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 88 **n**: 267 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.506 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 ands fixed wireless subscribers are included.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189

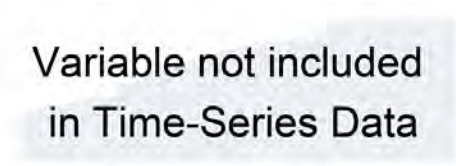


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 198 **n**: 6655 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.83.507 wdi_thrbird Bird species, threatened

Birds are listed for countries included within their breeding or wintering ranges. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 190

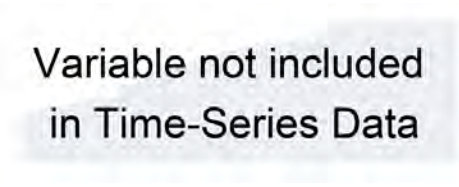


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.508 wdi_thrfish Fish species, threatened

Fish species are based on Froese, R. and Pauly, D. (eds). 2008. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 190

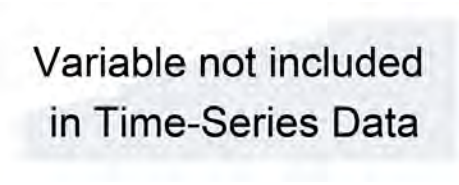


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.509 wdi_thrmam Mammal species, threatened

Mammal species are mammals excluding whales and porpoises. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 190

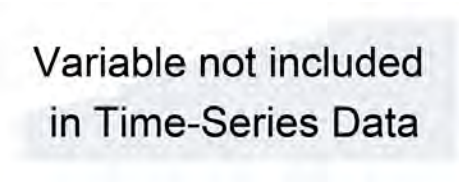


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.510 wdi_thrplant Plant species (higher), threatened

Higher plants are native vascular plant species. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 190

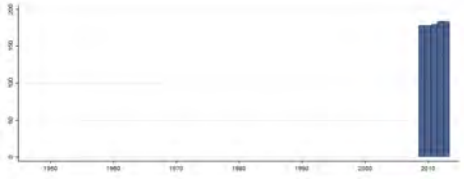


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.511 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: 183

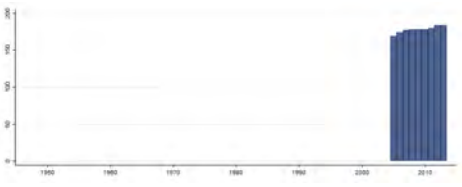


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185 **n**: 904 $\overline{N}$: 181 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.83.512 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: 183

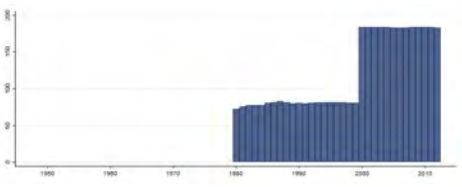


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185 **n**: 1602 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.513 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, internaµtional 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: 184

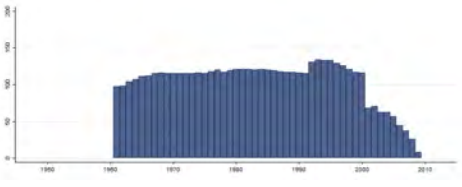


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186 **n**: 3993 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.514 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.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 38

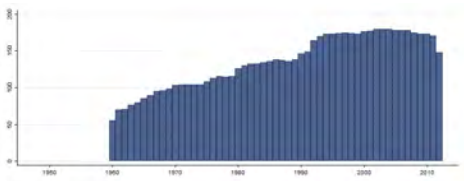


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 169 **n**: 5146 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.83.515 wdi_trade Trade (% of GDP)

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 178

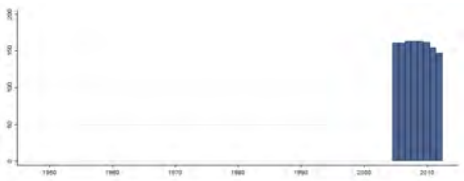


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 7179 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.83.516 wdi_tradeg 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: 165

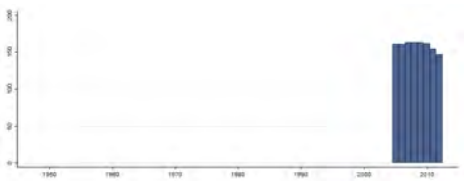


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168 **n**: 1274 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.517 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: 165

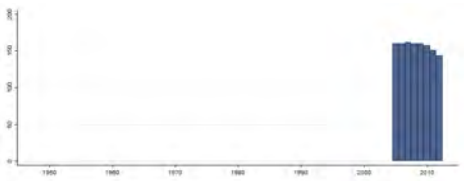


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168 **n**: 1274 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.518 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: 164

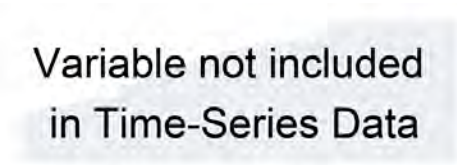


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 167 **n**: 1255 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.519 wdi_trool Time required to obtain an operating license (days)

Time required to obtain operating license is the average wait to obtain an operating license from the day the establishment applied for it to the day it was granted.

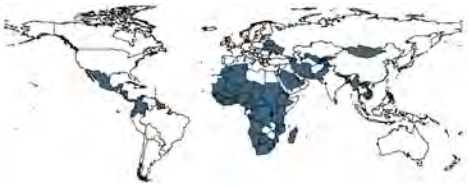
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 117



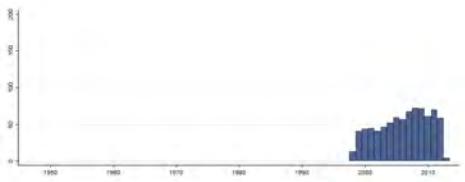
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.520 wdi_trpredtot Trained teachers in primary education (% of total teachers)

Trained teachers in primary education are the percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in their country.



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 104

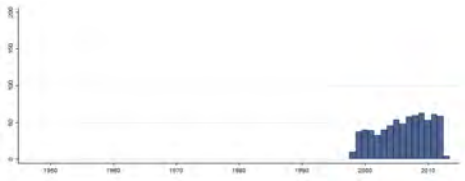


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 114 **n**: 807 $\overline{N}$: 50 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.521 wdi_trtpefem Trained teachers in primary education, female (% of female teachers)

Trained teachers in primary education are the percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in their country.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 96

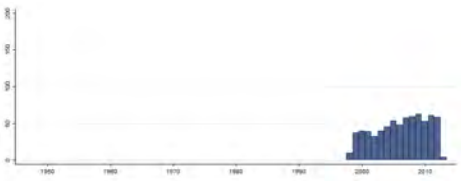


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 108 **n**: 706 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.522 wdi_trtprmal Trained teachers in primary education, male (% of male teachers)

Trained teachers in primary education are the percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in their country.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 96



Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 108 **n**: 706 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.83.523 wdi_tsdrgr Time spent dealing with government requirement

Time spent dealing with the requirements of government regulations is the proportion of senior management's time, in a typical week, that is spent dealing with the requirements imposed by government regulations (e.g., taxes, customs, labor regulations, licensing and registration, including dealings with officials, and completing forms).

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 120

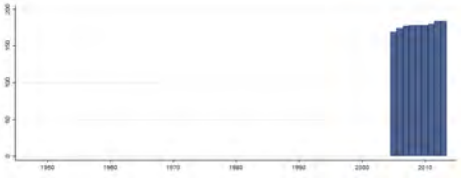
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.524 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: 183

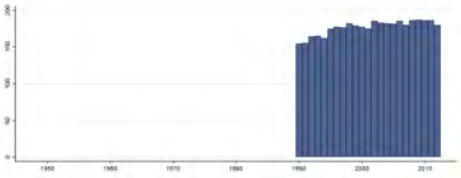


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185 **n**: 1602 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83.525 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: 189

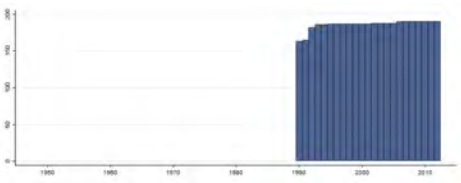


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 4062 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.526 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: 190

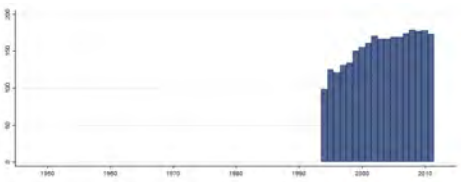


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 4273 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.527 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: 184

