THE QOG STANDARD DATASET 2017

CODEBOOK

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Contents

1 Introduction **4**
- 1.1 The Quality of Government Institute . . . 4
- 1.2 The QoG Data . . . 4
- 1.3 QoG Standard Dataset . . . 5
- 1.4 Thematic Categories . . . 8

2 List of Variables by Categories **10**
- 2.1 Quality of Government . . . 10
- 2.2 Civil Society, Population and Culture . . . 13
- 2.3 Conflict and Military Service . . . 17
- 2.4 Education . . . 18
- 2.5 Energy and Infrastructure . . . 22
- 2.6 Environment . . . 25
- 2.7 Health . . . 27
- 2.8 History . . . 30
- 2.9 Judicial . . . 31
- 2.10 Labour Market . . . 34
- 2.11 Media . . . 39
- 2.12 Migration . . . 40
- 2.13 Political Parties and Elections . . . 41
- 2.14 Political System . . . 47
- 2.15 Public Economy . . . 51
- 2.16 Private Economy . . . 56
- 2.17 Religion . . . 59
- 2.18 Welfare . . . 61

3 Identification Variables **65**

4 Description of Variables by Original Data Sources **66**
- 4.1 AidData . . . 66
- 4.2 Acemoglu, Johnson & Robinson . . . 67
- 4.3 Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat & Wacziarg . . . 68
- 4.4 The Association of Religion Data Archives . . . 69
- 4.5 Sherppa Ghent University . . . 78
- 4.6 The World Conservation Union Red List of Threatened Species . . . 79
- 4.7 Bar-Ilan University . . . 80
- 4.8 Barro & Lee . . . 83
- 4.9 Carles Boix, Michael K. Miller, and Sebastian Rosato (2013) . . . 99
- 4.10 Bernhard, Nordstrom & Reenock . . . 101
- 4.11 Bertelsmann Stiftung . . . 101
- 4.12 Bertelsmann Stiftung . . . 104
- 4.13 Coppedge, Alvarez & Maldonado . . . 119
- 4.14 The Comparative Constitutions Project . . . 120
- 4.15 Cheibub, Antonio, Gandhi & Vreeland . . . 126
- 4.16 Cingranelli & Richards . . . 127
- 4.17 Armingeon, Weisstanner, Engler, Potolidis & Gerber . . . 134
- 4.18 Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) . . . 147
- 4.19 Center for Systemic Peace . . . 148
- 4.20 Center for Systemic Peace . . . 149
- 4.21 Center for Systemic Peace . . . 152
- 4.22 Williams Andrew (2014) . . . 154
- 4.23 World Bank . . . 155
- 4.24 Axel Dreher . . . 175
- 4.25 World Bank . . . 176
- 4.26 Global Footprint Network . . . 178
- 4.27 Economist Intelligence Unit . . . 180
- 4.28 William R. Easterly and Ross Eric Levine . . . 182

4.29 Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators . . . 183
4.30 Environmental Performance Index . . . 184
4.31 European Social Survey . . . 189
4.32 Eurostat . . . 191
4.33 Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) . . . 275
4.34 Fearon . . . 277
4.35 Fund for Peace . . . 279
4.36 Freedom House . . . 283
4.37 Fraser Institute . . . 293
4.38 Transparency International . . . 297
4.39 Gibney, Cornett & Wood . . . 304
4.40 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation . . . 305
4.41 Global Integrity Report . . . 308
4.42 Gleditsch . . . 311
4.43 Bormann & Golder . . . 313
4.44 The Hertie School of Governance . . . 319
4.45 Gerring, Thacker & Moreno . . . 343
4.46 Geddes, Wright & Frantz . . . 344
4.47 Henisz . . . 347
4.48 Heritage Foundation . . . 350
4.49 Hollyer, Rosendorff & Vreeland . . . 354
4.50 Hadenius & Teorell . . . 356
4.51 Institutions and Elections Project . . . 359
4.52 Rotberg & Gisselquist . . . 373
4.53 International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group . . . 375
4.54 International Centre for Tax and Development . . . 376
4.55 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance . . . 378
4.56 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation . . . 391
4.57 International Monetary Fund . . . 406
4.58 ERCAS European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building . . . 412
4.59 Inter-Parliamentary Union . . . 415
4.60 International Development Association (IDA) . . . 417
4.61 Johnson & Wallack . . . 423
4.62 Kunčič . . . 436
4.63 LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg . . . 440
4.64 La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny . . . 446
4.65 Angus Maddison . . . 448
4.66 Susan D. Hyde and Nikolay Marinov (2012) . . . 450
4.67 Pippa Norris . . . 452
4.68 Natural Resource Management Index . . . 454
4.69 Nunn and Puga (2012) . . . 455
4.70 The Ocean Health Index . . . 457
4.71 Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jaggers . . . 457
4.72 Norris, Martínez and Frank . . . 465
4.73 Persson & Tabellini . . . 468
4.74 Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer . . . 469
4.75 Dahlstrom et al. . . . 475
4.76 Philip G. Roeder . . . 477
4.77 Michael L Ross . . . 479
4.78 Reporters Sans Frontières . . . 482
4.79 Putterman (2007) . . . 483
4.80 Sea Around Us Project . . . 486
4.81 Lyle Scruggs . . . 486
4.82 Korpi, W. and Palme, J. . . . 493
4.83 Sustainable Governance Indicators . . . 541
4.84 Ceyhun & Oguz (2012) . . . 550
4.85 Nunn (2008) . . . 550
4.86 Duane Swank . . . 553

4.87 Transparency International . . . 560
4.88 Alvaredo, Facundo, Anthony B. Atkinson, Thomas Piketty and Emmanuel Saez . . . 561
4.89 UCDP/PRIO . . . 562
4.90 Daniel Pemstein, Stephen A. Meserve, James Melton . . . 564
4.91 UNDP . . . 565
4.92 UNESCO . . . 566
4.93 UN Statistics . . . 577
4.94 Vanhanen, Tatu . . . 582
4.95 Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project . . . 583
4.96 Jelle Visser . . . 592
4.97 Vision of Humanity . . . 597
4.98 Worldbank . . . 598
4.99 Worldbank . . . 602
4.100World Economic Forum . . . 682
4.101Christian Welzel . . . 701
4.102World Happiness Report . . . 719
4.103World Justice Project . . . 720
4.104Geddes, Wright and Frantz . . . 727
4.105World Values Survey / European Values Survey . . . 728

5 Bibliography **739**

6 Appendix **745**

1 Introduction

1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

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

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

1.2 The QoG Data

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

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

The Standard, Basic, and OECD datasets are all available in both time-series (TS) and cross-sectional (CS) versions, as separate datasets. In the TS datasets, the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1984, Sweden-1985 and so on). The CS datasets, unlike the TS dataset, does not include multiple years for a particular country and the unit of analysis is therefore countries. Many of the variables are available in both TS and CS, but some are not. Each variable entry in this codebook specifies in which dataset you will find the variable.

The variables in the Standard, Basic, and OECD datasets are categorized in 18 thematic categories. This categorization should be seen as a guideline rather than a definite classification. Most variables belong only to one category, but some variables are categorized in more than one category.

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

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

1.3 QoG Standard Dataset

1.3.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

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

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

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

1.3.2 Time-Series (TS)

In the QoG Standard TS dataset, data from 1946 to 2016 are included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947 and so on).

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

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

In each entry in this codebook there are basic descriptive statistics (minimum year, maximum year, number of countries (N), number of observations (n), average number of countries per year ($\overline{N}$) and average number of years per country ($\overline{T}$)) and a bar graph indicating the number of countries with data available each year from 1946 to 2016. If the variable is not included in the TS dataset, there is a text simply stating that this is the case. These should not be confused as visualizations of the data itself; it is only visualizations of the data availability in the datasets.

1.3.3 Country and Time Coverage

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

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

Using UN membership to decide whether or not to include a country in the dataset works quite well for cases from around 1955. Afterwards, independent states, in general, joined the UN following independence. This leaves us with the question of what to do with countries that might be said to have been independent some time during the period 1946 to around 1955, but were not independent after that period (such as Tibet). We have decided to include data for Tibet from 1946 to 1950, making it possible for users to decide for themselves whether to include Tibet in their analysis or not. It is worth noting that we do not use the date on which a country gained membership to the UN to decide when a country came into being, but to determine which countries to include. All in all, this means that we have 194 countries included in the cross-sectional dataset.

In the time-series dataset, we include the same 194 nations, plus an additional 17 historical countries that did not exist in 2013: Tibet, Pakistan pre 1971 (including East Pakistan, presently Bangladesh), North and South Vietnam, North and South Yemen, East and West Germany, Yugoslavia pre 1992 (the Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia), Serbia and Montenegro, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia pre 1993 (including Eritrea), France pre 1962 (including Algeria), Malaysia pre 1965

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.4 Note for Stata/IC Users

The Stata/IC has limitation in 2 047 variables. The QoG Standard datasets are bigger; therefore users of the Stata/IC cannot use these datasets in its original form. If you have access to Stata/IC, you can open only those variables of QoG Standard dataset that you need for studies.

First, you need to download the QoG Standard data file in .dta format to your computer. Then, open Stata/IC and write the following command in the command window and run it:

use *list of variables* using *"C:\Link\to\file\filename.dta"*

list of variables can be any of the following:

- list of all variable names (e.g. aid_cpnc fh_status vi_ext) that you need
- the prefixes of the data sources (e.g. bl_*, ciri_*) to open all variables from one or several data sources
- a range of variables (e.g. aid_cpnc-vi_ext).

Note: All list of prefixes and variable names are presented in the codebook. We recommend that you always add and open the identification variables: cname, ccode and year (for time-series).

1.3.5 A brief note on the QoG Standard 2017 update

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

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

1.4 Thematic Categories

1.4.1 Quality of Government

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

1.4.2 Civil Society/Population/Culture

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

1.4.3 Conflict

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

1.4.4 Education

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

1.4.5 Energy and Infrastructure

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

1.4.6 Environment

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

1.4.7 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population of a given country. These include reports about self-perceived health (state of health), policies and provided infrastructure concerning health (expenditure, number of hospitals), the prevalence of diseases (HIV, tuberculosis), and indicators such as birth rate, death rate and life expectancy.

1.4.8 History

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

1.4.9 Judicial

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

1.4.10 Labour Market

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

1.4.11 Media

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

1.4.12 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migration and refugees.

1.4.13 Political Parties and Elections

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

1.4.14 Political System

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

1.4.15 Public Economy

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

1.4.16 Private Economy

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

1.4.17 Religion

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

1.4.18 Welfare

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

2 List of Variables by Categories

2.1 Quality of Government

bci_bci The Bayesian Corruption Indicator 78
bci_bcistd The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator 79
bmr_dembr Number of previous democratic breakdowns 100
bti_acp Anti-Corruption Policy 105
bti_ba Basic Administration 106
bti_mi Management Index 113
bti_mp Management Performance 113
bti_muf Monopoly on the use of Force 113
bti_pdi Performance of Democratic Institutions 114
bti_poa Prosecution of Office Abuse 114
ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution 121
ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution 121
cspf_sfi State fragility index 149
dpi_author Government Authority over taxing, spending or legislating 155
dpi_maj Margin of Majority 165
eiu_fog Functioning of government 181
ffp_fsi Fragile States Index 281
ffp_ps Public Services 282
ffp_sl State Legitimacy 283
fh_fog Functioning of Government 285
fh_pair Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights 291
fh_pr Political Rights 292
gcb_bc Paid Bribe: Customs 298
gcb_bed Paid Bribe: Education System 298
gcb_bj Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System 298
gcb_bland Paid Bribe: Land Services 298
gcb_bmed Paid Bribe: Medical Services 299
gcb_bper Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services 299
gcb_bpol Paid Bribe: Police 299
gcb_btax Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue 299
gcb_butil Paid Bribe: Utilities 300
gcb_pb Corruption Perception: Business 300
gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education 300
gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System 300
gcb_pmed Corruption Perception: Medical Services 301
gcb_pmedia Corruption Perception: Media 301
gcb_pmil Corruption Perception: Military 301
gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs 301
gcb_poff Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants 302
gcb_ppa Corruption Perception: Political Parties 302
gcb_pparl Corruption Perception: Parliament 302
gcb_pper Corruption Perception: Registry and permit services 302
gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police 303
gcb_prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies 303
gcb_ptax Corruption Perception: Tax Revenue 303
gcb_putil Corruption Perception: Utilities 303
gir_acrl Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law 309
gir_csmai Civil Society, Media, Access to Information 309
gir_gii Global Integrity Index 310
gov_igipc_l lower_Preventing Corruption 329
gov_igipc_m mean_Preventing Corruption 329
gov_igipc_u upper_Preventing Corruption 329
hf_corrupt Freedom from Corruption 351
iag_iag Index of African Governance 374
icrg_qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government 375

ipi_ab Administrative Burden (index) 413
ipi_bt Budget Transparency (index) 413
irai_index IDA Resource Allocation Index 420
irai_prrg Property Rights and Rule-Based Government 421
irai_qpa Quality of Public Administration 421
irai_tac Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in the Public Sector 422
qs_closed Closed Public Administration 475
qs_closed_cih Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) 475
qs_closed_cil Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) 476
qs_impar Impartial Public Administration 476
qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) 476
qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) 476
qs_proff Professional Public Administration 477
qs_proff_cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High) 477
qs_proff_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low) 477
sgi_pp Policy Performance 545
ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index 560
ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range 560
ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range 561
vdem_corr Political corruption 584
vdem_elvotbuy Election vote buying 586
vdem_exbribe Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges 586
vdem_excrptps Public sector corrupt exchanges 587
vdem_execorr Executive corruption index 587
vdem_exembez Executive embezzlement and theft 588
vdem_exthftps Public sector theft 588
vdem_gcrrpt Legislature corrupt activities 588
vdem_jucorrdc Judicial corruption decision 589
vdem_mecorrpt Media corrupt 590
vdem_pubcorr Public sector corruption index 592
wbgi_cce Control of Corruption 598
wbgi_ccn Control of Corruption - Number of Sources 598
wbgi_ccs Control of Corruption - Standard Errors 598
wbgi_gee Government Effectiveness 599
wbgi_gen Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources 599
wbgi_ges Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors 599
wdi_bribfirm Bribery incidence 610
wdi_effrevmob CPIA efficiency of revenue mobilization rating 613
wdi_firgifttax Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials 631
wdi_infpay Informal payments to public officials (% of firms) 646
wdi_psm CPIA public sector management and institutions cluster average 671
wdi_qpubadm CPIA quality of public administration rating 671
wdi_statcap Overall level of statistical capacity 674
wdi_statcapmet Methodology assessment of statistical capacity 674
wdi_statcaptime Periodicity and timeliness assessment of statistical capacity 674
wdi_tacpsr CPIA transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector rating 675
wef_dpf Diversion of public funds 687
wef_fgo Favoritism in decisions of government officials 689
wef_ipb Irregular payments and bribes 692
wef_wgs Wastefulness of government spending 701
wel_coc Control of Corruption 704
wjp_abs_cor Absence of Corruption 720
wjp_cj_cor Civil Justice is Free of Corruption 721
wjp_crsys_cor Criminal System is Free of Corruption 722
wjp_exec_br Executive Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain 723
wjp_jud_br Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain 725
wjp_leg_br Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain 725
wjp_pol_mil Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain 726

wvs_jabribe	Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe	733

2.2 Civil Society, Population and Culture

al_ethnic Ethnic Fractionalization 68
al_language Language Fractionalization 68
al_religion Religion Fractionalization 68
bs_sji_unw Social Justice Index 104
bs_sji_w Social Justice Index (weighted) 104
bti_aar Associational/Assembly Rights 105
bti_ci Conflict Intensity 107
bti_csp Civil Society Participation 108
bti_cst Civil Society Traditions 108
bti_eo Equal Opportunity 109
bti_ig Interest Groups 111
bti_pp Political Participation 115
bti_psi Political and Social Integration 116
bti_sc Social Capital 116
bti_seb Socio-Economic Barriers 117
bti_si State Identity 117
ccp_marriage Right to Marry in Constitution 124
ccp_samesexm Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution 124
ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association 127
dr_sg Social Globalization 176
eiu_pp Political participation 182
el_gunn1 Share of Pop. not Speaking the Official Language 182
el_gunn2 Share of Pop. not Speaking the Most Widely Used Language 182
ess_trpeople Trust in Other People 190
eu_demd2janf Population at 1st January, female 191
eu_demd2janm Population at 1st January, male 192
eu_demd2jant Population at 1st January, total 192
eu_demd3dens Population density, average population per square km 192
eu_demdeathdf Deaths - females 193
eu_demdeathdm Deaths - males 193
eu_demdeathdt Deaths - total 193
eu_demfjanp Population on 1 January - females 193
eu_demfrate2 Fertility rate, total 194
eu_demgrownnat Natural change of population 194
eu_demgrowt Total population change 194
eu_demjanp Population on 1 January 194
eu_demlbirthhoutb Births outside marriage 194
eu_demlbirthlf Live births - females 195
eu_demlbirthlm Live births - males 195
eu_demlbirthlt Live births - total 195
eu_demmjanp Population on 1 January - males 195
eu_iscux Computer use: Never 224
eu_isiday Frequency of internet access: daily 224
eu_isilt12 Last internet use: in the last 12 months 224
eu_isiu3 Last internet use: in last 3 months 225
eu_isiubk Internet use: internet banking 225
eu_isiucpp Internet use: civic or political participation 225
eu_isiuse Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day) 225
eu_isiusell Internet use: selling goods or services 226
eu_isiusnet Internet use: participating in social networks 226
eu_isiux Internet use: never 226
eu_povmatdepr Severe material deprivation rate 227
eu_povpoplwoin People living in households with very low work intensity 227
eu_povpoppovrexcl People at risk of poverty or social exclusion 227
eu_povriskpovr At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of population) 228
fe_cultdiv Cultural Diversity 278
fe_etfra Ethnic Fractionalization 278

fe_lmin Largest Minority 278
fe_plural Plurality Group 278
ffp_dp Demographic Pressure 279
ffp_sl State Legitimacy 283
gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs 301
gir_csmai Civil Society, Media, Access to Information 309
gle_pop Population (1000's) 312
iag_hd Human Development 374
iag_prh Participation and Human Rights 374
ihme_drbs Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000 392
ihme_drf Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000 392
ihme_drm Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000 392
ihme_lebs0001 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years 392
ihme_lebs0104 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years 392
ihme_lebs0509 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 5-9 years 393
ihme_lebs1014 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 10-14 years 393
ihme_lebs1519 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 15-19 years 393
ihme_lebs2024 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 20-24 years 393
ihme_lebs2529 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 25-29 years 394
ihme_lebs3034 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 30-34 years 394
ihme_lebs3539 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 35-39 years 394
ihme_lebs4044 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 40-44 years 394
ihme_lebs4549 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 45-49 years 395
ihme_lebs5054 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 50-54 years 395
ihme_lebs5559 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 55-59 years 395
ihme_lebs6064 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 60-64 years 395
ihme_lebs6569 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 65-69 years 396
ihme_lebs7074 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 70-74 years 396
ihme_lebs7579 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 75-79 years 396
ihme_lebs8084 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 80-84 years 396
ihme_lef0001 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years 397
ihme_lef0104 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years 397
ihme_lef0509 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years 397
ihme_lef1014 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years 397
ihme_lef1519 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years 398
ihme_lef2024 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years 398
ihme_lef2529 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years 398
ihme_lef3034 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years 398
ihme_lef3539 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years 399
ihme_lef4044 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years 399
ihme_lef4549 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years 399
ihme_lef5054 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years 399
ihme_lef5559 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years 400
ihme_lef6064 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years 400
ihme_lef6569 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years 400
ihme_lef7074 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years 400
ihme_lef7579 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years 401
ihme_lef8084 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80-84 years 401
ihme_lem0001 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years 401
ihme_lem0104 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years 401
ihme_lem0509 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years 402
ihme_lem1014 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years 402
ihme_lem1519 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years 402
ihme_lem2024 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years 402
ihme_lem2529 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years 403
ihme_lem3034 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years 403
ihme_lem3539 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years 403
ihme_lem4044 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years 403

ihme_lem4549 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years 404
ihme_lem5054 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years 404
ihme_lem5559 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years 404
ihme_lem6064 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years 404
ihme_lem6569 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years 405
ihme_lem7074 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years 405
ihme_lem7579 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years 405
ihme_lem8084 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80-84 years 405
imf_pop Population (Persons, Millions) 411
ipi_e E-Citizenship (index) 413
irai_bhr Building Human Resources 417
lis_clsmf % Children Living in Single-Mother Families 441
mad_pop Population (thousand) 449
pwt_pop Population (in millions) 472
r_atlas Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Atlas-1964 478
r_elf61 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1961 478
r_elf85 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985 478
r_muller Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization, Muller - 1964 478
r_roberts Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Roberts(1962) 479
scip_popu1564 Working aged population 514
scip_popu65ab Population above age of 65 514
scip_popuabpa Population above normal pension age 514
scip_spop1564 Population 526
unna_pop Population 581
vdem_gender Women political empowerment index 589
wdi_birth Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) 609
wdi_birthreg Completeness of birth registration (%) 609
wdi_birthregr Completeness of birth registration, rural (%) 609
wdi_birthregu Completeness of birth registration, urban (%) 609
wdi_birthskill Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total) 610
wdi_death Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) 611
wdi_deathreg Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (%) 612
wdi_deathrep Completeness of total death reporting 612
wdi_deathrepinf Completeness of infant death reporting 612
wdi_fertility Fertility rate, total (births per woman) 630
wdi_gendeqr CPIA gender equality rating 636
wdi_lifexp Life expectancy at birth, total (years) 655
wdi_lifexpf Life expectancy at birth, female (years) 655
wdi_lifexpm Life expectancy at birth, male (years) 655
wdi_mortf Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) 658
wdi_mortinf Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) 658
wdi_mortinff Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) 658
wdi_mortinfm Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births) 659
wdi_mortm Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) 659
wdi_mortnn Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) 659
wdi_mortu5 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000) 659
wdi_mortu5f Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) 660
wdi_mortu5m Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births) 660
wdi_pop Population, total 665
wdi_pop14 Population, ages 0-14 (% of total) 665
wdi_pop1564 Population, ages 15-64 (% of total) 666
wdi_pop65 Population ages 65 and above (% of total) 666
wdi_popden Population density (people per sq. km of land area) 666
wdi_popf Population, female (% of total) 667
wdi_popgr Population growth (annual %) 667
wdi_poprul Rural population (% of total population) 667
wdi_poprulgr Rural population growth (annual %) 667
wdi_popurb Urban population (% of total) 668

wdi_popurbagr Urban population growth (annual %) 668
wef_imort Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births 692
wef_lifexp Life expectancy, years 694
wef_pop Population (millions) 695
wef_ptp Public trust in politicians 695
wel_aa Associational Activity 702
wel_aa1 Associational Activity (Type 1) 702
wel_aa2 Associational Activity (Type 2) 702
wel_aa3 Associational Activity (Type 3) 703
wel_citrig Citizen Rights 703
wel_cm Cognitive Mobilization 703
wel_culture Culture Zone 704
wel_evau Emancipative Values: Autonomy Component 707
wel_evch Emancipative Values: Choice Component 707
wel_eveq Emancipative Values: Equality Component 708
wel_evi Emancipative Values Index 708
wel_evvo Emancipative Values: Voice Component 709
wel_hei Human Empowerment Index 709
wel_ic Informational Connectedness 709
wel_ie Individual Empowerment 710
wel_insemp Institutional Empowerment 710
wel_intemp Intellectual Empowerment 711
wel_mob Mobilization Potential for Democratizing Pressures 711
wel_motemp Motivational Empowerment 711
wel_ps Perceived Stimulation 713
wel_sma Social Movement Activity 715
wel_trgen Generalized Trust 717
wel_trigr In-Group Trust 718
wel_trogr Out-Group Trust 718
wel_trstd Trust (Standard) 718
wel_trunsp Unspecific Trust 719
wvs_jabribe Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe 733
wvs_jacgb Justifiable: claiming government benefits 734
wvs_jacot Justifiable: cheating on taxes 734
wvs_pmi4 Post-Materialist index 4-item 734
wvs_satlif Satisfaction with your life 737
wvs_trust Most people can be trusted 738

2.3 Conflict and Military Service

bti_ci Conflict Intensity 107
bti_muf Monopoly on the use of Force 113
cspv_civviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence 152
cspv_civwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil warfare 153
cspv_ethviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic violence 153
cspv_ethwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic warfare 153
cspv_intviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of international violence 153
cspv_intwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of international warfare 154
dpi_cemo Is Chief Executive a Military Officer? 156
dpi_dmmo Is Defense Minister a Military Officer? 157
ffp_ext External Intervention 280
ffp_gg Group Grievance 281
ffp_sec Security Apparatus 283
gcb_pmil Corruption Perception: Military 301
gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International 304
gd_ptsh Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch 304
gd_ptss Political Terror Scale - US State Department 305
gov_ineudef EU Common Defence 334
iaep_epmf Executive Power over Military Force 365
iaep_milo Some other executive have the power to use force abroad 368
iag_iag Index of African Governance 374
iag_ss Safety and Security 375
nelda_rpae Riots and Protests after Election 452
nelda_vcdbe Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election 452
ucdp_type1 Extrasystemic armed conflict 562
ucdp_type2 Interstate armed conflict 563
ucdp_type3 Internal armed conflict 563
ucdp_type4 Internationalized internal armed conflict 563
voh_gti Global Terrorism Index 597
wbgi_pse Political Stability 599
wbgi_psn Political Stability - Number of Sources 600
wbgi_pss Political Stability - Standard Errors 600
wdi_afp Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force) 606
wdi_afpt Armed forces personnel, total 606
wdi_armexp Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) 608
wdi_armimp Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) 608
wdi_brdeath Battle-related deaths (number of people) 610
wdi_expmil Military expenditure (% of GDP) 628
wdi_expmilge Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure) 628
wdi_peacekeep Presence of peace keepers (number) 665
wef_bct Business costs of terrorism 684
wjp_ord_secur Order and Security 725
wjp_pol_mil Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain 726
wvs_confaf Confidence: Armed Forces 728
wvs_fight Willingness to fight for country 731
wvs_psarmy Political system: Having the army rule 735

2.4 Education

bl_asy15f Average Schooling Years, Female (15+) 83
bl_asy15m Average Schooling Years, Male (15+) 83
bl_asy15mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (15+) 83
bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+) 84
bl_asy25m Average Schooling Years, Male (25+) 84
bl_asy25mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+) 84
bl_asyp15f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (15+) 84
bl_asyp15m Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (15+) 84
bl_asyp15mf Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+) 85
bl_asyp25f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (25+) 85
bl_asyp25m Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (25+) 85
bl_asyp25mf Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 85
bl_asys15f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (15+) 86
bl_asys15m Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (15+) 86
bl_asys15mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+) 86
bl_asys25f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (25+) 86
bl_asys25m Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (25+) 87
bl_asys25mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 87
bl_asyt15f Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+) 87
bl_asyt15m Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+) 87
bl_asyt15mf Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+) 88
bl_asyt25f Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+) 88
bl_asyt25m Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+) 88
bl_asyt25mf Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 88
bl_lh_15f Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+) 89
bl_lh_15m Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+) 89
bl_lh_15mf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+) 89
bl_lh_25f Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+) 89
bl_lh_25m Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+) 90
bl_lh_25mf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 90
bl_lhc_15f Tertiary Complete, Female (15+) 90
bl_lhc_15m Tertiary Complete, Male (15+) 90
bl_lhc_15mf Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (15+) 91
bl_lhc_25f Tertiary Complete, Female (25+) 91
bl_lhc_25m Tertiary Complete, Male (25+) 91
bl_lhc_25mf Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (25+) 91
bl_lp_15f Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (15+) 92
bl_lp_15m Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (15+) 92
bl_lp_15mf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+) 92
bl_lp_25f Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+) 92
bl_lp_25m Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (25+) 93
bl_lp_25mf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 93
bl_lpc_15f Primary Complete, Female (15+) 93
bl_lpc_15m Primary Complete, Male (15+) 93
bl_lpc_15mf Primary Complete, Female and Male (15+) 94
bl_lpc_25f Primary Complete, Female (25+) 94
bl_lpc_25m Primary Complete, Male (25+) 94
bl_lpc_25mf Primary Complete, Female and Male (25+) 94
bl_ls_15f Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (15+) 95
bl_ls_15m Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (15+) 95
bl_ls_15mf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+) 95
bl_ls_25f Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+) 95
bl_ls_25m Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (25+) 96
bl_ls_25mf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 96
bl_lsc_15f Secondary Complete, Female (15+) 96
bl_lsc_15m Secondary Complete, Male (15+) 96
bl_lsc_15mf Secondary Complete, Female and Male (15+) 97

bl_lsc_25f Secondary Complete, Female (25+) 97
bl_lsc_25m Secondary Complete, Male (25+) 97
bl_lsc_25mf Secondary Complete, Female and Male (25+) 97
bl_lu_15f Percentage with No Schooling, Female (15+) 98
bl_lu_15m Percentage with No Schooling, Male (15+) 98
bl_lu_15mf Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (15+) 98
bl_lu_25f Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+) 98
bl_lu_25m Percentage with No Schooling, Male (25+) 99
bl_lu_25mf Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 99
bs_ee Equitable education 102
bti_su Sustainability 119
eu_edued256402f Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female) 197
eu_edued256402m Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male) 197
eu_edued256402t Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total) 198
eu_edued256434f Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female) 198
eu_edued256434m Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male) 198
eu_edued256434t Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total) 198
eu_edued256438f Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female) 199
eu_edued256438m Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male) 199
eu_edued256438t Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total) 199
eu_edued256458f Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female) 199
eu_edued256458m Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male) 200
eu_edued256458t Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total) 200
eu_edued303402f Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Female) 200
eu_edued303402m Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Male) 200
eu_edued303402t Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Total) 201
eu_edued303434f Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Female) 201
eu_edued303434m Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Male) 201
eu_edued303434t Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Total) 201
eu_edued303438f Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Female) 202
eu_edued303438m Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Male) 202
eu_edued303438t Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Total) 202
eu_edued303458f Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Female) 202
eu_edued303458m Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Male) 203
eu_edued303458t Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Total) 203
eu_edueleavf Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female) 203
eu_edueleavm Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male) 203
eu_edueleavt Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total) 204
eu_edurstterISCED56 Ratio of students (ISCED 5-6) over the proportion of the pop 204
eu_edustISCED Students (all ISCED levels) aged 17, % of corresponding age population 204
eu_edustISCED06 Pupils and Students in all levels of educ(ISCED 0-6) -% of tot pop 204
eu_edustISCED3 Students at ISCED 3(GEN)-%of all students at ISCED 3 205
eu_edustISCED56 Students at ISCED 5-6 -%of all pupils and students 205
eu_edustprlow Pupils in prim and lower second educ (ISCED 1-2)-as % of total pop 205
eu_edustterISCED56 Students in tertiary education(ISCED 5-6)- % of the pop. 20-24 years 205
eu_edustupspsec Pupils and students in level 3-4 education, % of the population 15-24 years old 206
eu_edutstterISCED56 Students (ISCED 5-6)- % of tot country level students (ISCED 5-6) 206
ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain 281
ffp_ps Public Services 282
gcb_bed Paid Bribe: Education System 298
gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education 300
gea_ea1524f Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) 305
gea_ea1524m Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) 306
gea_ea2534f Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) 306
gea_ea2534m Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) 306
gea_ea3544f Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) 306
gea_ea3544m Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) 307
gea_ea4554f Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) 307

gea_ea4554m Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) 307
gea_ea5564f Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) 307
gea_ea5564m Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) 308
gea_ea65f Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) 308
gea_ea65m Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) 308
gov_ixeducindex Education Provision Index 340
iag_hd Human Development 374
irai_bhr Building Human Resources 417
pwt_hci Human Capital Index 470
sgi_soed Policy Performance: Social Policies - Education 548
undp_hdi Human Development Index 565
une_cdorlgpf Cumulative drop-out rate to last grade of primary education, female (%) 566
une_cdorlgpm Cumulative drop-out rate to last grade of primary education, male (%) 566
une_cdorlgpt Cumulative drop-out rate to last grade of primary education, both sexes (%) 566
une_dorg1lsf Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary education, female (%) 567
une_dorg1lsm Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary education, male (%) 567
une_dorg1lst Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary education, both sexes (%) 567
une_dorg1pf Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, female (%) 567
une_dorg1pm Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, male (%) 568
une_dorg1pt Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%) 568
une_dorg2lst Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of lower secondary education, both sexes (%) 568
une_dorg2pf Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, female (%) 568
une_dorg2pm Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, male (%) 569
une_dorg2pt Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, both sexes (%) 569
une_dorg3lsf Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of lower secondary education, female (%) 569
une_dorg3lsm Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of lower secondary education, male (%) 569
une_dorg3pf Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, female (%) 570
une_dorg3pm Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, male (%) 570
une_dorg3pt Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, both sexes (%) 570
une_dorg4lst Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of lower secondary education, both sexes (%) 570
une_dorg4pf Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, female (%) 571
une_dorg4pm Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, male (%) 571
une_dorg4pt Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%) 571
une_dorg5pf Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, female (%) 571
une_dorg5pm Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, male (%) 572
une_dorg5pt Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%) 572
une_dorg6pm Drop-out rate from Grade 6 of primary education, male (%) 572
une_dorg6pt Drop-out rate from Grade 6 of primary education, both sexes (%) 572
une_girg1lsf Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary education, female (%) 573
une_girg1lsm Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary education, male (%) 573
une_girg1lst Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary education, both sexes (%) 573
une_girg1pf Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, female (%) 573
une_girg1pm Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, male (%) 574
une_girg1pt Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%) 574
une_girlglsf Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education, female (%) 574
une_girlglsm Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education, male (%) 574
une_girlglst Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education, both sexes (%) 575
une_girlgpf Gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education, female (%) 575
une_girlgpm Gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education, male (%) 575
une_girlgpt Gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education, both sexes (%) 575
une_oeals Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years) 576
une_oeapsnt Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) 576
une_oeaus Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years) 576
une_tdurls Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years) 576
une_tdurpsnt Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) 577
une_tdurused Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years) 577
wdi_bhr CPIA building human resources rating) 608
wdi_eduprp Percentage of enrolment in primary education in private institutions (%) 613

wdi_eduprs Percentage of enrolment in secondary education in private institutions (%) 613
wdi_expedu Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%) 625
wdi_expeduge Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) 625
wdi_expedup Expenditure on primary as % of government expenditure on education (%) 625
wdi_expedus Expenditure on secondary as % of government expenditure on education (%) 626
wdi_expedut Expenditure on tertiary as % of government expenditure on education (%) 626
wdi_expstup Government expenditure per primary student as % of GDP per capita (%) 629
wdi_expstus Government expenditure per secondary student as % of GDP per capita (%) 629
wdi_expstut Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) 630
wdi_gerp Gross enrolment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) 636
wdi_gerpf Gross enrolment ratio, primary, female (%) 636
wdi_gerpm Gross enrolment ratio, primary, male (%) 636
wdi_gerpp Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, both sexes (%) 637
wdi_gerppf Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, female (%) 637
wdi_gerppm Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, male (%) 637
wdi_gers Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, both sexes (%) 637
wdi_gersf Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, female (%) 638
wdi_gersm Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, male (%) 638
wdi_gert Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, both sexes (%) 638
wdi_gertf Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, female (%) 638
wdi_gertm Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, male (%) 639
wdi_lfpedup Labor force with primary education (% of total) 648
wdi_lfpedupf Labor force with primary education, female (% of female labor force) 648
wdi_lfpedupm Labor force with primary education, male (% of male labor force) 648
wdi_lfpedus Labor force with secondary education (% of total) 648
wdi_lfpedusf Labor force with secondary education, female (% of female labor force) 649
wdi_lfpedusm Labor force with secondary education, male (% of male labor force) 649
wdi_lfpedut Labor force with tertiary education (% of total) 649
wdi_lfpedutf Labor force with tertiary education, female (% of female labor force) 649
wdi_lfpedutm Labor force with tertiary education, male (% of male labor force) 650
wdi_litrad Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%) 655
wdi_litradf Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, female (%) 656
wdi_litradm Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, male (%) 656
wdi_litry Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, both sexes (%) 656
wdi_litryf Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, female (%) 656
wdi_litrym Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, male (%) 657
wdi_nerp Net enrolment rate, primary, both sexes (%) 660
wdi_nerpf Net enrolment rate, primary, female (%) 661
wdi_nerpm Net enrolment rate, primary, male (%) 661
wdi_nerpr Adjusted net enrolment rate, primary, both sexes (%) 662
wdi_nerprf Adjusted net enrolment rate, primary, female (%) 662
wdi_nerprm Adjusted net enrolment rate, primary, male (%) 663
wdi_ners Net enrolment rate, secondary, both sexes (%) 663
wdi_nersf Net enrolment rate, secondary, female (%) 664
wdi_nersm Net enrolment rate, secondary, male (%) 664
wef_ias Internet access in schools 691
wef_qes Quality of the educational system 696
wef_qpe Quality of primary education 697
wef_qsri Quality of scientific research institutions 699
wef_uic University-industry collaboration in R&D 700
wel_cm Cognitive Mobilization 703
wel_intemp Intellectual Empowerment 711

2.5 Energy and Infrastructure

epi_acsat Access to Sanitation 184
epi_evclimate Climate and Energy 187
eu_ishiacc Households with access to the internet at home (% of households) 224
eu_ispchh Households with broadband access (% of households) 226
eu_ispchhiacc Households with broadband access (% of households with Internet access) 227
eu_sctdff Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Female) 234
eu_sctdfm Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Male) 234
eu_sctdft Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Total) 234
eu_scth52n79f Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) 236
eu_scth52n79m Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) 236
eu_scth52n79t Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Total) 237
eu_trcnlkm Navigable canals (kilometre) 266
eu_trfrld Maritime transport, freight loaded (1000's tonnes) 267
eu_trfrldnld Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes) 267
eu_trfrmld Air transport, freight and mail loaded (1000's tonnes) 267
eu_trfrmnld Air transport, freight and mail unloaded (1000's tonnes) 267
eu_trfrnld Maritime transport, freight unloaded (1000's tonnes) 268
eu_trldnld Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes) 268
eu_trmwaykm Motorways (kilometre) 268
eu_trmwaytkm2 Motorways (kilometre/1000 square km) 268
eu_trpas Maritime transport, passengers embarked and disembarked (1000's) 269
eu_trpascrd Air transport, passengers departures and arrivals (1000's) 269
eu_trpascrdarr Air transport, passengers arrivals (1000's) 269
eu_trpascrddep Air transport, passengers departures (1000's) 269
eu_trpasdemb Maritime transport, passengers disembarked (1000's) 270
eu_trpasemb Maritime transport, passengers embarked (1000's) 270
eu_trrdothkm Other roads (kilometre) 270
eu_trrivkm Navigable rivers (kilometre) 270
eu_trrlelckm Electrified railway lines (kilometre) 271
eu_trrlkm Total railway lines (kilometre) 271
eu_trrltge2km Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre) 271
eu_trrltkm2 Total railway lines (kilometre/1000 square km) 271
ffp_ps Public Services 282
gcb_butil Paid Bribe: Utilities 300
gcb_putil Corruption Perception: Utilities 303
gov_igicm_l lower_Construction and Monitoring 320
gov_igicm_m mean_Construction and Monitoring 321
gov_igicm_u upper_Construction and Monitoring 321
gov_igico_l lower_Coordination 321
gov_igico_m mean_Coordination 321
gov_igico_u upper_Coordination 322
gov_igif_l lower_Funding 322
gov_igif_m mean_Funding 322
gov_igif_u upper_Funding 322
gov_igiia_l lower_Infrastructure Access 323
gov_igiia_m mean_Infrastructure Access 323
gov_igiia_u upper_Infrastructure Access 323
gov_igiig_l lower_Infrastructure Governance 323
gov_igiig_m mean_Infrastructure Governance 324
gov_igiig_u upper_Infrastructure Governance 324
gov_igiim_l lower_Infrastructure Management 324
gov_igiim_m mean_Infrastructure Management 324
gov_igiim_u upper_Infrastructure Management 325
gov_igiima_l lower_Involving Multiple Actors 325
gov_igiima_m mean_Involving Multiple Actors 325
gov_igiima_u upper_Involving Multiple Actors 325
gov_igiio_l lower_Infrastructure Outcomes 326

gov_igiio_m mean_Infrastructure Outcomes 326
gov_igiio_u upper_Infrastructure Outcomes 326
gov_igiip_l lower_Infrastructure Planning 327
gov_igiip_m mean_Infrastructure Planning 327
gov_igiip_u upper_Infrastructure Planning 327
gov_igiiq_l lower_Infrastructure Quality 327
gov_igiiq_m mean_Infrastructure Quality 328
gov_igiiq_u upper_Infrastructure Quality 328
gov_igipc_l lower_Preventing Corruption 329
gov_igipc_m mean_Preventing Corruption 329
gov_igipc_u upper_Preventing Corruption 329
gov_igipd_l lower_Project Delivery 329
gov_igipd_m mean_Project Delivery 330
gov_igipd_u upper_Project Delivery 330
gov_igipl_l lower_Planning 330
gov_igipl_m mean_Planning 330
gov_igipl_u upper_Planning 331
gov_igippp_l lower_Public Private Partnerships 331
gov_igippp_m mean_Public Private Partnerships 331
gov_igippp_u upper_Public Private Partnerships 331
gov_igipr_l lower_Procurement 332
gov_igipr_m mean_Procurement 332
gov_igipr_u upper_Procurement 332
gov_igiubp_l lower_Use of Best Practices 332
gov_igiubp_m mean_Use of Best Practices 333
gov_igiubp_u upper_Use of Best Practices 333
gov_inenpol Energy Policy Decided by EU or Nat. Gov 334
gov_intransport Transport Policy Decided by EU or Nat. Gov 337
gov_ixpriceindex Utility Price Control Index 342
ipi_e E-Citizenship (index) 413
ross_gas_exp Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year 479
ross_gas_netexp Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar 479
ross_gas_netexpc Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar 480
ross_gas_price Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe 480
ross_gas_prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv 480
ross_gas_value_2000 Gas production value in 2000 dollars 480
ross_gas_value_2014 Gas production value in 2014 dollars 480
ross_oil_exp Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day 481
ross_oil_netexp Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar 481
ross_oil_netexpc Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar 481
ross_oil_price Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl 481
ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons 482
ross_oil_value_2000 Oil production value in 2000 dollars 482
ross_oil_value_2014 Oil production value in 2014 dollars 482
wdi_acel Access to electricity (% of population) 603
wdi_acelr Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population) 603
wdi_acelu Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population) 603
wdi_acis Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access) 603
wdi_acisr Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access) 604
wdi_acisu Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access) 604
wdi_aciw Improved water source (% of population with access) 604
wdi_aciwr Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access) 604
wdi_aciwu Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access) 605
wdi_acnsf Access to non-solid fuel (% of population) 605
wdi_acnsfr Access to non-solid fuel, rural (% of rural population) 605
wdi_acnsfu Access to non-solid fuel, urban (% of urban population) 605
wdi_ane Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use) 607
wdi_broadb Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) 611

wdi_elerenew Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) 613
wdi_elprodcoal Electricity production from coal sources (% of total) 614
wdi_elprodgas Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total) 614
wdi_elprodhyd Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total) 614
wdi_elprodnuc Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total) 614
wdi_elprodoil Electricity production from oil sources (% of total) 615
wdi_eneimp Energy imports, net (% of energy use) 623
wdi_enerenew Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) 624
wdi_eneuse Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) 624
wdi_fossil Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total) 632
wdi_internet Internet users (per 100 people) 647
wdi_mobile Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) 658
wdi_oilrent Oil rents (% of GDP) 664
wdi_powcon Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) 670
wdi_tele Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people) 675
wef_aas Available airline seat kms/week, millions 682
wef_elec Quality of electricity supply 688
wef_ias Internet access in schools 691
wef_mobile Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop 694
wef_qair Quality of air transport infrastructure 696
wef_qoi Quality of overall infrastructure 697
wef_qport Quality of port infrastructure 697
wef_qrail Quality of railroad infrastructure 698
wef_qroad Quality of roads 698
wef_tele Fixed telephone lines/100 pop 700

2.6 Environment

bi_a_total Animals Total 79
bi_p_total Plants Total 80
bi_t_total Threatened Total 80
bti_su Sustainability 119
cspo_uiareg Geographical Region 152
ef_bul Built up land 178
ef_carb Carbon Footprint 178
ef_crop Cropland Footprint 179
ef_ef Total Ecological Footprint 179
ef_fg Fish Footprint 179
ef_for Forest Product Footprint 180
ef_gl Grazing Footprint 180
env_tr_r Number of environmental agreements ratified 183
env_tr_s Number of environmental agreements signed 183
env_treaty Number of environmental agreements total 183
epi_aze Critical Habitat Protection 184
epi_co2kwh Trend in CO2 Emissions per KWH 185
epi_eh Environmental Health 185
epi_ehair Air Quality 185
epi_ehwater Water and Sanitation 185
epi_epi Environmental Performance Index 186
epi_ev Ecosystem Vitality 186
epi_evag Agriculture 186
epi_evbh Biodiversity and Habitat 186
epi_evclimate Climate and Energy 187
epi_evfish Fisheries 187
epi_evforest Change in Forest Cover 187
epi_ewater Wastewater Treatment 187
epi_fsoc Fish Stocks 188
epi_mpaeez Marine Protected Areas 188
epi_pm25 Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5 188
epi_pops Pesticide Regulation 188
epi_tceez Coastal Shelf Fishing Pressure 189
epi_watsup Access to Drinking Water 189
eu_demd3arealat Area of a region, land area total, sq km 192
eu_demd3areat Area of a region, total, sq km 192
eu_sctabf Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Female) 228
eu_sctabm Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Male) 228
eu_sctabt Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Total) 228
fao_fcc00_05 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2000-2005 275
fao_fcc05_10 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2005-2010 276
fao_fcc10_15 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2010-2015 276
fao_fcc90_00 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 1990-2000 276
fao_plf Percent of land area with forest (%) 277
gov_ixenviroindex Environmental Regulation Index 340
ht_region The Region of the Country 357
irai_pies Policies and Institutions for Environment 420
lp_lat_abst Latitude 446
nrmi_ecoprot Ecoregion protection 454
nrmi_nrmi Natural Resource Management Index 454
nunn_desert % Desert 455
nunn_dist_coast Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km.) 455
nunn_near_coast % Within 100 km. of ice-free coast 455
nunn_rugged Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m.) 456
nunn_tropical % Tropical climate 456
ohi_ohi The Ocean Health Index 457
sau_mti Marine Trophic Index 486

sgi_en Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Overall 543
sgi_enen Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Environment 543
sgi_enge Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection 544
slavet_mindistatl Minimum Atlantic distance (000s of kms) 552
slavet_mindistind Minimum Indian distance (000s of kms) 552
slavet_mindistred Minimum Red Sea distance (000s of kms) 552
slavet_mindistsah Minimum Saharan distance (000s of kms) 552
wdi_agrland Agricultural land (% of land area) 606
wdi_araland Arable land (% of land area) 607
wdi_area Land area (sq. km) 607
wdi_co2 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) 611
wdi_forest Forest area (% of land area) 632
wdi_fossil Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total) 632
wdi_piesr CPIA policy and institutions for environmental sustainability rating 665
wdi_precip Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) 670
wel_cwi Cool Water Index 705