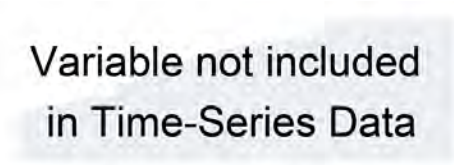


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 186 **n**: 2799 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.83.528 wdi_ualmpc Program participation (%) - Unemp benefits and ALMP

Coverage of unemployment benefits and active labor market programs (ALMP) shows the percentage of population participating in unemployment compensation, severance pay, and early retirement due to labor market reasons, labor market services (intermediation), training (vocational, life skills, and cash for training), job rotation and job sharing, employment incentives and wage subsidies, supported employment and rehabilitation, and employment measures for the disabled. Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 42

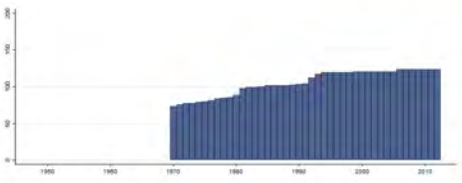


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.529 wdi_uedund Undisbursed external debt, total (UND, current US dollar)

Undisbursed debt is the total public and publicly guaranteed debt undrawn at year end; data for private nonguaranteed debt are not available. Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

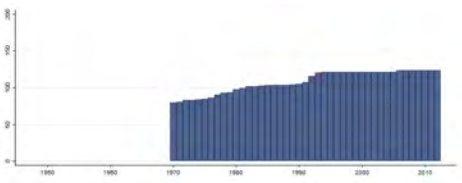


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.83.530 wdi_uimfcdod Use of IMF credit (DOD, current US dollar)

Use of IMF credit denotes members' drawings on the IMF other than amounts drawn against the country's reserve tranche position. Use of IMF credit includes purchases and drawings under Stand-By, Extended, Structural Adjustment, Enhanced Structural Adjustment, and Systemic Transformation Facility Arrangements as well as Trust Fund loans. SDR allocations are also included in this category. Note: Data related to the operations of the IMF are provided by the IMF Treasurer's Department. They are converted from special drawing rights into dollars using end-of-period exchange rates for stocks and average-over-the-period exchange rates for flows. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

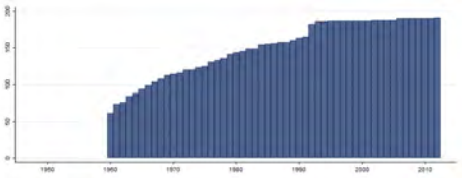


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 4634 $\overline{N}$: 108 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.83.531 wdi_undfd Number of under-five deaths

Number of children dying before reaching age five.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 190

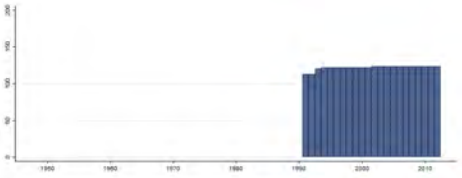


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 7962 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.83.532 wdi_undnor Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)

Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (also referred to as prevalence of undernourishment) shows the percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. Data showing as 2.5 signifies a prevalence of undernourishment below 2.5%.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123

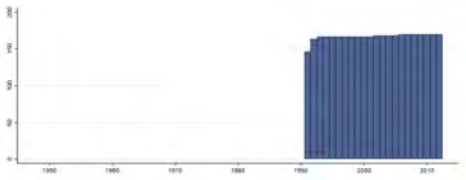


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 123 **n**: 2675 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.83.533 wdi_unempfilo Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

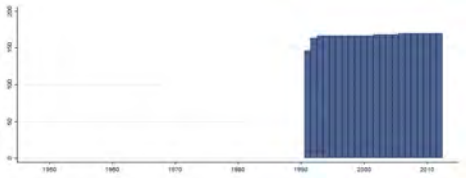


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 3674 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.534 wdi_unempilo Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

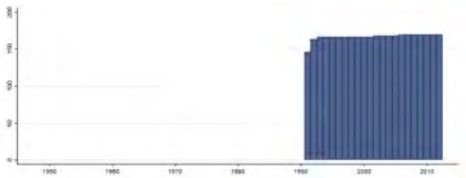


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 3674 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.535 wdi_unempmilo Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

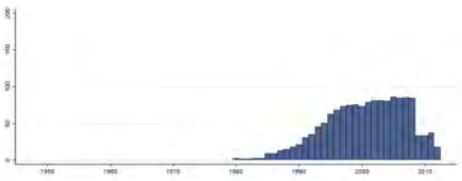


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 3674 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.536 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: 100

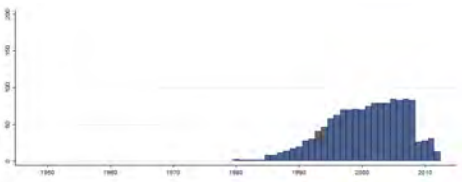


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 1483 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.537 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: 98

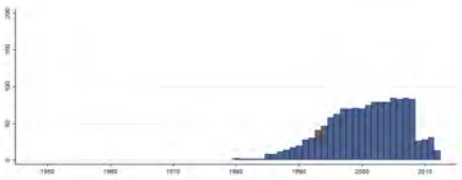


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 1384 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.538 wdi_unemppem 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: 98

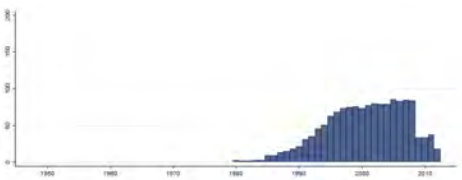


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 1384 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.539 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: 99

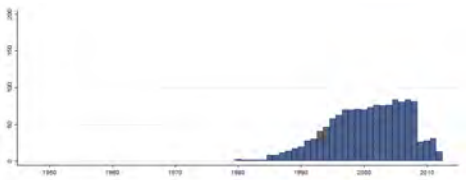


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 126 **n**: 1470 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.540 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: 97

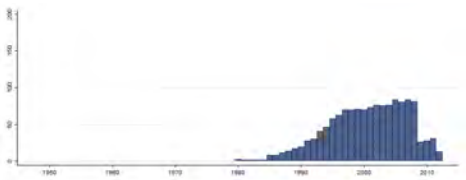


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 1371 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.541 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: 97

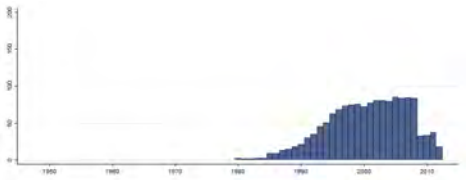


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 1371 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.542 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: 99

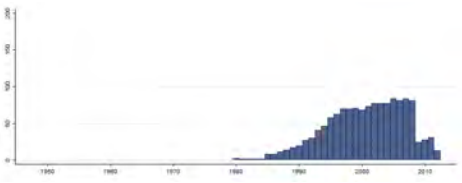


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 1472 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.543 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: 97

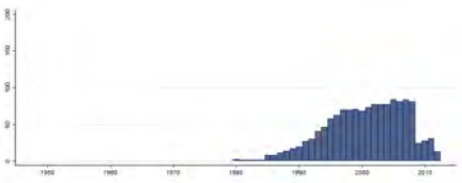


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 124 **n**: 1373 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.544 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: 97

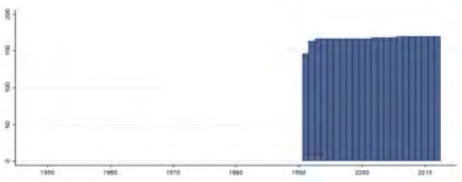


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 124 **n**: 1373 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.545 wdi_unempyfilo Unemployment, youth female (% fem 15-24) ILO

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

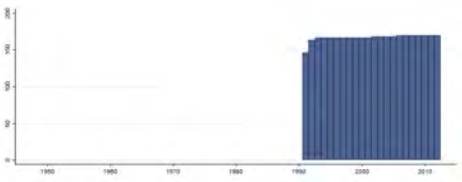


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 3674 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.546 wdi_unempyilo Unemployment, youth total (% of labor force ages 15-24) (ILO)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

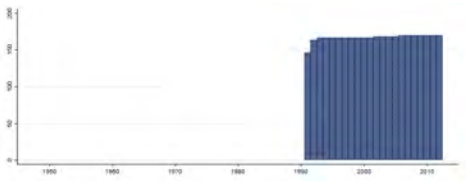


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 3674 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.547 wdi_unempymilo Unemployment, youth male (% fem 15-24)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 170