2.7 Health

bs_h Health 103
epi_acsat Access to Sanitation 184
epi_chmort Child Mortality 185
epi_eh Environmental Health 185
epi_ehair Air Quality 185
epi_ehwater Water and Sanitation 185
epi_pm25 Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5 188
epi_watsup Access to Drinking Water 189
eu_headenththaba Dentists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants 214
eu_headentnr Dentists, Number 215
eu_headentp Dentists, Inhabitants per dentist 215
eu_heahbedcurhabp Curative care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per curative care beds 215
eu_heahbedcurnr Curative care beds in hospitals, Number 215
eu_heahbedcurphthab Curative care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants 216
eu_heahbedhabp Available beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed 216
eu_heahbedlthabp Long-term care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed 216
eu_heahbedltnr Long-term care beds in hospitals, Number 216
eu_heahbedltphthab Long-term care beds in hospitals, Per 100 thousand inhabitants 217
eu_heahbednr Available beds in hospitals, Number 217
eu_heahbedphthab Available beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants 217
eu_heahbedpsyhabp Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed 217
eu_heahbedpsynr Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Number 218
eu_heahbedpsyphthab Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants 218
eu_heahnedothhabp Other beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed 218
eu_heahnedothnr Other beds in hospitals, Number 218
eu_heahnedothphthab Other beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants 219
eu_heamdochthab Medical doctors, Per hundred thousand inhabitants 219
eu_heamdocnr Medical doctors, Number 219
eu_heamdocp Medical doctors, Inhabitants per doctor 219
eu_heanurshthab Nurses and midwives, Per hundred thousand inhabitants 220
eu_heanursnr Nurses and midwives, Number 220
eu_heanursp Nurses and midwives, Inhabitants per nurse/midwive 220
eu_heapharmhthab Pharmacists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants 220
eu_heapharmnr Pharmacists, Number 221
eu_heapharmp Pharmacists, Inhabitants per pharmacist 221
eu_heaphyshthab Physiotherapists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants 221
eu_heaphysnr Physiotherapists, Number 221
eu_heaphysp Physiotherapists, Inhabitants per Physiotherapist 222
ffp_ps Public Services 282
gcb_bmed Paid Bribe: Medical Services 299
gcb_pmed Corruption Perception: Medical Services 301
iag_hd Human Development 374
irai_bhr Building Human Resources 417
nrmi_nrmi Natural Resource Management Index 454
sc_sick Sickness replacement rate (single) 488
sc_sickcov Sickness coverage 489
sc_sickdur Sickness duration (weeks) 489
sc_sickf Sickness replacement rate (family) 489
sc_sickqual Sickness Qualification (weeks) 489
sc_sickwait Sickness Waiting Period (days) 490
sc_skgen Sickness Generosity Index 490
scip_s1stnerf Sickness, first week net RR, family 519
scip_s1stners Sickness, first week net RR, single 519
scip_sbenfulf Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family 519
scip_sbenfuls Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker 520
scip_sbenmaxf Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family 520
scip_sbenmaxs Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker 520

scip_sbenminf Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family 520
scip_sbenmins Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker 521
scip_sbestw1f Sickness, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW 521
scip_sbestw1s Sickness, first week gross benefit, single APW 521
scip_sbesw26f Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW 521
scip_sbesw26s Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW 522
scip_scontper Sickness, contribution period 522
scip_scovratl Sickness, labour force coverage rate 522
scip_scovratp Sickness, population coverage rate 522
scip_sduratio Sickness, duration 523
scip_sfinempr Sickness, financing by employer 523
scip_sfininsr Sickness, financing by insured 523
scip_sfinothr Sickness, financing by other 523
scip_sfinstat Sickness, financing by state 524
scip_sicfanet Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family 524
scip_sicsinet Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single 524
scip_sinceil Sickness, income ceiling 525
scip_smeantst Sickness, means-test 525
scip_snoinsur Sickness, number of insured 525
scip_sratfulf Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), family 526
scip_sratfuls Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), single worker 526
scip_sratmaxf Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), family 526
scip_sratmaxs Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker 527
scip_sratminf Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), family 527
scip_sratmins Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker 527
scip_srefrper Sickness, reference period 527
scip_srtstw1f Sickness, Standard gross first week RR, family APW 528
scip_srtstw1s Sickness, gross first week RR, single APW 528
scip_srtsw26f Sickness, Standard gross 26-week RR, family APW 528
scip_srtsw26s Sickness, gross 26-week RR, single APW 528
scip_swaiting Sickness, waiting days 529
scip_sz2indf Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family 529
scip_sz2inds Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single 529
scip_sz4ind Sickness, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks 529
scip_szrr26fa Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, family 530
scip_szrr26si Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, single 530
sgi_sohe Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health 549
undp_hdi Human Development Index 565
wdi_acis Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access) 603
wdi_acisr Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access) 604
wdi_acisu Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access) 604
wdi_aciw Improved water source (% of population with access) 604
wdi_aciwr Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access) 604
wdi_aciwu Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access) 605
wdi_bhr CPIA building human resources rating) 608
wdi_exph Health expenditure, total (% of GDP) 626
wdi_exphpr Health expenditure, private (% of GDP) 627
wdi_exphpu Health expenditure, public (% of GDP) 627
wdi_exphpuge Health expenditure, public (% of government expenditure) 627
wdi_exphpuhe Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure) 627
wdi_fooddef Depth of the food deficit 631
wdi_lrmd Lifetime risk of maternal death (%) 657
wdi_smokf Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults) 673
wdi_smokm Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults) 673
wef_bihiv Business impact of HIV/AIDS 685
wef_bim Business impact of malaria 685
wef_bit Business impact of tuberculosis 685
wef_chiv HIV prevalence, % 686

wef_cm Malaria cases/100,000 pop 686
wef_ct Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop 687
wef_imort Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births 692
whr_hap National-level average scores for subjective well-being 719
wvs_hap Feeling of happiness 732
wvs_subh State of health (subjective) 737

2.8 History

ajr_settmort log settler mortality 68
bmr_demdur Consecutive years of current regime type 100
bti_cst Civil Society Traditions 108
ht_colonial Colonial Origin 356
lp_catho80 Religion: Catholic 446
lp_legor Legal Origin 447
lp_muslim80 Religion: Muslim 447
lp_no_cpm80 Religion: Other Denomination 447
lp_protmg80 Religion: Protestant 447
mad_gdppc1500 GDP per Capita year 1500 448
mad_gdppc1600 GDP per Capita year 1600 449
mad_gdppc1700 GDP per Capita year 1700 449
mad_gdppc1820 GDP per Capita year 1820 449
mad_gdppc1900 GDP per Capita year 1900 449
r_atlas Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Atlas-1964 478
r_elf61 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1961 478
r_elf85 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985 478
r_muller Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization, Muller - 1964 478
r_roberts Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Roberts(1962) 479
sai_statehist00v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0% 483
sai_statehist01v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1% 484
sai_statehist05v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5% 484
sai_statehist10v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10% 484
sai_statehist50v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50% 484
sai_statehistn00v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0% 484
sai_statehistn01v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1% 485
sai_statehistn05v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5% 485
sai_statehistn10v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10% 485
sai_statehistn50v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50% 485
slavet_lnexparea Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Land Area) 551
slavet_lnexppop Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Historic Population) 551

2.9 Judicial

bti_aar Associational/Assembly Rights 105
bti_cr Civil Rights 107
bti_foe Freedom of Expression 111
bti_ij Independent Judiciary 112
bti_poa Prosecution of Office Abuse 114
bti_rol Rule of Law 116
ccp_buildsoc Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution 120
ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution 121
ccp_childwrk Limits on Child Work in Constitution 121
ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution 121
ccp_democ Reference in Constitution to Democracy 122
ccp_equal Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution 122
ccp_freerel Freedom of Religion in Constitution 122
ccp_hr Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution 123
ccp_infoacc Right to Government Documents in Constitution 123
ccp_initiat Legislative Initiative Allowed 123
ccp_market Reference in Constitution to Capitalism 123
ccp_marriage Right to Marry in Constitution 124
ccp_samesexm Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution 124
ccp_slave Status of Slavery in Constitution 124
ccp_socialsm Reference in Constitution to Socialism 125
ccp_strike Right to Strike in Constitution 125
ccp_syst New Constitutional System 125
ccp_systyear Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated 126
ccp_taxes Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution 126
ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association 127
ciri_disap Disappearance 128
ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement 128
ciri_elecsd Electoral Self-Determination 128
ciri_empinx_new Empowerment Rights Index (New) 129
ciri_empinx_old Empowerment Rights Index (Old) 129
ciri_formov Freedom of Foreign Movement 129
ciri_injud Independence of the Judiciary 130
ciri_kill Extrajudicial Killing 130
ciri_move_old Freedom of Movement (Old) 130
ciri_physint Physical Integrity Rights Index 131
ciri_polpris Political Imprisonment 131
ciri_relfre_new Freedom of Religion (New) 131
ciri_relfre_old Freedom of Religion (Old) 131
ciri_speech Freedom of Speech 132
ciri_tort Torture 132
ciri_wecon Women's Economic Rights 132
ciri_wopol Women's Political Rights 133
ciri_worker Workers Rights 133
ciri_wosoc Women's Social Rights 134
eiu_cl Civil libertie 180
ess_trlegal Trust in Legal System 189
ess_trpolice Trust in Police 190
ffp_hr Human Rights and Rule of Law 282
fh_aor Associational and Organizational Rights 284
fh_cl Civil Liberties 284
fh_feb Freedom of Expression and Belief 285
fh_fotpa Laws and regulations that influence media content (2001-2014) 286
fh_fotpabr Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1993-2000) 286
fh_fotpapr Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1993-2000) 286
fh_pair Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights 291
fh_ppp Political Pluralism and Participation 291

fh_pr Political Rights 292
fh_rol Rule of Law 292
fi_legprop Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current) 294
fi_legprop_cl Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (chain-linked) 295
gcb_bj Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System 298
gcb_bpol Paid Bribe: Police 299
gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System 300
gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police 303
gir_acrl Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law 309
gir_acs Administration and Civil Service 309
gov_ixciviljindex Civil Justice Provision Index 339
gov_ixcrimeindex Crime Control Index 340
h_j Independent Judiciary 348
hf_prights Property Rights 353
iaep_aecc Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court 359
iaep_alcc Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court 360
iaep_cc Constitutional Court 361
iaep_ccrea Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions 362
iaep_ccrla Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions 362
iaep_const The Age of the Constitution (years) 362
iaep_constin The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years) 362
iaep_constlam The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years) 363
iaep_rmcc Removal of Members of Constitutional Court 372
iaep_wrmcc Who Removes Members of Constitutional Court 373
iag_iag Index of African Governance 374
iag_prh Participation and Human Rights 374
iag_ss Safety and Security 375
ipi_ipi Index of Public Integrity (overall) 414
ipi_ji Judicial Idependence (index) 414
irai_ge Gender Equality 420
irai_prrg Property Rights and Rule-Based Government 421
kun_legabs Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages) 437
kun_legrel Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores) 438
kun_wiqrleg_all Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) 439
kun_wiqrleg_full Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) 439
lp_legor Legal Origin 447
sgi_qdcr Quality of Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties 546
sgi_qdrl Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law 547
sgi_qdrlc Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention 547
vdem_gcrrpt Legislature corrupt activities 588
vdem_jucorrdc Judicial corruption decision 589
wbgi_rle Rule of Law 600
wbgi_rln Rule of Law - Number of Sources 600
wbgi_rls Rule of Law - Standard Errors 601
wdi_homicides Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) 643
wdi_prrbgr CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating 671
wef_bccv Business costs of crime and violence 684
wef_ji Judicial independence 693
wef_oc Organized crime 694
wef_rps Reliability of police services 699
wel_dr Democratic Rights 706
wel_par Personal Autonomy Rights 712
wel_ppr Political Participation Rights 712
wel_rli Rule of Law Index 714
wel_rol Rule of Law 714
wel_scalezone Scalezone on Citizen Rights 714
wjp_adr ADRs are Accessible, Impartial, and Effective 720
wjp_civ_just Civil Justice 720

wjp_cj_cor Civil Justice is Free of Corruption 721
wjp_cj_delay Civil Justice is not Subject to Unreasonable Delays 721
wjp_cj_discr Civil Justice is Free of Discrimination 721
wjp_cj_ef_enf Civil Justice is Effectively Enforced 721
wjp_cj_fr_govin Civil Justice is Free of Improper Government Influence 721
wjp_crim_jus Criminal Justice 722
wjp_crsys_cor Criminal System is Free of Corruption 722
wjp_crsys_discr Criminal System is Free of Discrimination 722
wjp_crsys_govinfl Criminal System is Free of Improper Government Influence 722
wjp_fund_right Fundamental Rights 723
wjp_gov_of_mis Government Officials Sanctioned for Misconduct 723
wjp_gov_pow_jud Government Powers Limited by the Judiciary 724
wjp_jud_br Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain 725
wjp_ord_secur Order and Security 725
wjp_pol_mil Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain 726
wjp_ppl_civ_jus Access to Affordable Civil Justice 726
wjp_regul_enforc Effective Regulatory Enforcement 726
wjp_trans_pow Transition of Power is Subject to the Law 726
wjp_wjp_overall WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score 727
wvs_confjs Confidence: Justice System/Courts 729
wvs_confpol Confidence: The Police 730

2.10 Labour Market

bs_lma Labour market access 103
ccp_childwrk Limits on Child Work in Constitution 121
ccp_slave Status of Slavery in Constitution 124
ccp_strike Right to Strike in Constitution 125
eu_empy1524f Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female 206
eu_empy1524m Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male 206
eu_empy1524t Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total 207
eu_empy1564f Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female 207
eu_empy1564m Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male 207
eu_empy1564t Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total 207
eu_empy2064f Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female 208
eu_empy2064m Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male 208
eu_empy2064t Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total 208
eu_empy2534f Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female 208
eu_empy2534m Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male 209
eu_empy2534t Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total 209
eu_empy2564f Employment rates: 25-64 Years, Female 209
eu_empy2564m Employment rates: 25-64 Years, Male 209
eu_empy2564t Employment rates: 25-64 Years, Total 210
eu_empy3544f Employment rates: 35-44 Years, Female 210
eu_empy3544m Employment rates: 35-44 Years, Male 210
eu_empy3544t Employment rates: 35-44 Years, Total 210
eu_empy4554f Employment rates: 45-54 Years, Female 211
eu_empy4554m Employment rates: 45-54 Years, Male 211
eu_empy4554t Employment rates: 45-54 Years, Total 211
eu_empy5564f Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female 211
eu_empy5564m Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male 212
eu_empy5564t Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total 212
eu_empyge15f Employment rates: 15+ Years, Female 212
eu_empyge15m Employment rates: 15+ Years, Male 212
eu_empyge15t Employment rates: 15+ Years, Total 213
eu_empyge25f Employment rates: 25+ Years, Female 213
eu_empyge25m Employment rates: 25+ Years, Male 213
eu_empyge25t Employment rates: 25+ Years, Total 213
eu_empyge65f Employment rates: 65+ Years, Female 214
eu_empyge65m Employment rates: 65+ Years, Male 214
eu_empyge65t Employment rates: 65+ Years, Total 214
eu_sctabf Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Female) 228
eu_sctabm Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Male) 228
eu_sctabt Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Total) 228
eu_sctcf Employment in Manufacturing (Female) 229
eu_sctchtcf Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female) 229
eu_sctchtcm Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Male) 229
eu_sctchtcmf Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) 229
eu_sctchtcmhf Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) 230
eu_sctchtcmhm Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) 230
eu_sctchtcmht Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) 230
eu_sctchtcmm Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) 230
eu_sctchtcmt Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) 231
eu_sctchtct Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Total) 231
eu_sctcltcf Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) 231
eu_sctcltclmf Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) 231
eu_sctcltclmm Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) 232
eu_sctcltclmt Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Total) 232
eu_sctcltcm Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Male) 232
eu_sctcltcmf Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Female) 232
eu_sctcltcmm Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) 233

eu_sctcltcmt Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Total) 233
eu_sctcltct Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Total) 233
eu_sctcm Employment in Manufacturing (Male) 233
eu_sctct Employment in Manufacturing (Total) 234
eu_sctdff Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Female) 234
eu_sctdfm Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Male) 234
eu_sctdft Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Total) 234
eu_sctgitf Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Female) 235
eu_sctgitm Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Male) 235
eu_sctgitt Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Total) 235
eu_sctguf Employment in Services (Female) 235
eu_sctgum Employment in Services (Male) 236
eu_sctgut Employment in Services (Total) 236
eu_scth52n79f Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) 236
eu_scth52n79m Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) 236
eu_scth52n79t Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Total) 237
eu_scthtcf Employment in high-tech sectors (Female) 237
eu_scthtcm Employment in high-tech sectors (Male) 237
eu_scthtct Employment in high-tech sectors (Total) 237
eu_sctjf Employment in Information and communication (Female) 238
eu_sctjm Employment in Information and communication (Male) 238
eu_sctjt Employment in Information and communication (Total) 238
eu_sctkf Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) 238
eu_sctkisf Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) 239
eu_sctkishtcf Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Female) 239
eu_sctkishtcm Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Male) 239
eu_sctkishtct Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Total) 239
eu_sctkism Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) 240
eu_sctkismktothf Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Female) 240
eu_sctkismktothm Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Male) 240
eu_sctkismktotht Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Total) 240
eu_sctkisothf Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Female) 241
eu_sctkisothm Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Male) 241
eu_sctkisotht Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Total) 241
eu_sctkist Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Total) 241
eu_sctkm Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) 242
eu_sctkt Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Total) 242
eu_sctlkisf Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) 242
eu_sctlkism Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) 242
eu_sctlkismktf Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Female) 243
eu_sctlkismktm Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Male) 243
eu_sctlkismktt Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Total) 243
eu_sctlkisothf Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Female) 243
eu_sctlkisothm Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Male) 244
eu_sctlkisotht Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Total) 244
eu_sctlkist Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Total) 244
eu_sctmf Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female) 244
eu_sctmm Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Male) 245
eu_sctmt Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Total) 245
eu_sctnf Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Female) 245
eu_sctnm Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Male) 245
eu_sctnt Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Total) 246
eu_sctpf Employment in Education (Female) 246
eu_sctpm Employment in Education (Male) 246
eu_sctpt Employment in Education (Total) 246
eu_sctqf Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) 247
eu_sctqm Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) 247
eu_sctqt Employment in Human health and social work activities (Total) 247

eu_sctrf Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) 247
eu_sctrm Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) 248
eu_sctrsepapftef Total R&D personnel/researchers, %of active pop-in FTE (Female) 248
eu_sctrsepapftet Total R&D personnel/researchers, %of active pop-in FTE (Total) 248
eu_sctrsepaphcf Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in HC,Females 248
eu_sctrsepaphct Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in HC,Total 249
eu_sctrsepteftef Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE,Females 249
eu_sctrsepteftet Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE,Total 249
eu_sctrseptehcf Total R&D personnel/researchers, % of total employed (Female) 249
eu_sctrseptehct Total R&D personnel/researchers, % of total employed (Total) 250
eu_sctrt Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Total) 250
eu_sctsepcact HRces in science and tech. Scientists and engineers, % of active pop 251
eu_sctsepcpop HR in science and tech.Scientists and engineers, % of tot pop 251
eu_sctsf Employment in Other service activities (Female) 251
eu_sctsm Employment in Other service activities (Male) 251
eu_sctst Employment in Other service activities (Total) 252
eu_scttotf Employment in All NACE activities,Female, % of tot emp 252
eu_scttotm Employment in All NACE activities (Male) 252
eu_scttotpapftef Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in FTE (Female) 253
eu_scttotpapftet Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in FTE (Total) 253
eu_scttotpaphcf Total R&D personnel/researchers in all sectors,% of active pop-in HC (Female) 253
eu_scttotpaphct Total R&D personnel/researchers in all sectors,% of active pop-in HC (Total) 253
eu_scttotpteftef Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE (Female) 254
eu_scttotpteftet Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE (Total) 254
eu_scttotptehcf Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp - in head count HC (Female) 254
eu_scttotptehct Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp - in head count HC (Total) 254
eu_scttott Employment in All NACE activities (Total) 255
eu_unemppcact Long-term unemployment (% of active population) 272
eu_unemppcune Long-term unemployment (% of unemployment) 272
eu_unempy1524f Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Female 272
eu_unempy1524m Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Male 272
eu_unempy1524t Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Total 273
eu_unempy2064f Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Female 273
eu_unempy2064m Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Male 273
eu_unempy2064t Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Total 273
eu_unempyge15f Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Female 274
eu_unempyge15m Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Male 274
eu_unempyge15t Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Total 274
eu_unempyge25f Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Female 274
eu_unempyge25m Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Male 275
eu_unempyge25t Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Total 275
hf_labor Labor Freedom 353
irai_spl Social Protection and Labor 422
sc_penagef Female Retirement Age 487
sc_penagem Male Retirement Age 487
sc_ue Unemployment replacement rate (single) 491
sc_uecov Unemployment coverage 491
sc_uef Unemployment replacement rate (family) 492
scip_alabforc Number in labour force 498
scip_employes Number of employees 503
scip_popu1564 Working aged population 514
scip_slabforc Number in labour force 525
scip_ulabforc Number in labour force 535
sgi_ec Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Overall 541
sgi_eclm Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Labor Markets 542
vi_ext Extension of Collective Agreements 592
vi_mws Minimum Wage Setting 593
vi_nmw National Minimum Wage 593

vi_rag Right of Association, Government Sector 593
vi_ram Right of Association, Market Sector 594
vi_rcbg Right of Collective Bargaining, Government Sector 594
vi_rcbm Right of Collective Bargaining, Market Sector 594
vi_rsg Right to Strike, Government Sector 595
vi_rsm Right to Strike, Market Sector 595
vi_udr Union Density 595
vi_wcoord Coordination of Wage-Setting 596
vi_wgi Government Intervention in Wage Bargaining 596
vi_wl Wage Bargaining Level 597
wdi_agedr Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population) 606
wdi_emp Employers, total (% of employment) 615
wdi_empagr Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) 615
wdi_empagrf Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment) 616
wdi_empagrm Employment in agriculture, male (% of male employment) 616
wdi_empch Children in employment, total 616
wdi_empchf Children in employment, female 616
wdi_empchm Children in employment, male 617
wdi_empf Employers, female (% of employment) 617
wdi_empind Employment in industry (% of total employment) 617
wdi_empindf Employment in industry, female (% of female employment) 618
wdi_empindm Employment in industry, male (% of male employment) 618
wdi_empm Employers, male (% of employment) 618
wdi_empprfilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (ILO est.) 618
wdi_empprfne Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (nat. est.) 619
wdi_empprilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (ILO est.) 619
wdi_empprmilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (ILO est.) 619
wdi_empprmne Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (nat. est.) 619
wdi_empprne Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (nat. est.) 620
wdi_emppryfilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO est.) 620
wdi_emppryfne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (nat. est.) 620
wdi_emppryilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (ILO est.) 620
wdi_empprymilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (ILO est.) 621
wdi_empprymne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (nat. est.) 621
wdi_emppryne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (nat. est.) 621
wdi_emppt Part time employment, total (% of total employment) 621
wdi_empptf Part time employment, female (% of total part time employment) 622
wdi_empptff Part time employment, female (% of total female employment) 622
wdi_empptmm Part time employment, male (% of total male employment) 622
wdi_empser Employment in services (% of total employment) 622
wdi_empserf Employment in services, female (% of female employment) 623
wdi_empserm Employment in services, male (% of male employment) 623
wdi_lfpedup Labor force with primary education (% of total) 648
wdi_lfpedupf Labor force with primary education, female (% of female labor force) 648
wdi_lfpedupm Labor force with primary education, male (% of male labor force) 648
wdi_lfpedus Labor force with secondary education (% of total) 648
wdi_lfpedusf Labor force with secondary education, female (% of female labor force) 649
wdi_lfpedusm Labor force with secondary education, male (% of male labor force) 649
wdi_lfpedut Labor force with tertiary education (% of total) 649
wdi_lfpedutf Labor force with tertiary education, female (% of female labor force) 649
wdi_lfpedutm Labor force with tertiary education, male (% of male labor force) 650
wdi_lfpf Labor force, female (% of total labor force) 650
wdi_lfpfilo15 Labor force participation rate, female (% of female 15+) (ILO est.) 650
wdi_lfpfilo1564 Labor force participation rate, female (% of female 15-64) (ILO est.) 651
wdi_lfpfne15 Labor force participation rate, female (% of female 15+) (nat. est.) 651
wdi_lfpilo15 Labor force participation rate, total (% of population 15+) (ILO est.) 651
wdi_lfpilo1564 Labor force participation rate, total (% of population 15-64) (ILO est.) 651
wdi_lfpmilo15 Labor force participation rate, male (% of male 15+) (ILO est.) 652

wdi_lfpmilo1564 Labor force participation rate, male (% of male 15-64) (ILO est.) 652
wdi_lfpmne15 Labor force participation rate, male (% of male 15+) (nat. est.) 652
wdi_lfpne15 Labor force participation rate, total (% of population 15+) (nat. est.) 653
wdi_lfpyfilo Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO est.) 653
wdi_lfpyfne Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, female (%) (nat. est.) 653
wdi_lfpyilo Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, total (%) (ILO est.) 653
wdi_lfpymilo Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, male (%) (ILO est.) 654
wdi_lfpymne Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, male (%) (nat. est.) 654
wdi_lfpyne Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, total (%) (nat. est.) 654
wdi_semp Self-employed, total (% of total employed) 672
wdi_sempf Self-employed, female (% of females employed) 672
wdi_sempm Self-employed, male (% of males employed) 673
wdi_unemp Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) 676
wdi_unempedup Unemployment with primary education (% of total unemployment) 676
wdi_unempedupf Unemployment with primary education, female (% of female unemployment) 676
wdi_unempedupm Unemployment with primary education, male (% of male unemployment) 677
wdi_unempedus Unemployment with secondary education (% of total unemployment) 677
wdi_unempedusf Unemployment with secondary education, female (% of female unemployment) 677
wdi_unempedusm Unemployment with secondary education, male (% of male unemployment) 677
wdi_unempedut Unemployment with tertiary education (% of total unemployment) 678
wdi_unempedutf Unemployment with tertiary education, female (% of female unemployment) 678
wdi_unempedutm Unemployment with tertiary education, male (% of male unemployment) 678
wdi_unempf Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) 678
wdi_unempfne Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (nat. est.) 679
wdi_unemplt Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment) 679
wdi_unempltf Long-term unemployment, female (% of female unemployment) 679
wdi_unempltm Long-term unemployment, male (% of male unemployment) 679
wdi_unempm Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) 680
wdi_unempmne Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (nat. est.) 680
wdi_unempne Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (nat. est.) 680
wdi_unempyfilo Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24) (ILO est.) 680
wdi_unempyfne Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24) (nat. est.) 681
wdi_unempyilo Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) (ILO est.) 681
wdi_unempymilo Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24) (ILO est.) 681
wdi_unempymne Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24) (nat. est.) 681
wdi_unempyne Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) (nat. est.) 682
wef_wlf Women in labor force, ratio to men 701
wvs_conflu Confidence: Labour Unions 730

2.11 Media

bti_foe Freedom of Expression 111
fh_feb Freedom of Expression and Belief 285
fh_fotpa Laws and regulations that influence media content (2001-2014) 286
fh_fotpabr Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1993-2000) 286
fh_fotpapr Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1993-2000) 286
fh_fotpb Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2014) 287
fh_fotpbbr Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1993-2000) 287
fh_fotpbpr Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1993-2000) 287
fh_fotpbr Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987) 288
fh_fotpc Economic influences over media content (2001-2014) 288
fh_fotpcbr Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1993-2000) 288
fh_fotpcpr Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1993-2000) 289
fh_fotpdbr Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-2000) 289
fh_fotpdpr Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-2000) 289
fh_fotppr Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987) 290
fh_fotpsc Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-2014) 290
fh_fotpst Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2014) 290
gcb_pmedia Corruption Perception: Media 301
gir_csmai Civil Society, Media, Access to Information 309
iag_prh Participation and Human Rights 374
idea_mc Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Candidates 389
idea_mp Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Political Parties 389
ipi_fop Freedom of the Press (index) 414
nelda_mbbe Media Bias before Election 450
rsf_pfi Press Freedom Index 483
sgi_qdai Quality of Democracy: Access to Information 546
vdem_mecorrpt Media corrupt 590
wvs_confpr Confidence: The Press 731

2.12 Migration

ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement 128
ciri_formov Freedom of Foreign Movement 129
ciri_move_old Freedom of Movement (Old) 130
eu_demcnmigratn Net migration plus statistical 191
ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain 281
ffp_ref Refugees and IDPs 282
iag_ss Safety and Security 375
wdi_idph Internally displaced persons (number, high estimate) 643
wdi_idpl Internally displaced persons (number, low estimate) 643
wdi_imigs International migrant stock (% of population) 644
wdi_migration Net migration 657
wdi_refasy Refugee population by country or territory of asylum 671
wdi_refori Refugee population by country or territory of origin 672

2.13 Political Parties and Elections

bti_ffe Free and Fair Elections 110
bti_ps Party System 115
cam_contest Contestation (standardized version) 119
cam_inclusive Inclusiveness (standardized version) 120
ciri_elecsd Electoral Self-Determination 128
cpds_chg Number of changes in government per year 134
cpds_enps Effective number of parties on the seats level 135
cpds_enpv Effective number of parties on the votes level 135
cpds_frel Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) 135
cpds_frleg Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) 135
cpds_govlr Cabinet composition (Schmidt index) 136
cpds_govsup Government support (seat share of all parties in government) 136
cpds_la Share of seats in parliament: agrarian 136
cpds_lall Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance 136
cpds_lcom Share of seats in parliament: communist 137
cpds_lcon Share of seats in parliament: conservative 137
cpds_le Share of seats in parliament: ethnic 137
cpds_lfe Share of seats in parliament: feminist 137
cpds_lg Share of seats in parliament: green 138
cpds_ll Share of seats in parliament: liberal 138
cpds_lls Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist 138
cpds_lmo Share of seats in parliament: monarchist 138
cpds_lnl Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled 139
cpds_lo Share of seats in parliament: other 139
cpds_lp Share of seats in parliament: protest 139
cpds_lpc Share of seats in parliament: post-communist 139
cpds_lpen Share of seats in parliament: pensioners 140
cpds_lper Share of seats in parliament: personalist 140
cpds_lr Share of seats in parliament: right 140
cpds_lreg Share of seats in parliament: regionalist 140
cpds_lrel Share of seats in parliament: religious 141
cpds_ls Share of seats in parliament: social democratic 141
cpds_tg Type of Government 141
cpds_va Share of votes: agrarian 142
cpds_vall Share of votes: electoral alliance 142
cpds_vcom Share of votes: communist 142
cpds_vcon Share of votes: conservative 142
cpds_ve Share of votes: ethnic 143
cpds_vfe Share of votes: feminist 143
cpds_vg Share of votes: green 143
cpds_vl Share of votes: liberal 143
cpds_vls Share of votes: left-socialist 144
cpds_vmo Share of votes: monarchist 144
cpds_vnl Share of votes: non-labelled 144
cpds_vo Share of votes: other 144
cpds_vp Share of votes: protest 145
cpds_vpc Share of votes: post-communist 145
cpds_vpen Share of votes: pensioners 145
cpds_vper Share of votes: personalist 145
cpds_vr Share of votes: right 146
cpds_vreg Share of votes: regionalist 146
cpds_vrel Share of votes: religious 146
cpds_vs Share of votes: social democratic 146
cpds_vt Voter turnout in election 147
cses_pc Close to Political Party 147
dpi_cl Closed List 156
dpi_dhondt D'Hondt System 157

dpi_eage Age of Chief Executive Party 157
dpi_eipc Executive Electoral Competitiveness 158
dpi_erlc Chief Executive Party Orientation 158
dpi_exelec Presidential Election Held 159
dpi_finter Finite Term in Office 159
dpi_fraud Vote Fraud 159
dpi_gf Government Fractionalization Index 160
dpi_gpage1 Age of Largest Government Party 160
dpi_gpage2 Age of 2nd Largest Government Party 160
dpi_gpage3 Age of 3rd Largest Government Party 160
dpi_gprlc1 Largest Government Party Orientation 161
dpi_gprlc2 2nd Largest Government Party Orientation 161
dpi_gprlc3 3rd Largest Government Party Orientation 161
dpi_gps1 Number of Seats of Largest Government Party 161
dpi_gps2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party 162
dpi_gps3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party 162
dpi_gpvs1 Vote Share of Largest Government Party 162
dpi_gpvs2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party 162
dpi_gpvs3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party 163
dpi_gs Number of Government Seats 163
dpi_gvs Vote Share of Government Parties 163
dpi_hlio Party of Chief Executive Length of Time in Office 163
dpi_housesys Electoral Rule House 164
dpi_legelec Legislative Election Held 164
dpi_lipc Legislative Electoral Competitiveness 164
dpi_maj Margin of Majority 165
dpi_mdmh Mean District Magnitude House 165
dpi_mdms Mean District Magnitude Senate 166
dpi_mt Can Chief Executive Serve Multiple Terms 166
dpi_muni Municipal Government 166
dpi_nogp Number of Other Government Parties 167
dpi_nogps Number of Seats of Other Government Parties 167
dpi_noop Number of Other Opposition Parties 167
dpi_noops Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties 167
dpi_nos Number of Opposition Seats 168
dpi_numul Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties 168
dpi_ogpvs Vote Share of Other Government Parties 168
dpi_opage1 Age of Largest Opposition Party 168
dpi_opf Opposition Fractionalization Index 168
dpi_oprlc1 Largest Opposition Party Orientation 169
dpi_plurality Plurality 169
dpi_polariz Polarization 169
dpi_pr Proportional Representation 169
dpi_pvfr President Percentage of Votes, last round 170
dpi_pvor President Percentage of Votes, first round 170
dpi_seats Total Seats in Legislature 170
dpi_sensys Electoral Rule Senate 170
dpi_slop1 Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party 171
dpi_slop2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party 171
dpi_slop3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party 171
dpi_ssh Number of Seats in Senate/Total Seats in Both Houses 171
dpi_state State Government 172
dpi_system Political System 172
dpi_tf Fractionalization Index 173
dpi_thresh Vote Threshold 173
dpi_ulprty Number of Non-Aligned Parties 173
dpi_vslop1 Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party 173
dpi_vslop2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party 173

dpi_vslop3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party 174
dpi_vsoop Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties 174
dpi_vsul Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties 174
dpi_yct Years Left in Current Term 174
dpi_yio Chief Executive Years in Office 175
eiu_epp Electoral process and pluralism 181
ess_trparl Trust in Parliament 190
ess_trpart Trust in Political Parties 190
ess_trpolit Trust in Politicians 191
ffp_fe Factionalized Elites 280
fh_ep Electoral Process 285
gir_e Elections 309
gol_adm Average District Magnitude 313
gol_dist Districts 313
gol_enep Effective Number of Electoral Parties 313
gol_enep1 Effective Number of Electoral Parties1 314
gol_enepo Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others) 314
gol_enpp Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties 314
gol_enpp1 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties1 314
gol_enppo Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others) 315
gol_enpres Effective Number of Presidential Candidates 315
gol_est Electoral System Type-3 classes 315
gol_est_spec Electoral System Type-11 classes 315
gol_inst Institution 316
gol_mix Mixed Type 317
gol_mt Multi-Tier Type 317
gol_nos Number of Seats 317
gol_pest Presidential Electoral System Type 318
gol_pr PR Type 318
gol_preel Presidential Election 319
gol_upseat Upper Seats 319
gol_uptier Upper Tier 319
gtm_pr Proportional Representation 344
h_alignl1 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower) 347
h_alignl1l2 Alignment Lower/Upper Legislative Chamber 347
h_alignl2 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (upper) 347
h_l2 2nd Legislative Chamber 348
h_lflo Legislative Fractionalization (lower) 349
h_lfup Legislative Fractionalization (upper) 349
ht_partsz Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions) 357
iaep_basp Banning of Anti-System Parties 360
iaep_bp Banned Parties 361
iaep_callo Some other executive have the power to call elections 361
iaep_ebbp Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties 363
iaep_ee Election of the Executive 364
iaep_enlc Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates 364
iaep_es Electoral System 365
iaep_ese Electoral System for the Executive 365
iaep_ise Independence of Selection of Executive 366
iaep_nee National Elections for an Executive 368
iaep_nel National Elections for the Legislature 368
iaep_npa No Parties Allowed 369
iaep_nr National Referendums 369
iaep_pm5p Parties with More than 5 Percent 370
iaep_pnec Party Nomination of Executive Candidates 370
iaep_pnlc Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates 370
iaep_pseec Petition Signatures Establish Executive Candidates 370
iaep_pselc Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates 371

iaep_pveec Party Vote Establish Executive Candidates 371
iaep_pvelc Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates 371
iaep_rbbp Religion Based Banning of Parties 372
iaep_snec Self-Nomination of Executive Candidates 372
iaep_snlc Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates 372
iag_prh Participation and Human Rights 374
idea_bdac Ban on Anonymous Donations to Candidates 379
idea_bdap Ban on Anonymous Donations to Political Parties 379
idea_bdcc Ban on Corporate Donations to Candidates 379
idea_bdcp Ban on Corporate Donations to Political Parties 380
idea_bdfc Ban on Foreign Donations to Candidates 380
idea_bdfp Ban on Foreign Donations to Political Parties 381
idea_bdgcc Ban on Government Corporation Donations to Candidates 381
idea_bdgcp Ban on Government Corporation Donations to Political Parties 381
idea_bdo Ban on Other Form of Donation 382
idea_bdtc Ban on Trade Union Donations to Candidates 382
idea_bdtp Ban on Trade Union Donations to Political Parties 382
idea_bsr Ban on using State Resources in Favor/Against Political Party or Candidate 383
idea_bsrpc Ban on State Resources given to/recieved by Political Parties or Candidates 383
idea_bvb Ban on Vote Buying 383
idea_esf Electoral System Design 384
idea_esl Electoral System for National Legislature 384
idea_esp Electoral System for the President 385
idea_frcc Candidates have to Report their Finances (campaigns) 386
idea_frpe Political Parties have to Report their Finances (elections) 386
idea_frpr Political Parties have to Report their Finances (regularly) 387
idea_ldc Limit on the Donation to Candidate 387
idea_ldp Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (time-period) 387
idea_ldpe Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (election) 388
idea_lsc Limit on Candidates' Spending 388
idea_lsp Limit on Political Parties' Spending 388
idea_mc Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Candidates 389
idea_mp Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Political Parties 389
idea_ofag Other Financial Advantages to Encourage Gender Equality in Political Parties 389
idea_pfp Direct Public Funding of Political Parties 390
idea_pfpg Public Funding of Political Parties Related to Gender Equality 390
idea_rdid Political Parties/Candidates have to reveal identity of donors 391
idea_rip Information from Political Parties/Candidates have to be made public 391
ipu_l_s Number of Seats (Lower House) 415
ipu_l_sw Share of Women (Lower House) 416
ipu_l_w Number of Women (Lower House) 416
ipu_u_s Number of Seats (Upper House) 416
ipu_u_sw Share of Women (Upper House) 416
ipu_u_w Number of Women (Upper House) 416
jw_avgballot Party Control over Ballot(lower/only house) 423
jw_avgballot2 Party Control over Ballot(upper house) 423
jw_avgpool Sharing of Votes among Candidates(lower/only house) 424
jw_avgpool2 Sharing of Votes among Candidates(upper house) 424
jw_avgvote Candidate or Party-specific Voting(lower/only house) 425
jw_avgvote2 Candidate or Party-specific Voting(upper house) 425
jw_bicameral Bicameral System 426
jw_domr Dominant or Populous Tier 426
jw_election Year of Election(lower/only house) 426
jw_election2 Year of Election(upper house) 426
jw_indy Ballot Access for Independent Candidates(lower/only house) 426
jw_indy2 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates(upper house) 427
jw_legsize Number of Coded Legislators(lower/only house) 427
jw_legsize2 Number of Coded Legislators(upper house) 428

jw_mcand District Magnitude of Average Legislator(lower/only house) 428
jw_mcand2 District Magnitude of Average Legislator(upper house) 428
jw_mdist Average District Magnitude(lower/only house) 428
jw_mdist2 Average District Magnitude(upper house) 429
jw_mmdballot Party Control over Ballot - MMD(lower/only house) 429
jw_mmdballot2 Party Control over Ballot - MMD(upper house) 429
jw_mmdpool Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD(lower/only house) 430
jw_mmdpool2 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD(upper house) 430
jw_mmdvote Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD(lower/only house) 430
jw_mmdvote2 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD(upper house) 431
jw_multiround Runoff Elections 431
jw_multitier Multi Tier(lower/only house) 431
jw_multitier2 Multi Tier (upper house) 432
jw_oneparty Single Party System 432
jw_parallel Tiers allocated in Parallel 432
jw_persr Personalistic Tier 432
jw_propcoded Proportion Coded Legislators(lower/only house) 433
jw_propcoded2 Proportion Coded Legislators(upper house) 433
jw_propmmd Seats from Multi-Member Districts(lower/only house) 433
jw_propmmd2 Seats from Multi-Member Districts(upper house) 433
jw_propn Seats from a National District(lower/only house) 433
jw_propn2 Seats from a National District(upper house) 434
jw_propsmd Seats from Single-Member Districts(lower/only house) 434
jw_propsmd2 Seats from Single-Member Districts(upper house) 434
jw_rank Rank Vote (lower/only house) 434
jw_rank2 Rank Vote (upper house) 435
jw_smdballot Party Control over Ballot - SMD(lower/only house) 435
jw_smdpool Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD(lower/only house) 435
jw_smdvote Candidate or Party-specific Voting - SMD(lower/only house) 436
jw_tiervote Tiervote (lower/only house) 436
jw_tiervote2 Tiervote (upper house) 436
nelda_fme First Multiparty Election 450
nelda_mbbe Media Bias before Election 450
nelda_mtop Was More Than One Party Legal 450
nelda_noe Number of Elections, Total 451
nelda_noea Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly 451
nelda_noee Number of Elections, Executive 451
nelda_noel Number of Elections, Legislative 451
nelda_oa Was Opposition Allowed 452
nelda_rpae Riots and Protests after Election 452
nelda_vcdbe Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election 452
no_ef Electoral Family 453
pei_eir Electoral Integrity Rating 466
pei_eirhci Electoral Integrity Rating, Higher C.I 466
pei_eirlci Electoral Integrity Rating, Lower C.I 467
pei_off Elected Office 467
pei_peii Perception of Electoral Integrity Index 467
pei_peiihci Perception of Electoral Integrity Index, Higher C.I 467
pei_peiilci Perception of Electoral Integrity Index, Lower C.I 468
pei_peit Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type 468
pt_maj Majoritarian Electoral Systems 469
sgi_qdep Quality of Democracy: Electoral Process 547
sw_cccd Cabinet Portfolios: Centrist Christian Democratic 553
sw_ccd Cabinet Portfolios: Christian Democratic 553
sw_cce Cabinet Portfolios: Center 553
sw_cl Cabinet Portfolios: Left 554
sw_cll Cabinet Portfolios: Left-Libertarian 554
sw_cr Cabinet Portfolios: Right 554

sw_crwp Cabinet Portfolios: Right-Wing Populist 554
sw_ey Election Year 554
sw_gccd Governing Party Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic 555
sw_gcd Governing Party Seats: Christian Democratic 555
sw_gce Governing Party Seats: Center 555
sw_gl Governing Party Seats: Left 555
sw_gll Governing Party Seats: Left-Libertarian 556
sw_gr Governing Party Seats: Right 556
sw_grwp Governing Party Seats: Right-Wing Populist 556
sw_lccd Legislative Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic 556
sw_lcd Legislative Seats: Christian Democratic 557
sw_lce Legislative Seats: Center 557
sw_ll Legislative Seats: Left 557
sw_lll Legislative Seats: Left-Libertarian 557
sw_lr Legislative Seats: Right 558
sw_lrwp Legislative Seats: Right-Wing Populist 558
sw_vccd Votes: Centrist Christian Democratic 558
sw_vcd Votes: Christian Democratic 558
sw_vce Votes: Center 559
sw_vl Votes: Left 559
sw_vll Votes: Left-Libertarian 559
sw_vr Votes: Right 559
sw_vrwp Votes: Right-Wing Populist 559
van_comp Competition 582
van_index Index of Democratization 583
van_part Participation 583
wdi_wip Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) 682

2.14 Political System

biu_girel Government Involvement in Religions 81
biu_offrel Official Religion 82
biu_offres Official Restrictions of Religions 82
bmr_dem Dichotomous democracy measure 99
bmr_dembr Number of previous democratic breakdowns 100
bmr_demdur Consecutive years of current regime type 100
bmr_demmis Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries) 100
bmr_demtran Democratic transition 100
bnr_dem Democratic Breakdown 101
bti_aod Approval of Democracy 105
bti_ba Basic Administration 106
bti_cdi Commitment to Democratic Institutions 106
bti_csp Civil Society Participation 108
bti_cst Civil Society Traditions 108
bti_ds Democracy Status 108
bti_eo Equal Opportunity 109
bti_epg Effective Power to Govern 110
bti_ffe Free and Fair Elections 110
bti_ic International Cooperation 111
bti_ig Interest Groups 111
bti_lod Level of Difficulty 112
bti_nird No Interference of Religious Dogmas 114
bti_pdi Performance of Democratic Institutions 114
bti_pp Political Participation 115
bti_prp Private Property 115
bti_ps Party System 115
bti_rol Rule of Law 116
bti_sdi Stability of Democratic Institutions 116
bti_si State Identity 117
bti_sop Separation of Powers 118
bti_st Stateness 118
ccp_democ Reference in Constitution to Democracy 122
ccp_initiat Legislative Initiative Allowed 123
ccp_socialsm Reference in Constitution to Socialism 125
chga_demo Democracy 126
chga_hinst Regime Institutions 127
cses_sd Satisfaction with Democracy 148
cspf_effect Effectiveness 148
cspf_legit Legitimacy 148
cspo_ce Memberships in Council of Europe 149
cspo_cioa Total Amount of Memberships for Type A Intergovernmental Organization 149
cspo_ciob Total Amount of Memberships for Type B Intergovernmental Organization 150
cspo_cioc Total Amount of Memberships for Type C Intergovernmental Organization 150
cspo_ciod Total Amount of Memberships for Type D Intergovernmental Organization 150
cspo_interpol Memberships in International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol 151
cspo_nato Memberships in NATO 151
cspo_oecd Memberships in OECD 151
cspo_opec Membership in OPEC 151
cspo_unido Membership in UNIDO 152
diat_ati Accountability Transparency 154
diat_iti Information Transparency 154
diat_ti Transparency Index 155
dpi_author Government Authority over taxing, spending or legislating 155
dpi_auton Autonomous Regions 155
dpi_cemo Is Chief Executive a Military Officer? 156
dpi_checks Checks and Balances 156
dpi_dmmo Is Defense Minister a Military Officer? 157

dpi_pr Proportional Representation 169
dr_ig Index of Globalization 176
dr_pg Political Globalization 176
eiu_dpc Political culture 181
eiu_iod Index of Democracy 181
ffp_sl State Legitimacy 283
fh_ipolity2 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity) 291
fh_polity2 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity) 291
fh_ppp Political Pluralism and Participation 291
fh_pr Political Rights 292
fh_status Freedom Status 292
gcb_ppa Corruption Perception: Political Parties 302
gcb_pparl Corruption Perception: Parliament 302
gir_ga Government Accountability 310
gir_or Oversight and Regulation 310
gov_ineudir EU is going in the Right Direction 335
gov_ineufor EU Common Foreign Policy 335
gov_ineufutop EU Future Optimistic 335
gov_ineunegglob EU Protects against Negative Globalisation 335
gov_inglob EU Improves Citizens Benefit from Globalisation 336
gov_intrusteccm Trust in the EC Council of Ministers 337
gov_intrusteu Trust in the EU 337
gov_intrustls Trust in the National Legal System 338
gov_intrustngov Trust in the National Government 338
gov_intrustnpar Trust in the National Parliament 338
gov_intrustpar Trust in the European Parliament 339
gov_intrustpp Trust in Political Parties 339
gtm_parl Parliamentarism 343
gtm_unit Unitarism 344
gwf_duration Duration of Autocratic Regime 345
gwf_fail Regime Failure 345
gwf_failsub Regime Failure - Subsequent Regime Type 345
gwf_failtype Regime Failure - Ending Type 345
gwf_failviolent Regime Failure - Level of Violence 346
gwf_regimetype Regime Type 346
h_f Independent Sub-Federal Unit 348
h_l1 Legislative Chamber 348
h_l2 2nd Legislative Chamber 348
h_polcon3 Political Constraints Index III 349
h_polcon5 Political Constraints Index V 350
hf_govt Freedom from Government 352
hrv_index HRV Index 355
hrv_lb HRV Index: Lower bound of point estimate 355
hrv_sd HRV Index: Standard deviation of point estimate 355
hrv_ub HRV Index: Upper bound of point estimate 356
ht_regtype Regime Type 357
ht_regtype1 Regime Type (simlified) 358
iaep_ae Appointment of Executive 359
iaep_arr Appointment of Regional Representatives 360
iaep_callo Some other executive have the power to call elections 361
iaep_cc Constitutional Court 361
iaep_ccrea Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions 362
iaep_ccrla Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions 362
iaep_eccdt Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes 363
iaep_ecdl Executive Can Dissolve Legislature 363
iaep_eml Executive is Member of Legislature 364
iaep_epmf Executive Power over Military Force 365
iaep_evp Executive Veto Power 366

iaep_lap Legislature Approves Budget 366
iaep_lcre Legislature Can Remove Executive 367
iaep_lego Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation 367
iaep_lrit Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties 367
iaep_lvp Legislature Veto Power 367
iaep_milo Some other executive have the power to use force abroad 368
iaep_osp Official State Party 369
iaep_ufs Unitary or Federal State 373
iaep_wrmcc Who Removes Members of Constitutional Court 373
iag_rltc Rule of Law, Transparency and Corruption 374
jw_bicameral Bicameral System 426
jw_oneparty Single Party System 432
kun_cluster Cluster memberships based on means 437
kun_polabs Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages) 438
kun_polrel Political institutional quality (relative factor scores) 438
kun_wiqrpol_all Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) 439
kun_wiqrpol_full Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) 440
nelda_fme First Multiparty Election 450
no_ce Classification of Executives 453
no_ufs Unitary or Federal State 453
p_autoc Institutionalized Autocracy 458
p_democ Institutionalized Democracy 458
p_durable Regime Durability 458
p_flag Tentative Coding 459
p_fragment Polity Fragmentation 459
p_parcomp The Competitiveness of Participation 460
p_parreg Regulation of Participation 461
p_polity Combined Polity Score 461
p_polity2 Revised Combined Polity Score 462
p_sf State Failure 462
p_xconst Executive Constraints (Decision Rules) 463
p_xrcomp Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment 464
p_xropen Openness of Executive Recruitment 464
p_xrreg Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment 465
pt_federal Federal Political Structure 468
pt_pres Forms of Government 469
sai_statehist00v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0% 483
sai_statehist01v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1% 484
sai_statehist05v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5% 484
sai_statehist10v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10% 484
sai_statehist50v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50% 484
sai_statehistn00v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0% 484
sai_statehistn01v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1% 485
sai_statehistn05v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5% 485
sai_statehistn10v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10% 485
sai_statehistn50v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50% 485
sgi_go Governance 544
sgi_goea Governance: Executive Accountability 545
sgi_goec Governance: Executive Capacity 545
sgi_qd Quality of Democracy 546
sgi_qdai Quality of Democracy: Access to Information 546
sgi_qdcr Quality of Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties 546
sgi_qdep Quality of Democracy: Electoral Process 547
sgi_qdrl Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law 547
sgi_qdrlc Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention 547
uds_mean Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean) 564
uds_median Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median) 564
uds_pct025 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile) 564

uds_pct975 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile) 564
uds_sd Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.) 565
van_index Index of Democratization 583
vdem_delibdem Deliberative democracy index 584
vdem_dl_delib Deliberative component index 584
vdem_edcomp_thick Electoral component index 585
vdem_egal Egalitarian component index 585
vdem_egaldem Egalitarian democracy index 586
vdem_libdem Liberal democracy index 589
vdem_liberal Liberal component index 590
vdem_partip Participatory component index 590
vdem_partipdem Participatory democracy index 591
vdem_polyarchy Electoral democracy index 591
wbgi_vae Voice and Accountability 602
wbgi_van Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources 602
wbgi_vas Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors 602
wef_ptp Public trust in politicians 695
wel_demenl Enlightened Understanding of Democracy 705
wel_demlib Liberal Understanding of Democracy 705
wel_demnlib Non-Liberal Understanding of Democracy 706
wel_dr Democratic Rights 706
wel_edi Effective Democracy Index 707
wel_regtype Regime Type 713
wel_sys Political System Type 717
wjp_fund_right Fundamental Rights 723
wjp_gov_pow Constraints on Government Powers 723
wjp_gov_pow_aud Government Powers Limited by Auditing and Review 724
wjp_gov_pow_jud Government Powers Limited by the Judiciary 724
wjp_gov_pow_leg Government Powers Limited by the Legislature 724
wjp_gov_pow_ngov Government Powers is Subject to Non-Gov. Checks 724
wjp_leg_br Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain 725
wjp_op_gov Open Government 725
wr_nonautocracy Non-Autocracy 727
wr_regtype Regime Type 728
wvs_confcs Confidence: The Civil Services 729
wvs_confpar Confidence: Parliament 730
wvs_confun Confidence: The United Nations 731
wvs_imppol Important in life: Politics 732
wvs_polint Interest in politics 735
wvs_psarmy Political system: Having the army rule 735
wvs_psdem Political system: Having a democratic political system 735
wvs_psexp Political system: Having experts make decisions 736
wvs_pssl Political system: Having a strong leader 736

2.15 Public Economy

aid_cpnc Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided (not incl. Int. Org.) 66
aid_cpsc Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients (not incl. Int. Org.) 66
aid_crnc Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved (not incl. Int. Org.) 66
aid_crnio Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were recieved 67
aid_crsc Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors (not incl. Int. Org.) 67
aid_crsio Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org 67
bs_scnd Social cohesion and non-discrimination 104
bti_cps Currency and Price Stability 107
bti_eos Economic Output Strength 109
bti_ep Economic Performance 110
bti_mes Market Economy Status 112
bti_mo Organization of the Market and Competition 113
bti_sel Socio-Economic Level 117
bti_su Sustainability 119
ccp_market Reference in Constitution to Capitalism 123
ccp_taxes Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution 126
dpi_author Government Authority over taxing, spending or legislating 155
dr_eg Economic Globalization 175
ds_gini Gini Index 177
ds_quint1 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 1 177
ds_quint2 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 2 177
ds_quint3 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 3 177
ds_quint4 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 4 178
epi_agsub Agricultural Subsidies 184
eu_eco2gdpeurhab GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant 196
eu_eco2gdpeurhabeu GDP at current market prices, Euro/inhabitant (% of EU average) 196
eu_eco2gdpmioeur GDP at current market prices, Million euro 196
eu_eco2gdpmiopps GDP at current market prices, Million PPS 196
eu_eco2gdpppshab GDP at current market prices, PPS per inhabitant 196
eu_eco2gdpppshabeu GDP at current market prices, PPS per inhabitant in % of the EU average 197
eu_eco2gvagr Real growth rate of regional GVA at basic prices by NUTS 2 regions, % change 197
eu_unemppcact Long-term unemployment (% of active population) 272
eu_unemppcune Long-term unemployment (% of unemployment) 272
eu_unempy1524f Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Female 272
eu_unempy1524m Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Male 272
eu_unempy1524t Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Total 273
eu_unempy2064f Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Female 273
eu_unempy2064m Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Male 273
eu_unempy2064t Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Total 273
eu_unempyge15f Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Female 274
eu_unempyge15m Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Male 274
eu_unempyge15t Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Total 274
eu_unempyge25f Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Female 274
eu_unempyge25m Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Male 275
eu_unempyge25t Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Total 275
fao_fe Fish Export (Tons) 276
fao_fi Fish Import (Tons) 276
fao_fpic Inland capture of freshwater fishes, in tons 277
fao_fpmc Marine capture of marine fishes, in tons 277
ffp_eco Poverty and Economic Decline 280
fi_sog Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current) 297
fi_sog_cl Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (chain-linked) 297
gle_cgdpc GDP per Capita (Current Prices) 311
gle_exp Total Export 311
gle_gdp Real GDP (2005) 311
gle_imp Total Import 312
gle_pop Population (1000's) 312

gle_rgdpc Real GDP per Capita (2005) 312
gle_trade Total Trade 312
gov_ininflation Fight Inflation Decided by EU or Nat. Gov 336
gov_inmonet European Monetary Union 336
gov_intax Tax Decided by EU or Nat. Gov 337
gov_ixinflationindex Control of Inflation Index 341
hf_monetary Monetary Freedom 353
hf_trade Trade Freedom 354
iaep_eccdt Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes 363
iaep_lap Legislature Approves Budget 366
iag_seo Sustainable Economic Opportunity 375
ictd_revexsc Revenue excluding social contributions 377
ictd_revnontax Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue 377
ictd_taxdirexscr Direct taxes excluding social contributions and resource revenue 377
ictd_taxexsc Taxes excluding social contributions 377
ictd_taxexscr Non-resource tax excluding social contributions 377
ictd_taxgs Taxes on goods and services, Total 378
ictd_taxinttt Taxes on international trade and transactions, Total 378
ictd_taxipcexr Non-resource component of taxes on income, profits, and capital gains 378
imf_ab Current account balance (Percent of GDP) 406
imf_abd Current account balance (Billions, US dollar) 406
imf_exp Government expenditure (Percent of GDP) 407
imf_expg Volume of exports of goods (Percent change) 407
imf_gd Government gross debt (Percent of GDP) 407
imf_gdp GDP (Billions, US dollar) 407
imf_gdpc GDP per capita (US dollar) 408
imf_gdpcppp GDP per capita (PPP) (Current international dollar) 408
imf_gdpgr GDP Growth (%) 408
imf_gdpppps GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%) 408
imf_gns Gross national savings (Percent of GDP) 409
imf_imp Volume of imports of goods and services (Percent change) 409
imf_impg Volume of Imports of goods (Percent change) 409
imf_infl Inflation (Index) 410
imf_inflch Inflation (Percent change) 410
imf_inv Total investment (Percent of GDP) 410
imf_nd Government net debt (Percent of GDP) 410
imf_nlb Government net lending/borrowing (Percent of GDP) 411
imf_ppgdp GDP Output Gap (% of potential GDP) 411
imf_rev Government revenue (Percent of GDP) 412
imf_ue Unemployment rate (Percent of total labor force) 412
ipi_bt Budget Transparency (index) 413
irai_dp Debt Policy 418
irai_epru Equity of Public Resource Use 418
irai_erm Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization 418
irai_fp Fiscal Policy 419
irai_fs Financial Sector 419
irai_mm Macroeconomic Management 420
irai_qbfm Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management 421
kun_ecoabs Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages) 437
kun_ecorel Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores) 437
kun_wiqreco_all Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) 438
kun_wiqreco_full Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) 439
lis_atk05 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5) 440
lis_atk1 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1) 440
lis_gini Gini Coefficient 442
lis_meaneqi Mean Equivalized Income 442
lis_medeqi Median Equivalized Income 443
lis_pr8020 Percentile Ratio (80/20) 443

lis_pr9010 Percentile Ratio (90/10) 443
lis_pr9050 Percentile Ratio (90/50) 443
mad_gdp GDP levels (million) 448
mad_gdppc GDP per Capita 448
mad_gdppc1500 GDP per Capita year 1500 448
mad_gdppc1600 GDP per Capita year 1600 449
mad_gdppc1700 GDP per Capita year 1700 449
mad_gdppc1820 GDP per Capita year 1820 449
mad_gdppc1900 GDP per Capita year 1900 449
pwt_cs Capital stock at constant 2011 national prices (in mil. 2011US dollar) 469
pwt_csppp Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2011US dollar) 470
pwt_gc Share of government consumption at current PPPs 470
pwt_me Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs 470
pwt_mi Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs 471
pwt_plcf Price level of capital formation 471
pwt_plcs Price level of capital stock 471
pwt_ple Price level of exports 471
pwt_plgc Price level of government consumption 472
pwt_plhc Price level of household consumption 472
pwt_pli Price level of imports 472
pwt_rgdp Real GDP at constant 2011 national prices (in mil. 2011US dollar) 473
pwt_rt Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs 473
pwt_sgcf Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs 473
pwt_shhc Share of household consumption at current PPPs 473
pwt_slcgdp Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices 474
pwt_tfp TFP at constant national prices 474
pwt_tfpppp TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1) 474
pwt_xr Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated) 474
scip_sgapweek Gross APW weekly wage 524
scip_ugapweek Gross APW weekly wage 535
sgi_ec Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Overall 541
sgi_ecbg Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Budgets 542
sgi_ecec Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Economy 542
sgi_ecgf Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Global Financial System 542
sgi_eclm Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Labor Markets 542
sgi_ecri Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Research and Innovation 543
sgi_ectx Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Taxes 543
top_paretolorenz Pareto-Lorenz coefficient 561
top_top10_income_share Top 10% income share 561
top_top1_income_share Top 1% income share 562
top_top5_income_share Top 5% income share 562
undp_hdi Human Development Index 565
unna_ahff GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing 577
unna_cii GDP: Changes in Inventories 578
unna_con GDP: Construction 578
unna_er Exchange Rate (IMF Based) 578
unna_fce GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure 578
unna_gcf GDP: Gross Capital Formation 579
unna_gdp Gross Domestic Product 579
unna_gdppc GDP per Capita (Current Prices in US dollar) 579
unna_gfcf GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation 579
unna_ggfce GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure 580
unna_gse GDP: Goods and Services - Export 580
unna_gsi GDP: Goods and Services - Import 580
unna_hce GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure 580
unna_man GDP: Manufacturing 581
unna_mmu GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities 581
unna_oa GDP: Other Activities 581

unna_tsc GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication 582
unna_wrrh GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels 582
wbgi_rqe Regulatory Quality 601
wbgi_rqn Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources 601
wbgi_rqs Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors 601
wdi_armexp Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) 608
wdi_armimp Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) 608
wdi_debt Central government debt, total (% of GDP) 612
wdi_effrevmob CPIA efficiency of revenue mobilization rating 613
wdi_eneimp Energy imports, net (% of energy use) 623
wdi_eqpubres CPIA equity of public resource use rating 624
wdi_export Exports of goods and services (% of GDP) 629
wdi_fdiin Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) 630
wdi_fdiout Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP) 630
wdi_gdpagr Agriculture, value added (% of GDP) 632
wdi_gdpcapcon2005 GDP per capita (constant 2005 US dollar) 633
wdi_gdpcapcur GDP per capita (current US dollar) 633
wdi_gdpcapgr GDP per capita growth (annual %) 633
wdi_gdpcappppcon2011 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar) 633
wdi_gdpcappppcur GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) 634
wdi_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %) 634
wdi_gdpind Industry, value added (% of GDP) 634
wdi_gdppppcon2011 GDP, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar) 635
wdi_gdppppcur GDP, PPP (current international dollar) 635
wdi_gdpser Services, etc., value added (% of GDP) 635
wdi_gini GINI index (World Bank estimate) 639
wdi_gniatlcur GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar) 639
wdi_gnicapatlcur GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar) 640
wdi_gnicapcon2005 GNI per capita (constant 2005 US dollar) 640
wdi_gnicapgr GNI per capita growth (annual %) 640
wdi_gnicappppcon2011 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar) 641
wdi_gnicappppcur GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar) 641
wdi_gnicon2005 GNI (constant 2005 US dollar) 641
wdi_gnicur GNI (current US dollar) 642
wdi_gnigr GNI growth (annual %) 642
wdi_gnipppcon2011 GNI, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar) 642
wdi_gnipppcur GNI, PPP (current international dollar) 643
wdi_import Imports of goods and services (% of GDP) 644
wdi_incsh10h Income share held by highest 10% 644
wdi_incsh10l Income share held by lowest 10% 645
wdi_incsh202 Income share held by second 20% 645
wdi_incsh203 Income share held by third 20% 645
wdi_incsh204 Income share held by fourth 20% 645
wdi_incsh20h Income share held by highest 20% 646
wdi_incsh20l Income share held by lowest 20% 646
wdi_inflation Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) 646
wdi_interexp Interest payments (% of expense) 647
wdi_interrev Interest payments (% of revenue) 647
wdi_intrate Real interest rate (%) 647
wdi_oilrent Oil rents (% of GDP) 664
wdi_taxrev Tax revenue (% of GDP) 675
wdi_trade Trade (% of GDP) 675
wdi_tradeserv Trade in services (% of GDP) 676
wef_gbb Government budget balance, % 689
wef_gd General government debt, % 690
wef_gdp GDP (US dollar billions) 690
wef_gdpc GDP per capita (US dollar) 690
wef_gdpp1 GDP (PPP) as Share of World GDP 690

wef_gdpp2 GDP (PPP) 691
wef_gns Gross national savings, % 691
wef_infl Inflation, annual % 692
wef_tax Total tax rate, % 699

2.16 Private Economy

bs_pp Poverty Prevention 103
bti_prp Private Property 115
bti_seb Socio-Economic Barriers 117
eu_isb312 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago 222
eu_isbfeu Ordered goods/services over the Internet from other EU countries, last 12 months 222
eu_isbhols Booked travel and holiday accommodation over the Internet, last 12 months 222
eu_isblt12 Last online purchase: in the 12 months 223
eu_isbumt12 Last online purchase: more than a year ago 223
eu_isbumt12x Ordered goods or services over the Internet, more than a year ago or never 223
eu_isbuy3 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months 223
eu_povmatdepr Severe material deprivation rate 227
eu_povpoplwoin People living in households with very low work intensity 227
eu_povpoppovrexcl People at risk of poverty or social exclusion 227
eu_povriskpovr At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of population) 228
eu_sctrtotpmin Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants 250
eu_sctrtotpminapop Patent applications to the EPO, number 250
eu_scttotn Patent applications to the EPO, Per million of active population 252
eu_toucmprecbpl Camping grounds, recr.vehicle and trailer parks, Number of bed-places 255
eu_toucmprecnre Camping grounds, recr.vehicle and trailer parks,Number of establishm 255
eu_toucmprecnrnr Nights by non-residents at Camping,recr.vehicle and trailer parks (Number) 255
eu_toucmprecnrr Nights by residents at Camping,recr.vehicle and trailer parks (Number) 256
eu_toucmprecnrtot Nights spent at Camping grounds, recr. vehicle and trailer parks (Number) 256
eu_toucmprecpchnr Nights by non-resid at Camp.,recr.vehic.and trailer parks (% change) 256
eu_toucmprecpchr Nights by resid at Camping,recr.vehicle and trailer parks (% change) 256
eu_toucmprecpchtot Nights at Camping grounds,recr.vehicle and trailer parks (% change) 257
eu_touhapnrnr Nights by non-residents at Hotels (Number) 257
eu_touhapnrr Nights by residents at Hotels (Number) 257
eu_touhapnrtot Nights at Hotels (Number) 257
eu_touhappchprenr Nights by non-resid at Hotel (% change) 258
eu_touhappchprer Nights by resid at Hotels (% change) 258
eu_touhappchpretot Nights at Hotels (% change) 258
eu_touhappctotnr Nights by non-residents at Hotels (% of total) 258
eu_touhappctotr Nights by residents at Hotels (% of total) 259
eu_touhappctottot Nights at Hotels (% of total) 259
eu_touhappkm2tot Nights at Hotels (per square km) 259
eu_touhappthabtot Nights at Hotels (per 1000 inh.) 259
eu_touholacothbpl Holiday and other short-stay accom.(Number of bed-places) 260
eu_touholacothnre Holiday and oth short-st accom. (Number of establishm) 260
eu_touholacothnrnr Nights by non-residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number) 260
eu_touholacothnrr Nights by residents at Holiday and oth short-stay accom. (Number) 260
eu_touholacothnrtot Nights by non-residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number) 261
eu_touholacothpchnr Nights by non-resid at Holiday and oth short-stay accom. (% change) 261
eu_touholacothpchr Nights by resid at Holiday and oth short-st accom. (% change) 261
eu_touholacothpchtot Nights at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (% change) 261
eu_touhotshstacbpl Hotels;holiday and oth short-st accom. (Number of bed-places) 262
eu_touhotshstacnre Hotels;holiday and oth short-st accom. (Number of establishms) 262
eu_touhotsimacbpl Hotels and similar accom. (Number of bed-places) 262
eu_touhotsimacbr Hotels and similar accom. (Bedrooms) 262
eu_touhotsimacnre Hotels and similar accom. (N. of establishments) 263
eu_touhotsimacnrnr Nights by non-residents at Hotels and similar accom. (Number) 263
eu_touhotsimacnrr Nights by residents at Hotels and similar accom. (Number) 263
eu_touhotsimacnrtot Nights spent at Hotels and similar accom. (Number) 263
eu_touhotsimacpchnr Nights by non-resid at Hotels and similar accom. (% change) 264
eu_touhotsimacpchr Nights by residents at Hotels and similar accom. (% change) 264
eu_touhotsimacpchtot Nights spent at Hotels and similar accom. (% change) 264
eu_touhsscbpl Holiday and other short-stay accom. Number of bed-places 264
eu_touhsscnre Holiday and other short-stay accom. Number of establishments 265

eu_touhsscnrnr Nights by non-residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number) 265
eu_touhsscnrr Nights spent by residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number) 265
eu_touhsscnrtot Nights spent at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number) 265
eu_touhsscpchprenr Nights by non-resid at Holiday and other short-st accom. (% change) 266
eu_touhsscpchprer Nights by resid at Holiday and oth short-stay accom. (% change) 266
eu_touhsscpchpretot Nights spent at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (% change) 266
ffp_ued Uneven Economic Development 283
fh_fotpc Economic influences over media content (2001-2014) 288
fh_fotpcbr Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1993-2000) 288
fh_fotpcpr Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1993-2000) 289
fi_ftradeint Freedom to Trade Internationally (current) 293
fi_ftradeint_cl Freedom to Trade Internationally (chain-linked) 293
fi_index Economic Freedom of the World Index (current) 294
fi_index_cl Economic Freedom of the World Index (chain-linked) 294
fi_legprop Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current) 294
fi_legprop_cl Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (chain-linked) 295
fi_reg Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current) 295
fi_reg_cl Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (chain-linked) 296
fi_sm Access to Sound Money (current) 296
fi_sm_cl Access to Sound Money (chain_linked) 296
gcb_pb Corruption Perception: Business 300
gov_incben Country Benefit From Common Market 333
gov_incmark Common Market is Good for Country 333
gov_inconpr Consumer Protection Decided by EU or Nat. Gov 334
gov_ixshadowindex Control of the Shadow Economy Index 343
hf_business Business Freedom 350
hf_efiscore Economic Freedom Index 351
hf_financ Financial Freedom 352
hf_fiscal Fiscal Freedom 352
hf_invest Investment Freedom 352
hf_labor Labor Freedom 353
hf_prights Property Rights 353
iag_hd Human Development 374
iag_iag Index of African Governance 374
ipi_tradeopen Trade Openness (index) 415
irai_bre Business Regulatory Environment 417
irai_epru Equity of Public Resource Use 418
irai_index IDA Resource Allocation Index 420
irai_prrg Property Rights and Rule-Based Government 421
irai_t Trade 422
lis_cprsmf Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50%) 441
lis_cprtpf Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50%) 441
lis_dc150 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%) 441
lis_dc5075 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%) 442
lis_dc75150 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%) 442
lis_meaneqi Mean Equivalized Income 442
lis_medeqi Median Equivalized Income 443
lis_rpr40 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40%) 444
lis_rprc40 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40%) 444
lis_rprc50 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50%) 444
lis_rprc60 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60%) 444
lis_rpre50 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50%) 445
lis_rpre60 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60%) 445
lis_rprt40 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%) 445
lis_rprt50 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%) 445
lis_rprt60 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%) 446
shec_se Level of the shadow economy 550
wdi_busden New business density 611

wdi_eodb Ease of doing business index 624
wdi_firfown Firms with female participation in ownership 631
wdi_firftopm Firms with female top manager 631
wdi_firgifttax Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials 631
wdi_infpay Informal payments to public officials (% of firms) 646
wdi_povgap190 Poverty gap at dollar1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%) 668
wdi_povgap310 Poverty gap at dollar3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (%) 668
wdi_povgaphc Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines 669
wdi_povgapnpl Poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) 669
wdi_povgaprur Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) 669
wdi_povgapurb Urban poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) 670
wdi_povhrrur Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines 670
wdi_prrbgr CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating 671
wef_amp Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy 683
wef_audit Strength of auditing and reporting standards 683
wef_bccv Business costs of crime and violence 684
wef_bct Business costs of terrorism 684
wef_bgr Burden of government regulation 684
wef_bihiv Business impact of HIV/AIDS 685
wef_bim Business impact of malaria 685
wef_bit Business impact of tuberculosis 685
wef_ci Capacity for innovation 686
wef_dtsb No. days to start a business 687
wef_ebf Ethical behavior of firms 688
wef_eet Extent and effect of taxation 688
wef_gci Global Competitiveness Index 689
wef_ilc Intensity of local competition 692
wef_ipr Intellectual property protection 693
wef_md Extent of market dominance 694
wef_oc Organized crime 694
wef_pr Property rights 695
wef_ptsb No. procedures to start a business 696
wef_tgp Transparency of government policymaking 700
wef_uic University-industry collaboration in R&D 700
wvs_satfin Satisfaction with financial situation of household 736

2.17 Religion

al_religion Religion Fractionalization 68
arda_angenpct Animist religions: Total (% Adherents) 69
arda_bagenpct Baha'i: Total (% Adherents) 69
arda_bugenpct Buddhism: Total (% Adherents) 70
arda_bumahpct Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents) 70
arda_buothpct Buddhism: Other (% Adherents) 70
arda_buthrpct Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents) 70
arda_changpct Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents) 71
arda_chcatpct Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents) 71
arda_chgenpct Christianity: Total (% Adherents) 71
arda_chortpct Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents) 71
arda_chothpct Christianity: Other (% Adherents) 72
arda_chprtpct Christianity: Protestants (% Adherents) 72
arda_cogenpct Confucianism: Total (% Adherents) 72
arda_higenpct Hindu: Total (% Adherents) 72
arda_isahmpct Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents) 73
arda_isalapct Islam: Alawite (% Adherents) 73
arda_isgenpct Islam: Total (% Adherents) 73
arda_isibdpct Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents) 73
arda_islotpct Islam: Other (% Adherents) 74
arda_isnatpct Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents) 74
arda_isshipct Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents) 74
arda_issunpct Islam: Sunni (% Adherents) 74
arda_jagenpct Jain: Total (% Adherents) 75
arda_jdcnpct Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents) 75
arda_jdgenpct Judaism: Total (% Adherents) 75
arda_jdorpct Judaism: Orthodox (% Adherents) 75
arda_jdotpct Judaism: Other (% Adherents) 76
arda_jdrfpct Judaism: Reform (% Adherents) 76
arda_norelpct Non-religious: Total (% Adherents) 76
arda_otgenpct Other religions: Total (% Adherents) 76
arda_shgenpct Shinto: Total (% Adherents) 77
arda_sigenpct Sikh: Total (% Adherents) 77
arda_sygenpct Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents) 77
arda_tagenpct Taoism: Total (% Adherents) 77
arda_zogenpct Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents) 78
biu_girel Government Involvement in Religions 81
biu_offrel Official Religion 82
biu_offres Official Restrictions of Religions 82
bti_ci Conflict Intensity 107
bti_nird No Interference of Religious Dogmas 114
ccp_freerel Freedom of Religion in Constitution 122
ciri_relfre_new Freedom of Religion (New) 131
ciri_relfre_old Freedom of Religion (Old) 131
fh_feb Freedom of Expression and Belief 285
gcb_prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies 303
iaep_rbbp Religion Based Banning of Parties 372
lp_catho80 Religion: Catholic 446
lp_muslim80 Religion: Muslim 447
lp_no_cpm80 Religion: Other Denomination 447
lp_protmg80 Religion: Protestant 447
wel_svde Secular Values: Defiance Component 715
wel_svdi Secular Values: Disbelief Component 715
wel_svi Secular Values Index 716
wel_svre Secular Values: Relativism Component 716
wel_svsk Secular Values: Skepticism Component 717
wvs_confch Confidence: Churches 729

wvs_godbel Believe in God 731
wvs_godimp How important is God in your life 732
wvs_imprel Important in life: Religion 733

2.18 Welfare

bs_ij Intergenerational justice 103
bs_lma Labour market access 103
bs_pp Poverty Prevention 103
bs_scnd Social cohesion and non-discrimination 104
bti_ssn Social Safety Nets 118
bti_wr Welfare Regime 119
ffp_eco Poverty and Economic Decline 280
irai_spl Social Protection and Labor 422
sc_mp Min Pension replacement rate (single) 487
sc_mpc Min Pension replacement rate (couple) 487
sc_pcov Pension coverage 487
sc_penagef Female Retirement Age 487
sc_penagem Male Retirement Age 487
sc_pfund Pension funding ratio 488
sc_pgen Pension Generosity Index 488
sc_pqual Pension qualification period (years) 488
sc_sick Sickness replacement rate (single) 488
sc_sickcov Sickness coverage 489
sc_sickdur Sickness duration (weeks) 489
sc_sickf Sickness replacement rate (family) 489
sc_sickqual Sickness Qualification (weeks) 489
sc_sickwait Sickness Waiting Period (days) 490
sc_skgen Sickness Generosity Index 490
sc_sp Standard Pension replacement rate (single) 490
sc_spc Standard Pension replacement rate (couple) 490
sc_tgen Combined Generosity Index 491
sc_ue Unemployment replacement rate (single) 491
sc_uecov Unemployment coverage 491
sc_uedur Unemployment duration (weeks) 491
sc_uef Unemployment replacement rate (family) 492
sc_uegen Unemployment Generosity Index 492
sc_uequal Unemployment qualification (weeks) 492
sc_uewait Unemployment Waiting Period (days) 492
scip_a1stnerf Accident, first week net RR, family 493
scip_a1stners Accident, first week net RR, single 493
scip_abenfulf Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family 493
scip_abenfuls Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker 494
scip_abenmaxf Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family 494
scip_abenmaxs Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker 494
scip_abenminf Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family 494
scip_abenmins Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker 495
scip_abestw1f Accident, first week gross benefit, family APW 495
scip_abestw1s Accident, first week gross benefit, single APW 495
scip_abesw26f Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW 495
scip_abesw26s Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW 496
scip_accfanet Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family 496
scip_accsinet Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single 496
scip_acontper Accident, contribution period 496
scip_acovratl Accident, labour force coverage rate 497
scip_aduratio Accident, duration 497
scip_afinempr Accident, financing by employer 497
scip_afininsr Accident, financing by insured 497
scip_afinstat Accident, financing by state 498
scip_agapweek Gross APW weekly wage 498
scip_ainceil Accident, income ceiling 498
scip_ameantst Accident, means-test 499
scip_anoinsur Accident, number of insured 499

scip_aratfulf Accident, Full gross RR (26w), family 499
scip_aratfuls Accident, Full gross RR (26w), single worker 499
scip_aratmaxf Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), family 500
scip_aratmaxs Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker 500
scip_aratminf Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), family 500
scip_aratmins Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker 500
scip_arefrper Accident, reference period 501
scip_artstw1f Accident, gross first week RR, family APW 501
scip_artstw1s Accident, gross first week RR, single APW 501
scip_artsw26f Accident, gross 26-week RR, family APW 501
scip_artsw26s Accident, gross 26-week RR, single APW 502
scip_awaiting Accident, waiting days 502
scip_az2indf Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family 502
scip_az2inds Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single 502
scip_az4ind Accident, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks 503
scip_azrr26fa Accident, 26 weeks net RR, family 503
scip_azrr26si Accident, 26 weeks net RR, single 503
scip_gapw26wy Gross APWW 26 weeks 504
scip_gapwyear Gross APW wage 504
scip_n26apwfa Net APWW 26 weeks, family 504
scip_n26apwsi Net APWW 26 weeks, single 504
scip_napwekfa Net APWW per week, family 505
scip_napweksi Net APWW per week, single 505
scip_netapwco Net APWW yearly, couple 505
scip_netapwfa Net APWW yearly, family 505
scip_netapwsi Net APWW yearly, single 506
scip_pbeaverp Pension, average paid gross 506
scip_pbefulco Pension, full standard worker gross, couple 506
scip_pbemaxco Pension, maximum gross, couple 506
scip_pbeminco Pension, minimum gross, couple 507
scip_pbenfuls Pension, full standard worker gross, single 507
scip_pbenmaxs Pension, maximum gross, single 507
scip_pbenmins Pension, minimum gross, single 507
scip_pbenstws Pension, standard worker gross, single 508
scip_pbestwco Pension, standard worker gross, couple 508
scip_pcontper Pension, contribution period 508
scip_pcovratp Pension, coverage 508
scip_pfinempr Pension, financing by employer 509
scip_pfininsr Pension, financing by insured 509
scip_pfinothr Pension, financing by other 509
scip_pfinstat Pension, financing by state 509
scip_pfulneco Pension, yearly full net, couple 510
scip_pfulnesi Pension, yearly full net, single 510
scip_pinceil Pension, income ceiling 510
scip_pmaxneco Pension, yearly maximum net, couple 510
scip_pmaxnesi Pension, yearly maximum net, single 511
scip_pmeantst Pension, means test 511
scip_pminneco Pension, yearly minimum net, couple 511
scip_pminnesi Pension, yearly minimum net, single 511
scip_pnerfuco Pension, yearly full net RR, couple 512
scip_pnerfusi Pension, yearly full net RR, single 512
scip_pnermico Pension, yearly minimum net RR, couple 512
scip_pnermisi Pension, yearly minimum net RR, single 512
scip_pnermxco Pension, yearly maximum net RR, couple 513
scip_pnermxsi Pension, yearly maximum net RR, single 513
scip_pnerswco Pension, yearly standard worker net RR, couple 513
scip_pnerswsi Pension, yearly standard worker net RR, single 513
scip_pnoinsur Pension, number of insured 514

scip_pratfuls Pension, full gross RR, single 515
scip_pratmaxs Pension, maximum gross RR, single 515
scip_pratmins Pension, minimum gross RR, single 515
scip_pratstws Pension, standard worker gross RR, single 515
scip_prefrper Pension, reference period 516
scip_presitst Pension, residence test 516
scip_prtaverp Pension, average paid gross RR 516
scip_prtfulco Pension, full gross RR, couple 516
scip_prtmaxco Pension, maximum gross RR, couple 517
scip_prtminco Pension, minimum gross RR, couple 517
scip_prtstwco Pension, standard worker gross RR, couple 517
scip_pstwneco Pension, yearly standard worker net, couple 517
scip_pstwnesi Pension, yearly standard worker net, single 518
scip_ptakeupn Number of old-age pensioners 518
scip_pturat65 Pension, take up rate above age 65 518
scip_pturatpa Pension, take up rate above pension age 518
scip_px2indst Pension, net RR index, STW 519
scip_s1stnerf Sickness, first week net RR, family 519
scip_s1stners Sickness, first week net RR, single 519
scip_sbenfulf Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family 519
scip_sbenfuls Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker 520
scip_sbenmaxf Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family 520
scip_sbenmaxs Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker 520
scip_sbenminf Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family 520
scip_sbenmins Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker 521
scip_sbestw1f Sickness, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW 521
scip_sbestw1s Sickness, first week gross benefit, single APW 521
scip_sbesw26f Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW 521
scip_sbesw26s Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW 522
scip_scontper Sickness, contribution period 522
scip_scovratl Sickness, labour force coverage rate 522
scip_scovratp Sickness, population coverage rate 522
scip_sduratio Sickness, duration 523
scip_sfinempr Sickness, financing by employer 523
scip_sfininsr Sickness, financing by insured 523
scip_sfinothr Sickness, financing by other 523
scip_sfinstat Sickness, financing by state 524
scip_sicfanet Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family 524
scip_sicsinet Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single 524
scip_sinceil Sickness, income ceiling 525
scip_smeantst Sickness, means-test 525
scip_snoinsur Sickness, number of insured 525
scip_sratfulf Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), family 526
scip_sratfuls Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), single worker 526
scip_sratmaxf Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), family 526
scip_sratmaxs Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker 527
scip_sratminf Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), family 527
scip_sratmins Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker 527
scip_srefrper Sickness, reference period 527
scip_srtstw1f Sickness, Standard gross first week RR, family APW 528
scip_srtstw1s Sickness, gross first week RR, single APW 528
scip_srtsw26f Sickness, Standard gross 26-week RR, family APW 528
scip_srtsw26s Sickness, gross 26-week RR, single APW 528
scip_swaiting Sickness, waiting days 529
scip_sz2indf Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family 529
scip_sz2inds Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single 529
scip_sz4ind Sickness, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks 529
scip_szrr26fa Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, family 530

scip_szrr26si Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, single 530
scip_u1stnerf Unemployment, first week net RR, family 530
scip_u1stners Unemployment, first week net RR, single 530
scip_ubenfulf Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family 531
scip_ubenfuls Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker 531
scip_ubenmaxf Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family 531
scip_ubenmaxs Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker 531
scip_ubenminf Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family 532
scip_ubenmins Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker 532
scip_ubestw1f Unemployment, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW 532
scip_ubestw1s Unemployment, first week gross benefit, single APW 532
scip_ubesw26f Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW 533
scip_ubesw26s Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW 533
scip_ucontper Unemployment, contribution period 533
scip_ucovrate Unemployment, employee coverage rate 533
scip_ucovratl Unemployment, labour force coverage rate 534
scip_uduratio Unemployment, duration 534
scip_ufinempr Unemployment, financing by employer 534
scip_ufininsr Unemployment, financing by insured 534
scip_ufinstat Unemployment, financing by state 535
scip_uinceil Unemployment, income ceiling 535
scip_umeantst Unemployment, means-test 536
scip_unmfanet Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family 536
scip_unmsinet Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single 536
scip_unoinsur Unemployment, number of insured 536
scip_uratfulf Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), family 537
scip_uratfuls Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), single worker 537
scip_uratmaxf Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), family 537
scip_uratmaxs Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), single worker 537
scip_uratminf Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), family 538
scip_uratmins Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), single worker 538
scip_urefrper Unemployment, reference period 538
scip_urtstw1f Unemployment, standard gross first week RR, family APW 538
scip_urtstw1s Unemployment, gross first week RR, single APW 539
scip_urtsw26f Unemployment, standard gross 26-week RR, family APW 539
scip_urtsw26s Unemployment, gross 26-week RR, single APW 539
scip_uwaiting Unemployment, waiting days 539
scip_uz2indf Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family 540
scip_uz2inds Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single 540
scip_uz4ind Unemployment, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks 540
scip_uzrr26fa Unemployment, 26 weeks net RR exclusive, family 540
scip_uzrr26si Unemployment, 26 weeks net RR exclusive, single 541
sgi_so Policy Performance: Social Policies - Overall 548
sgi_soed Policy Performance: Social Policies - Education 548
sgi_sofa Policy Performance: Social Policies - Families 548
sgi_sogi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities 548
sgi_sohe Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health 549
sgi_soin Policy Performance: Social Policies - Integration Policy 549
sgi_sope Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions 549
sgi_sosi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Social Inclusion 549
sgi_sosl Policy Performance: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions 550
wdi_spr CPIA social protection rating 674

3 Identification Variables

3.0.1 ccode Country Code

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

3.0.2 ccodealp 3-letter Country Code

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

3.0.3 ccodealp_year 3-letter Country Code and Year

3-letter country code and year.

3.0.4 ccodecow Country Code COW

Country code from the Correlates of War.

3.0.5 ccodewb Country Code World Bank

Country code from the World Bank.

3.0.6 cname Country Name

The name of the country.

3.0.7 cname_year Country Name and Year

Country name and year.

3.0.8 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

3.0.9 year Year

Year.

4 Description of Variables by Original Data Sources

4.1 AidData

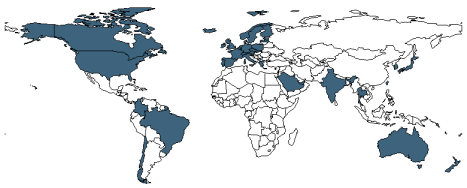
`http://aiddata.org/aiddata-research-releases`
(Tierney et al., 2011) (AidDataCore_ResearchRelease_Level1_v3.0 Research Releases dataset. Williamsburg, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-21)

AidData v. 3.0 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).

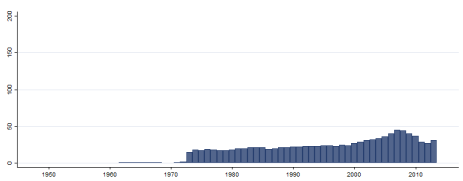
Note: The observations with year=9999 has been dropped.

4.1.1 aid_cpnc Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided (not incl. Int. Org.)

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



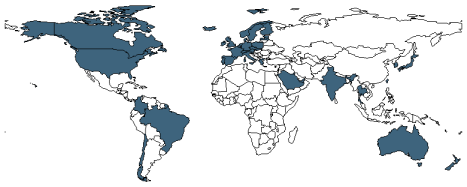
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 40



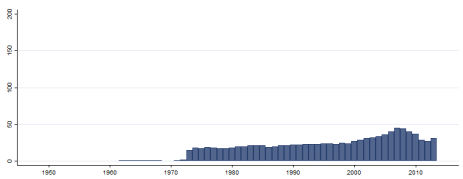
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.1.2 aid_cpsc Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients (not incl. Int. Org.)

Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including International Organizations



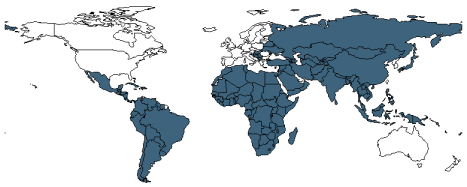
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 40



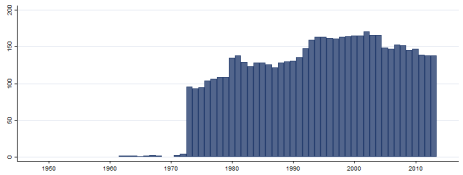
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.1.3 aid_crnc Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved (not incl. Int. Org.)

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



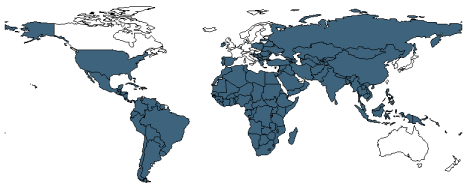
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



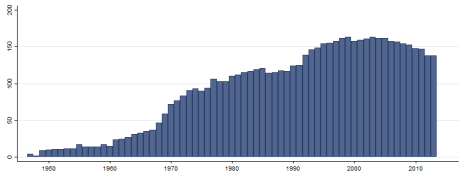
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 196 **n**: 5711 $\overline{N}$: 110 $\overline{T}$: 29

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

Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved



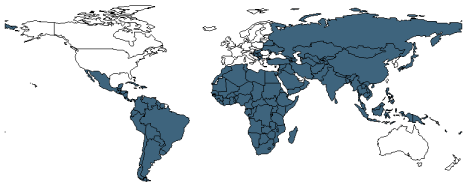
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 156



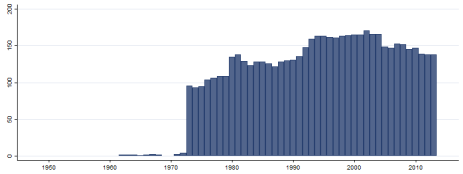
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 6183 $\overline{N}$: 92 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.1.5 aid_crsc Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors (not incl. Int. Org.)

Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including International Organizations



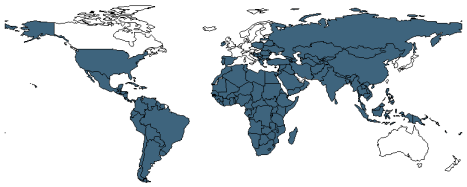
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



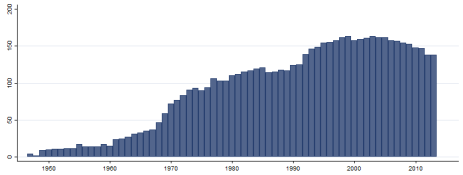
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 196 **n**: 5711 $\overline{N}$: 110 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.1.6 aid_crsio Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org.