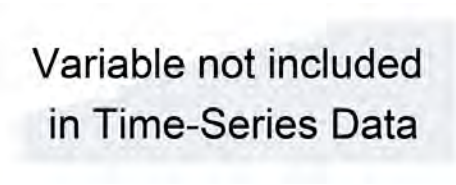


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 3674 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.83.548 wdi_unmetcon Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)

Unmet need for contraception is the percentage of fertile, married women of reproductive age who do not want to become pregnant and are not using contraception.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 51

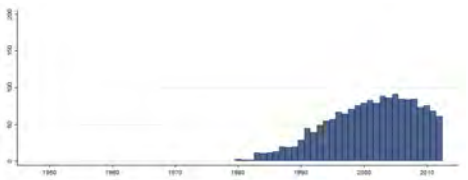


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.549 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: 103

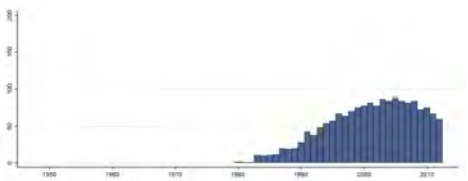


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152 **n**: 1708 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.550 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: 103

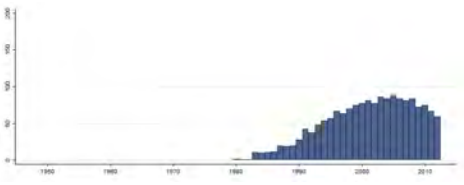


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152 **n**: 1673 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.551 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: 103

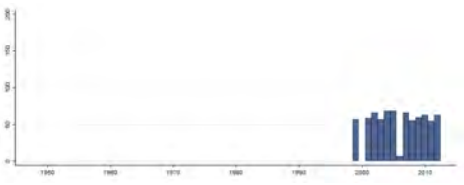


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152 **n**: 1673 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.83.552 wdi_vitamina Vitamin A supplementation coverage rate (% of children ages 6-59 months)

Vitamin A supplementation refers to the percentage of children ages 6-59 months old who received at least two doses of vitamin A in the previous year.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 77

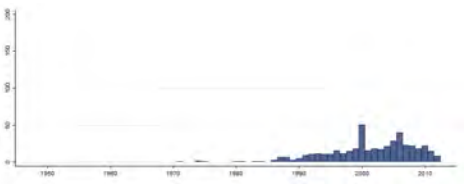


Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 91 **n**: 747 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.83.553 wdi_wastfem Prevalence of wasting, female (% of children under 5)

Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 77

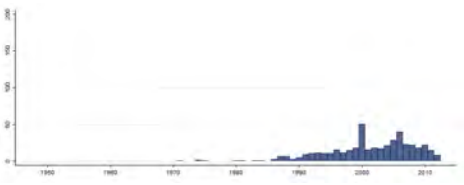


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 130 **n**: 448 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.554 wdi_wastmal Prevalence of wasting, male (% of children under 5)

Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 77

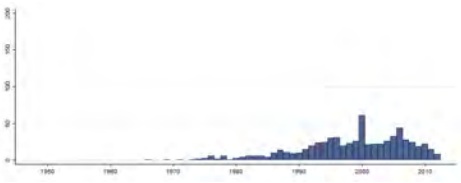


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 130 **n**: 448 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.555 wdi_wasttot Prevalence of wasting (% of children under 5)

Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 82

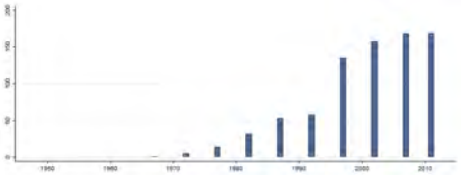


Min. Year:1966 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 150 **n**: 667 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.83.556 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: 172



Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 173 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.83.557 wdi_wjbwarg Justified household violence, 1

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she argues with him.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.558 wdi_wjbwburn Justified household violence, 2

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she burns the food.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.559 wdi_wjbwch Justified household violence, 3

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she neglects the children.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.560 wdi_wjbwout Justified household violence, 4

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she goes out without telling him.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 43

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.561 wdi_wjbwsex Justified household violence, 5

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner when she refuses sex with him.

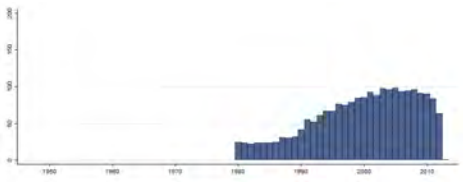
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 42

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.83.562 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.



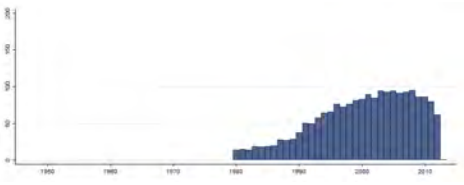
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 115

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 164 **n**: 2092 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.83.563 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: 113

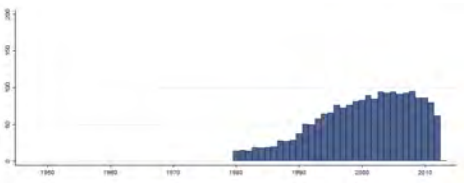


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 163 **n**: 1972 $\overline{N}$: 58 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.83.564 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 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: 113



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 163 **n**: 1972 $\overline{N}$: 58 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.84 World Economic Forum

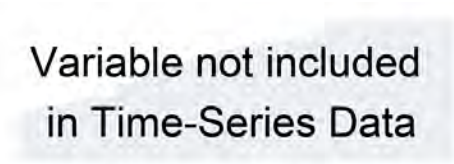
`http://www.weforum.org/issues/competitiveness-0/gci2012-data-platform/` (Forum, 2012)(2013-03-05)

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.

4.84.1 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: 142



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.2 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.3 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.4 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.5 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.6 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.7 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.8 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.9 wef_bim Business impact of malaria

Business Impact of Malaria: How serious an impact do you consider malaria 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 73

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.10 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.11 wef_ccr Country credit rating

Country Credit Rating: Expert assessment of the probability of sovereign debt default on a 0-100 (lowest probability) scale.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 141

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.12 wef_chiv HIV prevalence, %

HIV Prevalence (percent): HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15-49 years.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 135

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.13 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.14 wef_cm Malaria cases/100,000 pop.

Malaria Cases (Per 100,000 population): Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population.

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 76

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.15 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: 142

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.16 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: 142

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.17 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: 139

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.18 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.19 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.20 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.21 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.22 wef_gbb Government budget balance, %

Government Budget Balance (percent): General government budget balance as a percentage of GDP.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.23 wef_gci Global Competitiveness Index

Global Competitiveness Index: Global Competetiveness Index consists of a weighted average of many different components, each measuring a different aspect of competitiveness. These components are grouped into 12 pillars of competitiveness: Institutions; Infrastructure; Macroeconomic environment; Health and primary education; Higher education and training; Goods market efficiency; Labor market efficiency; Financial market development; Technological readiness; Market size; Business sophistication; Innovation

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.24 wef_gd General government debt, %

General Government Debt (percent): Gross general government debt as a percentage of GDP.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.25 wef_gdp GDP (US dollar billions)

Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars. Year 2011.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.26 wef_gdpc GDP per capita (US dollar)

Gross domestic product per capita in current US dollars.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.27 wef_gdpp1 GDP (PPP) as Share of World GDP

Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity as a percentage of world GDP.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.28 wef_gdpp2 GDP (PPP)

GDP (PPP): Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.29 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

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 135

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.30 wef_gns Gross national savings, %

Gross National Savings (percent): Gross national savings as a percentage of GDP.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 140

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.31 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 137

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.32 wef_ias Internet access in schools

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.33 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.34 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.35 wef_infl Inflation, annual %

Inflation (percent): Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.36 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.37 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.38 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.39 wef_lifexp Life expectancy, years

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.40 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.41 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.42 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.43 wef_pop Population (millions)

Total population in millions.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.44 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.45 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.46 wef_ptsb No. procedures to start a business

Number of Procedures to Start a Business: Number of procedures required to start a business.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 139

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.47 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.48 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.49 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.50 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.51 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.52 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 122

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.53 wef_qroad Quality of roads

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.54 wef_qsri Quality of scientific research institutions

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.55 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.56 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 139

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.57 wef_tele Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.

Fixed Telephone Lines (Per 100 Population): Number of active fixed telephone lines per 100 population. Year 2011 or most recent year available.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.58 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.59 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].

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.60 wef_wgs Wastefulness of government spending

Wastefulness of Government Spendin: How would you rate the composition of public spending in your country? (1 = extremely wasteful; 7 = highly efficient in providing necessary goods and services).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.61 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.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 142

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85 Welzel

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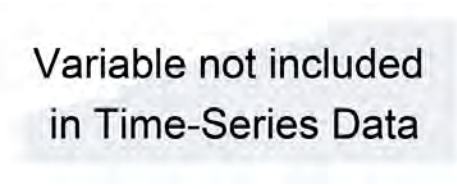
(Welzel, 2013)(2014-12-11)

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.

4.85.1 wel_aa Associational Activity

Meaning: Formative 7-item index measuring to what extent people are active in all of the associations from type 1 to type 3 (see above). At the country level, the indicator measures the prevalence of such activity in a given society, using the population average. Source: World Values Surveys, all countries and time points with available data. Scaling: Variables are rescaled such that non-membership is coded 0, inactive membership coded 0.5 and active membership 1 for each association. Then the average over the associations is calculated. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample from the WVS.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 56

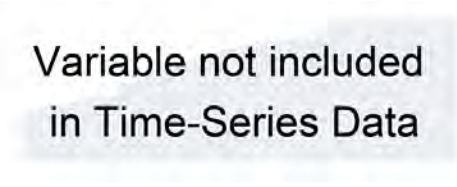


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.2 wel_aa1 Associational Activity (Type 1)

Meaning: Formative 3-item index measuring to what extent people are active in recreational, humanitarian and environmental associations. At the country level, the indicator measures the prevalence of such activity in a given society, using the population average. Source: World Values Surveys, all countries and time points with available data. Scaling: Variables are rescaled such that non-membership is coded 0, inactive membership coded 0.5 and active membership 1 for each association. Then the average over the associations is calculated. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample from the WVS.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.3 wel_aa2 Associational Activity (Type 2)

Meaning: Formative 3-item index measuring to what extent people are active in the church or religious organizations. At the country level, the indicator measures the prevalence of such activity in a given society, using the population average. Source: World Values Surveys, all countries and time points with available data. Scaling: Variables are rescaled such that non-membership is coded 0, inactive membership coded 0.5 and active membership 1. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample from the WVS.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.4 wel_aa3 Associational Activity (Type 3)

Meaning: Formative 3-item index measuring to what extent people are active in political parties, labour unions and professional associations. At the country level, the indicator measures the prevalence of such activity in a given society, using the population average. Source: World Values Surveys, all countries and time points with available data. Scaling: Variables are rescaled such that non-membership is coded 0, inactive membership coded 0.5 and active membership 1 for each association. Then the average over the associations is calculated. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample from the WVS.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 56

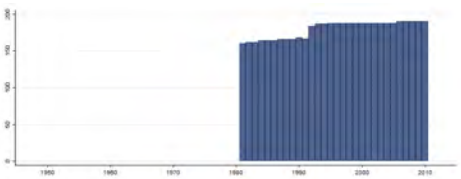
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.5 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: 190



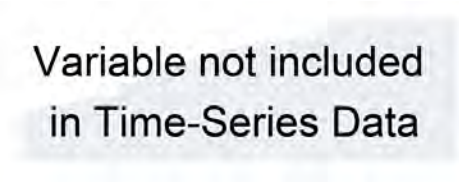
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 194 **n**: 5385 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.85.6 wel_cm Cognitive Mobilization

Meaning: Formative multi-item index measuring the extent of people's cognitive mobilization over the domains of informational connectedness, perceived stimulation and emancipative values [(InfCon + PerSti + EVI) / 3 calculated at the individual level and then aggregated to the country level]. Source: Index invented by Welzel, based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries from rounds five and six. Scaling: Multi-point index with original scores on each of the multiple items rescaled from minimum 0 to maximum 1, with proper fractions for intermediate positions, and then

averaged over the three measures. Components load on the same dimension at the individual level, with pretty similar loadings, and their combination produces a highly reliable overall index (alpha above .80). Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.

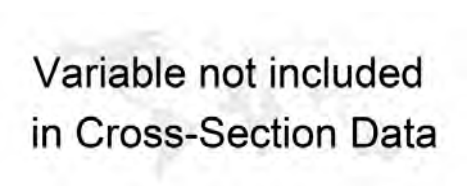
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57



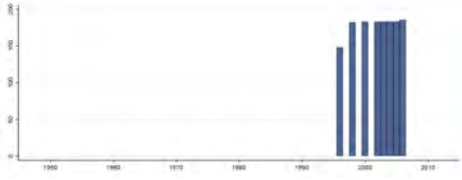
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.7 wel_coc Control of Corruption

Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of corruption control in a country. Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006. Scaling: The factor scores are standardized into a range from minimum 0 (for the lowest ever observed corruption control) to maximum 1.0 (for the highest ever observed corruption control), with fractions for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

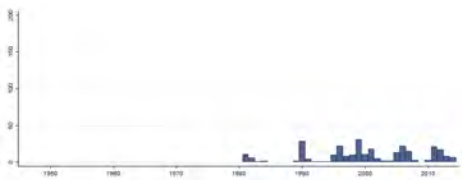


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 185 **n**: 1430 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.85.8 wel_culture Culture Zone

Meaning: Culture zone scheme, attributing each country to one of ten distinct culture zones created on the basis of religious traditions, imperial/colonial legacies and ethno-linguistic composition. Source: Classification invented and developed in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 23-34), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 8-11). Coding: 1 - "Reformed West" (Western European societies strongly affected by the Reformation); 2 - "New West" (overseas offshoots of Western Europe); 3 - "Old West" (mostly Catholic parts of Western Europe being core parts of the Roman Empire); 4 - "Returned West" (Catholic and Protestant parts of post-communist Europe returning to the EU); 5 - "Orthodox East" (Christian Orthodox or Islamic parts of the post-communist world, mostly parts of former USSR); 6 - "Indic East" (parts of South and South East Asia under the historic influence of Indian culture); 7 - "Islamic East" (regions of the Islamic world that have been parts of the Arab/Caliphate, Persian and Ottoman empires); 8 - "Sinic East" (parts of East Asia under the historic influence of Chinese culture); 9 - "Latin America" (Central and South America and the Caribbean); 10 - "Sub-Saharan Africa" (African countries South of the Sahara). Remarks: A cluster analysis asking to place countries into ten different clusters on the basis of religious traditions, imperial legacies and ethno-linguistic composition variables produces a ninety percent overlapping classification of countries.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

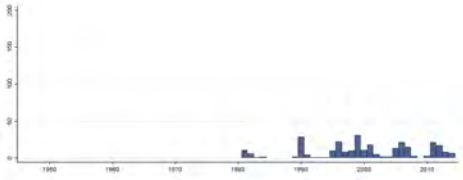


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 286 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.85.9 wel_cwi Cool Water Index

Meaning: The indicator measures the prevalence of relatively cool temperatures in each season combined with abundant fresh water resources throughout the year, on a country's historically most populated areas. Source: Index construction based on geo-climate data from the Harvard Geography Project, as documented in the appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising, online at www.cambirdge.org/welzel, pp. 105-112. Scaling: Scores range from 0 for the hottest and driest countries to 1 for countries combining highly consistent precipitation with cold temperatures.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

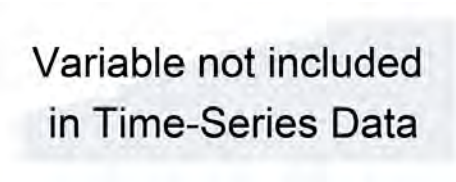


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 285 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.85.10 wel_demenl Enlightened Understanding of Democracy

Meaning: 6-item index measuring the extent to which people's understanding of democracy is enlightened in the sense that they define democracy "correctly" by its liberal core and at the same time explicitly reject non-liberal alternative notions. Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 79; 310-315), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 100), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six. Scaling: Multi-point index from minimum 0 when all three liberal notions of democracy are fully rejected and all three non-liberal notion fully accepted, to maximum 1.0, when the exact opposite is the case, with proper fractions for intermediate positions. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.11 wel_demlib Liberal Understanding of Democracy

Meaning: 3-item index measuring the extent to which people's understanding of democracy is liberal in the sense that they define democracy "correctly" by its liberal, including free elections, civil liberties and equal rights. Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 79; 310-315), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 100), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six. Scaling: Multi-point index from minimum 0 when all three liberal notions of democracy are fully rejected, to maximum 1.0, when the exact opposite is the case, with proper fractions for intermediate positions. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.12 wel_demnlib Non-Liberal Understanding of Democracy