Sum of Commitments recieved from International Organizations



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 156



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 6183 $\overline{N}$: 92 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.2 Acemoglu, Johnson & Robinson

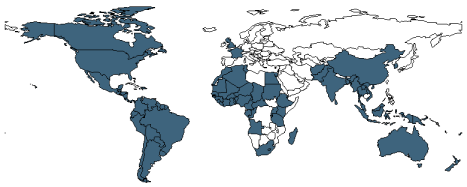
`http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/data/ajr2001`
(Acemoglu et al., 2001)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-13)

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

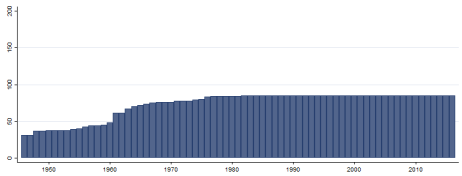
4.2.1 ajr_settmort log settler mortality

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

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



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



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

4.3 Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat & Wacziarg

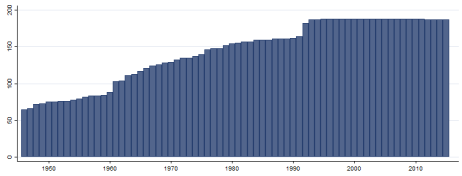
`http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty_pages/romain.wacziarg/papersum.html`
(Alesina et al., 2003)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-14)

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

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

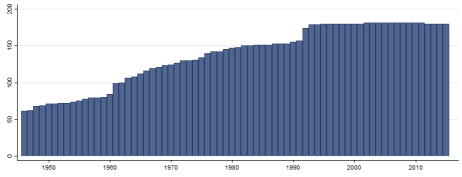


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 188 **n**: 10013 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.3.2 al_language Language Fractionalization

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

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

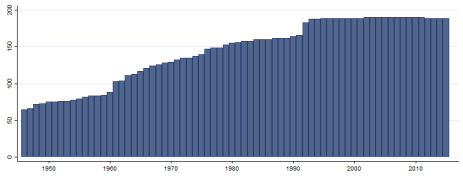


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 9585 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.3.3 al_religion Religion Fractionalization

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

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



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

4.4 The Association of Religion Data Archives

`http://www.thearda.com/Archive/CrossNational.asp`
(Maoz & Henderson, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-14)

World Religion Dataset: National Religion Dataset The World Religion Dataset (WRD) aims to provide detailed information about religious adherence worldwide since 1945. It contains data about the number of adherents by religion in each of the states in the international system. These numbers are given for every half-decade period (1945, 1950, etc., through 2010). Percentages of the states' populations that practice a given religion are also provided. (Note: These percentages are expressed as decimals, ranging from 0 to 1, where 0 indicates that 0 percent of the population practices a given religion and 1 indicates that 100 percent of the population practices that religion.) Some of the religions are divided into religious families. To the extent data are available, the breakdown of adherents within a given religion into religious families is also provided.

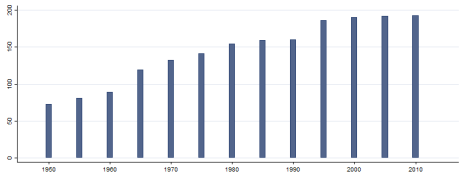
The project was developed in three stages. The first stage consisted of the formation of a religion tree. A religion tree is a systematic classification of major religions and of religious families within those major religions. To develop the religion tree a comprehensive literature review was prepared, the aim of which was (i) to define a religion, (ii) to find tangible indicators of a given religion of religious families within a major religion, and (iii) to identify existing efforts at classifying world religions. (Please see the original survey instrument to view the structure of the religion tree.) The second stage consisted of the identification of major data sources of religious adherence and the collection of data from these sources according to the religion tree classification. This created a dataset that included multiple records for some states for a given point in time. It also contained multiple missing data for specific states, specific time periods and specific religions. The third stage consisted of cleaning the data, reconciling discrepancies of information from different sources and imputing data for the missing cases.

The National Religion Dataset: The observation in this dataset is a state-five-year unit. This dataset provides information regarding the number of adherents by religions, as well as the percentage of the state's population practicing a given religion.

4.4.1 arda_angenpct Animist religions: Total (% Adherents)

Animist religions: Total (% Adherents).

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

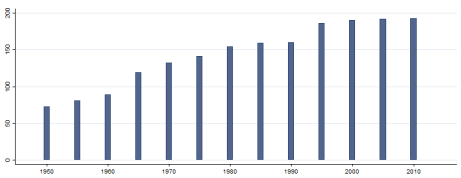


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.2 arda_bagenpct Baha'i: Total (% Adherents)

Baha'i: Total (% Adherents).

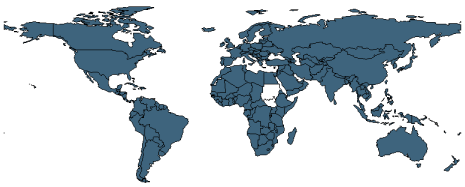
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



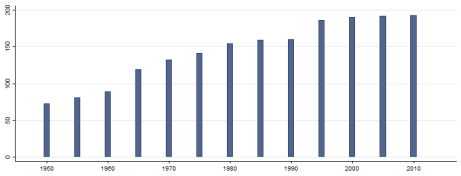
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.3 arda_bugenpct Buddhism: Total (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Total (% Adherents).



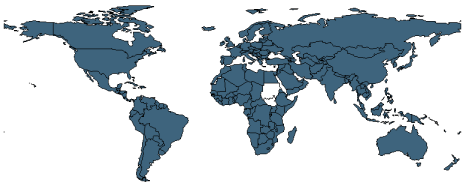
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



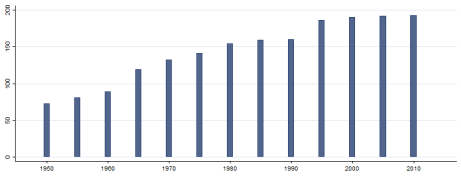
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.4 arda_bumahpct Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents).



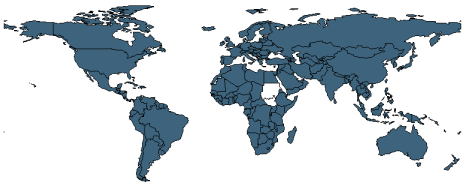
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



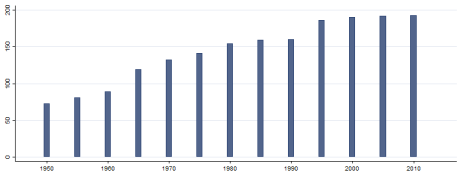
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.5 arda_buothpct Buddhism: Other (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Other (% Adherents).



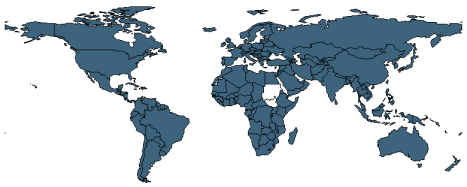
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.6 arda_buthrpct Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents).

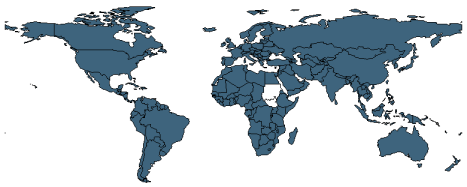


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.7 arda_changpct Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents)

Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents).



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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.8 arda_chcatpct Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents)

Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents).

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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.9 arda_chgenpct Christianity: Total (% Adherents)

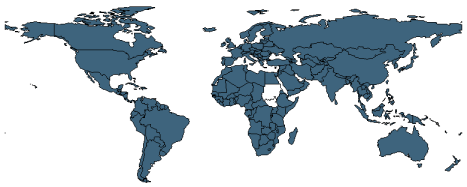
Christianity: Total (% Adherents).

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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.10 arda_chortpct Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents)

Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents).

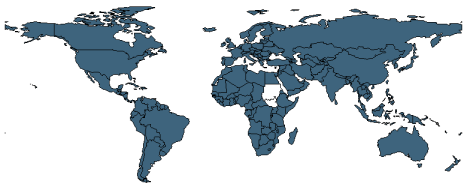


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.11 arda_chothpct Christianity: Other (% Adherents)

Christianity: Other (% Adherents).



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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.12 arda_chprtpct Christianity: Protestants (% Adherents)

Christianity: Protestants (% Adherents).

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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.13 arda_cogenpct Confucianism: Total (% Adherents)

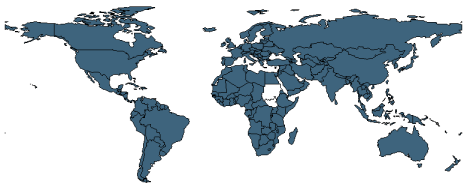
Confucianism: Total (% Adherents).

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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.14 arda_higenpct Hindu: Total (% Adherents)

Hindu: Total (% Adherents).

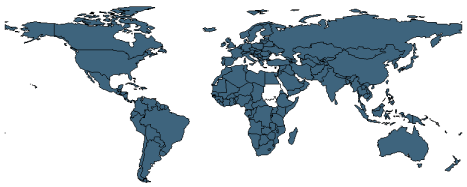


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.15 arda_isahmpct Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents)

Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents).



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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.16 arda_isalapct Islam: Alawite (% Adherents)

Islam: Alawite (% Adherents).

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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.17 arda_isgenpct Islam: Total (% Adherents)

Islam: Total (% Adherents).

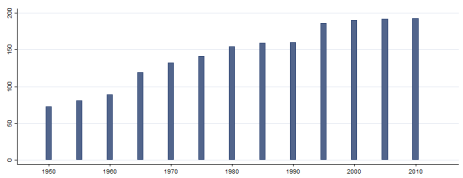
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.18 arda_isibdpct Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents)

Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents).

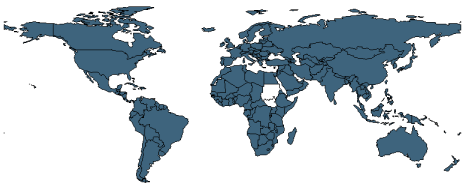
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.19 arda_islotpct Islam: Other (% Adherents)

Islam: Other (% Adherents).



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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.20 arda_isnatpct Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents)

Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents).

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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.21 arda_isshipct Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents)

Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents).

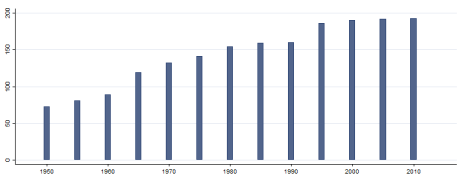
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.22 arda_issunpct Islam: Sunni (% Adherents)

Islam: Sunni (% Adherents).

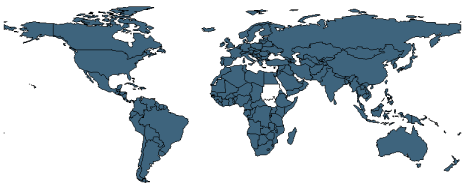
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



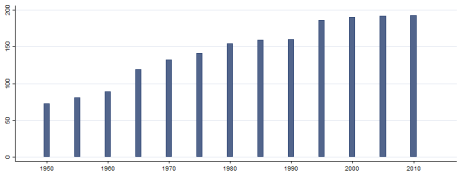
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.23 arda_jagenpct Jain: Total (% Adherents)

Jain: Total (% Adherents).



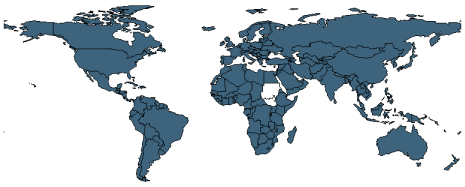
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



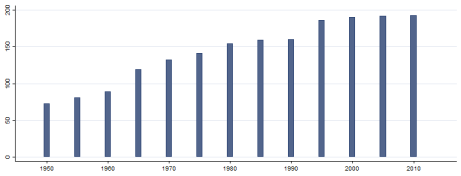
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.24 arda_jdcnpct Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents)

Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents).



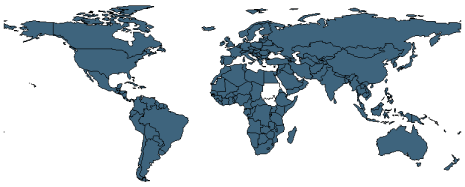
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



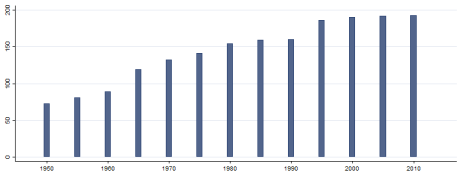
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.25 arda_jdgenpct Judaism: Total (% Adherents)

Judaism: Total (% Adherents).



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

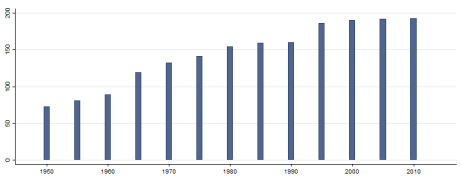


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.26 arda_jdorpct Judaism: Orthodox (% Adherents)

Judaism: Orthodox (% Adherents).

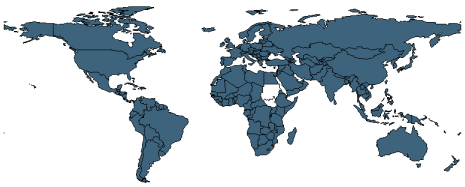
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



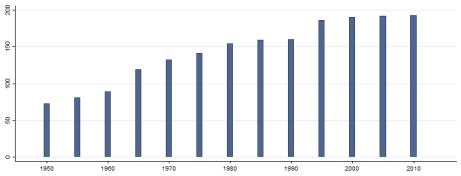
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.27 arda_jdotpct Judaism: Other (% Adherents)

Judaism: Other (% Adherents).



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

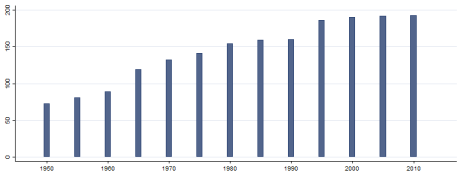


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.28 arda_jdrfpct Judaism: Reform (% Adherents)

Judaism: Reform (% Adherents).

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

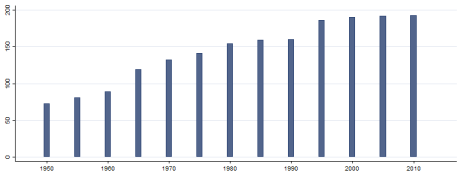


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.29 arda_norelpct Non-religious: Total (% Adherents)

Non-religious: Total (% Adherents).

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

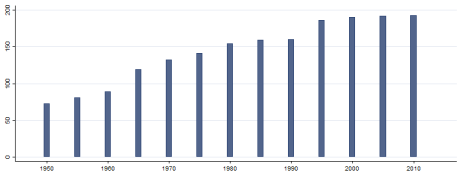


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.30 arda_otgenpct Other religions: Total (% Adherents)

Other religions: Total (% Adherents).

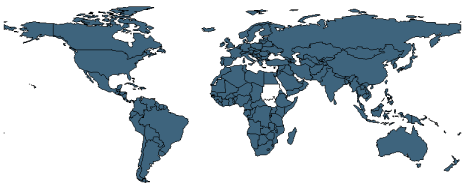
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



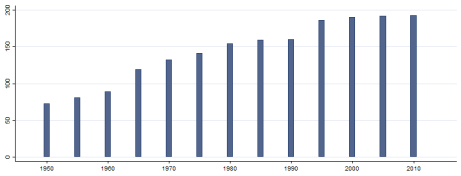
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.31 arda_shgenpct Shinto: Total (% Adherents)

Shinto: Total (% Adherents).



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

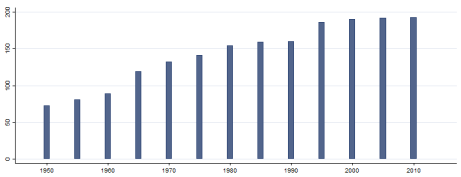


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.32 arda_sigenpct Sikh: Total (% Adherents)

Sikh: Total (% Adherents).

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

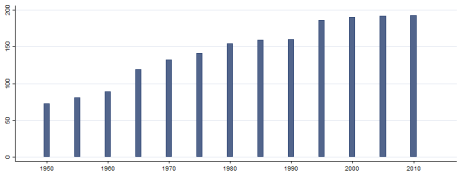


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.33 arda_sygenpct Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents)

Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents).

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

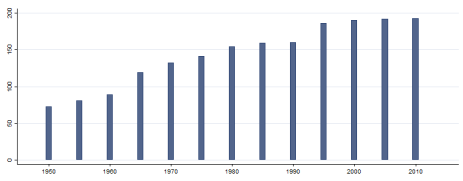


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.34 arda_tagenpct Taoism: Total (% Adherents)

Taoism: Total (% Adherents).

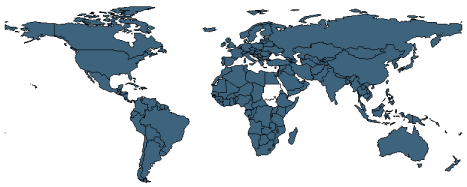
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.4.35 arda_zogenpct Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents)

Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents).



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

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5 Sherppa Ghent University

`http://www.sherppa.ugent.be/BCI/BCI.html`
(Standaert, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-25)

The Bayesian Corruption Index The Bayesian Corruption Index is a composite index of the perceived overall level of corruption: Corruption: With corruption, we refer to the "abuse of public power for private gain". Perceived corruption: Given the hidden nature of corruption, direct measures are hard to come by, or inherently flawed (e.g. the number of corruption convictions). Instead, we amalgamate the opinion on the level of corruption from inhabitants of the country, companies operating there, NGOs, and officials working both in governmental and supra-governmental organizations. Composite: It combines the information of 20 different surveys and more than 80 different survey questions that cover the perceived level of corruption.

It is an alternative to the other well-known indicators of corruption perception: the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) published by Transparency International and the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) published by the World Bank. Methodologically, it is most closely related to the latter as the methodology used in the construction of the BCI can be seen as an augmented version of the Worldwide Governance Indicators' methodology.

The augmentation allows an increase of the coverage of the BCI: a 60% to 100% increase relative to the WGI and CPI, respectively. In addition, in contrast to the WGI or CPI, the underlying source data are entered without any ex-ante imputations, averaging or other manipulations. This results in an index that truly represents the underlying data, unbiased by any modeling choices of the composer.

4.5.1 bci_bci The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

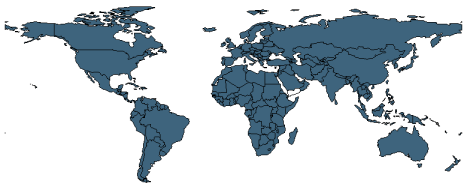
The BCI index values lie between 0 and 100, with an increase in the index corresponding to a raise in the level of corruption. This is a first difference with CPI and WGI where an increase means that the level of corruption has decreased.

There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, we were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption. On

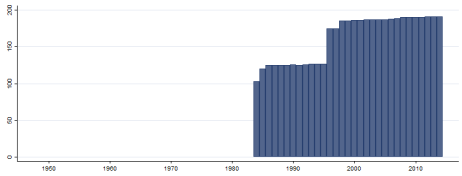
the other hand, when the index is one, all surveys say that corruption is as bad as it gets according to their scale. This is another difference with CPI and WGI, where the scaling is relative. They are rescaled such that WGI has mean 0 and a standard deviation of 1 in each year, while CPI always lies between 0 and 100.

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

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



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

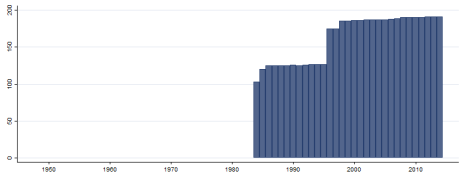


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 198 **n**: 5031 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.5.2 bci_bcistd The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.

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



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

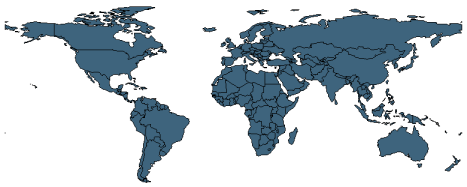
4.6 The World Conservation Union Red List of Threatened Species

`http://www.iucnredlist.org/about/summary-statistics#Tables_5_6`
(International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-21)

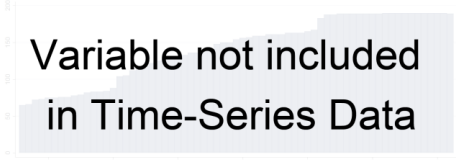
Red List of Threatened Species (version 2016.2) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. From its small beginning, The IUCN Red List has grown in size and complexity 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_total Animals Total

Threatened Animals. Total number of animal species by country.



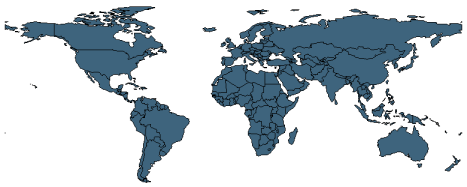
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194



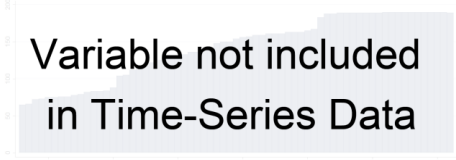
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.6.2 bi_p_total Plants Total

Threatened Plants. Total number of plant species by country.



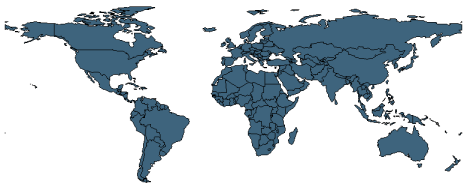
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194



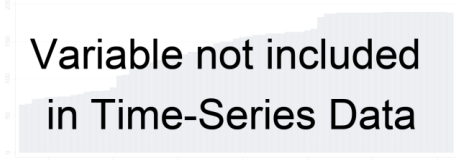
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.6.3 bi_t_total Threatened Total

Threatened Animal and Plants. Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable categories only in total from all major group of organisms by country.



Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194



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

4.7 Bar-Ilan University

`http://www.religionandstate.org`
(Fox, 2011) (Fox, 2008) (Fox, n.d.)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-14)

Religion and State Project The Religion and State (RAS) project is a university-based project located at Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan, Israel. Its goal is to create a set of measures that systematically gauge the intersection between government and religion. Specifically, it examines government religion policy. The project's goals are threefold:
- To provide an accurate description of government religion policies worldwide.
- To create a tool which will lead to greater understanding of the factors which influence government religion policy.
- To provide the means to examine how government religion policy influences other political, social, and economic factors as well as how those factors influence government religion policy.

Round 2 of the RAS dataset, which is currently the official version available for download, measures the extent of government involvement in religion (GIR) or the lack thereof for 175 states on a yearly basis between 1990 and 2008. This constitutes all countries with populations of 250,000 or more as well as a sampling of smaller states. The data includes the following information:

Official Religion: A 15 value variable which measures the official relationship between religion and the state. This includes five categories of official religions and nine categories of state-religion relationships which range from unofficial support for a single religion to overt hostility to all religion.

Religious Support: This includes 51 separate variables which measure different ways a government can support religion including financial support, policies which enforce religious laws, and other forms of entanglement between government and religion.

Religious Restrictions: This includes 29 separate variables which measure different ways governments regulate, restrict, or control all religions in the state including the majority religion. This includes restrictions on religion's political role, restrictions on religious institutions, restrictions on religious practices, and other forms of regulation, control, and restrictions.

Religious Discrimination: This includes 30 types of restrictions that are placed on the religious institutions and practices of religious minorities that are not placed on the majority group. This includes restrictions on religious practices, restrictions on religious institutions and clergy, restrictions on conversion and proselytizing, and other restrictions.

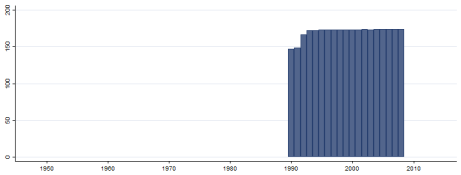
The dataset also includes several sets of detailed variables measuring certain policies in depth. These topics include religious education, the registration of religious organizations, restrictions on abortion, restrictions on proselytizing, and religious requirements for holding public office or citizenship.

4.7.1 biu_girel Government Involvement in Religions

Official GIR (stands for government involvement in religions) measures the formal relationship between religion and the state. The variable is coded on the following scale:

0. Specific Hostility: Hostility and overt persecution of religion where state ideology specifically singles out religion in general or religion is in some other way uniquely singled out for persecution. (i.e. the ex USSR)
1. State Controlled Religion, Negative Attitude: The state controls all religious institutions and discourages religious expression outside of those institutions. This is part of the state's policy of maintaining social control or keeping religion in check rather than due to ideological support for religion.
2. Nonspecific Hostility: While the state is hostile to religion, this hostility is at about the same level as state hostility to other types of non-state organizations. Religion is not singled out.
3. Separationist: Official separation of Church and state and the state is slightly hostile toward religion. This includes efforts to remove expression of religion by private citizens from the public sphere.
4. Accommodation: Official separation of church and state and the state has a benevolent or neutral attitude toward religion in general.
5. Supportive: The state supports all religions more or less equally.
6. Cooperation: The state falls short of endorsing a particular religion but certain religions benefit from state support more than others. (Such support can be monetary or legal)
7. Multi-Tiered Preferences 2: two or more religions are clearly preferred by state, receiving the most benefits, there exists one or more tiers of religions which receive less benefits than the preferred religions but more than some other religions.
8. Multi-Tiered Preferences 1: one religion is clearly preferred by state, receiving the most benefits, there exists one or more tiers of religions which receive less benefits than the preferred religion but more than some other religions.
9. Preferred Religion: While the state does not officially endorse a religion, one religion serves unofficially as the state's religion receiving unique recognition or benefits. Minority religions all receive similar treatment to each other.
10. Historical or Cultural State Religion: There is an official religion but it is mostly due to historical or cultural inertia.
11. Active State Religion: State actively supports religion but the religion is not mandatory and the state does not dominate the official religion's institutions.
12. State Controlled Religion, Positive Attitude: The state both supports a religion and substantially controls its institutions but has a positive attitude toward this religion.

13. Religious State 2: Religion mandatory for members of official religion.
14. Religious State 1: Religion mandatory for all.



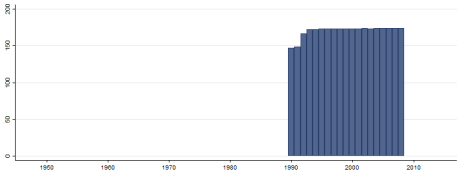
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 175 **n**: 3235 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.7.2 biu_offrel Official Religion

Official Religion measures whether the government has an established religion. For a religion to be established there must be a constitutional clause, a law, or the equivalent explicitly stating that a specific religion or specific religions are the official religions of that state. This variable is coded on the following scale:

0. The State has no official religion
1. The state has multiple established religions
2. The state has one established religion



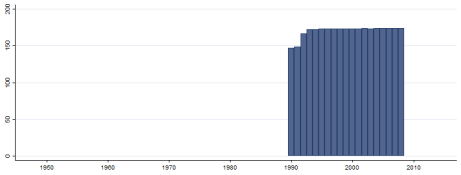
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 175 **n**: 3235 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.7.3 biu_offres Official Restrictions of Religions

Official Restrictions measures the extent to which, in practice, a state is willing to restrict some or all religions. This variable is necessary because support for a religion or some religions does not mean a state does not restrict or ban others. For example, while Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the UK all have official religions, the legal status of minority religions in these states is not at all the same. The word "other" is in parentheses because in some cases this refers to all religions while in others it refers to minority religions. The variable is coded on the following scale:

0. No (other) religions are illegal and there are no significant restrictions on minority religions.
1. No religions are illegal and no limitations are places on them but some religions have benefits not given to others due to some form of official recognition or status not given to all religions.
2. No religions are illegal but some or all (other) religions have practical limitations placed upon them.
3. No religions are illegal but some or all (other) religions have legal limitations placed upon them.
4. Some (other) religions or atheism are illegal.
5. All (other) religions are illegal



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

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 175 **n**: 3235 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 18

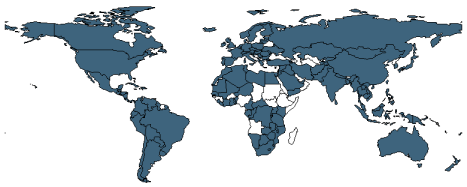
4.8 Barro & Lee

`http://www.barrolee.com/`
(Barro & Lee, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-07)

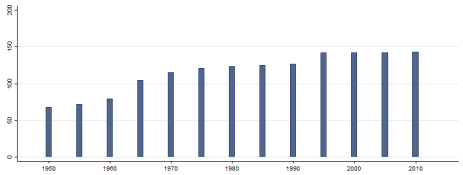
Educational Attainment Dataset The Barro-Lee Data set provide data disaggregated by sex and and by 5-year age intervals. It provides educational attainment data for 146 countries in 5-year intervals from 1950 to 2010. It also provides information about the distribution of educational attainment of the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

4.8.1 bl_asy15f Average Schooling Years, Female (15+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (15+).



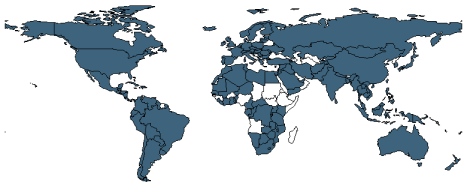
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



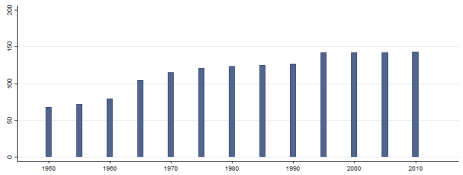
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.8.2 bl_asy15m Average Schooling Years, Male (15+)

Average Schooling Years, Male (15+).



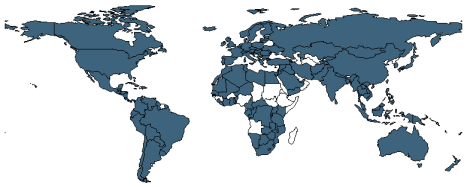
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

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

Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (15+).

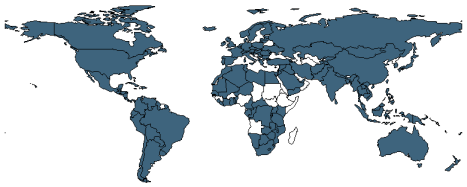


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

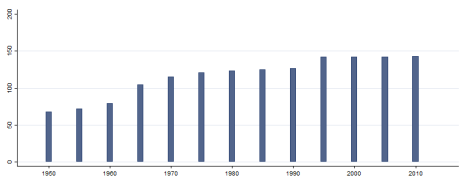
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.8.4 bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (25+).



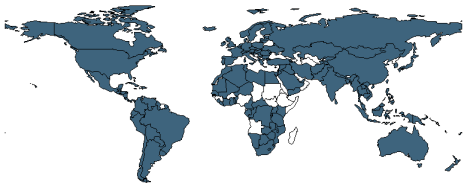
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

4.8.5 bl_asy25m Average Schooling Years, Male (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Male (25+).

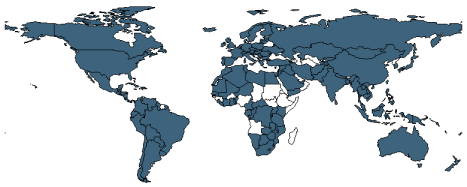


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

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

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

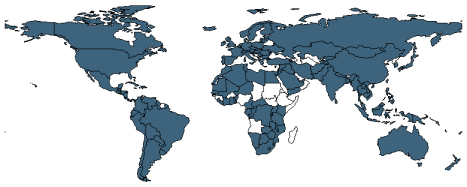


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

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

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (15+).

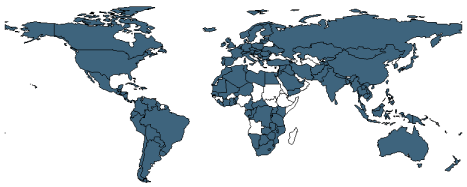


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

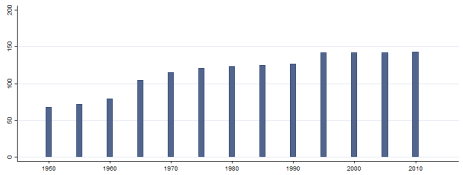
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.8.8 bl_asyp15m Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (15+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (15+).



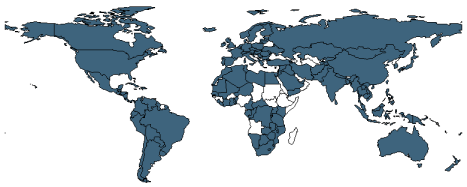
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

4.8.9 bl_asyp15mf Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

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

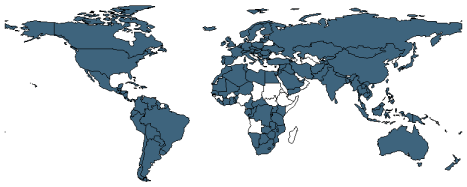


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

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

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (25+).

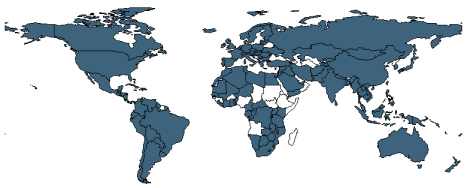


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

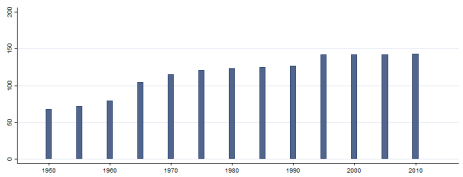
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.8.11 bl_asyp25m Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (25+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Male (25+).



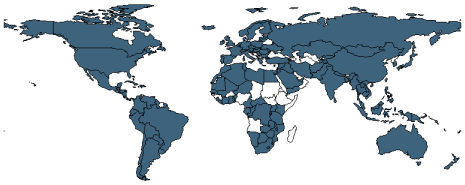
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



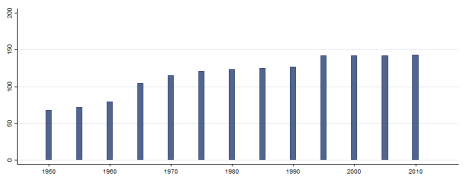
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.8.12 bl_asyp25mf Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

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



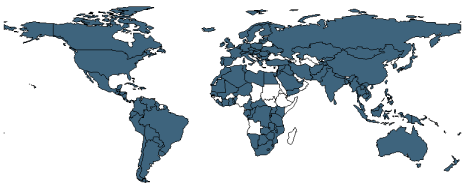
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

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

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (15+).

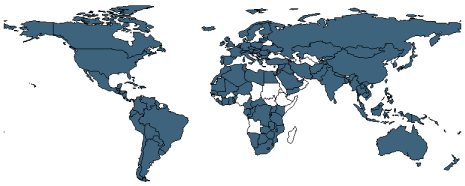


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.14 bl_asys15m Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (15+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (15+).

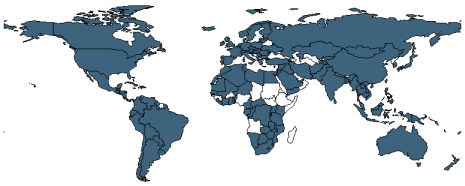


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.15 bl_asys15mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

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

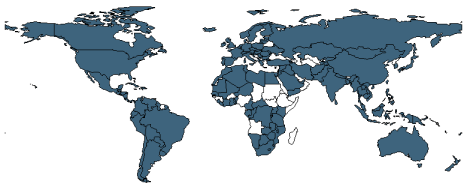


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

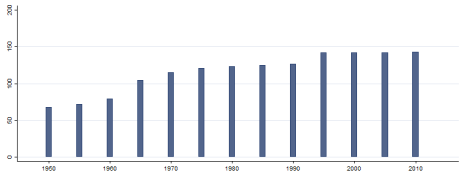
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (25+).



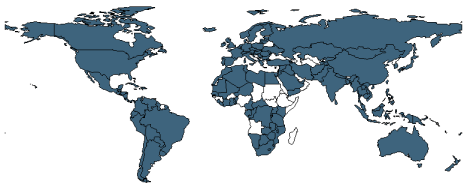
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

4.8.17 bl_asys25m Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (25+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Male (25+).

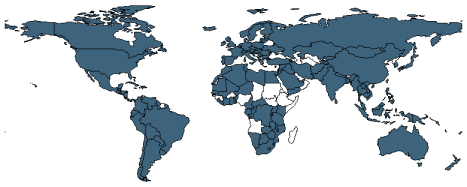


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.18 bl_asys25mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

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

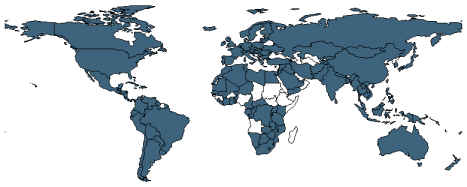


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

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

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+).

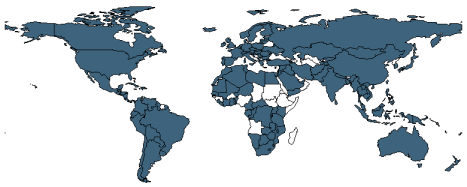


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

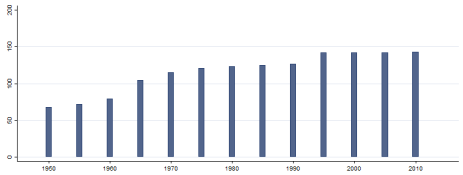
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.8.20 bl_asyt15m Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+)

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+).



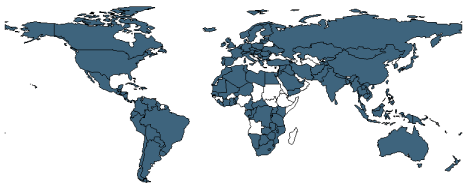
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

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

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

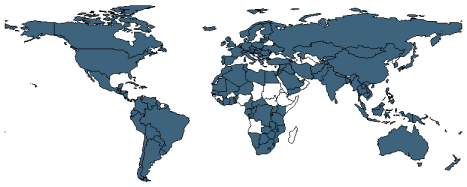


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

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

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+).

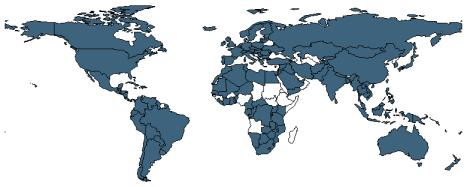


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.23 bl_asyt25m Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+)

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+).

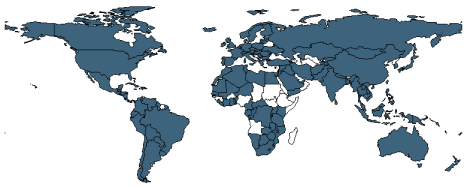


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

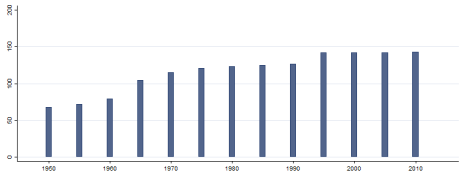
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

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



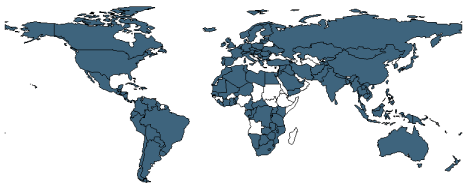
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

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

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+).

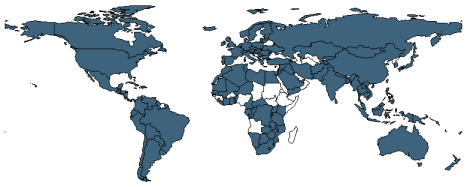


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.26 bl_lh_15m Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+)

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (15+).

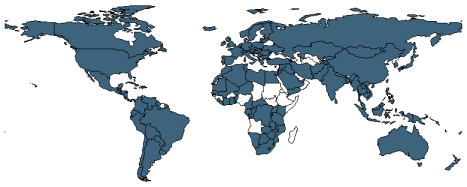


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

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

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

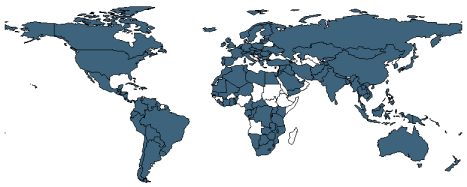


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

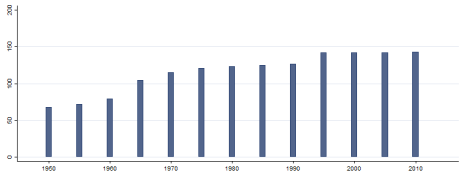
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+).



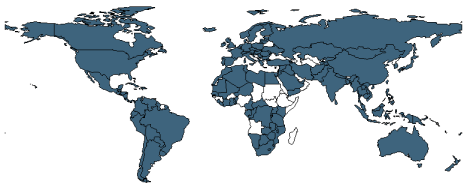
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

4.8.29 bl_lh_25m Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+)

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (25+).

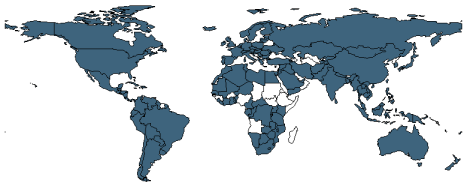


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

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

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

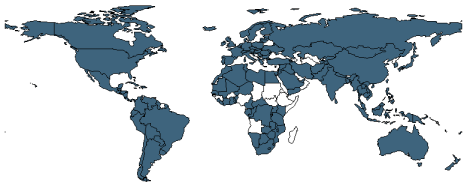


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.31 bl_lhc_15f Tertiary Complete, Female (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (15+).

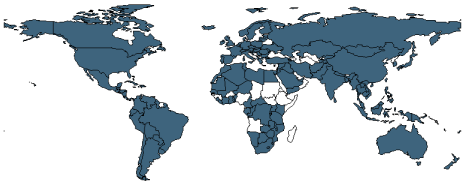


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

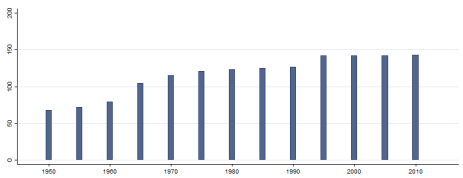
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.8.32 bl_lhc_15m Tertiary Complete, Male (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Male (15+).



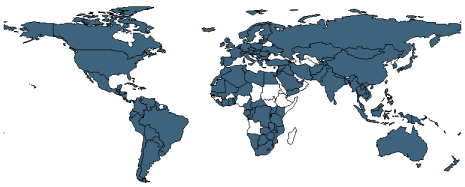
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

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

Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (15+).

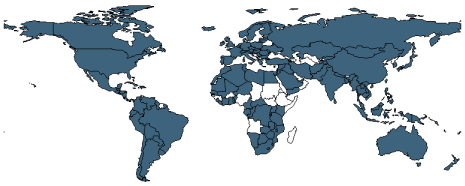


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.34 bl_lhc_25f Tertiary Complete, Female (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (25+).

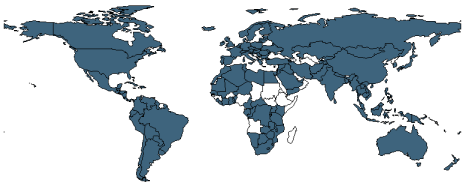


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.35 bl_lhc_25m Tertiary Complete, Male (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Male (25+).

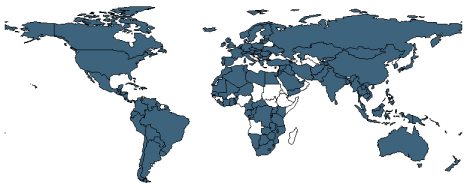


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

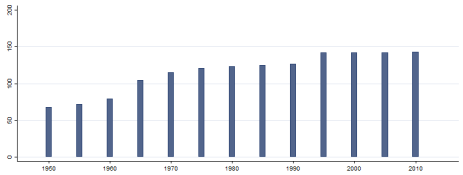
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (25+).



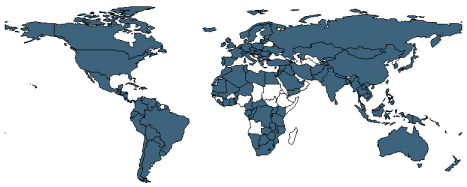
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (15+).

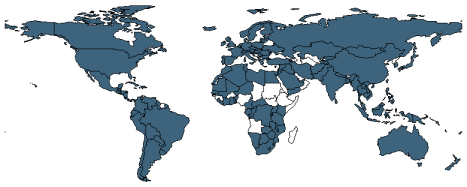


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.38 bl_lp_15m Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (15+)

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (15+).

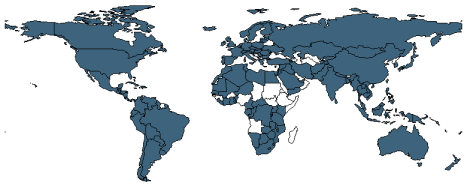


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

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

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

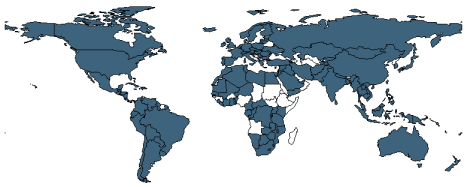


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

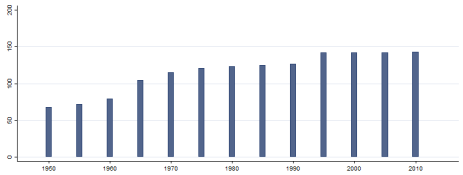
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+).



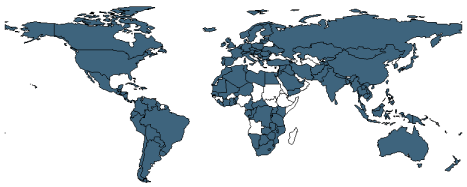
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (25+).

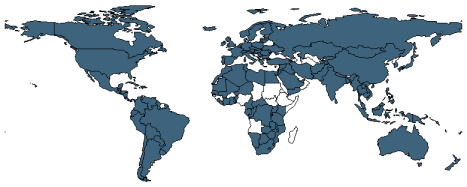


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

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

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

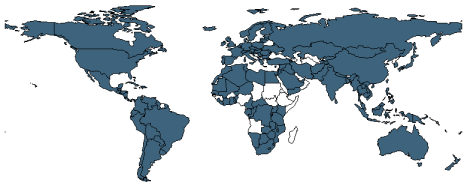


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.43 bl_lpc_15f Primary Complete, Female (15+)

Primary Complete, Female (15+).

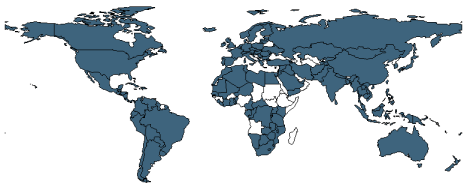


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

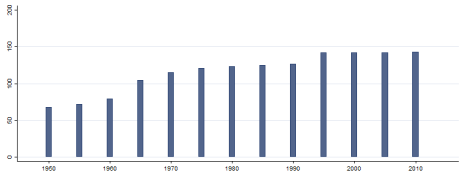
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.8.44 bl_lpc_15m Primary Complete, Male (15+)

Primary Complete, Male (15+).



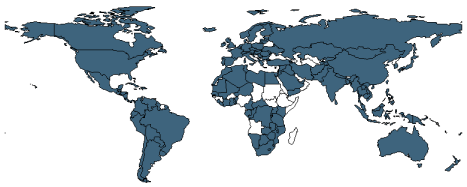
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

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

Primary Complete, Female and Male (15+).