Meaning: 3-item index measuring the extent to which people's understanding of democracy is non-liberal in the sense that they define democracy "incorrectly" by non-liberal attributes, including religious authority over the laws, military authority over government and unemployment benefits. Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 79; 310-315), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 100), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six. Scaling: Multi-point index from minimum 0 when all three non-liberal notions of democracy are fully rejected, to maximum 1.0, when the exact opposite is the case, with proper fractions for intermediate positions. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

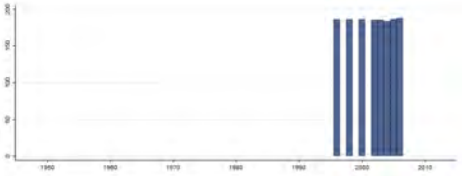
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.13 wel_dr Democratic Rights

Meaning: 14-point index measuring the prevalence of democratic rights based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" and "political rights" ratings. Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006. Scaling: The two Freedom House scales are inverted, averaged and standardized into a range from minimum 0 (no democratic rights) to 100 (maximum democratic rights), with percentages of the maximum rights for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

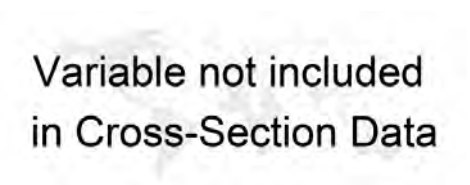
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



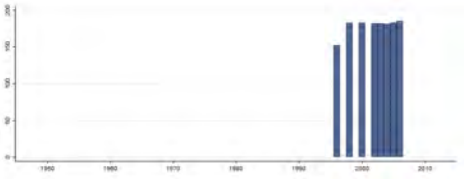
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 188 **n**: 1486 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.85.14 wel_edi Effective Democracy Index

Meaning: Conditional multi-point index measuring the extent of effective democracy, understood as the presence of democratic rights on the condition that honest governance puts them into real practice [EDI = DemRig * HonGov]. Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006. Scaling: Scores are weighted percentages ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 for the least effective or absent democracy to 100 for the most effective democracy. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

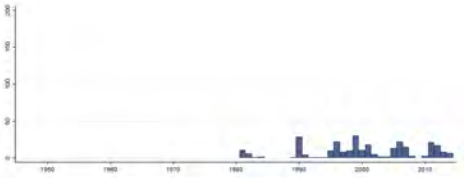


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 186 **n**: 1431 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.85.15 wel_evau Emancipative Values: Autonomy Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of personal autonomy (independence, imagination and non-obedience as desired child qualities). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points. Scaling: Four-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: None.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

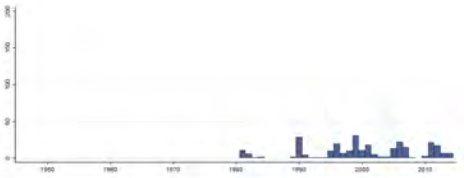


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 284 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.85.16 wel_evch Emancipative Values: Choice Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of reproductive choices (acceptance of divorce, abortion, homosexuality). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points. Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: None.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 56



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.85.17 wel_eveq Emancipative Values: Equality Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of gender equality (support of women's equal access to education, jobs and power). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points. Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: None.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

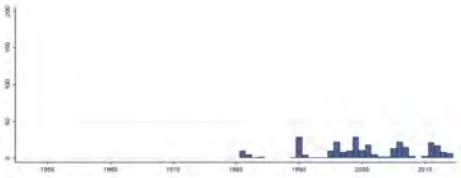
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.18 wel_evi Emacipative Values Index

Meaning: "Protective-vs.-Emancipative Values" - 12-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domains of (1) reproductive choice (acceptance of divorce, abortion, homosexuality), (2) gender equality (support of women's equal access to education, jobs and power), (3) people's voice (priorities for freedom of speech and people's say in national, local and job affairs), and (4) personal autonomy (independence, imagination and non-obedience as desired child qualities). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points. Scaling: Continuous scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 12 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 12 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: The EVI is a conceptual refinement of Inglehart and Welzel's (2005) "Survival-vs.-Self-expression Values." Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample. In the context of Freedom Rising's human empowerment framework, emancipative values are interpreted as motivational empowerment.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

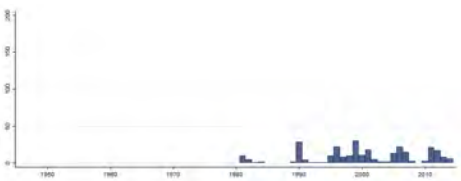


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 281 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.85.19 wel_evvo Emancipative Values: Voice Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of people's voice (priorities for freedom of speech and people's say in national and local affairs). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points. Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: This index partly overlaps with Inglehart's (1977; 1997) measure of postmaterialist values.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 282 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.85.20 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 [(IntEmp + MotEmp + 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: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

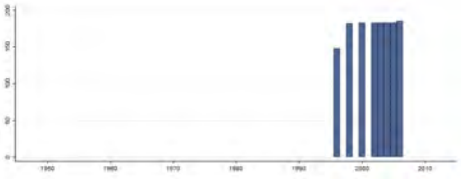
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.21 wel_hg Honest Government

Meaning: Multi-point index measuring the extent to which a country has honest governance in the sense that its institutions are oriented towards law enforcement and the avoidance of grand corruption [HonGov = (rol + coc) / 2]. Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006. Scaling: Scores range from a theoretical minimum of 0 for the least honest governance to maximum 1.0 for the most honest governance. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 185 **n**: 1430 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.85.22 wel_ic Informational Connectedness

Meaning: 8-item index measuring the diversity of information sources used by the average individual in a nation. Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 79), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 29-30), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six. Scaling: Multi-point index, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0, when not a single one of the eight information sources has been used "last week," to a maximum of 1.0, when all eight sources were used. Intermediate positions are measured in fractions of 1. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample. In Freedom Rising's (2013) human empowerment framework, informational connectedness is interpreted as connective empowerment.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.23 wel_ie Individual Empowerment

Meaning: Formative multi-item index measuring the extent to which the people in a society are mentally and habitually empowered to make their own choices and to pursue them in their actions. The index covers the domains of motivational empowerment (emancipative values), connective empowerment (informational connectedness), perceptive empowerment (perceived stimulation), intellectual empowerment (formal education) and behavioural empowerment (social movement activity) [(EVI + InfCon + PerSti + ForEdu + SMA) / 5 calculated at the individual level and then aggregated to the country level]. Source: Index invented by Welzel, based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries from rounds five and six. Scaling: Multi-point index with original scores on each of the multiple items rescaled from minimum 0 to maximum 1, with proper fractions for intermediate positions, and then averaged over all the measures. Components load on the same dimension at the individual level, with pretty similar loadings, and their combination produces a highly reliable overall index (alpha above .80). Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 52

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.24 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).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 153

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.25 wel_intemp Intellectual Empowerment

Intellectual Empowerment.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 139

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.26 wel_mob Mobilization Potential for Democratizing Pressures

Meaning: Index measures the extent to which people's enlightened democratic desires exceed exceed the perceived democraticness of their country, assuming that this gap between desired and perceived democraticness creates mass mobilization potential for democratic reform movements. The potential is the 0-to-1 standardized residuals obtained from regressing EnlDes on PerDem at the individual level and aggregating these scores to the country level by using the mean. Source: Welzel, based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries from rounds five and six. Scaling: Multi-point index ranging from minimum 0, when a respondent's enlightened democratic desire is much lower than what her democracy assessment predicts, to maximum 1.0, when the enlightened democratic desire is much higher than what the democracy assessment predicts. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 54

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.27 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 weakes possible to 1.0 for the strongest possible emphasis on emancipative values.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 103

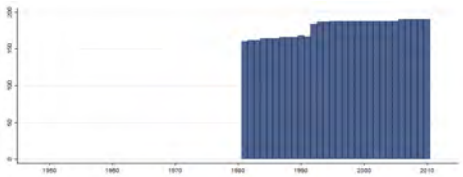
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.28 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: 190

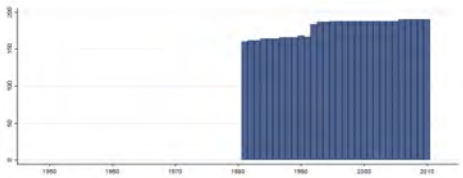


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 194 **n**: 5385 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.85.29 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: 190

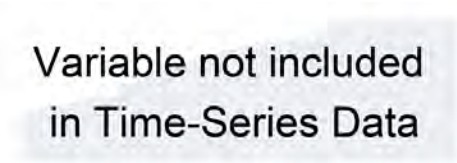


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 194 **n**: 5385 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.85.30 wel_ps Perceived Stimulation

Meaning: 3-item index measuring the extent of people's perceived cognitive stimulation based on whether they perceive their daily tasks as mostly "routine versus creative," mostly "manual versus intellectual" and as mostly "remote controlled versus supervised," with the latter option in each of these three (1 to 10 scaled) polarities indicating stronger perceived stimulation. Source: Welzel, based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries from rounds five and six. Scaling: Multi-point index with original scores on each of the three items rescaled from minimum 0 to maximum 1, with proper fractions for intermediate positions, and then averaged over the three measures. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample. In Welzel's human empowerment framework, perceived stimulation is interpreted as perceptive empowerment.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

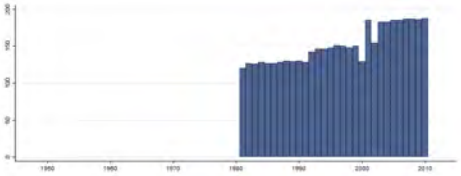


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.31 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).