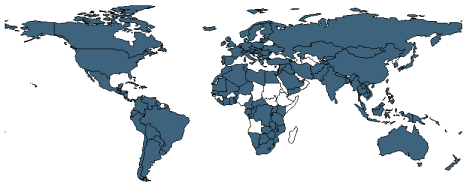


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.46 bl_lpc_25f Primary Complete, Female (25+)

Primary Complete, Female (25+).

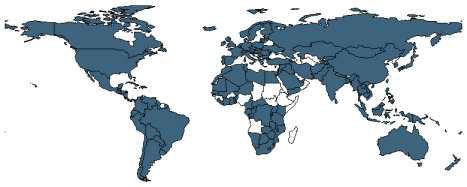


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.47 bl_lpc_25m Primary Complete, Male (25+)

Primary Complete, Male (25+).

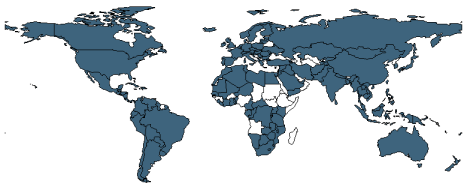


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

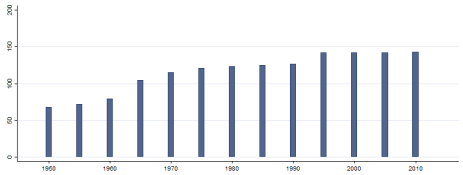
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Primary Complete, Female and Male (25+).



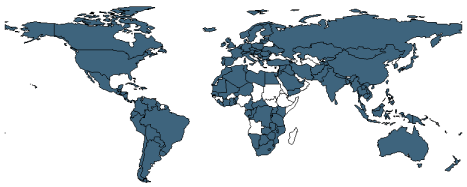
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (15+).

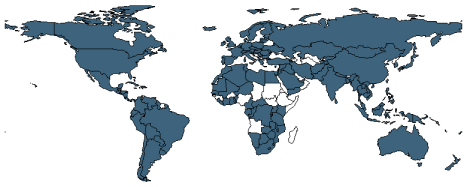


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.50 bl_ls_15m Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (15+)

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (15+).

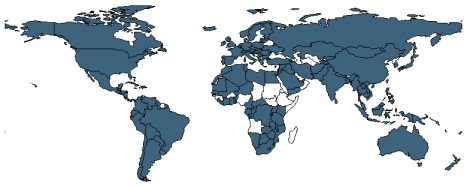


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

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

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

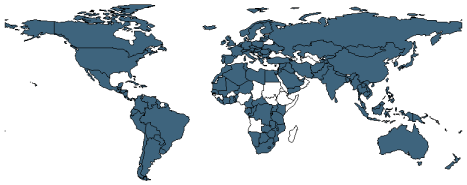


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

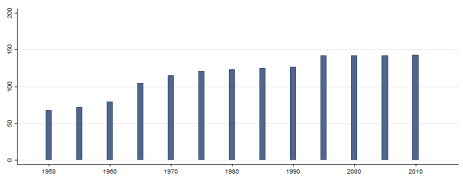
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+).



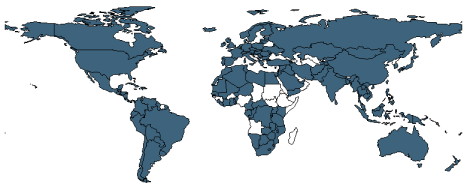
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (25+).

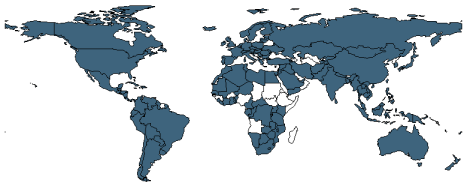


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

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

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

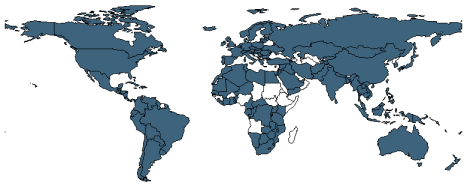


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.55 bl_lsc_15f Secondary Complete, Female (15+)

Secondary Complete, Female (15+).

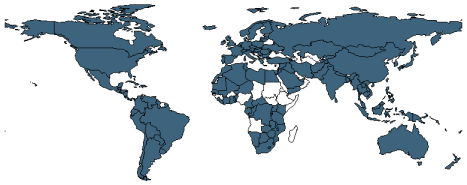


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

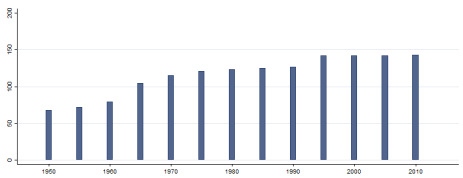
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.8.56 bl_lsc_15m Secondary Complete, Male (15+)

Secondary Complete, Male (15+).



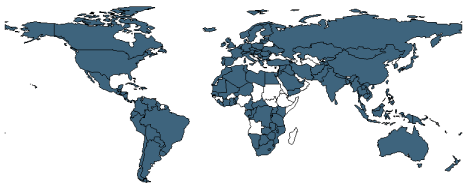
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

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

Secondary Complete, Female and Male (15+).

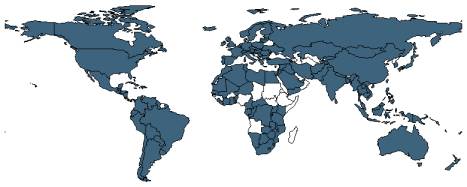


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.58 bl_lsc_25f Secondary Complete, Female (25+)

Secondary Complete, Female (25+).

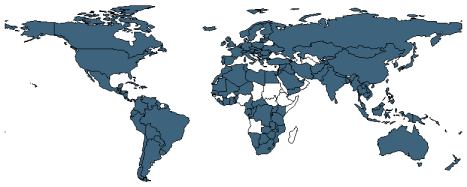


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.59 bl_lsc_25m Secondary Complete, Male (25+)

Secondary Complete, Male (25+).

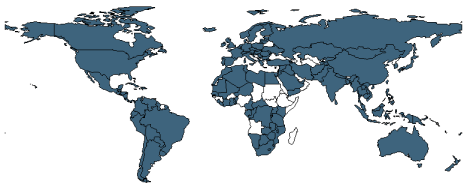


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

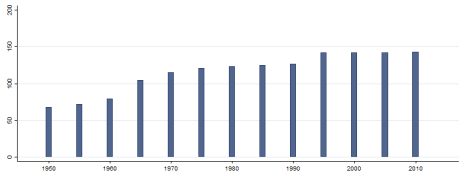
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Secondary Complete, Female and Male (25+).



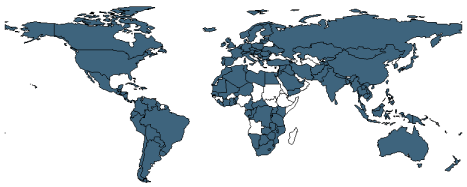
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (15+).

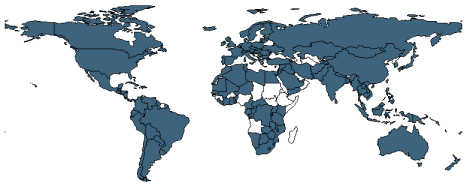


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

4.8.62 bl_lu_15m Percentage with No Schooling, Male (15+)

Percentage with No Schooling, Male (15+).

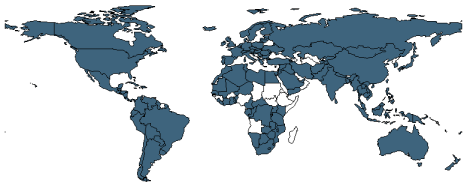


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

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

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

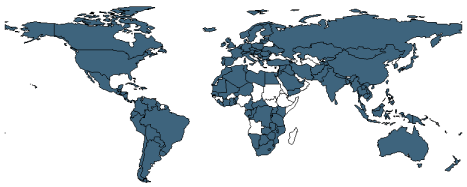


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

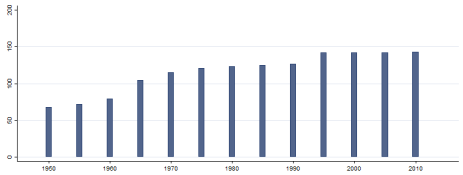
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+).



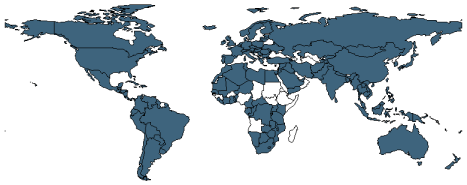
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Male (25+).

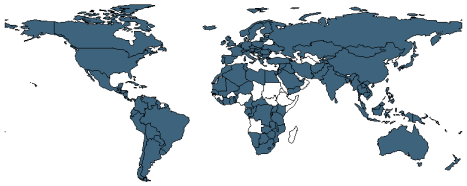


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142

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

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

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



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

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

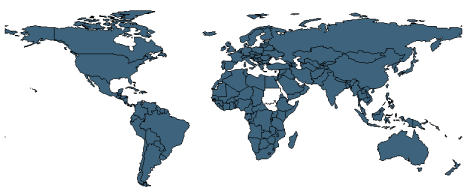
4.9 Carles Boix, Michael K. Miller, and Sebastian Rosato (2013)

`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/28468`
(Boix & Rosato, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-16)

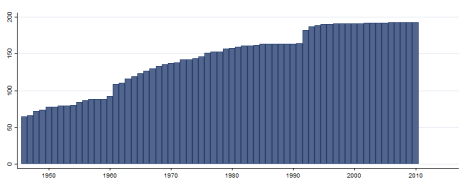
Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, Version 2.0 This data set provides a dichotomous coding of democracy. Authors define a country as democratic if it satisfies conditions for both contestation and participation. Specifically, democracies feature political leaders chosen through free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

4.9.1 bmr_dem Dichotomous democracy measure

Dichotomous democracy measure.



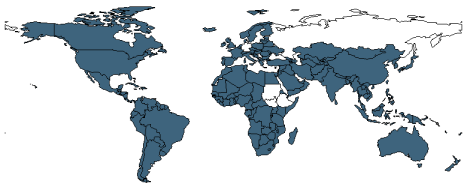
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



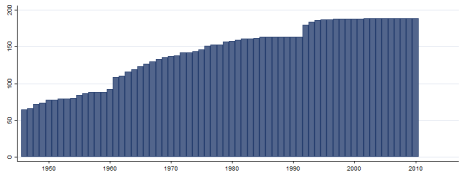
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 207 **n**: 9333 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.9.2 bmr_dembr Number of previous democratic breakdowns

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.



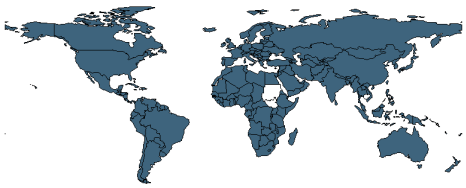
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 188



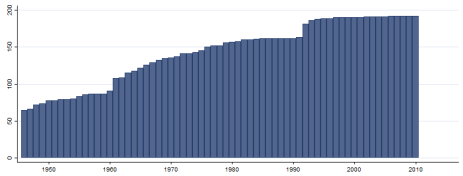
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 203 **n**: 9271 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.9.3 bmr_demdur Consecutive years of current regime type

Consecutive years of current regime type.



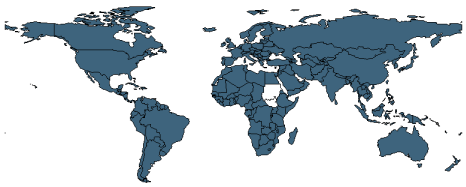
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191



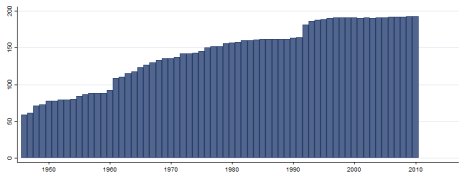
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 9277 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.9.4 bmr_demmis Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries)

This is the same measure as democracy (bmr_dem), except it records an NA for countries occupied during an international war (e.g., the Netherlands 1940-44) or experiencing state collapse during a civil war (e.g., Lebanon 1976-89). The democracy variable instead fills in these years as continuations of the same regime type.



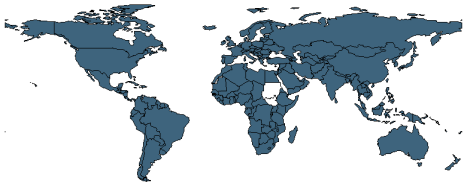
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



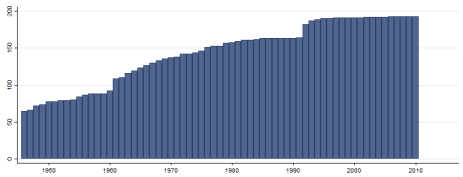
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 207 **n**: 9287 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.9.5 bmr_demtran Democratic transition

(-1) Democratic breakdown
(0) No change
(1) Democratic transition



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



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

4.10 Bernhard, Nordstrom & Reenock

http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/bernhard/content/data/data.htm
(Bernhard et al., 2001)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-19)

Event History Coding of Democratic Breakdowns Binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 prepared for use in event history analysis.

4.10.1 bnr_dem Democratic Breakdown

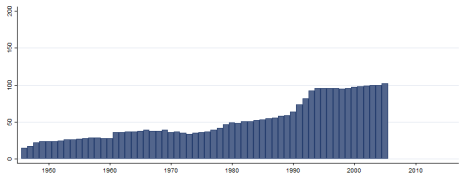
The variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 (included in the QoG dataset are only the years 1946-2005) prepared for use in event history analysis. Countries that meet the minimum conditions for democracy (see below) enter the dataset and are coded "0." When countries cease 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: 125 **n**: 3103 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.11 Bertelsmann Stiftung

http://www.social-inclusion-monitor.eu/downloads/
(Schraad-Tischler, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-19)

Social Justice Index The Social Justice Index is designed to measure on a regular basis the progress made and the ground lost on issues of social justice in each EU member state. Since social justice is a central constitutive element of the legitimacy and stability of any political community, we look at the current state of affairs within the individual member states. As a cross-national survey, the Social Justice Index comprises 27 quantitative and eight qualitative indicators, each associated with one of the six dimensions of social justice:

1. Poverty prevention

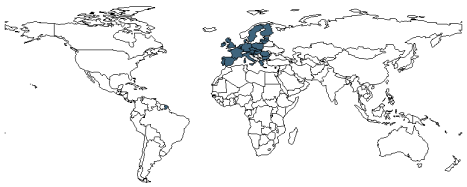
2. Equitable education
3. Labor market access
4. Social cohesion and non-discrimination
5. Health
6. Intergenerational justice

The dimension of poverty is weighted most strongly, given triple weight in the overall ranking. The importance of access to education and labor market is emphasized by doubly weighting these dimensions. Social cohesion, health and intergenerational justice are factored into the index with a simple/ normal weight. For the purposes of comparison, in addition to the weighted Social Justice Index, a non-weighted ranking was created in which the six dimensions were treated equally. The Social Justice Index is based on quantitative and qualitative data collected by the Bertelsmann Stiftung within the framework of its SGI project (www.sgi-network.org). The data for the quantitative SGI indicators used in the Social Justice Index are derived primarily from Eurostat and the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The qualitative indicators reflect the evaluations provided by more than 100 experts responding to the SGI's survey of the state of affairs in various policy areas throughout the OECD and EU. For these indicators, the rating scale ranges from 1 (worst) to 10 (best). In order to ensure compatibility between the quantitative and qualitative indicators, all raw values for the quantitative indicators undergo linear transformation to give them a range of 1 to 10 as well. Together with the ranking of the resulting reform values, the index values form the Social Inclusion Monitor dataset.

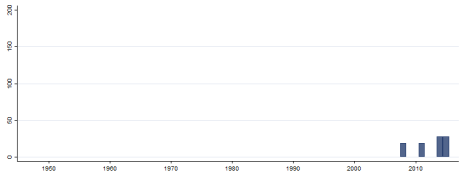
The six dimensions in detail:
1. Poverty Prevention: Under conditions of poverty, social participation and self- determined life are possible only with great difficulty. Poverty is the strongest determinant of social and economic exclusion of young people.
2. Equitable Education: Equal access to good- quality education is an essential factor in providing equitable capabilities and opportunities for advancement (vertical mobility). It is critical to ending hereditary social exclusion, supports integration and includes lifelong learning.
3. Labor-market access: Employment both provides an income and facilitates social participation. The degree of inclusiveness is essential since an individual's status is defined in large part by his or her participation in the workforce. Exclusion from the labor market substantially limits individual opportunities for self- realization, contributes to an increase in the risk of poverty, and can even lead to serious health stresses.
4. Health: The conditions in which people live and die are shaped by political, social and economic forces. Social and economic policies have a determining impact on whether a child can grow and develop to its full potential and live a flourishing life, or whether its life will be blighted. This is why access to healthcare ensures young people can be active in society.
5. Social cohesion and non- discrimination: This dimension enables the examination of the extent to which trends towards social polarization, exclusion and the discrimination of specific groups are successfully countered. Developing a community of shared values, shared challenges and equal opportunity is the aim.
6. Intergenerational justice: The issue at stake here is the need for contemporary generations to lead lives they value without compromising the ability of future generations at the same. Sharing social burdens among young and old, with provision for future generations is the aspiration.

4.11.1 bs_ee Equitable education

Equitable Education. Sub-components: Education Policy; Socioeconomic Background and Student Performance; Pre-Primary Education; Early School Leavers.



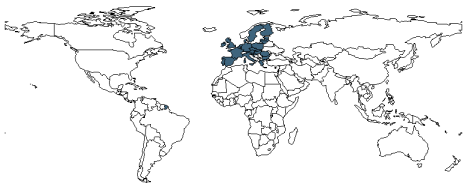
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



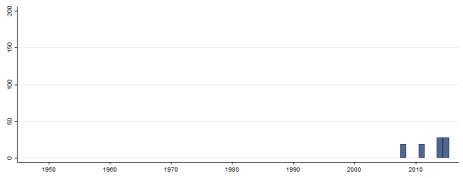
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 94 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.11.2 bs_h Health

Health. Sub-components: Health Policy; Self-reported Unmet Needs for Medical Help; Healthy Life Expectancy; Health Systems' Outcomes; Accessibility and Range.



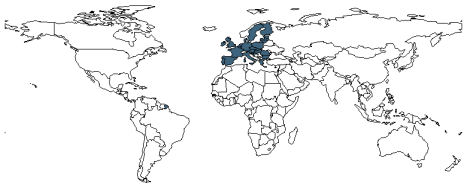
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



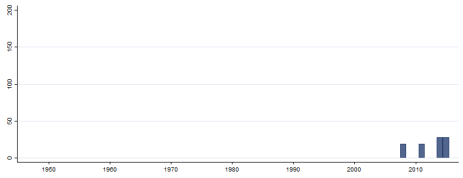
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 94 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.11.3 bs_ij Intergenerational justice

Intergenerational justice. Sub-components: Family Policy; Pension Policy; Environmental Policy; GHG Emissions; Renewable Energy; Research and Development Spending; Government Debt Level; Old Age Dependency Ratio.



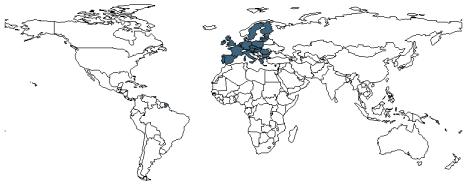
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



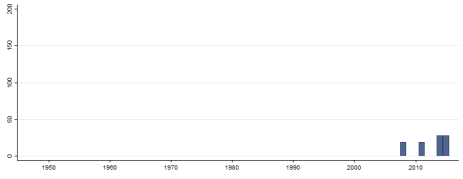
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 94 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.11.4 bs_lma Labour market access

Labour market access. Sub-components: Employment; Older Employment; Foreign-born to native employment; Employment Women/Men; Unemployment; Long-term Unemployment; Youth Unemployment; Low-skilled Unemployment; Involuntary Temporary Employment; In-work Poverty; Low Pay Incidence.



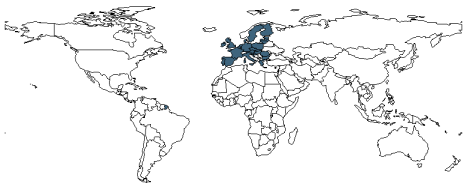
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



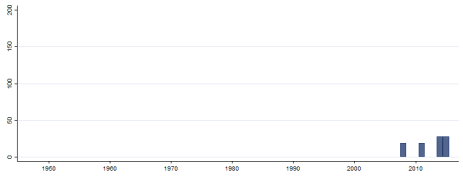
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 94 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.11.5 bs_pp Poverty Prevention

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



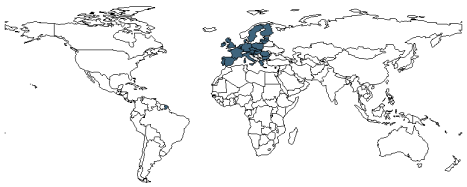
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



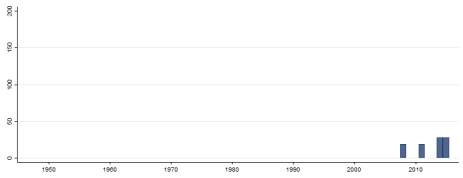
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 94 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.11.6 bs_scnd Social cohesion and non-discrimination

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



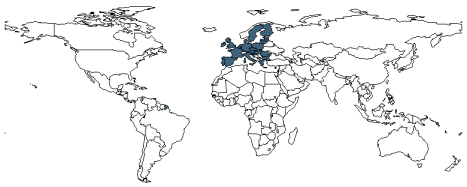
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



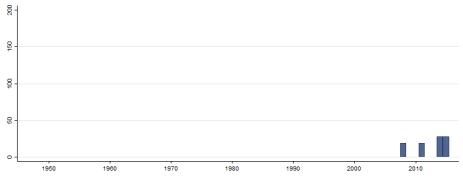
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 94 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.11.7 bs_sji_unw Social Justice Index

The Social Justice Index (unweighted).



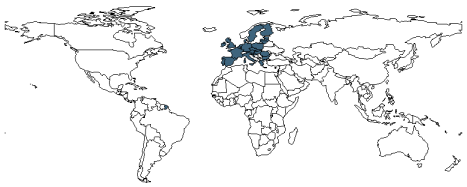
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



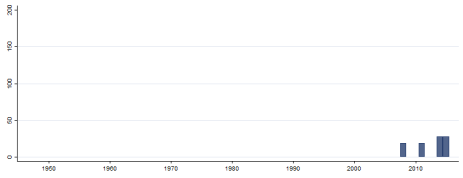
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 94 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.11.8 bs_sji_w Social Justice Index (weighted)

The Social Justice Index (weighted).



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



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 94 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.12 Bertelsmann Stiftung

`http://www.bti-project.org/index/`
(Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-20)

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.

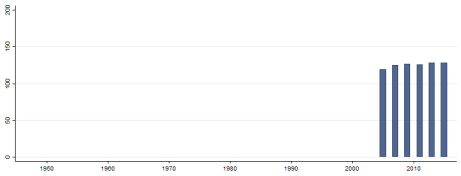
In-depth country reports provide the basis for assessing the state of transformation and persistent challenges, and to evaluate the ability of policymakers to carry out consistent and targeted reforms. The BTI is the first cross-national comparative index that uses self-collected data to comprehensively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

4.12.1 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128

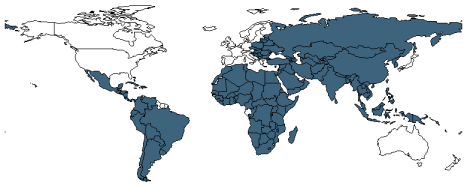


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

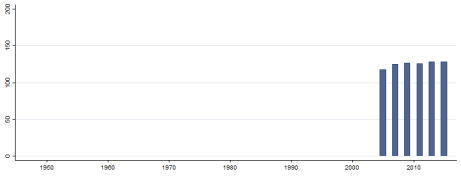
4.12.2 bti_acp Anti-Corruption Policy

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128

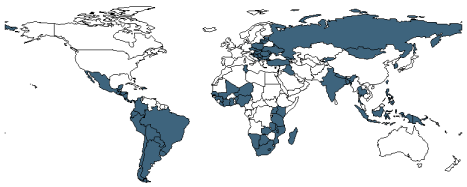


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 752 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.3 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.



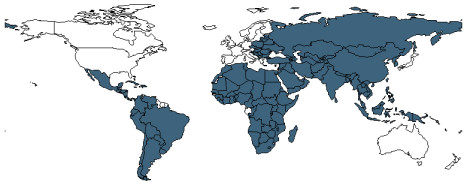
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 74

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 80 **n**: 396 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.12.4 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.



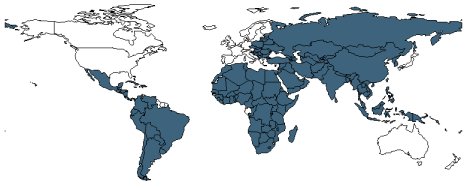
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

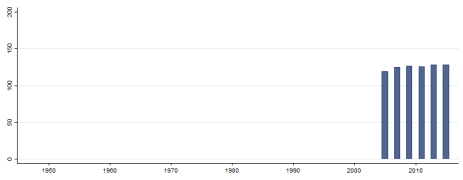
4.12.5 bti_cdi Commitment to Democratic Institutions

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128



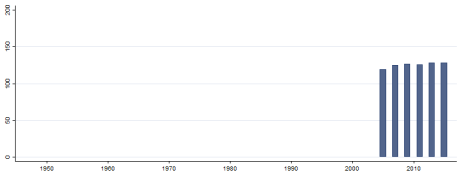
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.6 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.

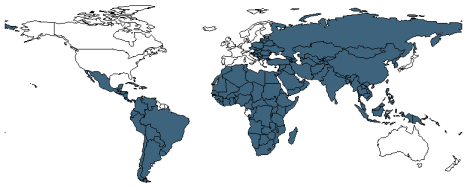
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.7 bti_cps Currency and Price Stability

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



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
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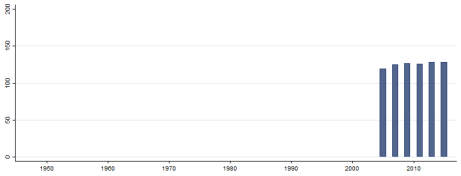
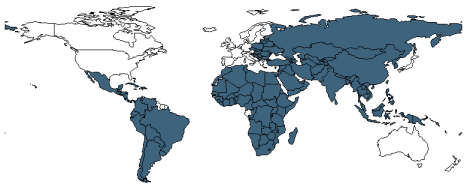


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

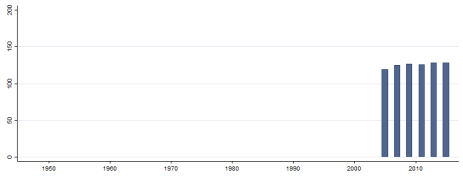
4.12.8 bti_cr Civil Rights

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128

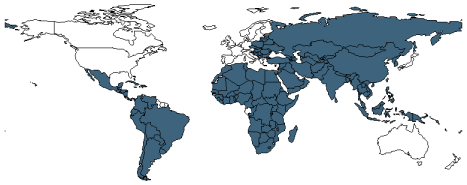


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.9 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
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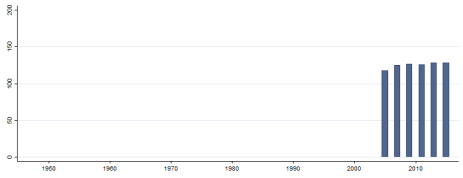
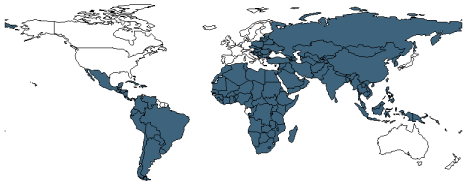


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 752 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

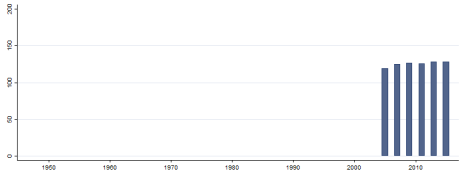
4.12.10 bti_cst Civil Society Traditions

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.



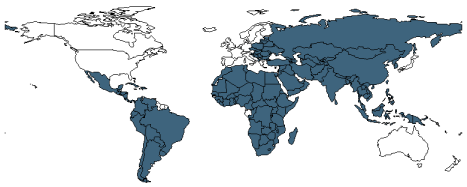
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128



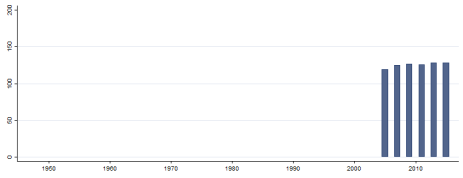
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.11 bti_ds Democracy Status

Democracy Status



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



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.12 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 office 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 office 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 office and employment. There are a number of legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is at times insufficient.
10. Equality of opportunity is achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have equal access to education, public office and employment. There is a comprehensive and effective legal and institutional framework for the protection against discrimination.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
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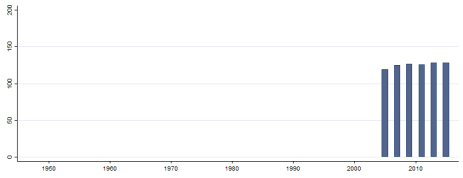
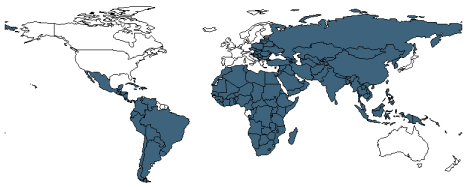


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.13 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.



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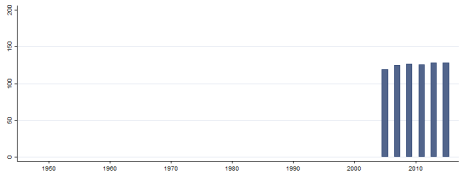

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
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4.12.14 bti_ep Economic Performance

Economic Performance

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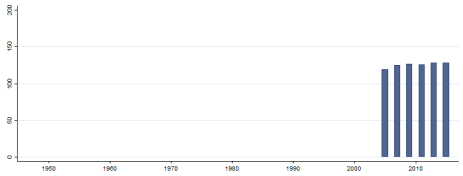
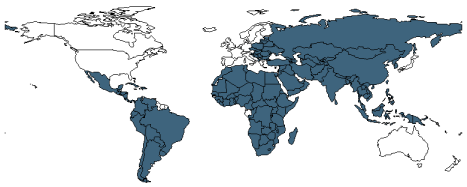


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.15 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
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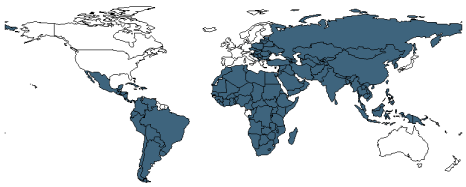
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.16 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.



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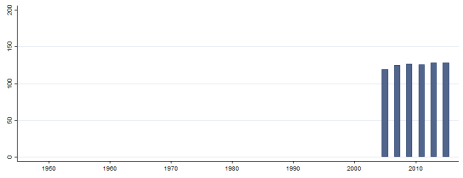
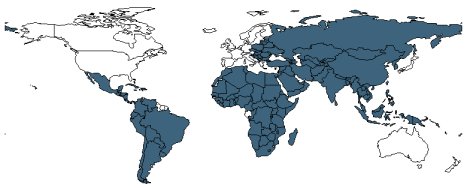


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.17 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.



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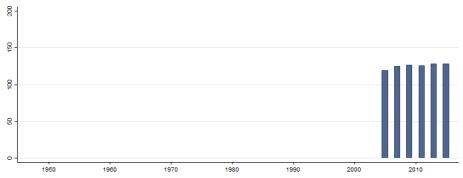

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
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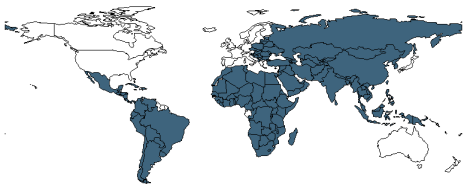
4.12.18 bti_ic International Cooperation

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?".



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Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
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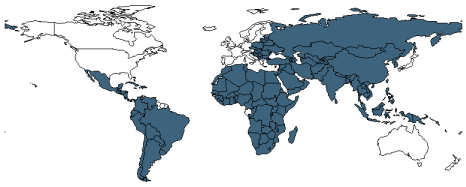
4.12.19 bti_ig Interest Groups

To what extent is there a network of cooperative associations or interest groups to mediate between society and the political system? 1-10.

1. Interest groups are present only in isolated social segments, are on the whole poorly balanced and cooperate little. A large number of social interests remain unrepresented.
4. There is a narrow range of interest groups, in which important social interests are underrepresented. Only a few players dominate, and there is a risk of polarization.
7. There is an average range of interest groups, which refl ect most social interests. However, a few strong interests dominate, producing a latent risk of pooling conflicts.

10. There is a broad range of interest groups that reflect competing social interests, tend to balance one another and are cooperative.



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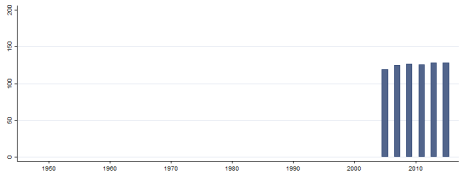

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
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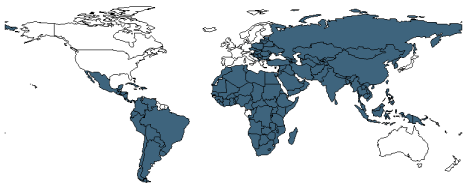
4.12.20 bti_ij Independent Judiciary

To what extent does an independent judiciary exist? 1-10.

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



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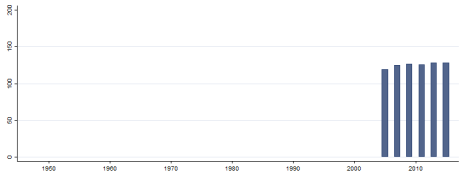

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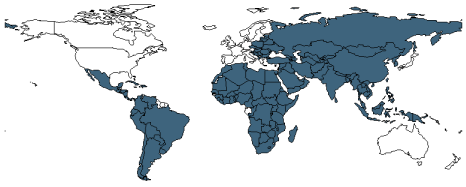
4.12.21 bti_lod Level of Difficulty

Level of Difficulty



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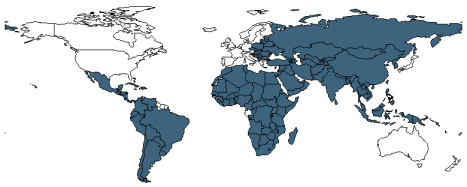
4.12.22 bti_mes Market Economy Status

Market Economy Status



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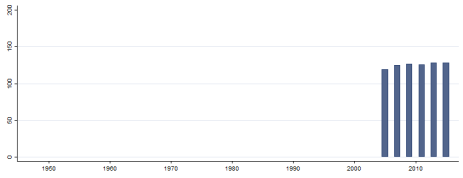

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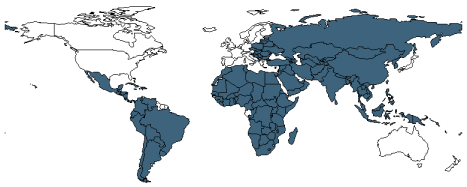
4.12.23 bti_mi Management Index

Management Index



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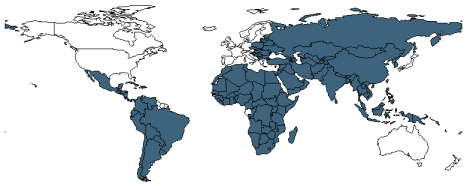
4.12.24 bti_mo Organization of the Market and Competition

Organization of the Market and Competition



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Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
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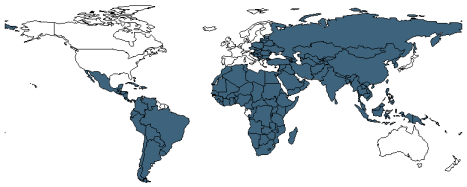
4.12.25 bti_mp Management Performance

Management Performance



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Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 752 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.26 bti_muf Monopoly on the use of Force

To what extent does the state's monopoly on the use of force cover the entire territory of the country? 1-10.

1. There is no state monopoly on the use of force.
4. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established only in key parts of the country. Large areas of the country are controlled by guerrillas, paramilitaries or clans.
7. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established nationwide in principle, but it is challenged by guerrillas, mafias or clans in territorial enclaves.

10. There is no competition with the state's monopoly on the use of force throughout the entire territory.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
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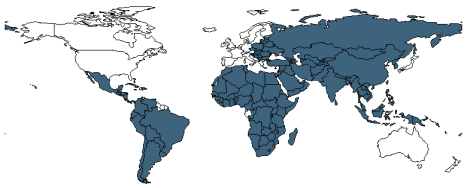
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.27 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.



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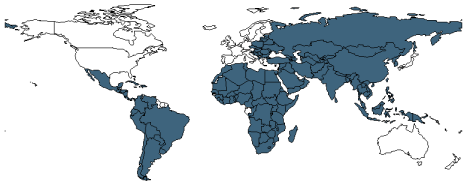
4.12.28 bti_pdi Performance of Democratic Institutions

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.



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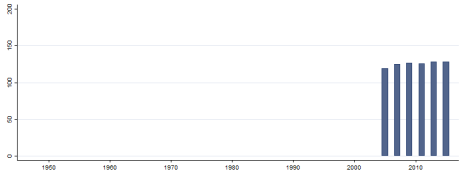

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
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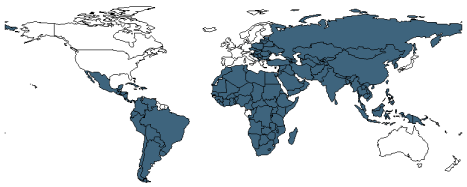
4.12.29 bti_poa Prosecution of Office Abuse

To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized? 1-10.

1. Office holders who break the law and engage in corruption can do so without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity.
4. Office holders who break the law and engage in corruption are not prosecuted adequately under the law, but occasionally attract adverse publicity.
7. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption generally are pros ecuted under established laws and often attract adverse publicity, but occasionally slip through political, legal or procedural loopholes.
10. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption are prosecuted rigorously under established laws and always attract adverse publicity.



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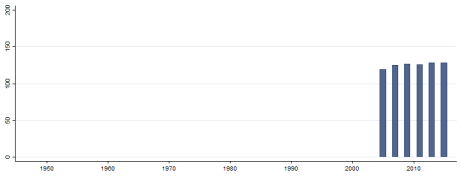

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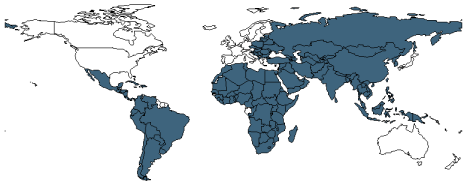
4.12.30 bti_pp Political Participation

Political Participation



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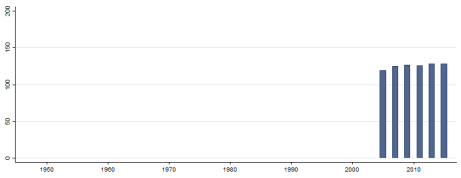

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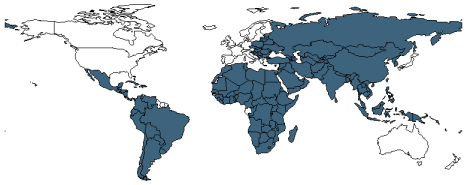
4.12.31 bti_prp Private Property

There are adequate conditions to support a functional private sector. Including "To what extent do government authorities ensure well-defined rights of private property and regulate the acquisition, benefits, use and sale of property?" and "To what extent are private companies permitted and protected? Are privatization processes conducted in a manner consistent with market principles?".



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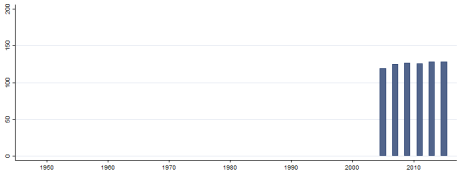

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N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.32 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.

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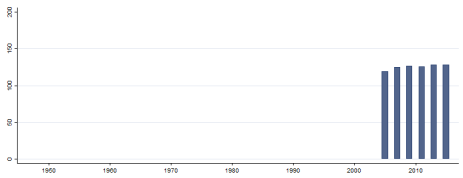

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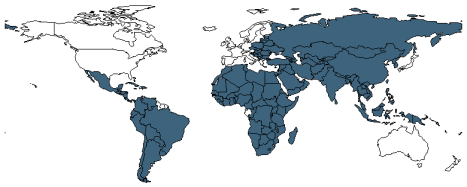
4.12.33 bti_psi Political and Social Integration

Political and Social Integration



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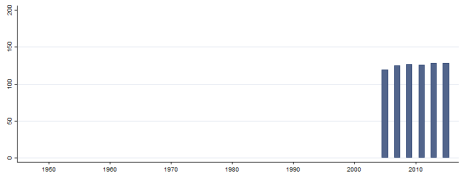
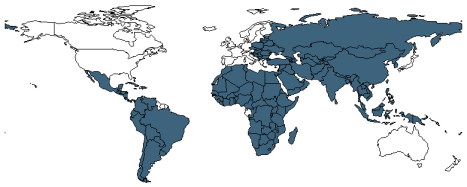


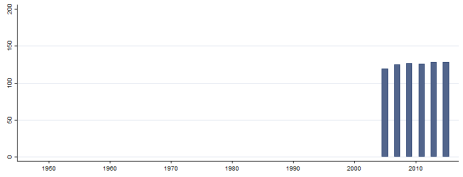
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.34 bti_rol Rule of Law

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



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

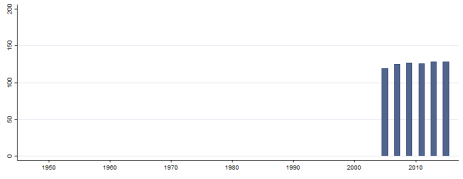


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.35 bti_sc Social Capital

Social Capital

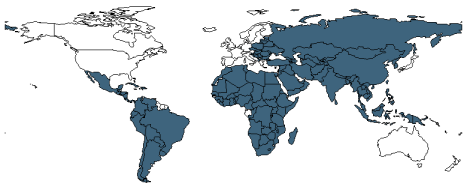
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128



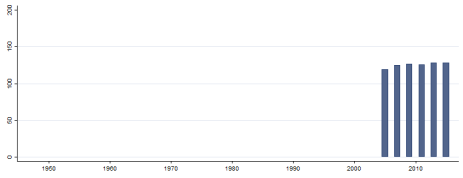
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.36 bti_sdi Stability of Democratic Institutions

Stability of Democratic Institutions



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

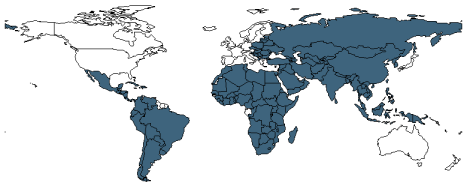


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

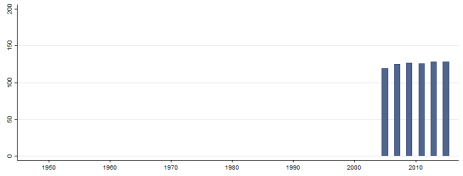
4.12.37 bti_seb Socio-Economic Barriers

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.



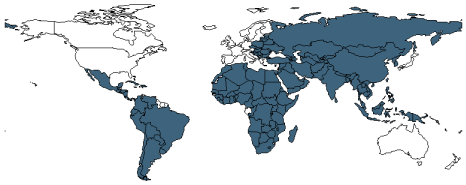
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128



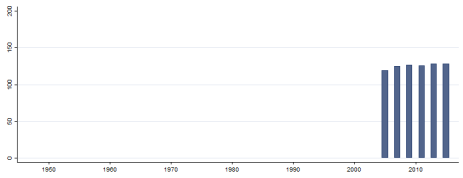
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.38 bti_sel Socio-Economic Level

Socio-Economic Level



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

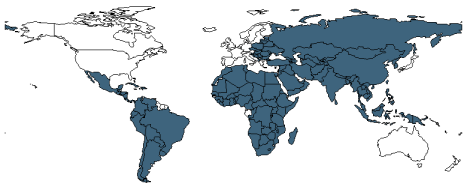


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

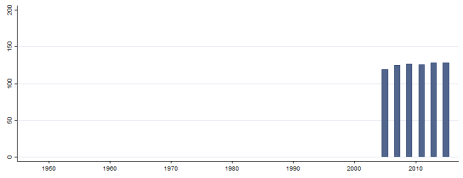
4.12.39 bti_si State Identity

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.



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

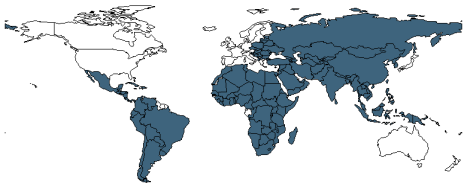


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

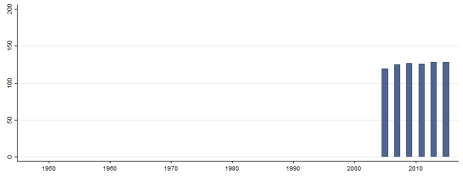
4.12.40 bti_sop Separation of Powers

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128

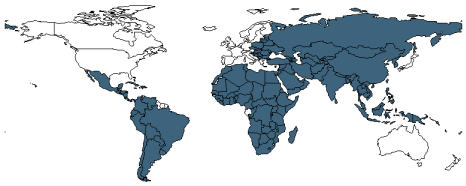


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

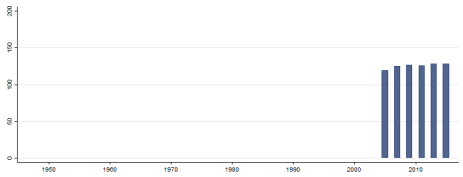
4.12.41 bti_ssn Social Safety Nets

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.



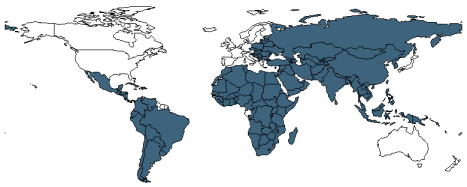
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128



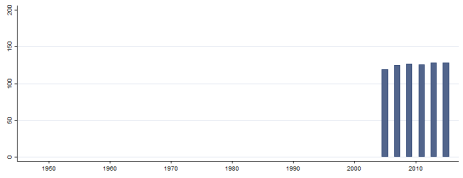
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.42 bti_st Stateness

Stateness



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

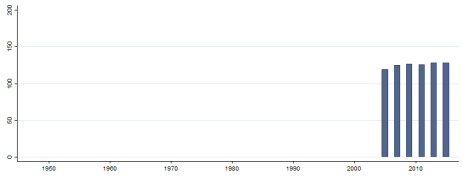


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.43 bti_su Sustainability

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

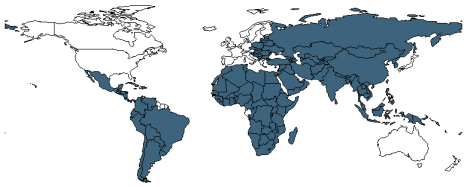
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128



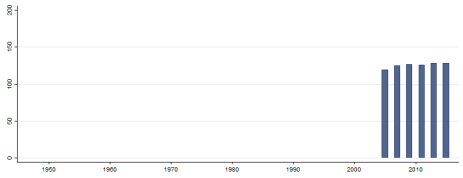
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.12.44 bti_wr Welfare Regime

Welfare Regime



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



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 130 **n**: 753 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.13 Coppedge, Alvarez & Maldonado

`http://www3.nd.edu/~mcoppedg/crd/datacrd.htm`
(Coppedge et al., 2008)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-20)

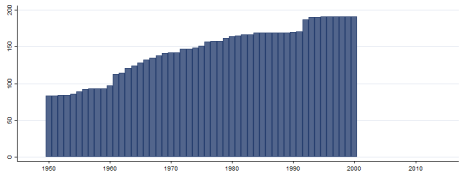
Conntestation and Inclusiveness, 1950-2000 These are the two principal components of 13-15 indicators of democracy, including those compiled by Freedom House; Polity; Arthur Banks; Alvarez, Cheibub, Limongi, and Przeworski, as updated by Cheibub and Gandhi; Bollen; and Cingranelli and Richards. The dataset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

4.13.1 cam_contest Contestation (standardized version)

Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



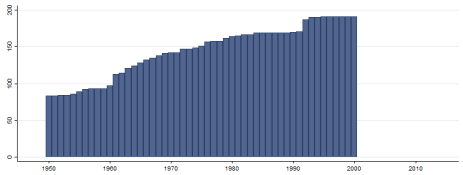
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 205 **n**: 7367 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.13.2 cam_inclusive Inclusiveness (standardized version)

Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 205 **n**: 7367 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.14 The Comparative Constitutions Project

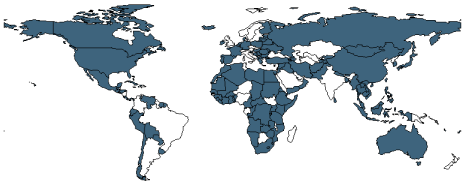
`http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/`
(Elkins et al., 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-20)

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

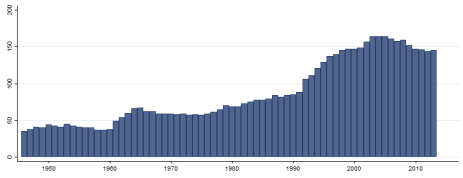
4.14.1 ccp_buildsoc Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution

Does the constitution refer to a duty of the people to take part in building society or to work for the development of the country?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



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

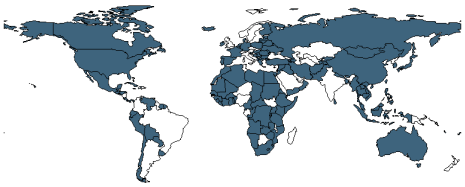


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

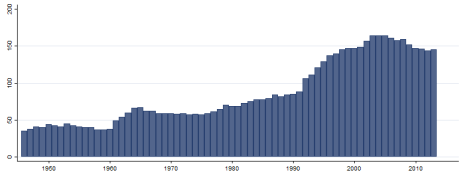
4.14.2 ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

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



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

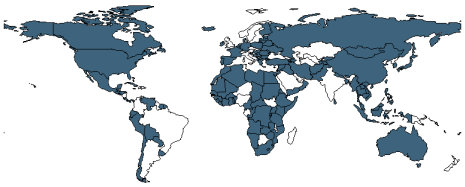


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

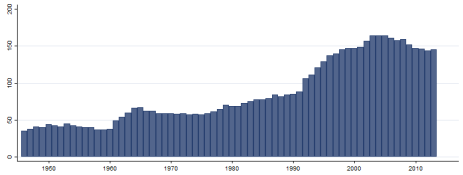
4.14.3 ccp_childwrk Limits on Child Work in Constitution

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

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



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

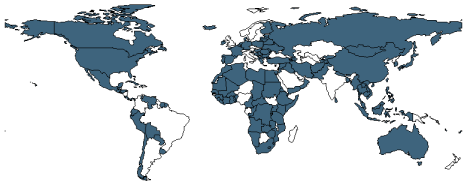


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

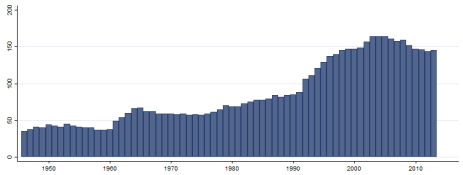
4.14.4 ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution

Does the constitution include provisions for the meritocratic recruitment of civil servants (e.g. exams or credential requirements)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



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

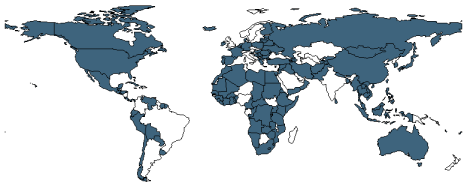


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

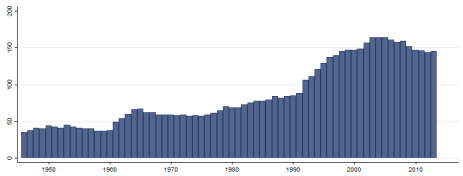
4.14.5 ccp_democ Reference in Constitution to Democracy

Does the constitution refer to "democracy" or "democratic"?

1. Yes
2. No



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

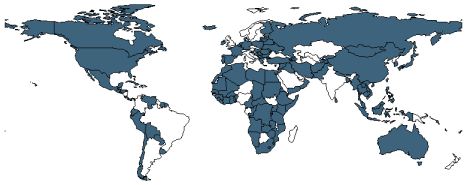


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

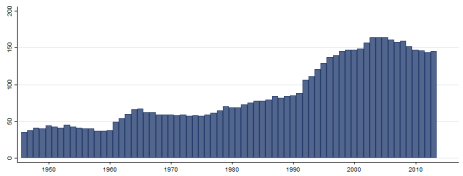
4.14.6 ccp_equal Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution

Does the constitution refer to equality before the law, the equal rights of men, or non-discrimination?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



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

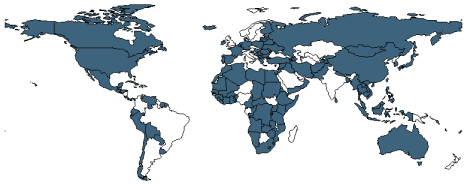


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

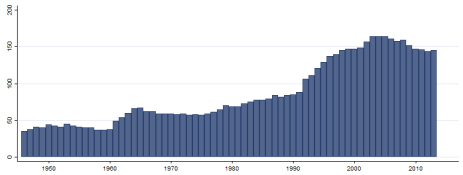
4.14.7 ccp_freerel Freedom of Religion in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



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



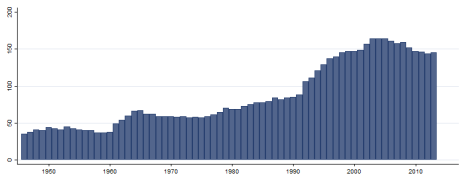
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.14.8 ccp_hr Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

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



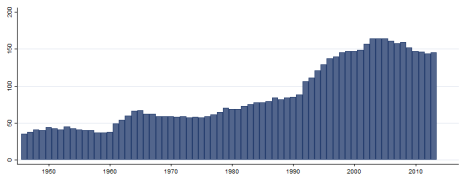
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.14.9 ccp_infoacc Right to Government Documents in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for an individual right to view government files or documents under at least some conditions?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

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



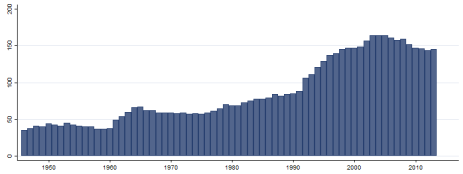
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.14.10 ccp_initiat Legislative Initiative Allowed

Does the constitution provide for the ability of individuals to propose legislative initiatives?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

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

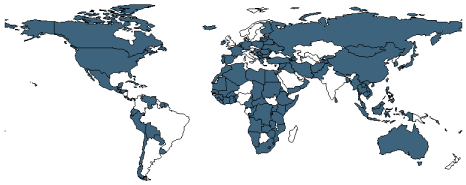


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

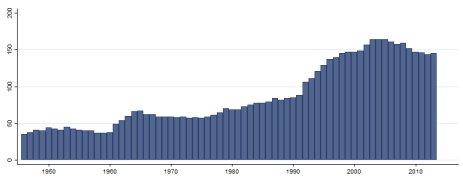
4.14.11 ccp_market Reference in Constitution to Capitalism

Does the constitution refer to the ”free market,” ”capitalism,” or an analogous term?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



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

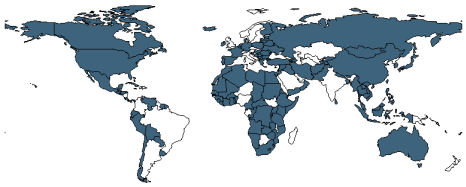


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

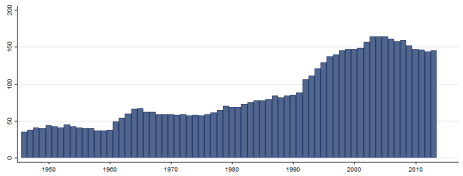
4.14.12 ccp_marriage Right to Marry in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for the right to marry?

1. Yes, general provision
2. Yes, marriage allowed between a man and a woman
3. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitution law
96. Other



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

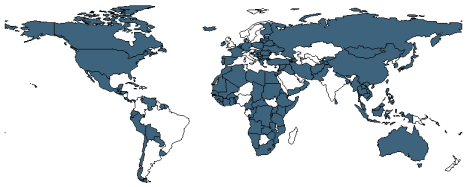


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

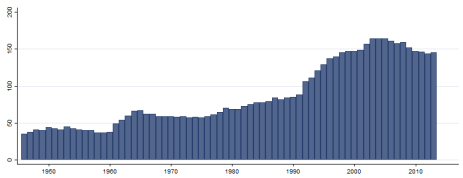
4.14.13 ccp_samesexm Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution

Does the constitution provide the right for same sex marriages?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



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

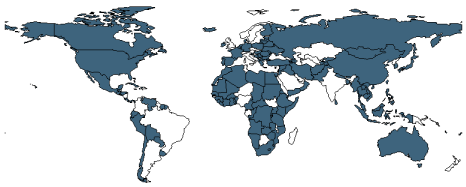


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

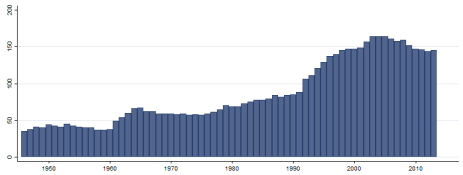
4.14.14 ccp_slave Status of Slavery in Constitution

Does the constitution prohibit slavery, servitude, or forced labor?

1. Universally prohibited
2. Prohibited except in the case of war
3. Prohibited with other exception(s)n
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other
98. Not specified



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

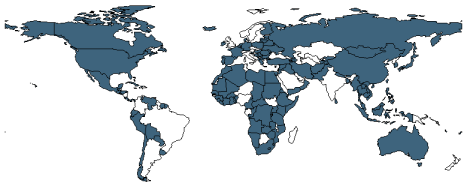


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

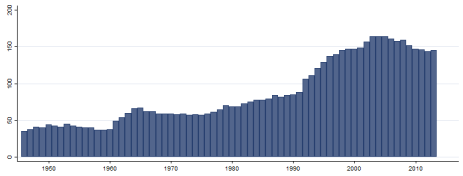
4.14.15 ccp_socialsm Reference in Constitution to Socialism

Does the constitution refer to ”socialism” or ”socialist”?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



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

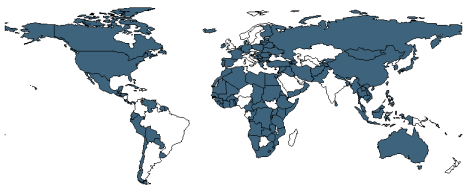


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

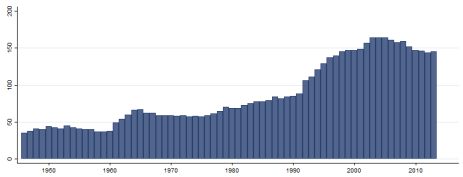
4.14.16 ccp_strike Right to Strike in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?

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



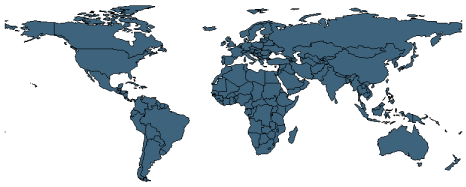
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 150



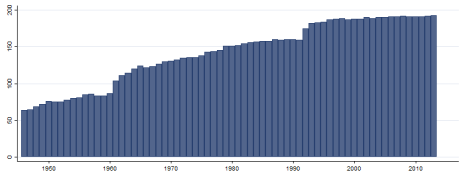
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.14.17 ccp_syst New Constitutional System

Identifies new constitutional systems.



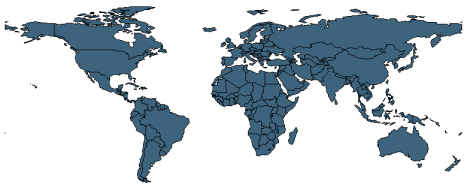
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193



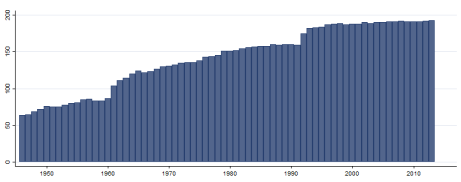
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 209 **n**: 9651 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.14.18 ccp_systyear Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated

Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.



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



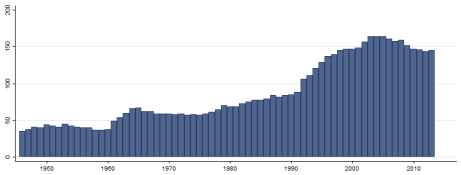
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 209 **n**: 9651 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.14.19 ccp_taxes Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution

Does the constitution refer to a duty to pay taxes?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

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



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

4.15 Cheibub, Antonio, Gandhi & Vreeland

`https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/democracy-and-dictatorship-revisited`
(Cheibub et al., 2010)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-20)

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

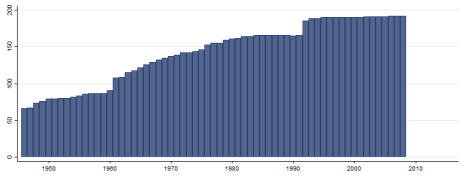
4.15.1 chga_demo Democracy

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

0. No Democracy
1. Democracy

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



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

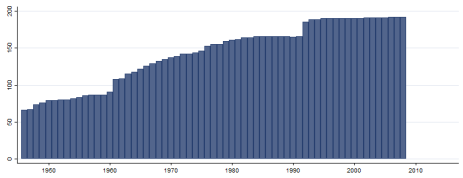
4.15.2 chga_hinst Regime Institutions

Six-fold classification of political regimes:

0. Parliamentary Democracy.
1. Mixed (semi-presidential) democracy.
2. Presidential democracy.
3. Civilian dictatorship.
4. Military dictatorship.
5. Royal dictatorship.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



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

4.16 Cingranelli & Richards

`http://www.humanrightsdata.com/`
(Cingranelli et al., 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-19)

The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset The CIRI Human Rights Dataset (version 2014.04.14) 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.

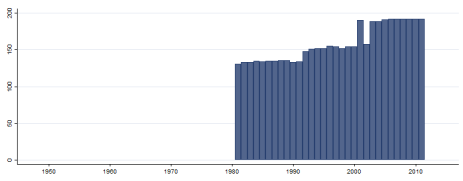
Note: The three different missing codes -66 (country is occupied by foreign powers), -77 (complete collapse of central authority), -999 (missing) have all been coded as missing.

4.16.1 ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association

It is an internationally recognized right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, or other special-interest groups. This variable indicates the extent to which the freedoms of assembly and association are subject to actual governmental limitations or restrictions (as opposed to strictly legal protections).

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

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

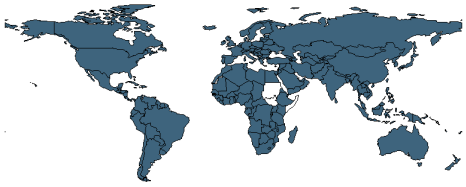


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4916 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 25

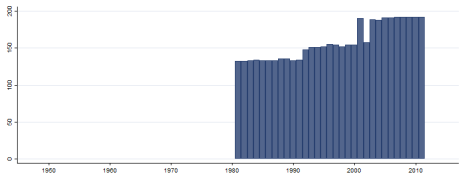
4.16.2 ciri_disap Disappearance

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.

0. Disappearances have occurred frequently
1. Disappearances occasionally occurred
2. Disappearances did not occur



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

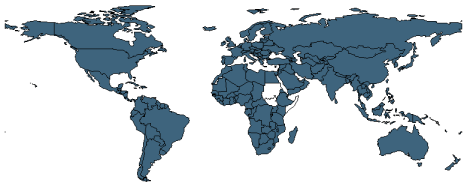


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4907 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

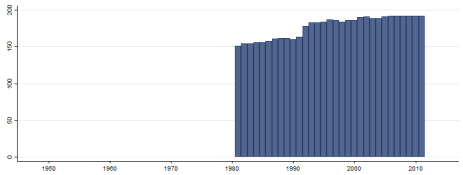
4.16.3 ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country.

0. Freedom was severely restricted
1. Freedom was somewhat restricted
2. Freedom of foreign movement



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



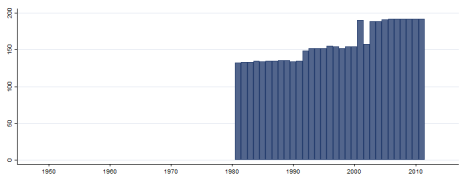
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 5496 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.16.4 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.

0. The right to self-determination through free and fair elections did not exist in law or practice
1. 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.
2. Political participation was very free and open and citizens had the right to self-determination through free and fair elections in both law and practice

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

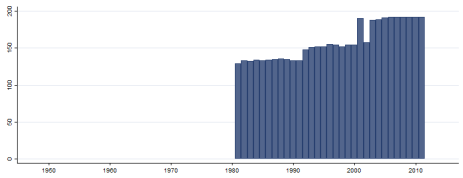


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4921 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.16.5 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 191



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

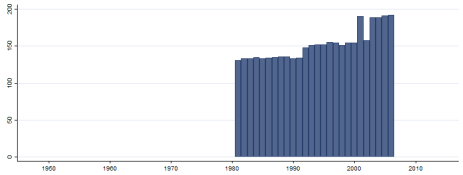
4.16.6 ciri_empinx_old Empowerment Rights Index (Old)

This is an additive index constructed from the Freedom of Movement, Freedom of Speech, Workers' Rights, Political Participation, and Freedom of Religion indicators. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these five rights) to 10 (full government respect for these five rights).

Note: Starting with the 2007 coding, this variable was retired in favor of the newer index ciri_empinx_new.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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

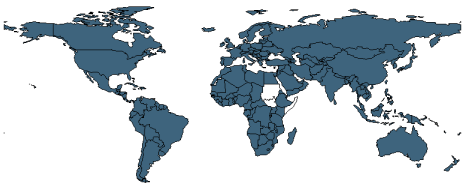


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 199 **n**: 3953 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 20

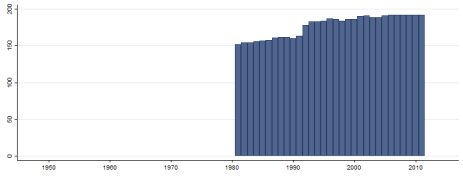
4.16.7 ciri_formov Freedom of Foreign Movement

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to leave and return to their country.

0. This freedom was severely restricted
1. The freedom was somewhat restricted
2. Unrestricted freedom of foreign movement



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

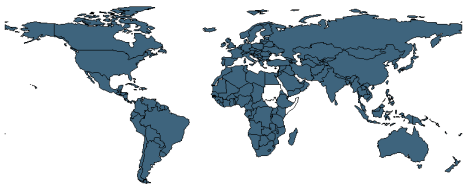


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 5498 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 28

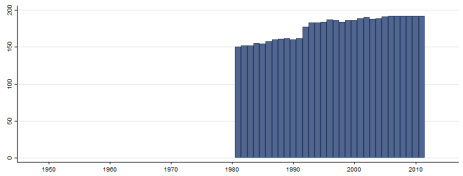
4.16.8 ciri_injud Independence of the Judiciary

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.

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



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

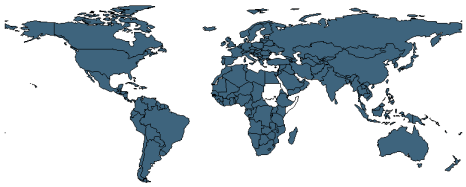


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 5481 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 28

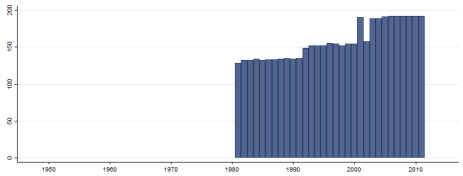
4.16.9 ciri_kill Extrajudicial Killing

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.

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



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



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

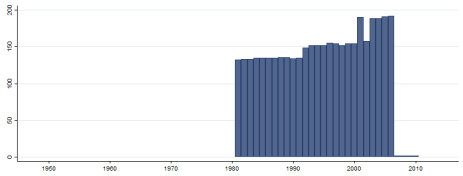
4.16.10 ciri_move_old Freedom of Movement (Old)

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country and to leave and return to that country.

0. Domestic and foreign travel was restricted
1. 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.

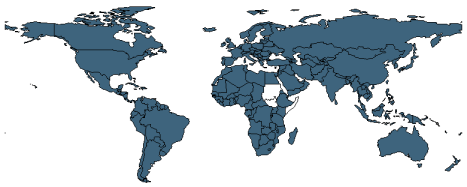
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



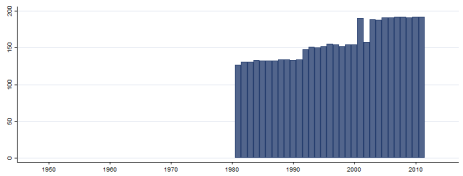
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 199 **n**: 3970 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.16.11 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 191

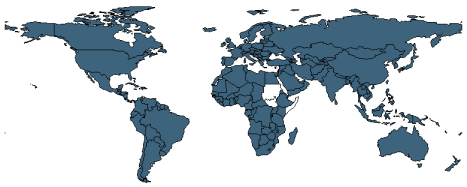


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4889 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

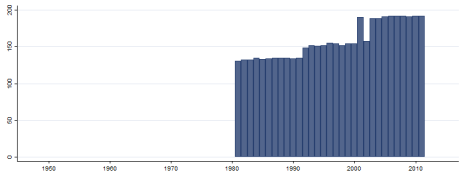
4.16.12 ciri_polpris Political Imprisonment

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.

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



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



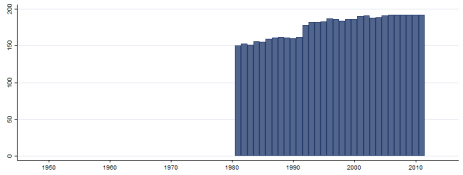
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4912 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.16.13 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.

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

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



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

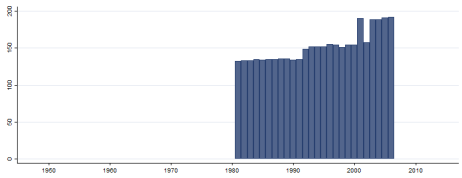
4.16.14 ciri_relfre_old Freedom of Religion (Old)

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.

0. The government restricted some religious practices,
1. The government placed no restrictions on religious practices.
Note: Starting with the 2007 coding, this variable was retired.

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

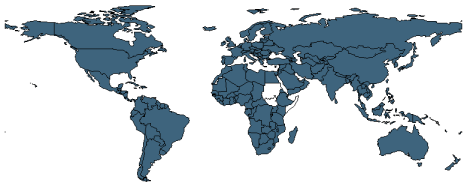


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 199 **n**: 3960 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 20

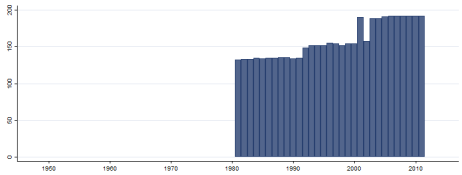
4.16.15 ciri_speech Freedom of Speech

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.

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



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



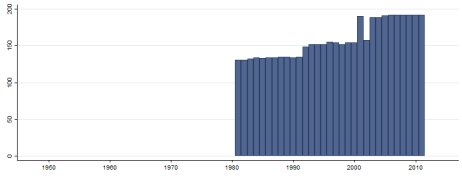
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4921 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.16.16 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.

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

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



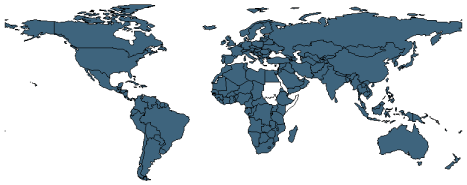
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4911 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.16.17 ciri_wecon Women's Economic Rights

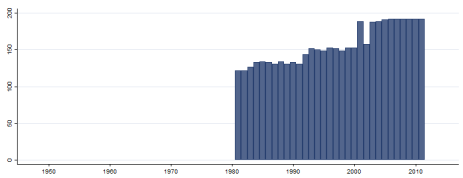
Women's economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: Equal pay for equal work, Free choice of profession or employment without the need to obtain a

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.

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



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



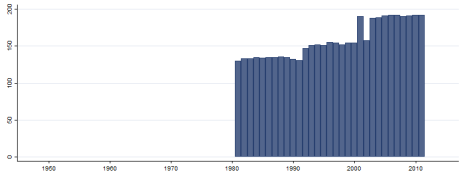
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4853 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.16.18 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.

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

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



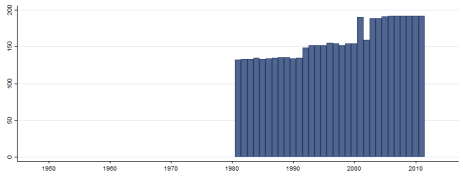
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4904 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.16.19 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.

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

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



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

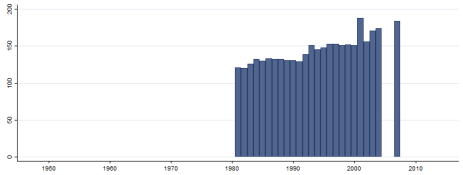
4.16.20 ciri_wosoc Women's Social Rights

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.

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

Note: This Variable was retired as of 2005.

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



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

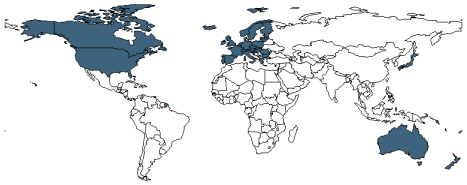
4.17 Armingeon, Weisstanner, Engler, Potolidis & Gerber

`http://www.cpds-data.org/`
(Armingeon et al., 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-20)

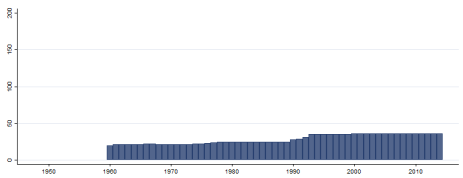
Comparative Political Data Set The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2014 (CPDS) is a collection of political and institu-tional data which have been assembled in the context of the research projects "Die Hand-lungsspielräume des Nationalstaates" and "Critical junctures. An international comparison" directed by Klaus Armingeon and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. This data set consists of (mostly) annual data for 36 democratic OECD and/or EU-member coun-tries for the period of 1960 to 2013. In all countries, political data were collected only for the democratic periods. The data set is suited for cross-national, longitudinal and pooled time-series analyses.

4.17.1 cpds_chg Number of changes in government per year

Number of changes in government per year [termination of government due to (a) elections, (b) voluntary resignation of the Prime Minister, (c) resignation of Prime Minister due to health reasons, (d) dissension within government (break up of the coalition), (e) lack of parliamentary support, (f) intervention by the head of state, or (g) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties).



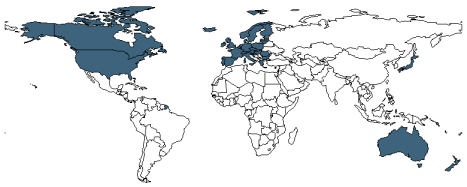
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



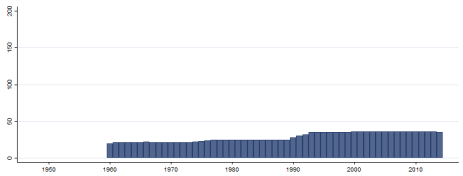
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1559 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.2 cpds_enps Effective number of parties on the seats level

Effective number of parties on the seats level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).



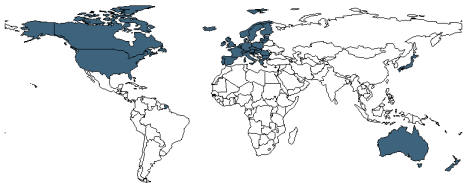
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



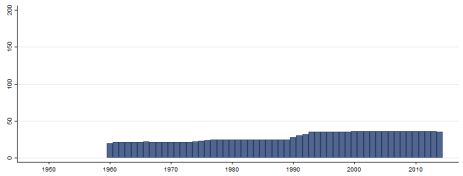
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1562 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.3 cpds_enpv Effective number of parties on the votes level

Effective number of parties on the votes level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).



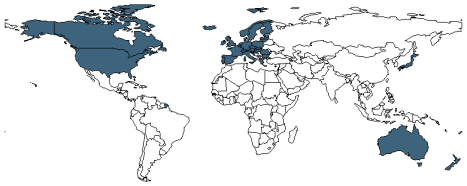
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



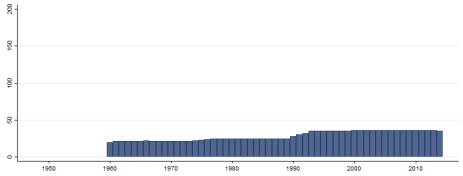
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1562 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.4 cpds_frel Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index)

Index of electoral fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).



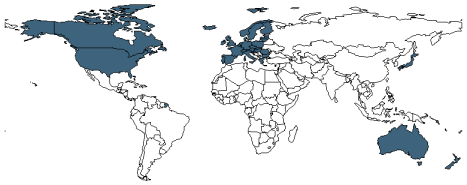
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



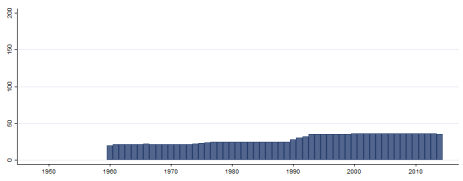
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1562 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.5 cpds_frleg Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index)

Index of legislative fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36

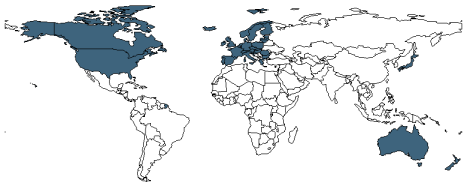


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1562 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

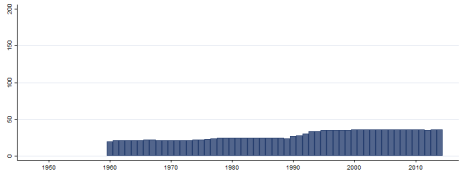
4.17.6 cpds_govlr Cabinet composition (Schmidt index)

Cabinet composition (Schmidt-Index):

1. Hegemony of right-wing (and centre) parties.
2. Dominance of right-wing (and centre) parties.
3. Balance of power between left and right.
4. Dominance of social-democratic and other left parties.
5. Hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties.



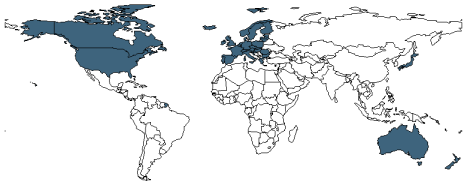
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



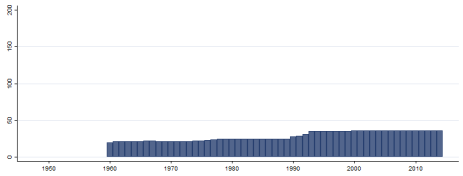
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1552 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

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

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



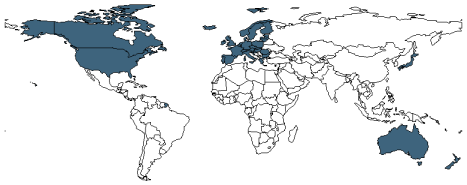
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



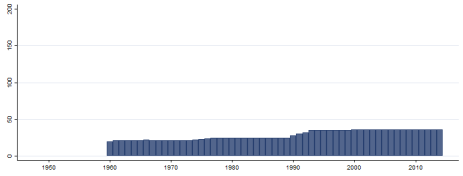
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1559 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.8 cpds_la Share of seats in parliament: agrarian

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as agrarian.



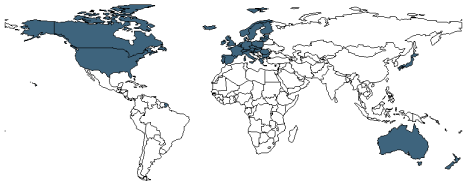
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



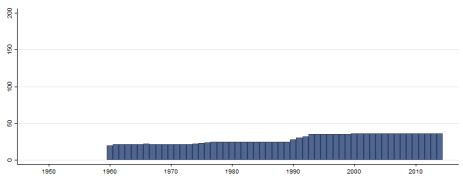
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.9 cpds_lall Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as electoral alliance.



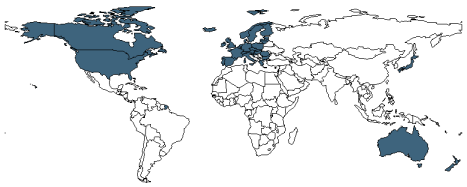
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



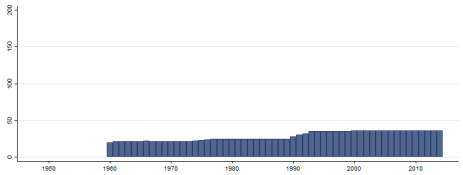
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.10 cpds_lcom Share of seats in parliament: communist

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as communist.



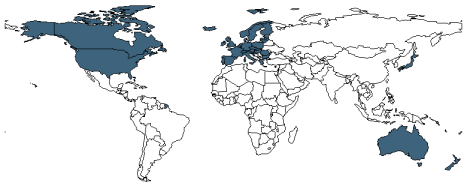
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



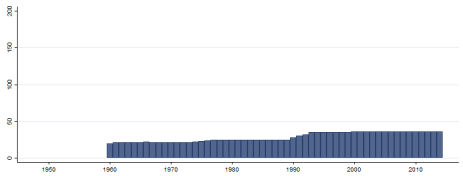
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.11 cpds_lcon Share of seats in parliament: conservative

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as conservative.



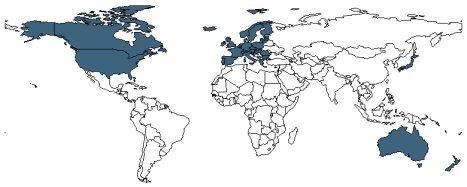
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



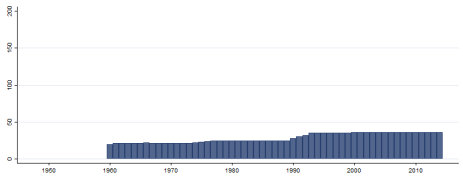
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.12 cpds_le Share of seats in parliament: ethnic

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as ethnic.



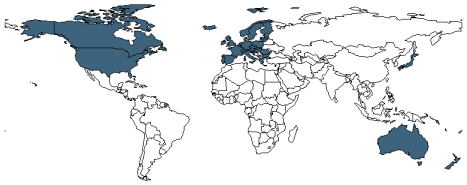
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



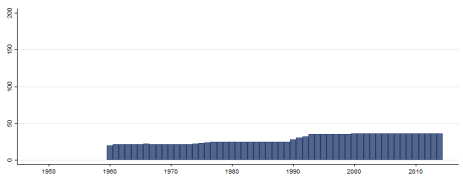
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.13 cpds_lfe Share of seats in parliament: feminist

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as feminist.



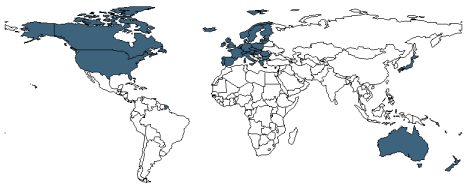
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



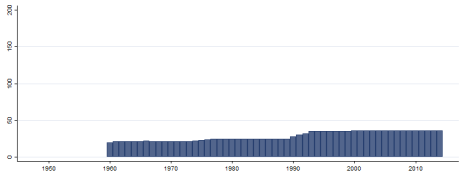
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.14 cpds_lg Share of seats in parliament: green

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as green.



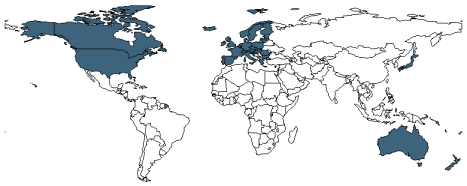
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



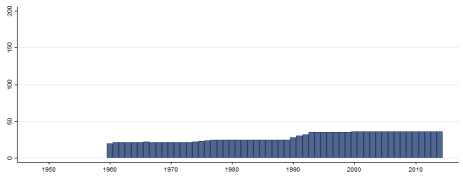
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.15 cpds_ll Share of seats in parliament: liberal

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as liberal.



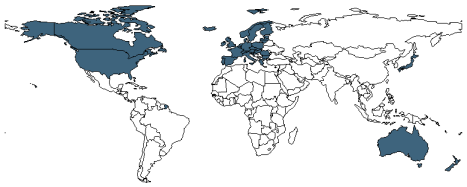
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



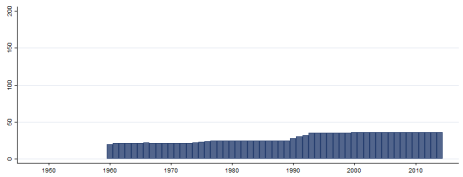
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.16 cpds_lls Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as left-socialist.



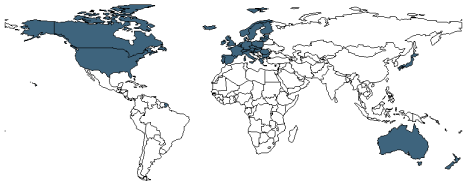
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



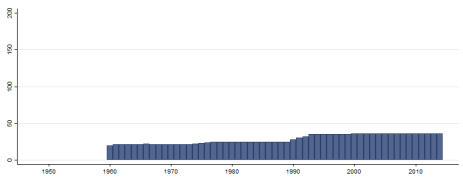
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.17 cpds_lmo Share of seats in parliament: monarchist

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as monarchist.



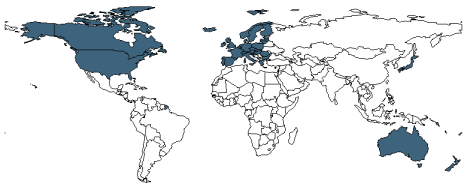
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



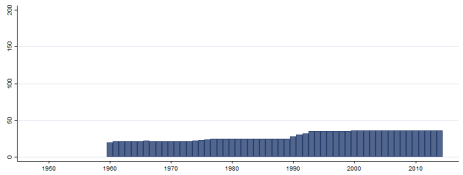
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.18 cpds_lnl Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as non-labelled.



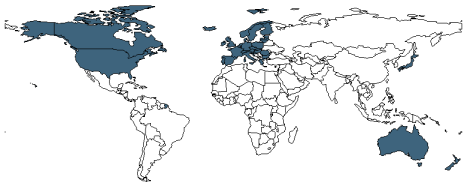
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



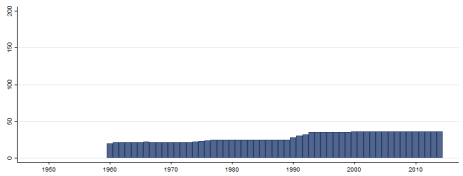
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.19 cpds_lo Share of seats in parliament: other

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as other.



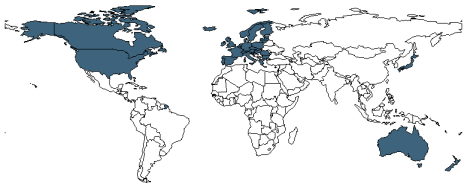
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



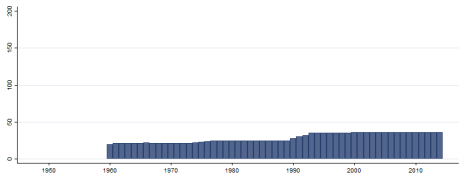
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.20 cpds_lp Share of seats in parliament: protest

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as protest.



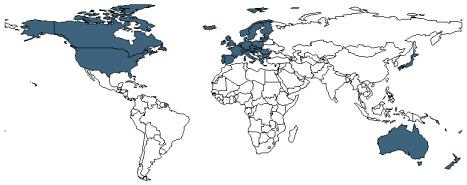
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



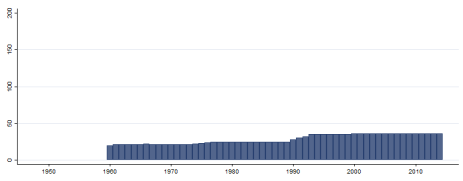
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.21 cpds_lpc Share of seats in parliament: post-communist

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as post-communist.



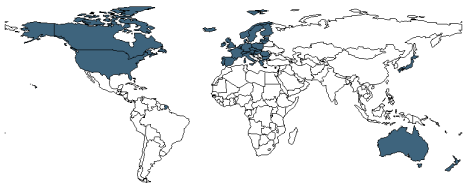
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



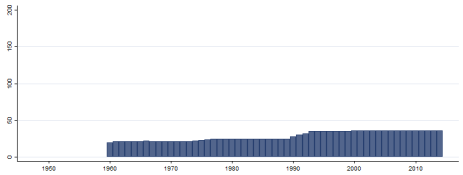
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.22 cpds_lpen Share of seats in parliament: pensioners

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as pensioners.



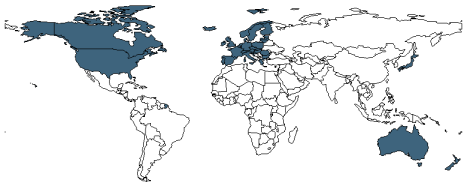
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



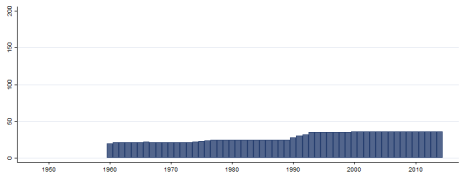
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.23 cpds_lper Share of seats in parliament: personalist

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as personalist.



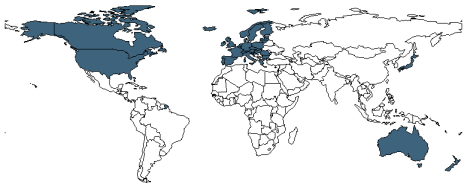
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



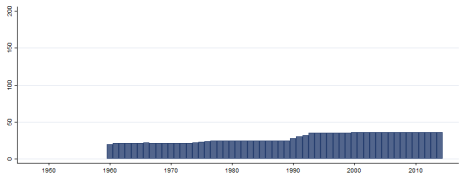
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.24 cpds_lr Share of seats in parliament: right

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as right.



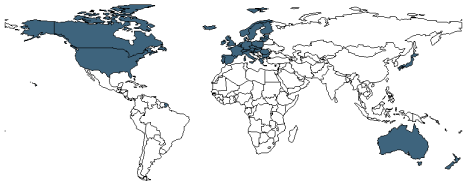
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



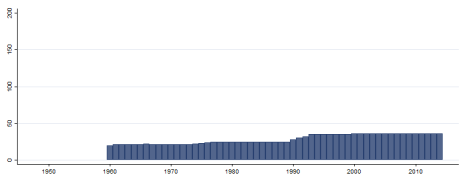
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.25 cpds_lreg Share of seats in parliament: regionalist

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as regionalist.



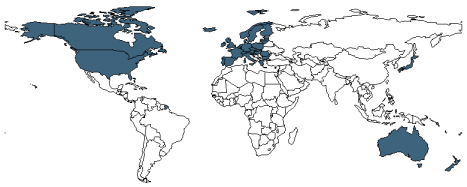
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



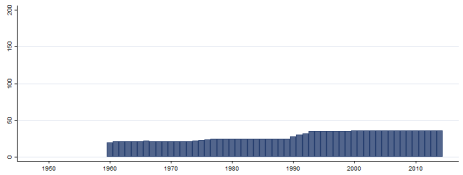
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.26 cpds_lrel Share of seats in parliament: religious

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as religious.



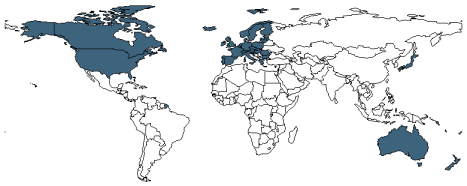
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



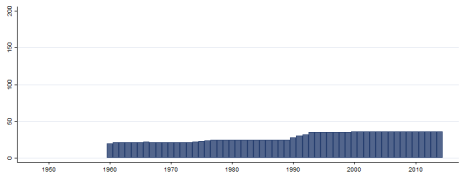
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.27 cpds_ls Share of seats in parliament: social democratic

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as social democratic.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36

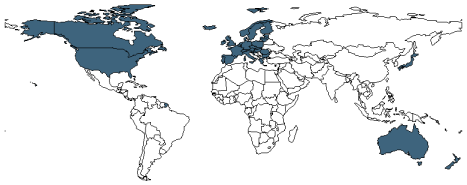


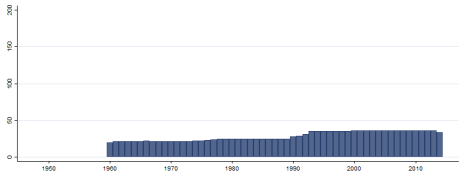
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.28 cpds_tg Type of Government

Type of government based on the following classification:

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



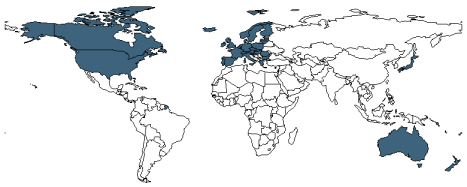


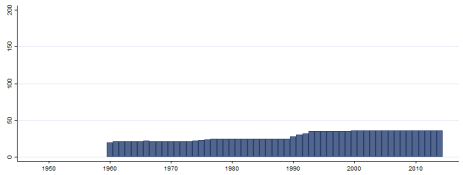
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1556 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.29 cpds_va Share of votes: agrarian

Share of votes of the political parties classified as agrarian.