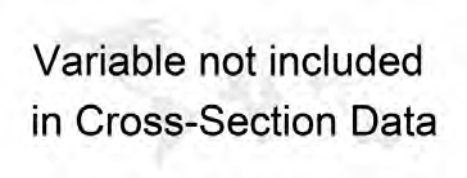
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 188



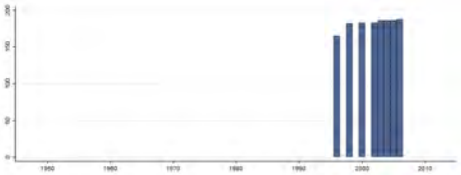
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191 **n**: 4533 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.85.32 wel_rol Rule of Law

Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of law enforcement in a country. Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006. Scaling: The factor scores are standardized into a range from minimum 0 (for the lowest ever observed rule of law score) to maximum 1.0 (for the highest ever observed rule of law score), with fractions for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



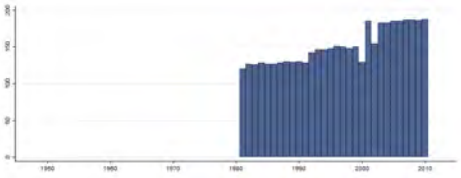
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 188 **n**: 1459 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.85.33 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: 188

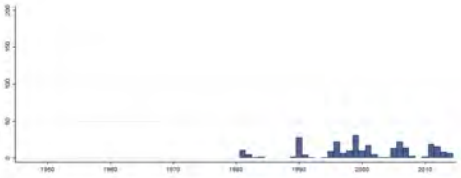


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191 **n**: 4533 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.85.34 wel_sma Social Movement Activity

Meaning: 3-item index measuring to what extent three types of peaceful social movement activities (petitions, demonstrations, boycotts) are part of a national culture's action repertoire. Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 222-225), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 66-70), based on data from the World Values Surveys. Scaling: Multi-point index from a theoretical minimum 0 when none of the three activities is part of the action repertoire to 1.0 when all three of them are. On each activity, non-execution is coded 0, anticipated execution .33 and actual execution 1. Then for each individual the average over the three activities is calculated. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample. In the context of Freedom Rising's human empowerment framework, social movement activity is interpreted as behavioural empowerment.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 52

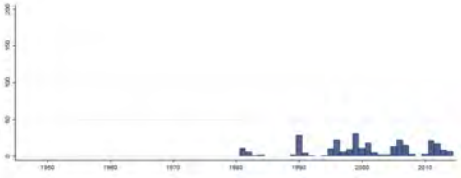


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 100 **n**: 272 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.85.35 wel_svde Secular Values: Defiance Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of patrimonial authority (the nation, the state, the parents). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points. Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: None.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

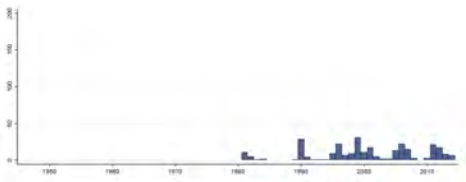


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 282 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.85.36 wel_svdi Secular Values: Disbelief Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of religious authority (faith, commitment, practice). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points. Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: None.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

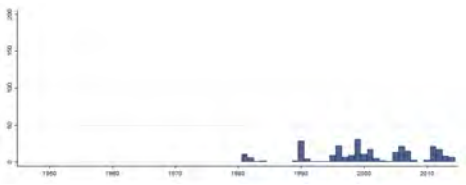


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.85.37 wel_svi Secular Values Index

Meaning: "Sacred-vs.-Secular Values" - 12-item index measuring a national culture's secular distance to "sacred" sources of authority, including (1) religious authority (faith, commitment, practice), (2) patrimonial authority (the nation, the state, the parents), (3) order institutions (army, police, courts), and (4) normative authority (anti-bribery, anti-cheating and anti-evasion norms). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points. Scaling: Continuous scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 12 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 12 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: The SVI is a conceptual refinement of Inglehart and Welzel's (2005) "Traditional-vs.-Secular-rational Values." Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

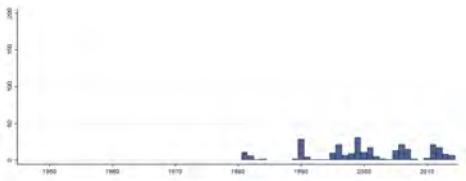


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.85.38 wel_svre Secular Values: Relativism Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of normative authority (anti-bribery, anti-cheating and anti-evasion norms). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points. Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: None.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

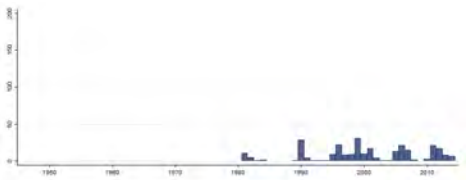


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.85.39 wel_svsk Secular Values: Skepticism Component

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of order institutions (army, police, courts). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points. Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index. Remarks: None.

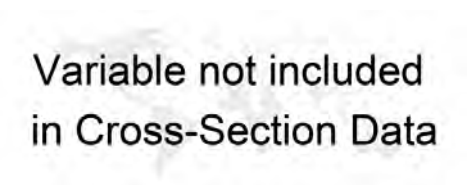
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57



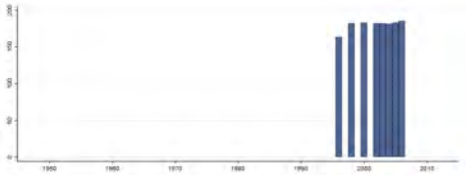
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 102 **n**: 275 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.85.40 wel_sys Political System Type

Meaning: 4-fold system typology derived from cross-tabulating democratic rights and honest governance. Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006. Scaling: 1 "Unbound Autocracy": both democratic rights and honest governance below their scale midpoints; 2 "Bounded Autocracy": democratic rights below, honest governance above the scale midpoint; 3 "Ineffective Democracy": democratic rights above, honest governance below the scale midpoint; 4 "Effective Democracy": both democratic rights and honest governance above the scale midpoint. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 185 **n**: 1441 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.85.41 wel_trgen Generalized Trust

Meaning: Multi-item formative index measuring to what extent trust in others is general, assigning increasing weights to trust's generality from close to unspecified to remote others [(IngTru + 2 * UnsTru + 3 * OutTru) / 6 calculated at the individual level and then aggregated to the country level using the population average]. Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 199-200), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 62-63), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six. Scaling: Multi-point index ranging from 0 when there is no generalized trust to 1.0 for the opposite case, with proper fractions for intermediate

positions. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample. Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 55

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.42 wel_trigr In-Group Trust

Meaning: 3-item formative index measuring to what extent people trust others to whom they are acquainted. Source: Delhey, Newton and Welzel (2011), based on the Welzel-trust items in the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points from rounds 5 and 6. Scaling: 4-point rating scales recoded from lowest trust (0) to highest trust (1) and averaged over the three items. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample. Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 55

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.43 wel_trogr Out-Group Trust

Meaning: 3-item formative index measuring to what extent people trust others to whom they are not familiar and who are dissimilar on important group-forming criteria, including religion and nationality. Source: Delhey, Newton and Welzel (2011), based on the Welzel-trust items in the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points from rounds 5 and 6. Scaling: 4-point rating scales recoded from lowest trust (0) to highest trust (1) and averaged over the three items. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample. Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