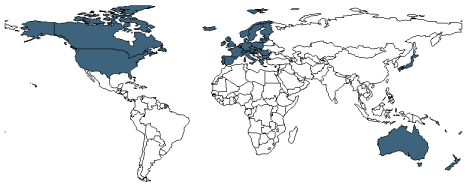


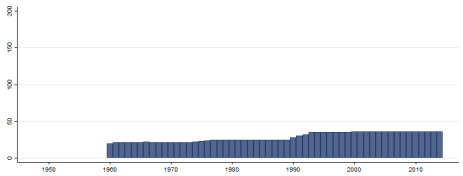
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.30 cpds_vall Share of votes: electoral alliance

Share of votes of the political parties classified as electoral alliance.



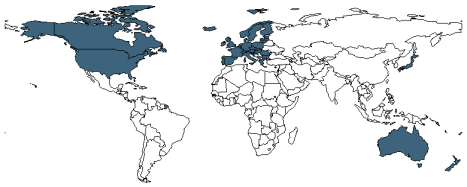


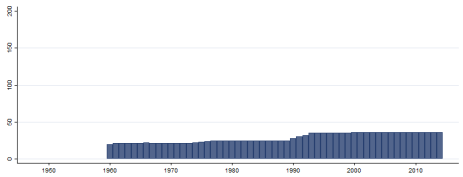
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.31 cpds_vcom Share of votes: communist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as communist.



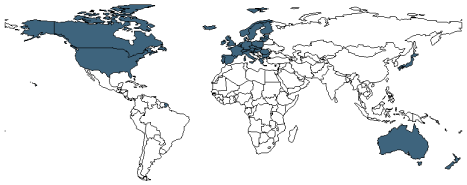


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36

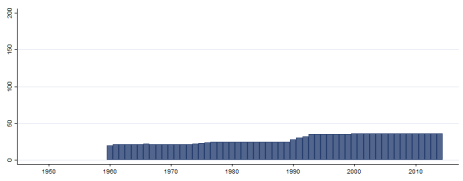
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.32 cpds_vcon Share of votes: conservative

Share of votes of the political parties classified as conservative.



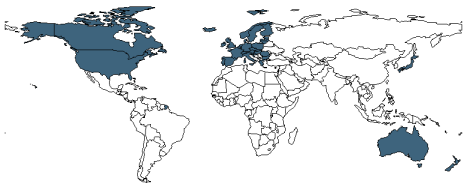
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



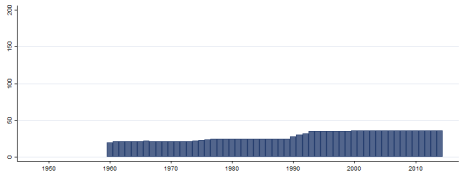
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.33 cpds_ve Share of votes: ethnic

Share of votes of the political parties classified as ethnic.



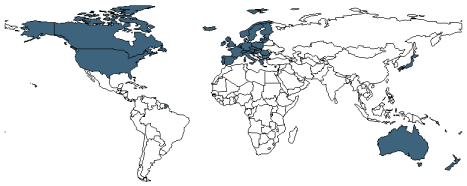
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



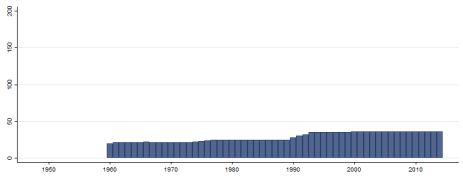
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.34 cpds_vfe Share of votes: feminist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as feminist.



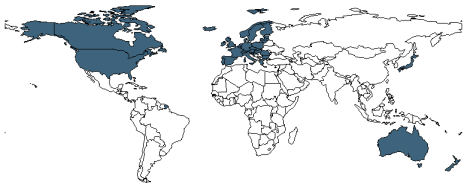
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



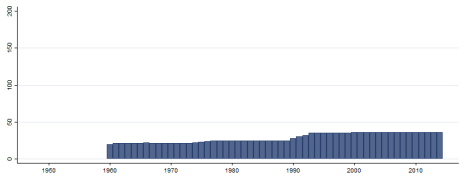
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.35 cpds_vg Share of votes: green

Share of votes of the political parties classified as green.



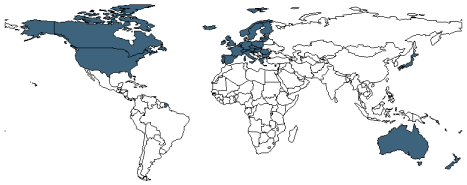
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



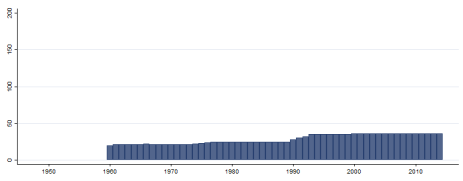
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.36 cpds_vl Share of votes: liberal

Share of votes of the political parties classified as liberal.



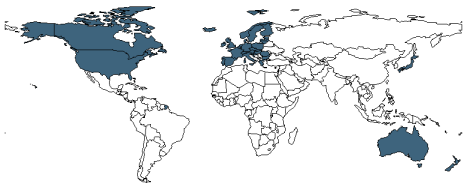
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



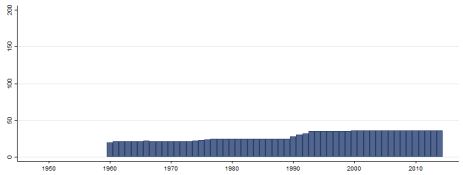
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.37 cpds_vls Share of votes: left-socialist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as left-socialist.



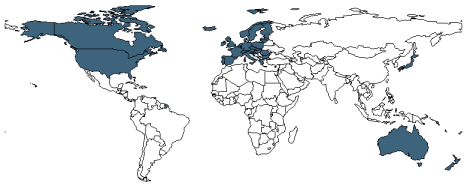
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



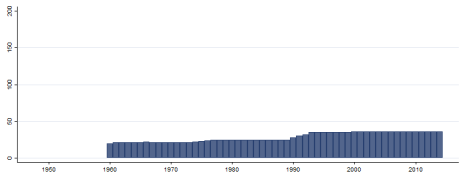
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.38 cpds_vmo Share of votes: monarchist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as monarchist.



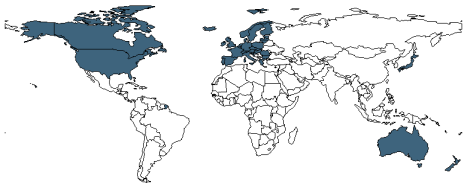
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



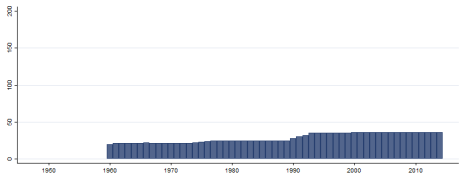
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.39 cpds_vnl Share of votes: non-labelled

Share of votes of the political parties classified as non-labelled.



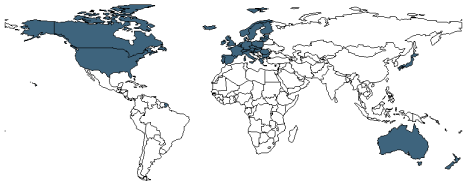
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



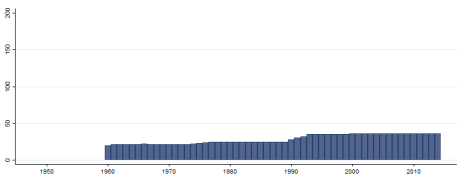
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.40 cpds_vo Share of votes: other

Share of votes of the political parties classified as other.



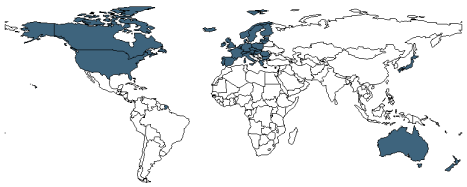
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



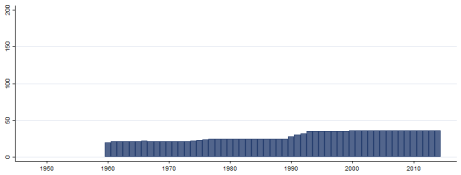
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.41 cpds_vp Share of votes: protest

Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.



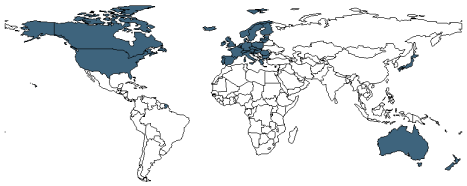
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



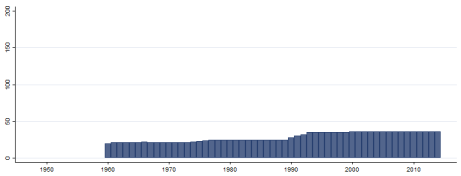
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.42 cpds_vpc Share of votes: post-communist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as post-communist.



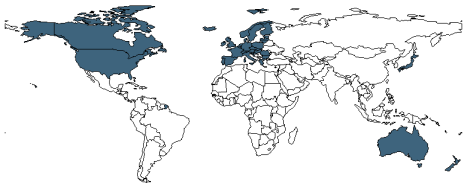
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



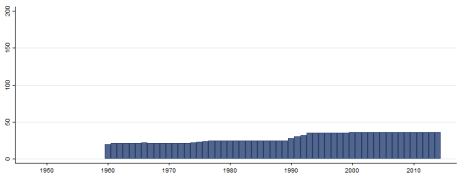
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.43 cpds_vpen Share of votes: pensioners

Share of votes of the political parties classified as pensioners.



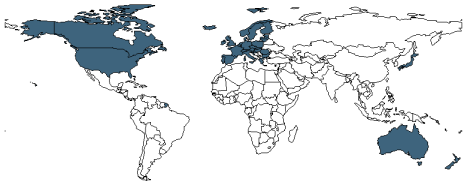
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



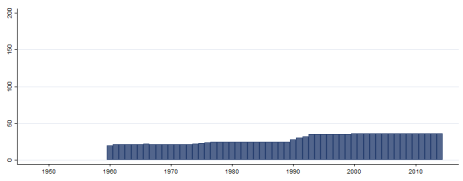
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.44 cpds_vper Share of votes: personalist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as personalist.



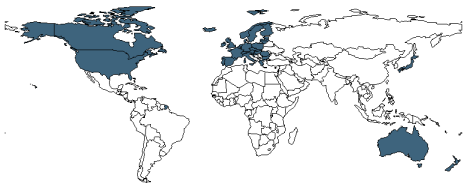
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



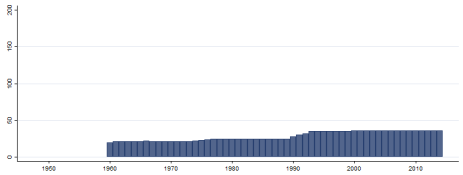
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.45 cpds_vr Share of votes: right

Share of votes of the political parties classified as right.



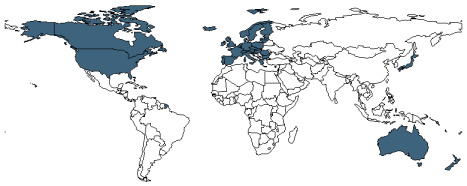
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



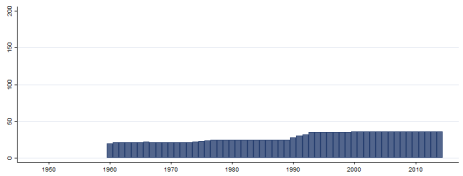
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.46 cpds_vreg Share of votes: regionalist

Share of votes of the political parties classified as regionalist.



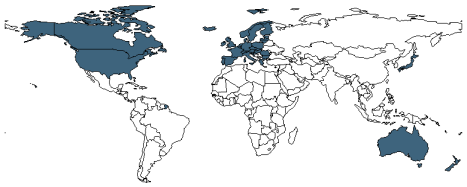
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



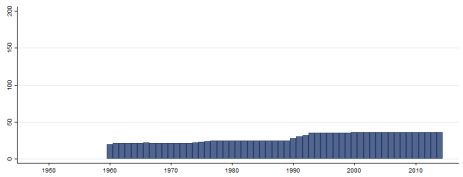
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.47 cpds_vrel Share of votes: religious

Share of votes of the political parties classified as religious.



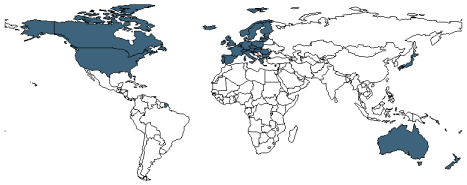
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



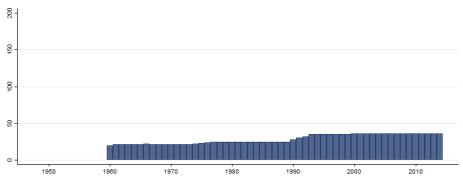
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.48 cpds_vs Share of votes: social democratic

Share of votes of the political parties classified as social democratic.



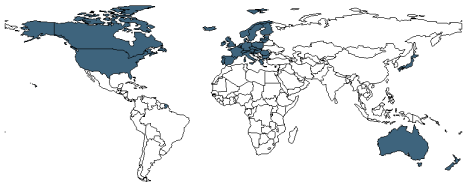
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



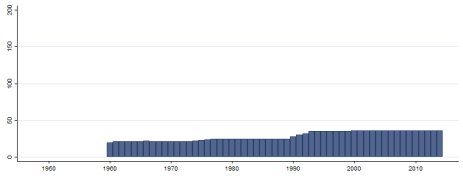
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.17.49 cpds_vt Voter turnout in election

Voter turnout in election.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 38 **n**: 1563 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.18 Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)

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

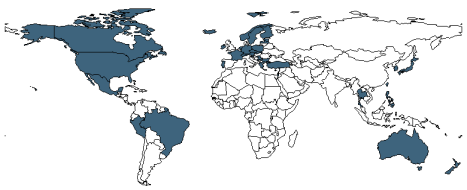
CSES dataset CSES is a collaborative program of research among election study teams from around the world. Participating countries include a common module of survey questions in their post-election studies. The resulting data are deposited along with voting, demographic, district and macro variables.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

Note: Portugal 2002 from the initial data Module 1 was exluded, as this module provide data until 2001, therefore these observations are coded incorrectly.

4.18.1 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.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

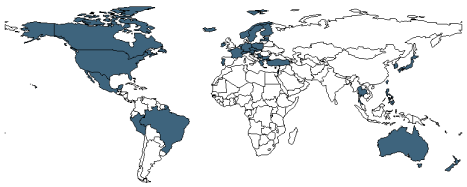
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 52 **n**: 151 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.18.2 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. Not at all satisfied.
2. Not very satisfied.
3. Fairly satisfied.
4. Very satisfied.

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 52 **n**: 148 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 3

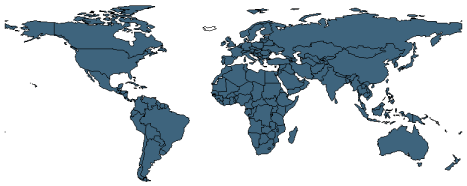
4.19 Center for Systemic Peace

`http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html`
(Marshall & Cole, 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-20)

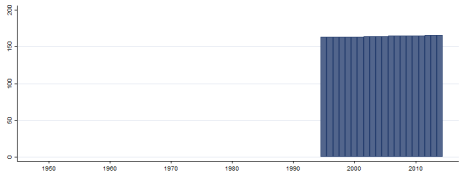
State Fragility Index and Matrix The original data provides the State Fragility Indices and the eight component indicators.

4.19.1 cspf_effect Effectiveness

Effectiveness. Sum of scores in four performance dimensions: Security, Political, Economic, and Social. Security Effectiveness + Political Effectiveness + Economic Effectiveness + Social Effectiveness (13 points possible).



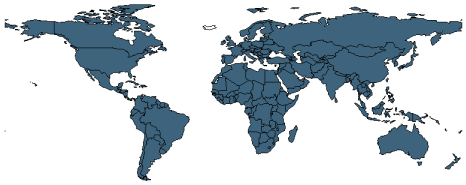
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 166



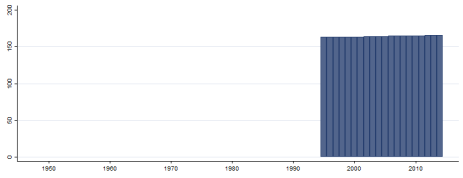
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168 **n**: 3285 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.19.2 cspf_legit Legitimacy

Legitimacy. Sum of scores in four performance dimensions: Security, Political, Economic, and Social. Security Legitimacy + Political Legitimacy + Economic Legitimacy + Social Legitimacy (12 points possible).



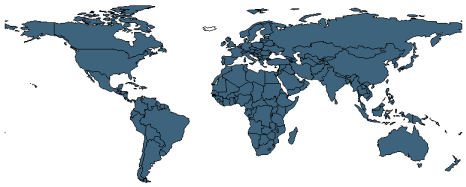
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 166



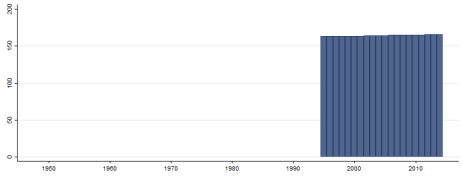
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168 **n**: 3285 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.19.3 cspf_sfi State fragility index

State fragility index. A country's fragility is closely associated with its state capacity to manage conflict; make and implement public policy; and deliver essential services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion, and quality of life; responding effectively to challenges and crises, and sustaining progressive development. = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).



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



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168 **n**: 3285 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.20 Center for Systemic Peace

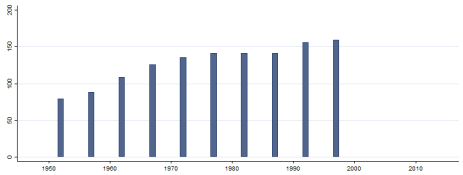
`http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html`
(Marshall et al., 1999)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-21)

Memberships in Conventional Intergovernmental Organizations Dataset Country data denotes individual country membership in federations of intergovernment organizations, universal membership organizations, inter-continental membership organizations and regionally-defined membership organizations. Data is coded every fifth year.

4.20.1 cspo_ce Memberships in Council of Europe

Memberships in Council of Europe.

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

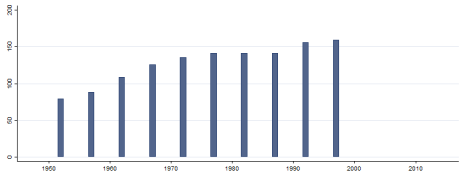


Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1276 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.20.2 cspo_cioa Total Amount of Memberships for Type A Intergovernmental Organization

Indicates the total amount of memberships in the only Group A conventional intergovernmental organization. (Type A): Includes all international organizations , which group together at least three other autonomous non-regional international bodies as full members. "Umbrella" organizations of this kind which have national organizations as an additional membership category are also included.

The United Nations is included (and is the only listed IGO) in this type because of its focal role in relation to its Specialized Agencies that 'members' of the UN system.

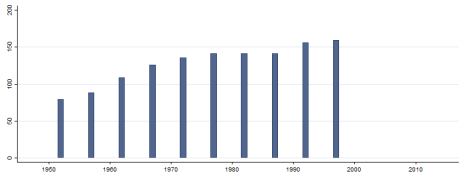


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1276 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.20.3 cspo_ciob Total Amount of Memberships for Type B Intergovernmental Organization

Indicates the total amount of memberships for all Type B conventional intergovernmental organizations. (Type B): Includes all non-profit international organizations , that have a widespread, geographically-balanced membership, management and policy-control. Although this concept of a 'universal' membership organization is much discussed, no generally accepted rule for distinguishing such bodies has been formulated. The rule applied here is that there should be members in atleast 60 countries, or else in more than 30 countries provided that the distribution between continents is 'wellbalanced'.

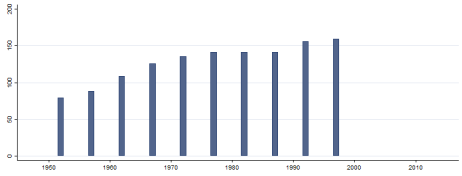


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1276 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.20.4 cspo_cioc Total Amount of Memberships for Type C Intergovernmental Organization

Indicates the total amount of memberships for all Type C conventional intergovernmental organizations. (Type C): Includes all international non-profit organizations , whose membership and preoccupations exceed that of a particular continental region, although not to a degree justifying its inclusion in the previous type.



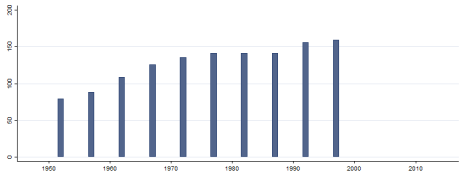
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1276 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.20.5 cspo_ciod Total Amount of Memberships for Type D Intergovernmental Organization

Indicates the total amount of memberships for all Type D conventional intergovernmental organizations. (Type D): Includes all international non-profit organizations , whose membership or preoccupations are restricted to a particular continent or sub continental region.

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



Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1276 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.20.6 cspo_interpol Memberships in International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol

Memberships in International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).

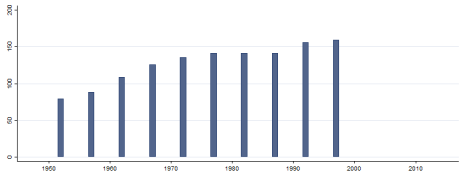
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 170 **n**: 874 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.20.7 cspo_nato Memberships in NATO

Memberships in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

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

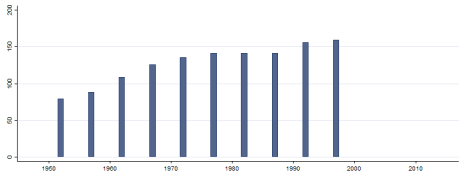


Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1276 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.20.8 cspo_oecd Memberships in OECD

Memberships in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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

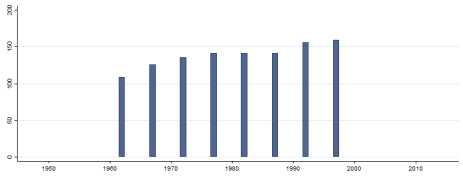


Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1276 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.20.9 cspo_opec Membership in OPEC

Memberships in Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

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

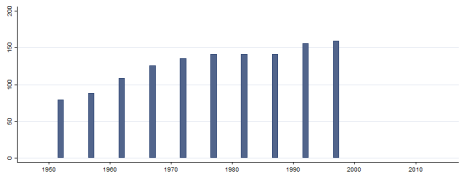


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1109 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.20.10 cspo_uiareg Geographical Region

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

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



Min. Year:1952 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 172 **n**: 1276 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.20.11 cspo_unido Membership in UNIDO

Memberships in United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

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

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 1997
N: 170 **n**: 874 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 5

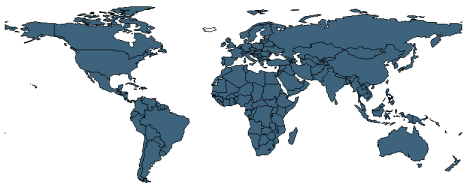
4.21 Center for Systemic Peace

`http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html`
(Marshall, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-21)

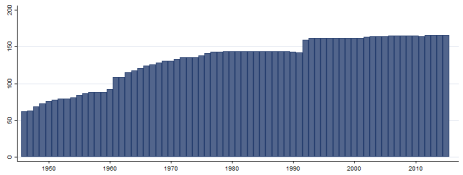
Major Episodes of Political Violence Dataset Annual Set lists annual, cross-national, time-series data on interstate, societal, and communal warfare magnitude scores (independence, interstate, ethnic, and civil; violence and warfare) for all countries; Full Set (1946-2012) includes both country data and scores for neighboring countries and regional context for all independent countries (does not include independence wars).

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

Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence.



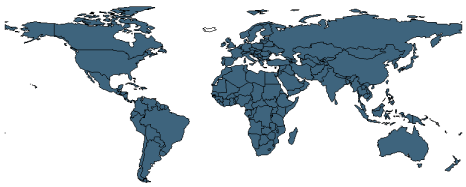
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 166



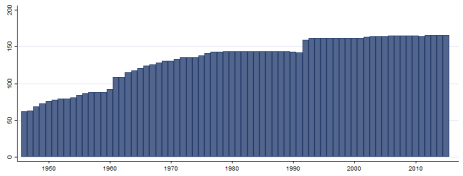
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 9299 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 51

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

Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil warfare.



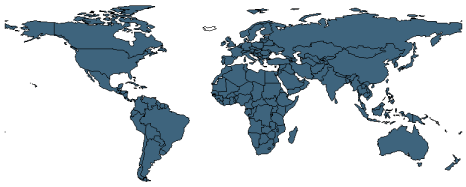
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 166



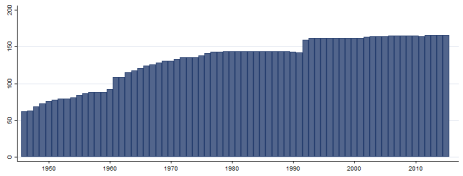
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 9299 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 51

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

Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic violence.



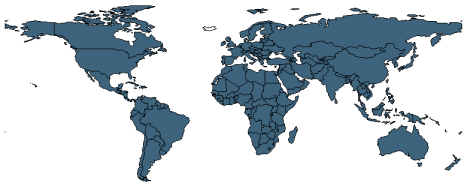
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 166



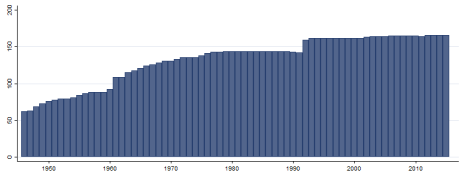
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 9299 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 51

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

Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic warfare.



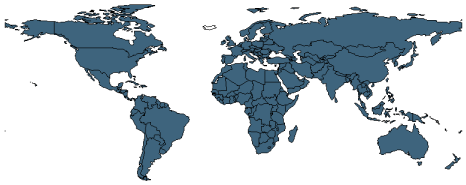
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 166



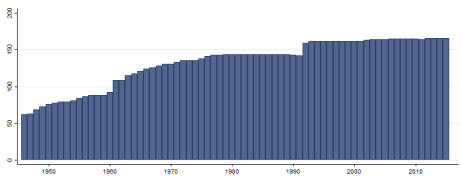
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 9299 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 51

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

Magnitude score of episode(s) of international violence.



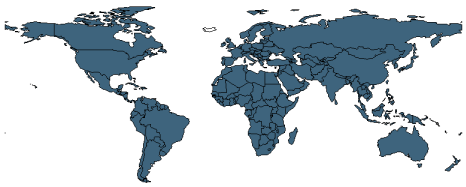
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 166



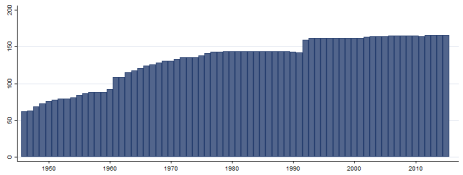
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 9299 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 51

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

Magnitude score of episode(s) of international warfare.



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



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

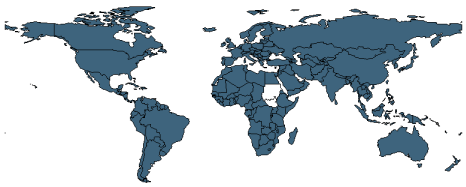
4.22 Williams Andrew (2014)

`https://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/`
(Williams, 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-21)

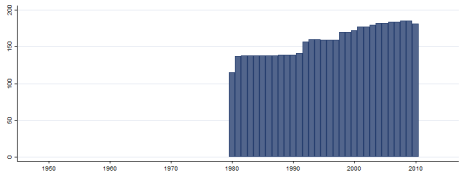
Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency The article "A global index of information transparency and accountability" (Williams, 2014) uses a relatively new methodology, similar to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, to construct composite indicators of what we call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

4.22.1 diat_ati Accountability Transparency

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



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

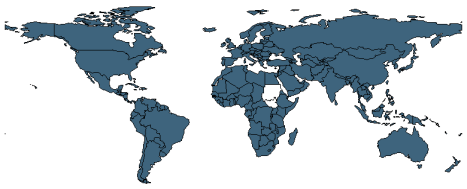


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189 **n**: 4921 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 26

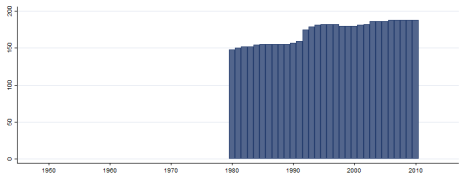
4.22.2 diat_iti Information Transparency

Information Transparency. Sub-indicators are constructed to reflect the nuances of this type of transparency. Specifically, three sub-components are constructed: (1) the existence of a free and independent media; (2) fiscal (budgetary) transparency; (3) political constraints. Author has 13 separate indicators for the Information Transparency Index (six for the quantity of information, four for the processes that generate that information, and three for the infrastructure required to

disseminate that information). 1980 is considered to be the base year. The Information Transparency Index (ITI) has scores for initially 153 countries in 1980, increasing over time to 191 by the year 2010.



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

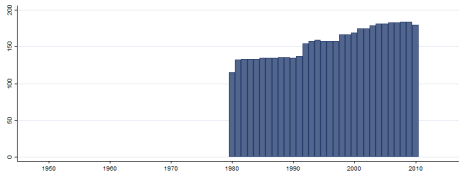


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189 **n**: 5329 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.22.3 diat_ti Transparency Index

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

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



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

4.23 World Bank

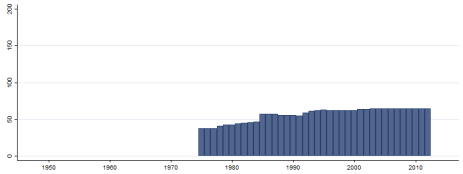
`http://go.worldbank.org/2EAGGLRZ40`
(Beck et al., 2001)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-20)

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

4.23.1 dpi_author Government Authority over taxing, spending or legislating

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

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 65



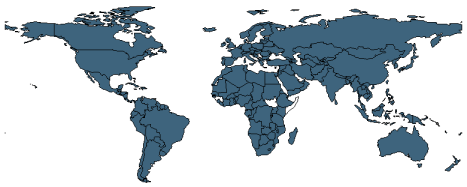
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 76 **n**: 2150 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.23.2 dpi_auton Autonomous Regions

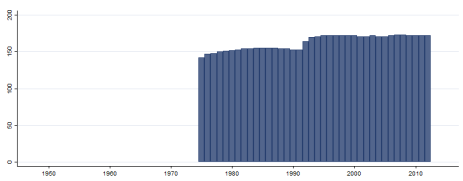
Are there autonomous regions? Autonomous regions are not the same as states, provinces, etc. An autonomous region is recorded if a source explicitly mentions a region, area, or district that is autonomous or self-governing. Furthermore, they must be constitutionally designated as "autonomous" or "independent" 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172

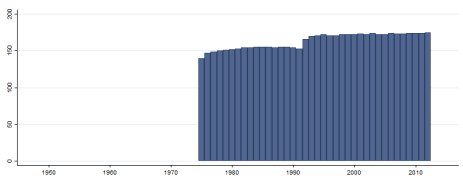


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 6184 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.23.3 dpi_cemo Is Chief Executive a Military Officer?

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

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

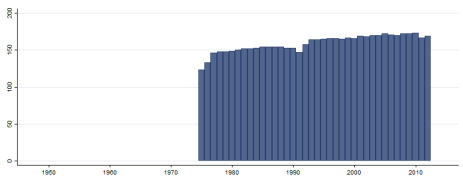


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6203 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.23.4 dpi_checks Checks and Balances

Checks and Balances.

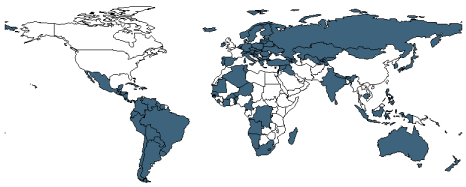
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



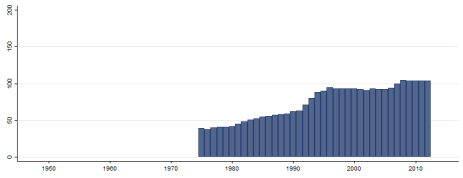
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6047 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.23.5 dpi_cl Closed List

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



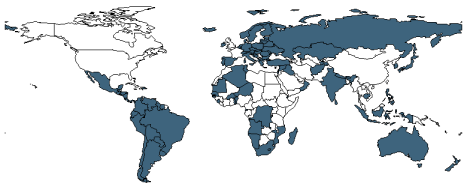
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 104



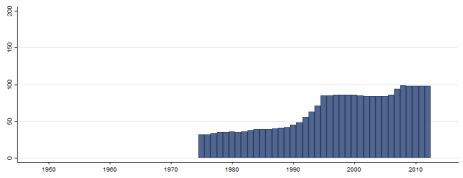
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 116 **n**: 2818 $\overline{N}$: 74 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.23.6 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.



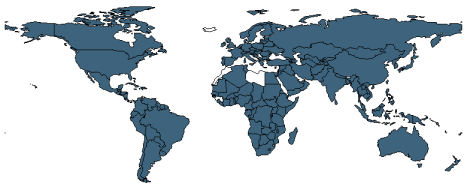
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 98



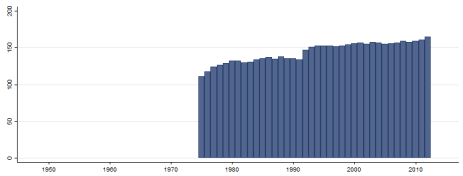
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 104 **n**: 2442 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.23.7 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.



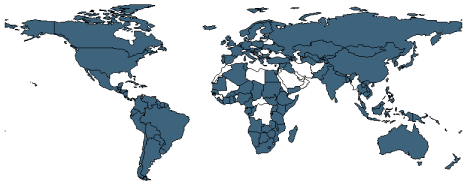
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165



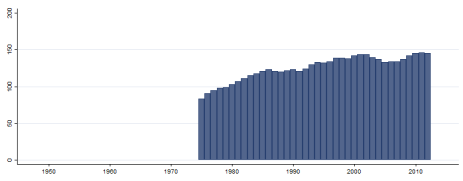
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177 **n**: 5489 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.23.8 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 149

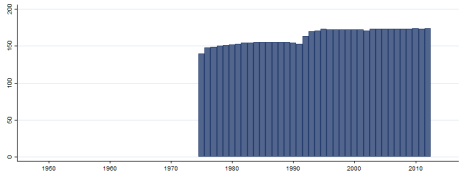


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171 **n**: 4763 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.23.9 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**: 2012
N: 175



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

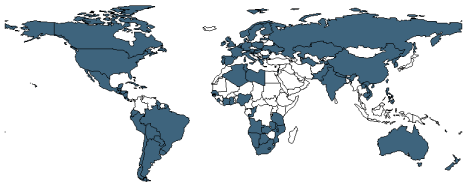
4.23.10 dpi_erlc Chief Executive Party Orientation

Party orientation with respect to economic policy, coded based on the description of the party in the sources, using the following criteria: Right: for parties that are defined as conservative, Christian democratic, or right-wing. Left: for parties that are defined as communist, socialist, social democratic, or left-wing. Center: for parties that are defined as centrist or when party position can best be described as centrist (e.g. party advocates strengthening private enterprise in a social-liberal context). Not described as centrist if competing factions "average out" to a centrist position (e.g. a party of "right-wing Muslims and Beijing-oriented Marxists"). 0: for all those cases which do not fit into

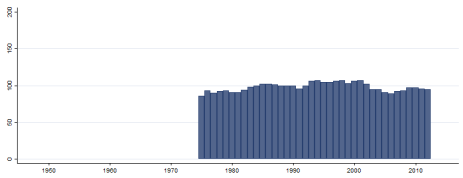
the above-mentioned category (i.e. party's platform does not focus on economic issues, or there are competing wings), or no information.

1. Right
2. Center
3. Left

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



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

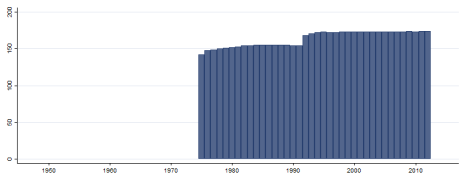


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 145 **n**: 3723 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.23.11 dpi_exelec Presidential Election Held

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

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175

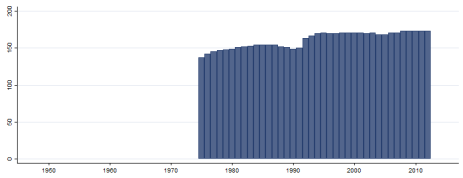


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6217 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.23.12 dpi_finter Finite Term in Office

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

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

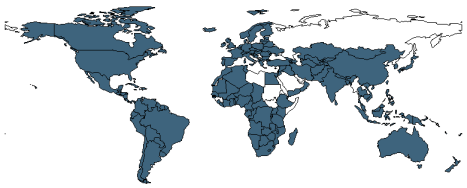


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 6121 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 33

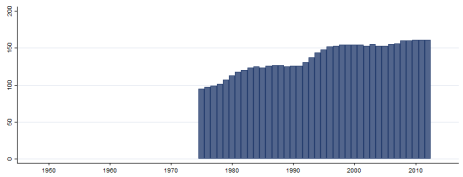
4.23.13 dpi_fraud Vote Fraud

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.



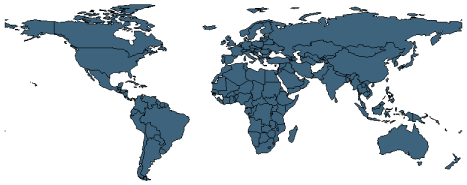
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161



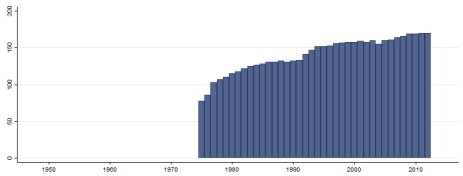
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 5187 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.23.14 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.



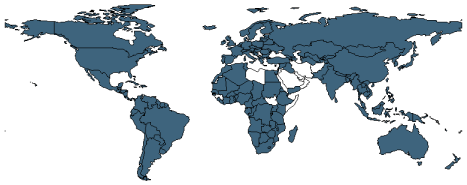
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172



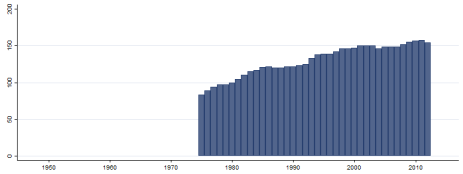
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5344 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.23.15 dpi_gpage1 Age of Largest Government Party

Age of Largest Government Party.



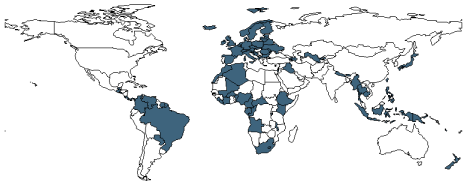
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 160



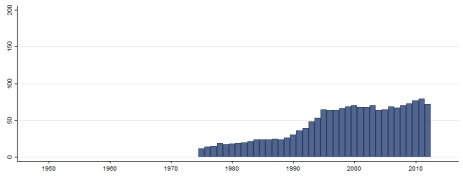
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 4931 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.23.16 dpi_gpage2 Age of 2nd Largest Government Party

Age of 2nd Largest Government Party.



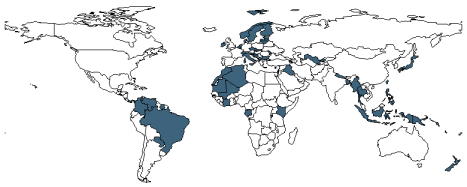
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 82



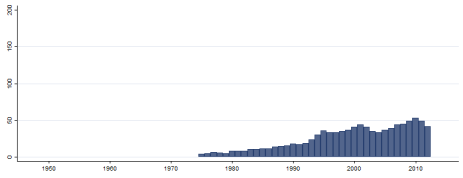
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 128 **n**: 1748 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.23.17 dpi_gpage3 Age of 3rd Largest Government Party

Age of 3rd Largest Government Party.



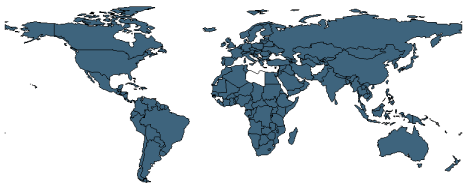
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 55



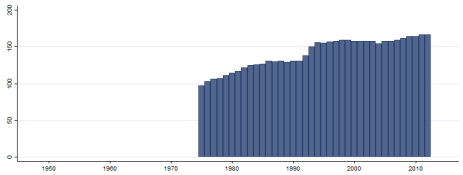
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 94 **n**: 979 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.23.18 dpi_gprlc1 Largest Government Party Orientation

Largest Government Party Orientation.



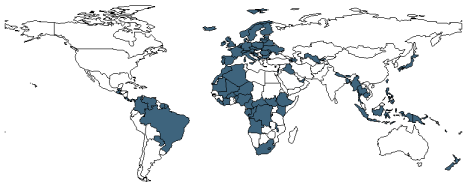
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168



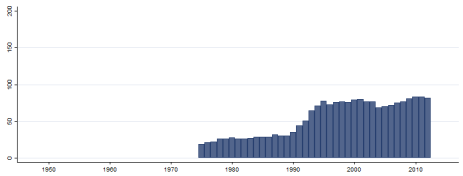
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 181 **n**: 5355 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.23.19 dpi_gprlc2 2nd Largest Government Party Orientation

2nd Largest Government Party Orientation.



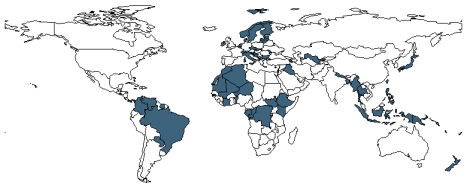
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 89



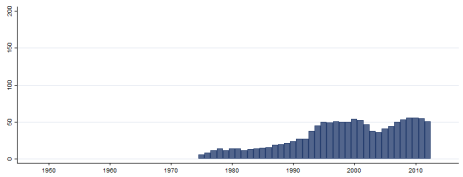
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 139 **n**: 2051 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.23.20 dpi_gprlc3 3rd Largest Government Party Orientation

3rd Largest Government Party Orientation.



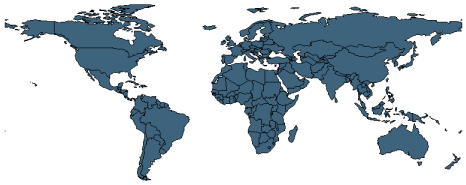
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 61



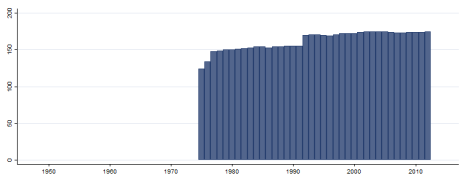
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 115 **n**: 1254 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.23.21 dpi_gps1 Number of Seats of Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of Largest Government Party.



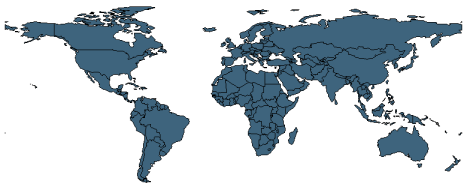
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



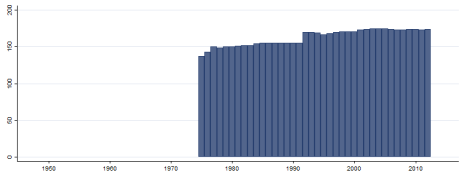
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6174 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.23.22 dpi_gps2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party.



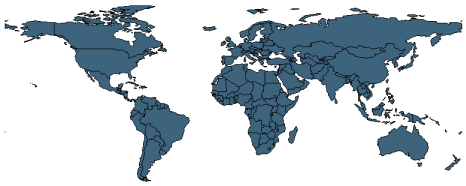
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



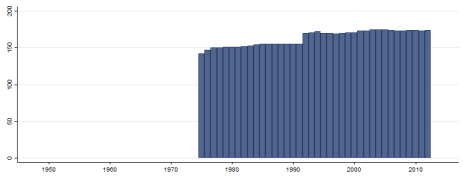
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6187 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.23.23 dpi_gps3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party.



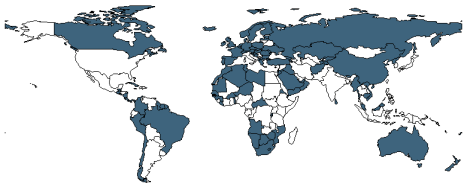
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



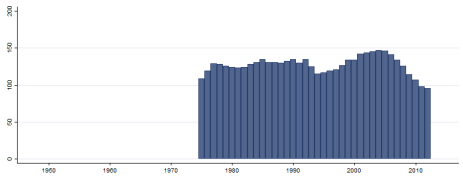
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6206 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.23.24 dpi_gpvs1 Vote Share of Largest Government Party

Vote Share of Largest Government Party.



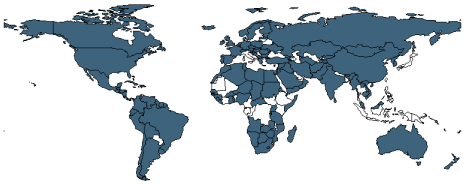
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 109



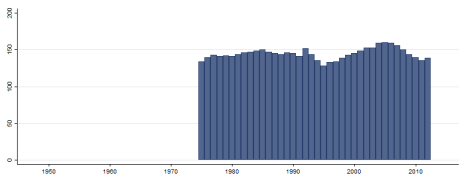
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 181 **n**: 4832 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.23.25 dpi_gpvs2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party.