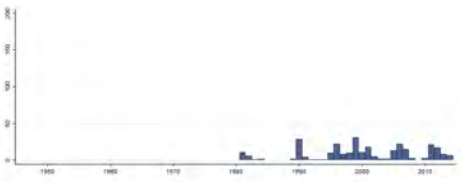
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 55

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.44 wel_trstd Trust (Standard)

Meaning: Dummy coded standard trust question indicating to what extent people believe that they can trust unspecified other people. Source: World Values Surveys, all countries and time points from rounds 1 to 6. Scaling: Dummy index standardized into 0 for non-trust and 1.0 for trust in unspecified others. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample, thus transforming the individual-level dummy codes into a continuous 0-to-1.0 scale.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 57

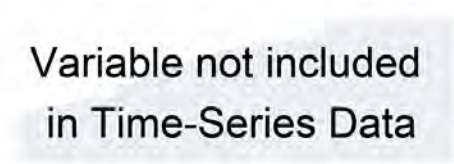


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 286 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.85.45 wel_trunsp Unspecific Trust

Meaning: 3-item formative index measuring to what extent people trust others or believe them to be fair when these others are neither specified as close or remote or in any other way [(PerFai + StaTru) / 2 calculated at the individual level and then aggregated to the country level using the population average]. Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 199-200), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 62-63), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six. Scaling: Multi-point index ranging from 0 when there is no trust and perceived fairness of unspecified others to 1.0 for the opposite case, with proper fractions for intermediate positions. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 56



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.86 Geddes, Wright and Frantz

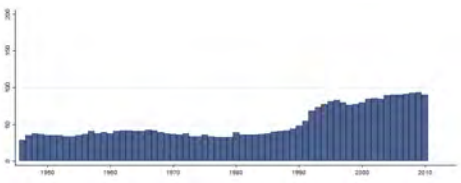
`http://dictators.la.psu.edu/`
(Geddes et al., 2014)(2014-09-11)

New Data on Autocratic Breakdown and Regime Transitions Data to identify and analyze autocracy-to-autocracy transitions.

4.86.1 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

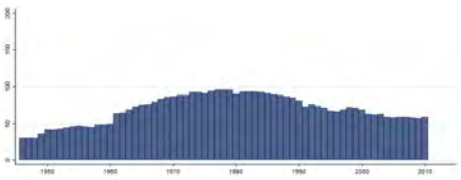
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 94



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 114 **n**: 3341 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.86.2 wr_regtype Regime Type

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 62



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4503 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.87 World Values Survey

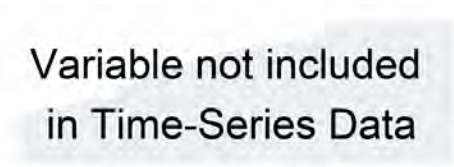
`http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/`
(Association, 2009)(19394)

World Values Survey dataset The World Values Survey (www.worldvaluessurvey.org) is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden.

4.87.1 wvs_a008 Feeling of happiness

Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are? (1) Very happy. (2) Quite happy. (3) Not very happy. (4) Not at all happy.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

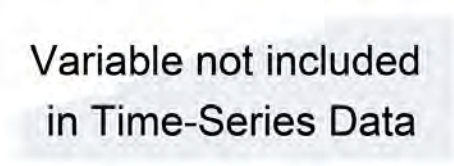


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.2 wvs_a009 State of health

All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is? (1) Very good. (2) Good. (3) Fair. (4) Poor. (5) Very poor.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.3 wvs_a165 Most people can be trusted

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people? (1) Most people can be trusted. (2) Can't be too careful.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.4 wvs_a170 How satisfied are you with your life

All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? Scale from 1 (Dissatisfied) to 10 (Satisfied).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.5 wvs_a173 How much freedom you feel

Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, while other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. Please use this scale where 1 means none at all and 10 means a great deal to indicate how much freedom of choice and control you feel you have over the way your life turns out. Scale from 1 (Not at all) to 10 (A great deal).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.6 wvs_abort Abortion is justifiable

The respondents view on whether the action can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between. Scale from 1 (Never justifiable) to 10 (Always justifiable).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 17 **N**: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.7 wvs_auth Respect for authority

I'm going to read out a list of various changes in our way of life that might take place in the near future. Please tell me for each one, if it were to happen, whether you think it would be a good thing, a bad thing, or don't you mind?. Greater respect for authority. (1) Good. (2) Don't mind. (3) Bad.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 18

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.8 wvs_auton Autonomy index

Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? A. Independence. B. Determination C. Religious faith D. Obedience. (0) Not mentioned (1) Important. Autonomy index is computed as (A+B)-(C+D), generating the following five-point scale from -2 (Obedience/Religious Faith) to +2 (Determination, perseverance/Independence).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.9 wvs_b001 Would give part of my income for environment

I would give part of my income if I were certain that the money would be used to prevent environmental pollution. (1) Strongly agree. (2) Agree. (3) Disagree. (4) Strongly disagree.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.10 wvs_b002 Increase in taxes if extra money used to prevent environmental pollution

I would agree to an increase in taxes if the extra money were used to prevent environmental pollution. (1) Strongly agree. (2) Agree. (3) Disagree. (4) Strongly disagree.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.11 wvs_b003 Government should reduce environmental pollution

I would agree to an increase in taxes if the extra money were used to prevent environmental pollution. (1) Strongly agree. (2) Agree. (3) Disagree. (4) Strongly disagree.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.12 wvs_b008 Environmental vs economic growth

Here are two statements people sometimes make when discussing the environment and economic growth. Which of them comes closer to your own point of view? ("Other answer" is recoded as missing). (1) Protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some losses of jobs. (2) Economic growth and creating jobs should be the top priority, even if the environment suffers to some extent.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.13 wvs_c006 Satisfaction with the financial situation of household

How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household? Scale from 1 (Dissatisfied) to 10 (Satisfied).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.14 wvs_e023 Interested in politics

How interested would you say you are in politics? (1) Very interested. (2) Somewhat interested. (3) Not very interested. (4) Not at all interested.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.15 wvs_e033 Self positioning in political scale

In political matters, people talk of the left and the right. How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking? Scale from 1 (Left) to 10 (Right).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 17

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.16 wvs_e035 Incomes more equal

The respondents were asked to place their views on a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 meant complete agreement with the first statement and 10 meant complete agreement with the second statement. If their view fell somewhere in between, they could choose any number in between. Scale from 1 (Incomes should be made more equal) to 10 (We need larger income differences as incentives for individual effort).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.17 wvs_e036 Private ownership of business

The respondents were asked to place their views on a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 meant complete agreement with the first statement and 10 meant complete agreement with the second statement. If their view fell somewhere in between, they could choose any number in between. Scale from 1 (Private ownership of business and industry should be increased) to 10 (Government ownership of business and industry should be increased).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.18 wvs_e037 Government more responsibility

The respondents were asked to place their views on a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 meant complete agreement with the first statement and 10 meant complete agreement with the second statement. If their view fell somewhere in between, they could choose any number in between. Scale from 1 (The Government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for) to 10 (People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.19 wvs_e039 Competition is good

The respondents were asked to place their views on a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 meant complete agreement with the first statement and 10 meant complete agreement with the second statement. If their view fell somewhere in between, they could choose any number in between. Scale from 1 (Competition is good. It stimulates people to work hard and develop new ideas) to 10 (Competition is harmful. It brings out the worst in people).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.20 wvs_e069_01 Confidence: churches

The respondents level of confidence in the churches. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 18

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.21 wvs_e069_02 Confidence: armed forces

The respondents level of confidence in the armed forces. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 17

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.22 wvs_e069_04 Confidence: the press

The respondents level of confidence in the press. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.23 wvs_e069_05 Confidence: labor unions

The respondents level of confidence in the labor unions. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.24 wvs_e069_06 Confidence: the police

The respondents level of confidence in the police. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 18

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.25 wvs_e069_07 Confidence: parliament

The respondents level of confidence in the parliament. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 18

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.26 wvs_e069_08 Confidence: the civil services

The respondents level of confidence in the civil services. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.27 wvs_e069_10 Confidence: television

The respondents level of confidence in the television. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.28 wvs_e069_11 Confidence: the government

The respondents level of confidence in the government. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 17

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.29 wvs_e069_12 Confidence: the political parties

The respondents level of confidence in the political parties. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 18

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.30 wvs_e069_13 Confidence: major companies

The respondents level of confidence in the major companies. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.31 wvs_e069_14 Confidence: the environmental protection movement

The respondents level of confidence in the environmental protection movement. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.32 wvs_e069_15 Confidence: the women's movement

The respondents level of confidence in the women's movement. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.33 wvs_e069_17 Confidence: the justice system

The respondents level of confidence in the justice system. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 18

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.34 wvs_e069_20 Confidence: the United Nations

The respondents level of confidence in the United Nations. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.35 wvs_e114 Having a strong leader

The respondents opinion about having a strong leader. (1) Very good. (2) Fairly good. (3) Bad. (4) Very bad.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 18

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.36 wvs_e115 Having experts make decisions

The respondents opinion about having experts make the decisions. (1) Very good. (2) Fairly good. (3) Bad. (4) Very bad.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 18

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.37 wvs_e116 Having the army rule

The respondents opinion about having the army rule. (1) Very good. (2) Fairly good. (3) Bad. (4) Very bad.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 18

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.38 wvs_e117 Having a democratic political system

The respondents opinion about having a democratic political system. (1) Very good. (2) Fairly good. (3) Bad. (4) Very bad.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 18

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.39 wvs_e124 Respect for individual human rights

How much respect is there for individual human rights nowadays (in our country)? Do you feel there is: (1) A lot of respect for individual human rights. (2) Some respect. (3) Not much respect. (4) No respect at all.

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 17

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.40 wvs_f114 Justifiable: claiming government benefits

The respondents view on whether the action can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between. Scale from 1 (Never justifiable) to 10 (Always justifiable).

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 18

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.41 wvs_f115 Justifiable: avoiding a fare on public transport

The respondents view on whether the action can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between. Scale from 1 (Never justifiable) to 10 (Always justifiable).

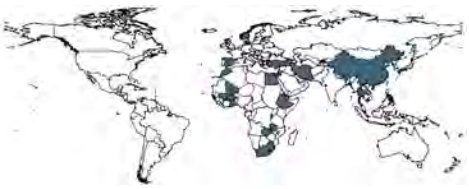
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 18

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.42 wvs_f116 Justifiable: cheating on taxes

The respondents view on whether the action can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between. Scale from 1 (Never justifiable) to 10 (Always justifiable).



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 18

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.43 wvs_f117 Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe

The respondents view on whether the action can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between. Scale from 1 (Never justifiable) to 10 (Always justifiable).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 18

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.44 wvs_gen Gender Equality Scale

Gender Equality Scale is a 0-100 scale composed of five items: "On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do," (agree coded low). "When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women," (agree coded low). "A university education is more important for a boy than a girl," (agree coded low). "Do you think that a woman has to have children in order to be fulfilled or is this not necessary?" (agree coded low). If a woman wants to have a child as a single parent but she doesn't want to have a stable relationship with a man, do you approve or disapprove?" (disapprove coded low).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.45 wvs_happy Happiness

See variable wvs_a008 above. (0) Not very happy/ Not at all happy. (1) Very happy/ Quite happy.

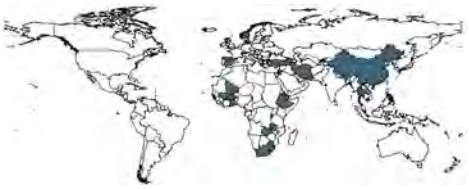
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008 **N**: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.46 wvs_homo Homosexuality is justifiable

The respondents view on whether the action can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between. Scale from 1 (Never justifiable) to 10 (Always justifiable). wvs_homo is dichotomized as follows: 0. Not justifiable (1 above). 1. Justifiable (2-10 above).



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 16

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.47 wvs_lib Liberty and participation

If you had to choose, which one of the things on this card would you say is most important? (Rank first and second choice). Maintaining order in the nation; Give people more say in important government decisions; Fighting rising prices; Protecting freedom of speech. Respondents first and second priorities for "giving people more say in important government decisions" and "protecting freedom of speech" added to a four-point index, assigning 3 points for both items on first and second rank, 2 points for one of these items on first rank, 1 point for one of these items on second rank and 0 for none of these items on first or second rank.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.48 wvs_lifsat Life satisfaction

10-point rating scale for life satisfaction (=wvs_a170).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.49 wvs_module WVS module

The variable denotes from which of the five WVS waves the observation comes. The waves were conducted the following years: (1) 1981-1984. (2) 1989-1993. (3) 1994-1999. (4) 1999-2004. (5) 2004-2008. In the cross-sectional dataset different variables may come from different waves for the same country. In these cases we have let wvs_module take the value of the wave from which the most variables were picked for that country.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.50 wvs_pet Public self-expression

I'm going to read out some different forms of political action that people can take, and I'd like you to tell me, for each one, whether you have actually done any of these things, whether you might do it or would never under any circumstances, do it: Signing a petition. Have done. Might do. Would never do. "Have done" coded (1) and dichotomized against (0).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 18

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.51 wvs_pm12 Post-Materialism 12-item index

The Post-Materialism 12-item index is based on the respondents' views on what the aims of their country should be for the next ten years. The following items are postmaterialist priorities drawn from three questions. The score is the average number of these postmaterialist items that are given priority. Scale from 0 (Materialist) to 5 (Postmaterialist).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.52 wvs_pm4 Post-Materialism 4-item index

The Post-Materialism indices measure the extent to which the respondent gives top priority to economic and physical security, on the one hand; or to autonomy and self-expression on the other. (1) Materialist. (2) Mixed. (3) Postmaterialist.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.53 wvs_proud National pride

How proud are you to be (NATIONALITY)? (1) Very proud. (2) Quite proud. (3) Not very proud. (4) Not at all proud.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 18

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.54 wvs_rel Religiousness

How important is God in your life? Scale from 1 (Very) to 10 (Not at all).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.55 wvs_rs Religiosity Scale

Religiosity Scale is a 0-100 scale composed of six items: "Independently of whether you go to church or not, would you say you are?a religious person, not a religious person, or a convinced atheist?" (% religious). "Apart from weddings, funerals and christenings, about how often do you attend religious services these days?" (% once a week or more). "How important is God in your life?" (% "very" scaled 6-10). "Do you believe in God?" (% Yes). "Do you believe in life after death?" (% Yes). "Do you find that you get comfort and strength from religion?"

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.56 wvs_secrat Secular-rational values

Principal components factor index based on wvs_rel, wvs_auton, wvs_abort, wvs_proud and wvs_-auth.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 16

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.57 wvs_selfexp1 Selfexpression values 1

Principal components factor index based on wvs_tol, wvs_pet, wvs_lib, wvs_trust and wvs_lifsat. WARNING: Some inconsistencies found in the original data regarding wvs_tol (see below).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 16

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.58 wvs_selfexp2 Selfexpression values 2

Principal components factor index based on wvs_tol, wvs_pet, wvs_lib, wvs_trust, wvs_lifsat and wvs_rel. WARNING: Some inconsistencies found in the original data regarding wvs_tol (see below).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 16

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.59 wvs_selfexp3 Selfexpression values 3

Principal components factor index based on wvs_pet, wvs_lib, wvs_trust, wvs_happy and wvs_-homo.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 15

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.60 wvs_theo Support for theocracy

Support for theocracy is a 0-1 scale composed of four items. "How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following": "Politicians who do not believe in God are unfit for public office" (agree coded high). "Religious leaders should not influence how people vote in elections" (agree coded low). "It would be better for [this country] if more people with strong religious beliefs held public office" (agree coded high). "Religious leaders should not influence government decisions" (agree coded low).

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 16

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.61 wvs_tol Tolerance of diversity

On this list are various groups of people. Could you please sort out any that you would not like to have as neighbors? A. People who have AIDS. B. Homosexuals. (0) Mentioned (1) Not mentioned. Scores added for neighbors with AIDS and homosexual neighbors to create a 0-2 scale (where 2 means

tolerant). WARNING: Some inconsistencies found in the original data. Two examples: In Iran only 0.5 percent in wave 4 mentioned that they would not like to have people with AIDS as neighbors while 86 percent in Iran in wave 5 mentioned this. This can be compared with Jordan where 95 percent in wave 4 mentioned that they would not like to have people with AIDS as neighbors. In Bangladesh only 4.9 percent of the people in wave 4 said that they would not like homosexuals as neighbors, while 83.7 percent said this in Bangladesh in wave 3.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 17

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.87.62 wvs_trust Interpersonal trust

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people? (0) Need to be very careful. (1) Most people can be trusted.

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 19

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

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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

cname	ccodealp	ccode
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

cname	ccodealp	ccode
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

cname	ccodealp	ccode
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

cname	ccodealp	ccode
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