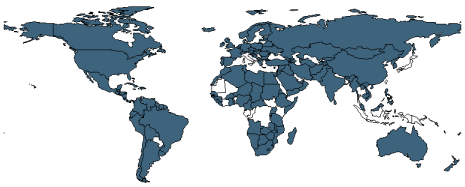
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 143



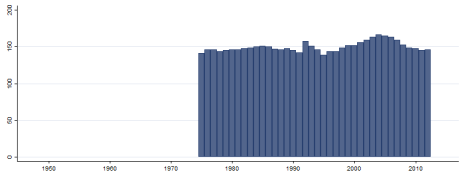
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5497 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.23.26 dpi_gpvs3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 151

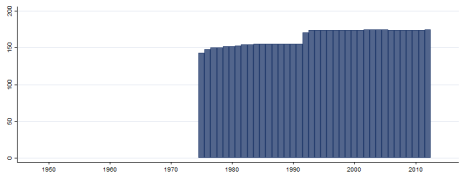


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5698 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.23.27 dpi_gs Number of Government Seats

Number of Government Seats. Records the total number of seats held by all government parties.

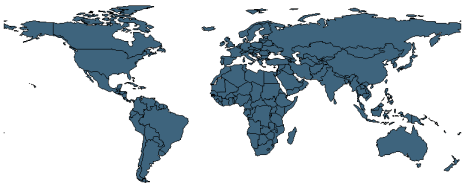
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



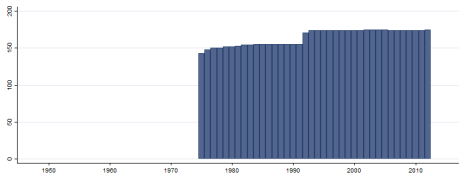
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6252 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.23.28 dpi_gvs Vote Share of Government Parties

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



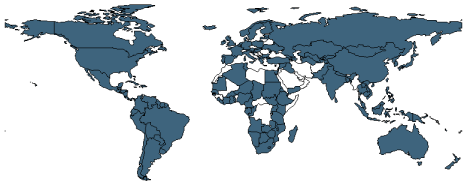
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



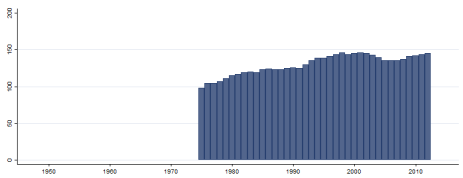
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6252 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.23.29 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.



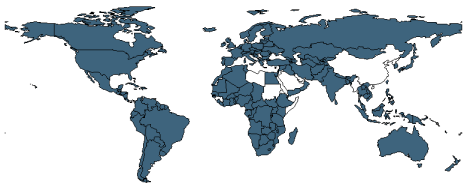
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 146



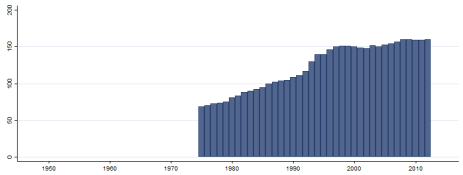
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171 **n**: 4940 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.23.30 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.



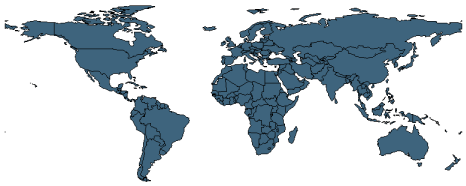
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 160



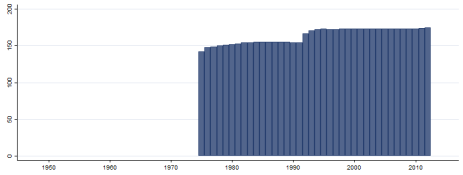
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171 **n**: 4657 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.23.31 dpi_legelec Legislative Election Held

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



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



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

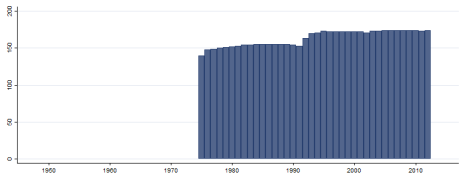
4.23.32 dpi_lipc Legislative Electoral Competitiveness

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**: 2012
N: 175

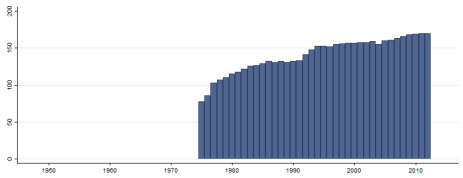


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6205 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.23.33 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.

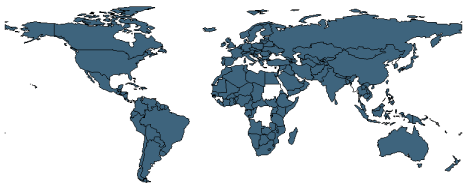
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172



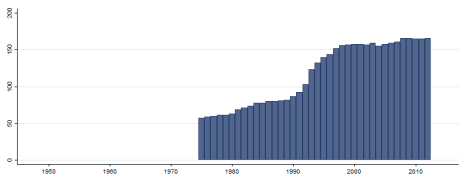
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5341 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.23.34 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).



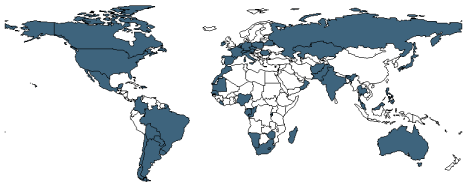
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 166



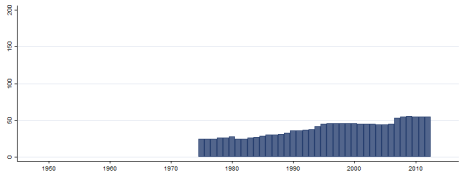
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 4433 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.23.35 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).



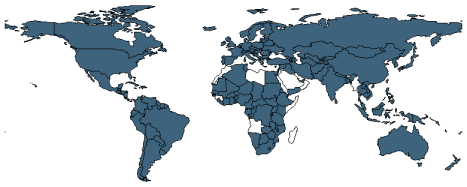
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 55



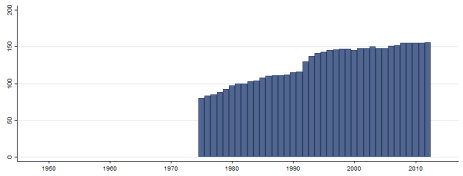
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 66 **n**: 1472 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.23.36 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 156



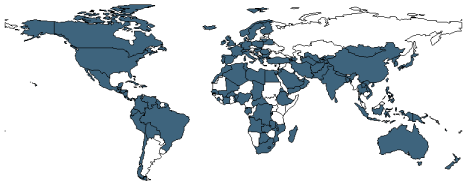
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 4817 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.23.37 dpi_muni Municipal Government

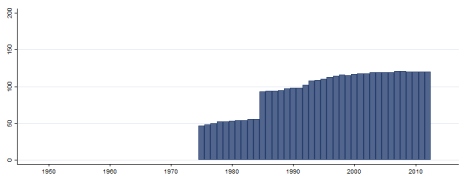
Are municipal governments locally elected?

0. Neither local executive nor local legislature are locally elected
1. The executive is appointed, but the legislature elected
2. 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 120

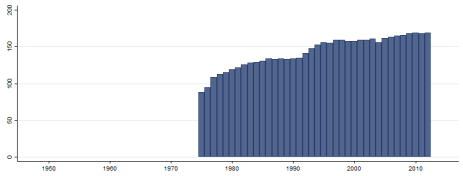


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 130 **n**: 3629 $\overline{N}$: 96 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.23.38 dpi_nogp Number of Other Government Parties

Number of Other Government Parties.

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

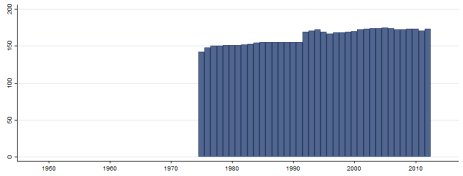


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5430 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.23.39 dpi_nogps Number of Seats of Other Government Parties

Number of Seats of Other Government Parties.

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

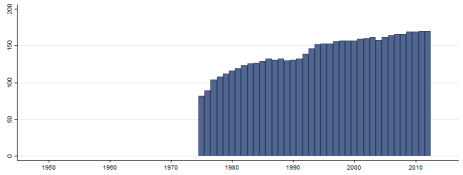


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6186 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.23.40 dpi_noop Number of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Other Opposition Parties.

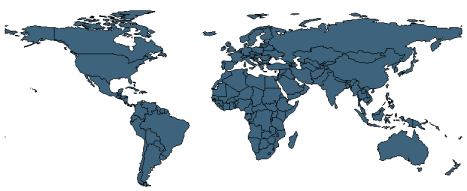
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172



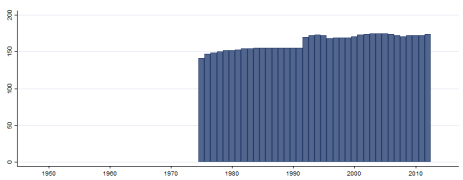
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5368 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.23.41 dpi_noops Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties.



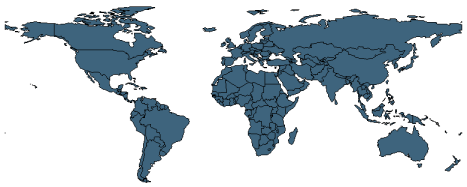
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



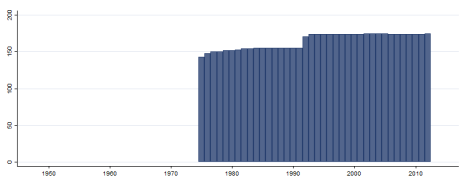
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6204 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.23.42 dpi_nos Number of Opposition Seats

Number of Opposition Seats.



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

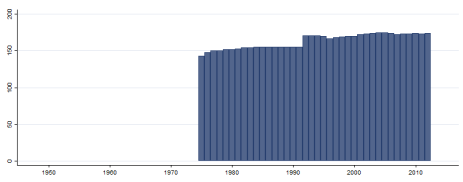


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6252 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.23.43 dpi_numul Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties.

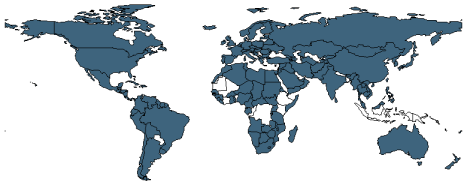
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



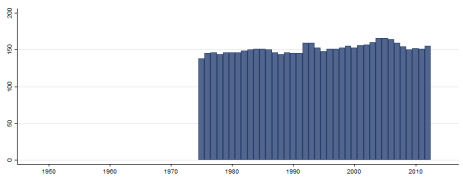
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6205 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.23.44 dpi_ogpvs Vote Share of Other Government Parties

Vote Share of Other Government Parties.



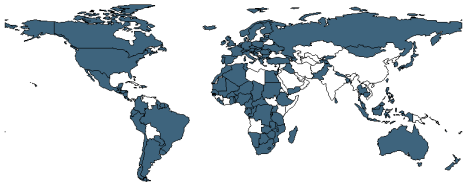
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 158



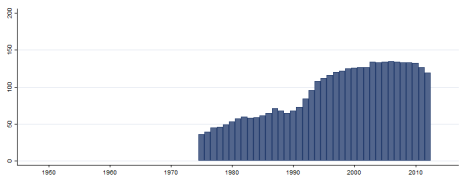
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5760 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.23.45 dpi_opage1 Age of Largest Opposition Party

Age of Largest Opposition Party.



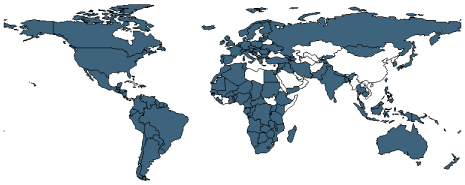
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 135



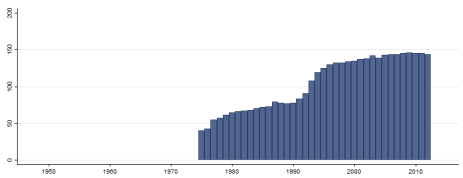
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 158 **n**: 3550 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.23.46 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.



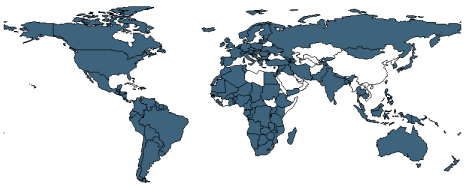
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 148



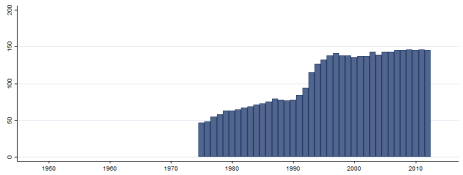
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 160 **n**: 3950 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.23.47 dpi_oprlc1 Largest Opposition Party Orientation

Largest Opposition Party Orientation.



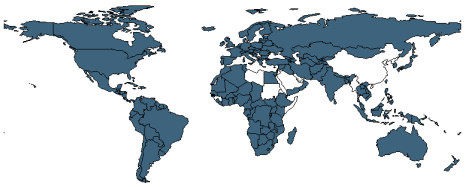
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 148



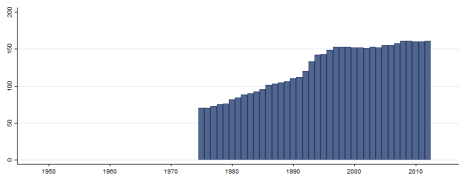
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161 **n**: 4023 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.23.48 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.



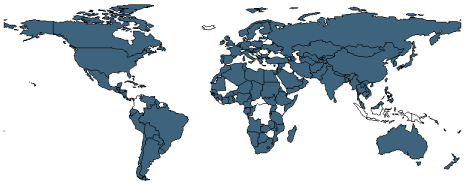
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161



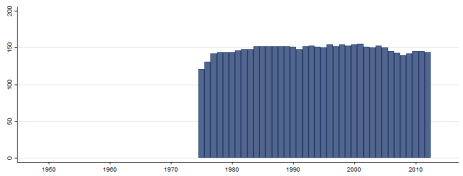
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171 **n**: 4710 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.23.49 dpi_polariz Polarization

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



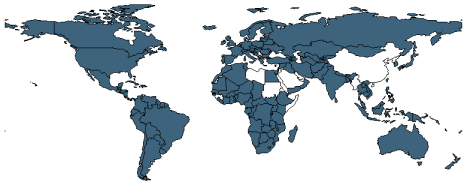
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152



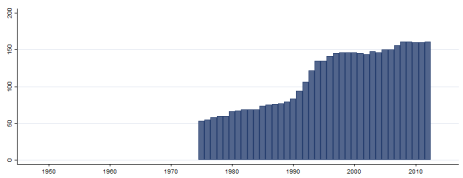
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183 **n**: 5615 $\overline{N}$: 148 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.23.50 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.



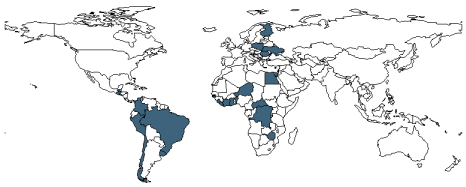
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161



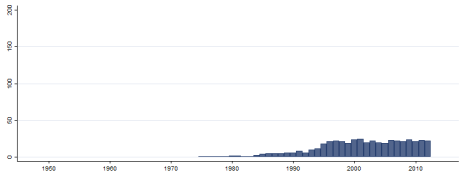
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170 **n**: 4248 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.23.51 dpi_pvfr President Percentage of Votes, last round

President got what % of votes in the final round?



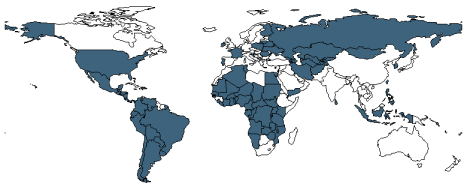
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 27



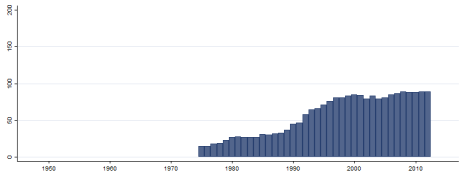
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 48 **n**: 468 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.23.52 dpi_pvor President Percentage of Votes, first round

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



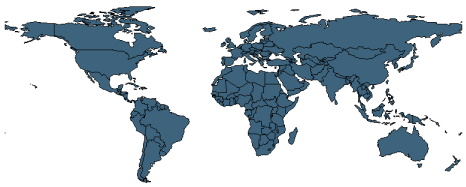
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 92



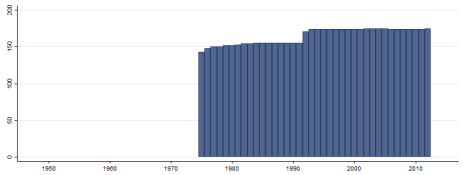
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 102 **n**: 2168 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.23.53 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175

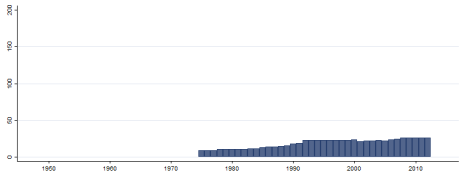


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6252 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.23.54 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.

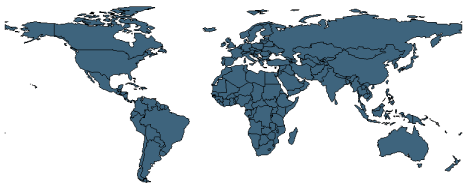
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 26



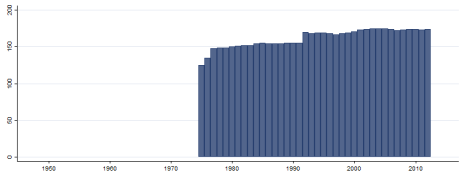
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 712 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.23.55 dpi_slop1 Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party.



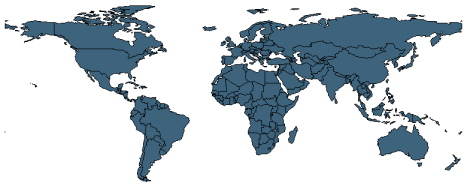
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



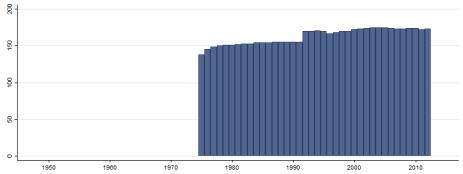
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6152 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.23.56 dpi_slop2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.



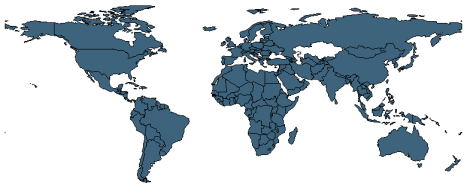
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



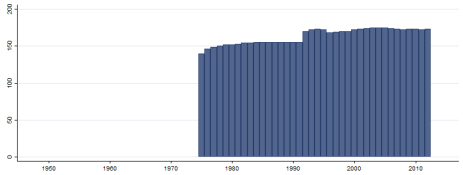
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6192 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.23.57 dpi_slop3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.



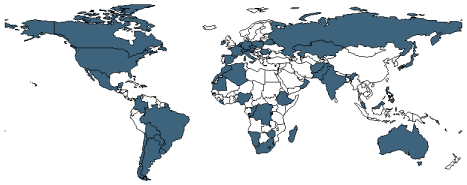
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174



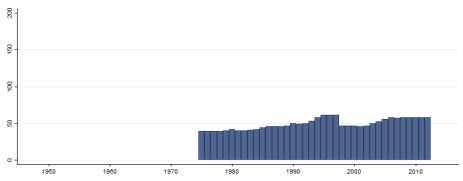
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6208 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.23.58 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 58

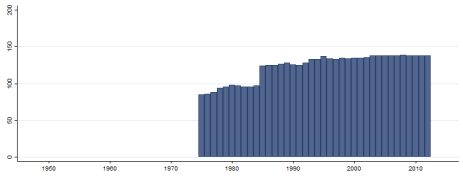


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 81 **n**: 1870 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.23.59 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 138



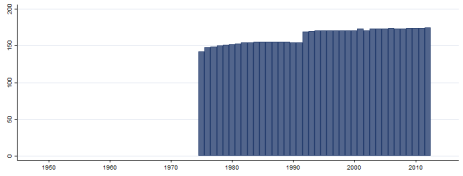
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 158 **n**: 4667 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.23.60 dpi_system Political System

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

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

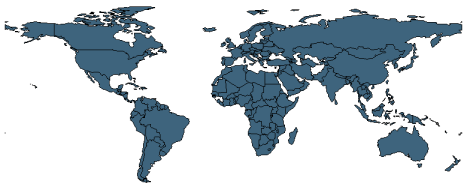
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



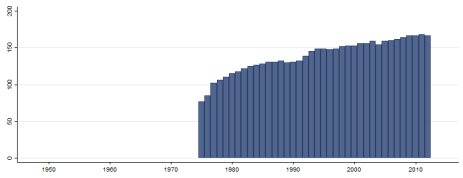
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6207 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.23.61 dpi_tf Fractionalization Index

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



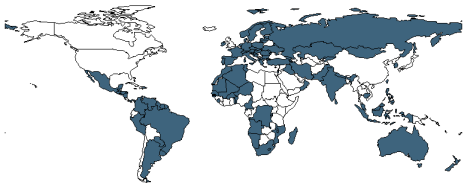
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171



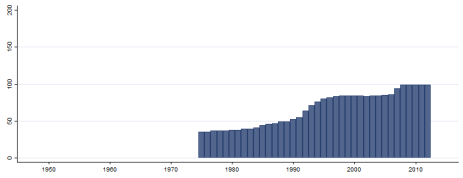
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5278 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.23.62 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.



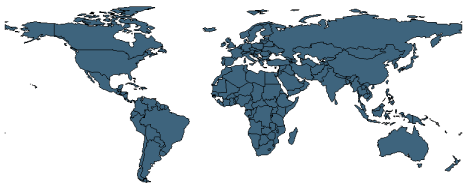
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 99



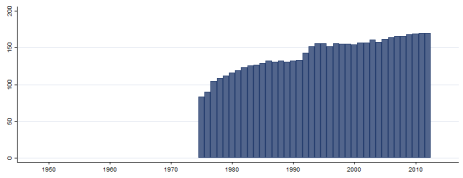
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 108 **n**: 2521 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.23.63 dpi_ulprty Number of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Non-Aligned Parties.



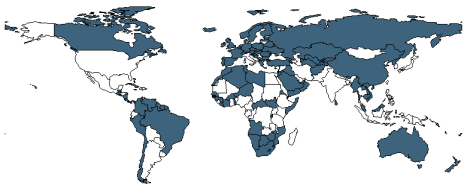
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172



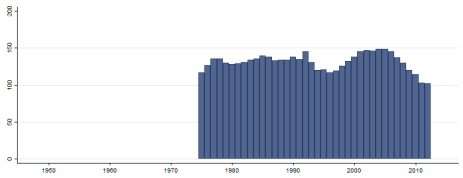
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5377 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.23.64 dpi_vslop1 Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party.



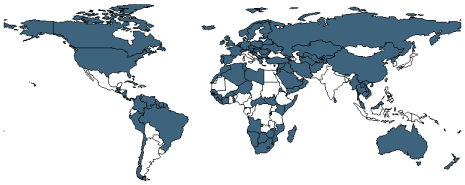
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 116



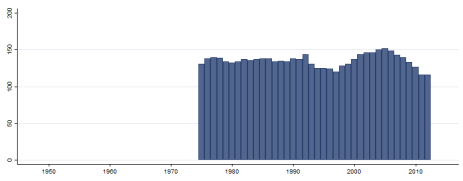
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 4992 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.23.65 dpi_vslop2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.



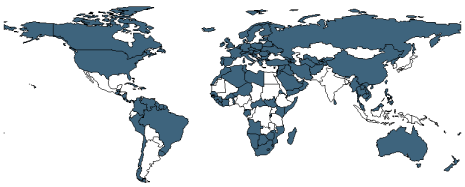
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 130



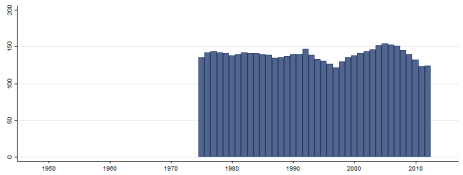
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5139 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.23.66 dpi_vslop3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.



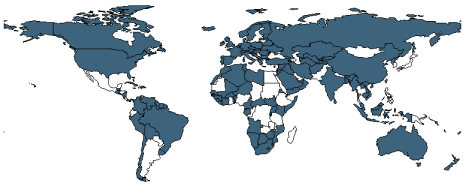
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137



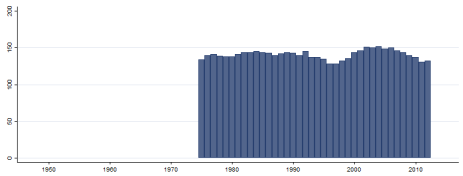
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5282 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.23.67 dpi_vsoop Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties.



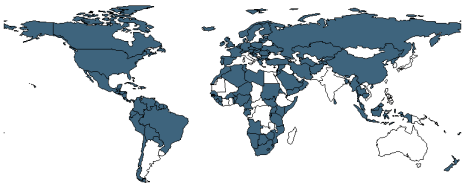
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 141



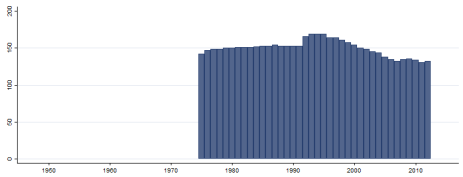
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5350 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.23.68 dpi_vsul Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties

Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties.



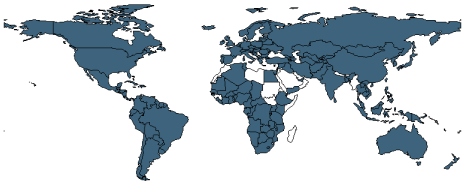
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 139



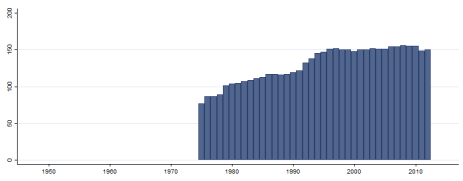
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5699 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.23.69 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.



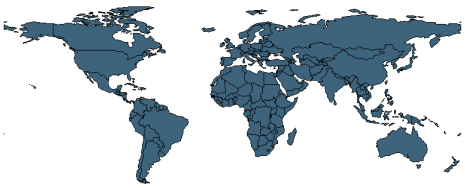
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 155



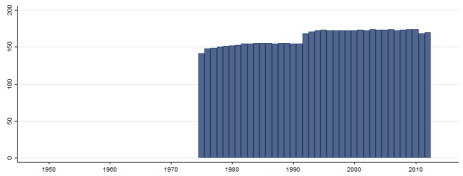
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168 **n**: 4938 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.23.70 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**: 2012
N: 175



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

4.24 Axel Dreher

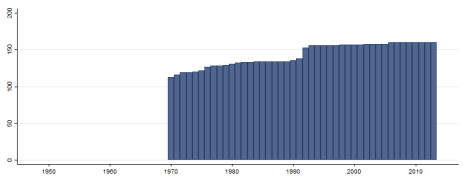
`http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/`
(Dreher, 2006)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-20)

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.

4.24.1 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.

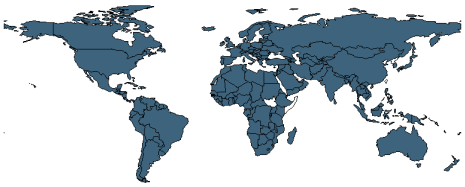
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 160



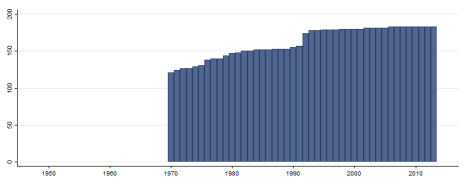
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 164 **n**: 6301 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.24.2 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.



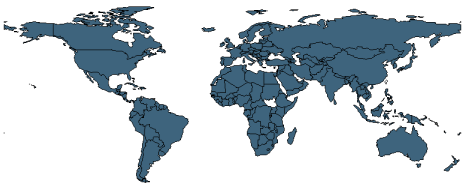
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183



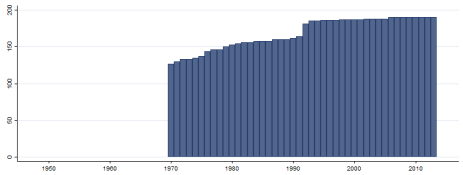
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187 **n**: 7118 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.24.3 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 190

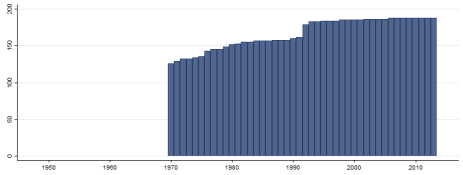


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194 **n**: 7409 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.24.4 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188



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

4.25 World Bank

`http://go.worldbank.org/UVPO9KSJJ0`
(Deininger & Squire, 1996)

(Data downloaded: 2016-09-21)

Measuring Income Inequality Database Data set presents data on inequality in the distribution of income.

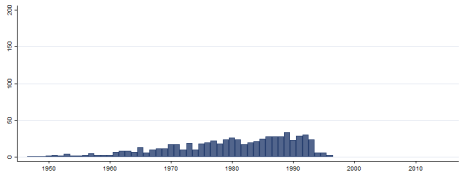
Note: Only data that have been of good quality (accept) have been included.

4.25.1 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.

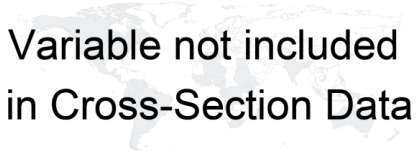
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



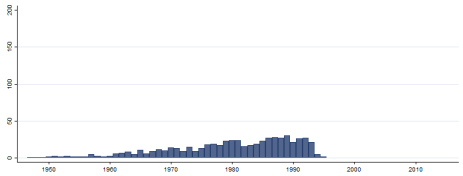
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1996
N: 113 **n**: 665 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.25.2 ds_quint1 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 1

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 1.



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

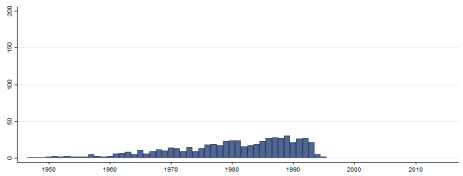


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 100 **n**: 593 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.25.3 ds_quint2 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 2

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 2.

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

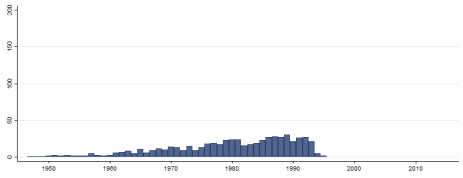


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 100 **n**: 593 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.25.4 ds_quint3 Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 3

Cumulative Income Share, Quintile 3.

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

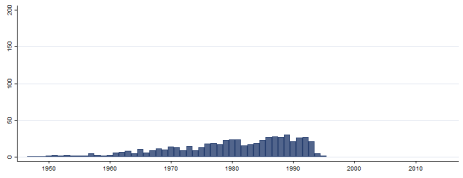


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 100 **n**: 593 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.25.5 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

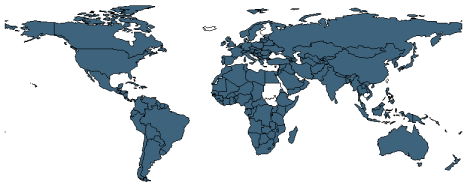
4.26 Global Footprint Network

`http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/footprint_data_and_results/`
(Global Footprint Network, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-22)

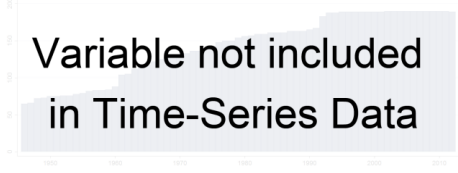
Global Footprint Data The National Footprint Accounts (NFAs) measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time. Based on approximately 6,000 data points per country per year, the Accounts calculate the Footprints of 232 countries, territories, and regions from 1961 to the present, providing the core data needed for all Ecological Footprint analysis worldwide. This Data Package contains Ecological Footprint and biocapacity as well as Human Development and population data to give a first approximation of the biological resource situation of the featured countries. Results from the National Footprint Accounts 2016 and 2015 Edition.

4.26.1 ef_bul Built up land

Ecofootprint, Built-up Land. The built-up land Footprint is calculated based on the area of land covered by human infrastructure: transportation, housing, and industrial structures. Built-up land may occupy what would previously have been cropland.



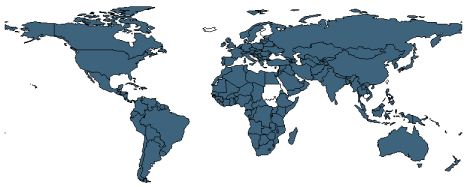
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170



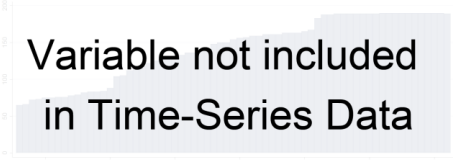
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.26.2 ef_carb Carbon Footprint

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



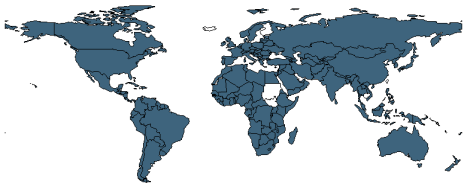
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170



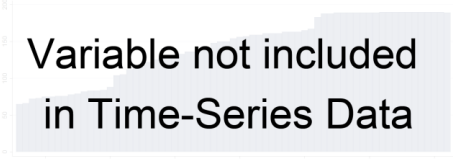
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.26.3 ef_crop Cropland Footprint

Ecofootprint, Cropland. Cropland is the most bioproductive of all the land-use types and consists of areas used to produce food and fibre for human consumption, feed for livestock, oil crops, and rubber. The cropland Footprint includes crop products allocated to livestock and aquaculture feed mixes, and those used for fibres and materials. Due to lack of globally consistent data sets, current cropland Footprint calculations do not yet take into account the extent to which farming techniques or unsustainable agricultural practices may cause long-term degradation of soil.



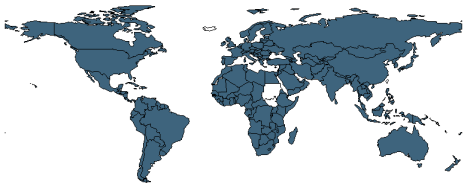
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170



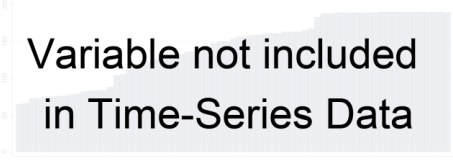
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.26.4 ef_ef Total Ecological Footprint

Ecofootprint, Total.



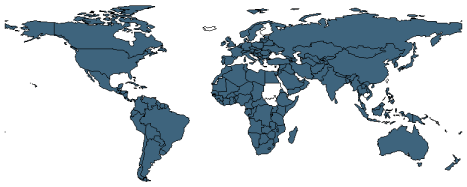
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176



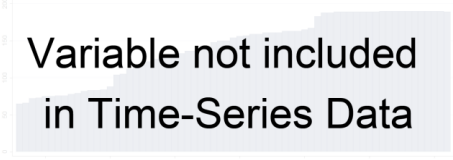
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.26.5 ef_fg Fish Footprint

Ecofootprint, Fish. The fishing grounds Footprint is calculated based on estimates of the maximum sustainable catch for a variety of fish species. These sustainable catch estimates are converted into an equivalent mass of primary production based on the various species' trophic levels. This estimate of maximum harvestable primary production is then divided amongst the continental shelf areas of the world. Fish caught and used in aquaculture feed mixes are included.



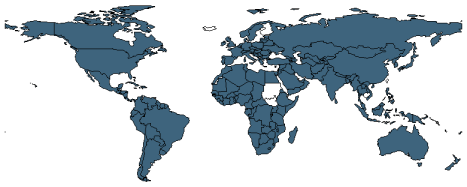
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170



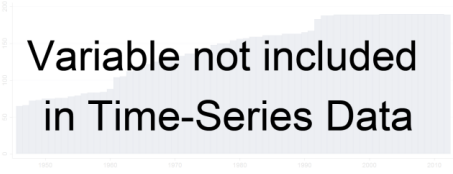
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.26.6 ef_for Forest Product Footprint

Ecofootprint, Forest Production.The forest product Footprint, which is calculated based on the amount of lumber, pulp, timber products, and fuel wood consumed by a population on a yearly basis.



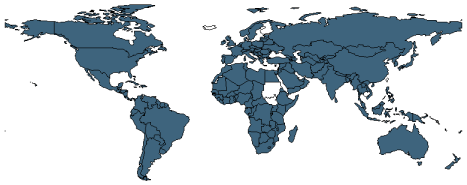
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170



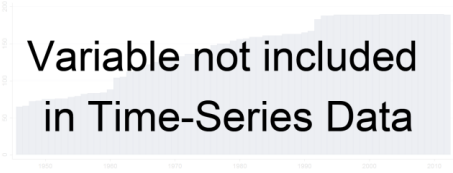
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.26.7 ef_gl Grazing Footprint

Ecofootprint, Grazing. Grazing land is used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide, and wool products. The grazing land Footprint is calculated by comparing the amount of livestock feed available in a country with the amount of feed required for all livestock in that year, with the remainder of feed demand assumed to come from grazing land.



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



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

4.27 Economist Intelligence Unit

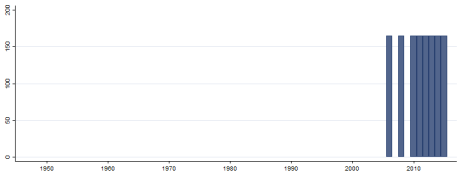
`http://www.eiu.com/public/thankyou_download.aspx?activity=download&campaignid=DemocracyIndex2015`
(Unit, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-10)

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.

4.27.1 eiu_cl Civil libertie

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

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

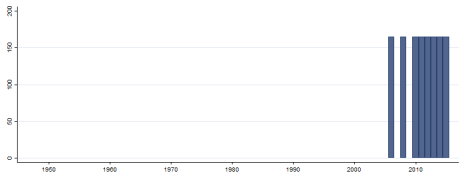


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 166 **n**: 1320 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.2 eiu_dpc Political culture

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

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



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 166 **n**: 1320 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.3 eiu_epp Electoral process and pluralism

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

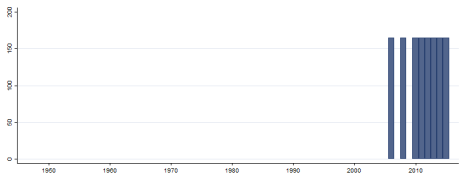
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 166 **n**: 1320 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.4 eiu_fog Functioning of government

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

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

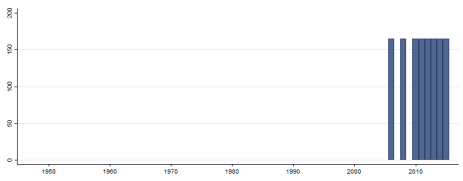


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 166 **n**: 1320 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.5 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.

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

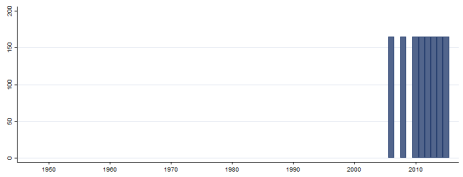


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 166 **n**: 1320 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.27.6 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 166 **n**: 1320 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 8

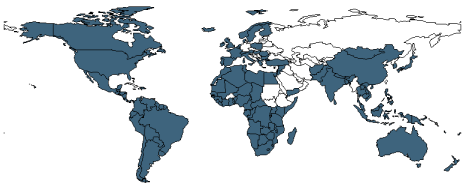
4.28 William R. Easterly and Ross Eric Levine

`http://go.worldbank.org/K7WYOCA8T0`
(Easterly & Levine, 1997)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-22)

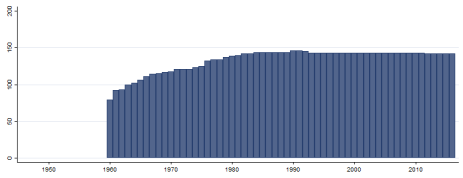
Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions Dataset The data set used in the paper Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions by William Easterly and Ross Levine. Data about languages is originally from Gunnemark (1991), which is a compilation of data gathered by the international society of geolinguistic scholars. Gunnemark have started collect data for the "Countries, Peoples, and their Languages: The Geolinguistic Handbook" since 1960s, and the book was bublished at 1991. Threfore, The data is constant for these years and as well it is extended to current days.

4.28.1 el_gunn1 Share of Pop. not Speaking the Official Language

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



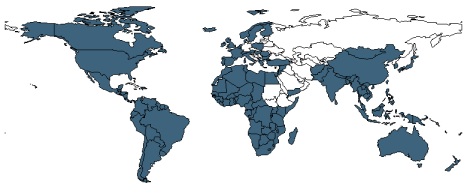
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 142



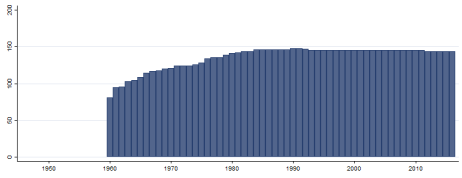
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 146 **n**: 7586 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

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

Percent of population not speaking the most widely used language (for period 1960-1991).



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 144



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 148 **n**: 7715 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.29 Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators

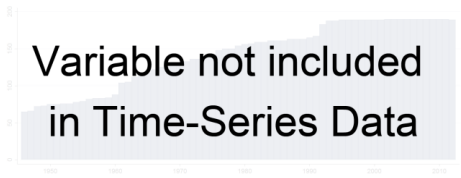
`http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/entri/`
(International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) et al., 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2015-12-08)

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.

4.29.1 env_tr_r Number of environmental agreements ratified

Number of environmental agreements ratified.

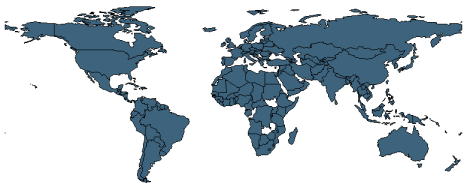
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188



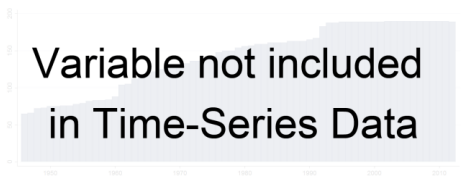
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.2 env_tr_s Number of environmental agreements signed

Number of environmental agreements signed.



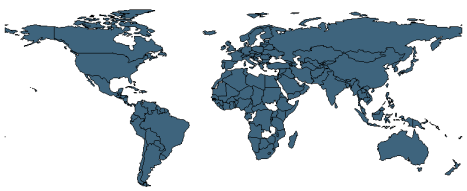
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188



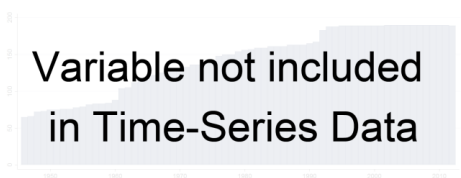
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.29.3 env_treaty Number of environmental agreements total

Number of environmental agreements total.



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



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

4.30 Environmental Performance Index

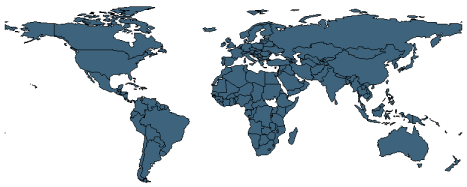
`http://epi.yale.edu/downloads`
(Hsu et al., 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-23)

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

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

4.30.1 epi_acsat Access to Sanitation

Access to Sanitation : Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation.

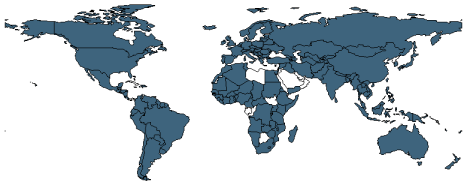


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192 **n**: 2141 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.2 epi_agsub Agricultural Subsidies

Agricultural Subsidies: Subsidies are expressed in 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).

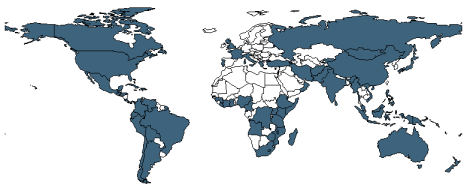


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 161

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 162 **n**: 1847 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.3 epi_aze Critical Habitat Protection

Critical Habitat Protection: Percent of critical habitat sites as designed by the Alliance for Zero Extinction protected.

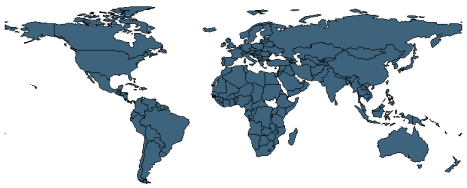


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 81

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 928 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.4 epi_chmort Child Mortality

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

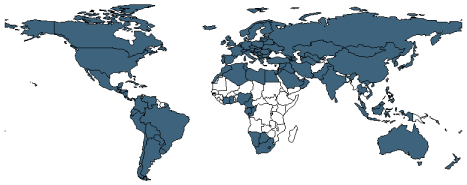


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185

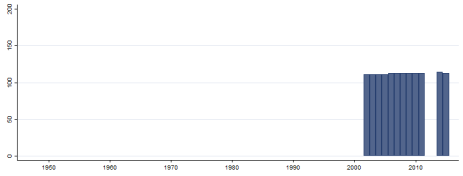
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 186 **n**: 2135 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.5 epi_co2kwh Trend in CO2 Emissions per KWH

Trend in CO2 Emissions per KWH: Change in CO2 emissions from electricity and heat production.



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



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 114 **n**: 1349 $\overline{N}$: 96 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.30.6 epi_eh Environmental Health

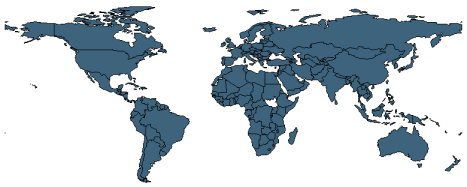
Environmental Health: Index calculated from three indicies : Health Impacts, Air Quality and Water and Sanitation.

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

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

4.30.7 epi_ehair Air Quality

Air Quality: Index calculated from three variables : Household Air Quality, Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5 and Air Pollution - PM2.5 Exceedance.

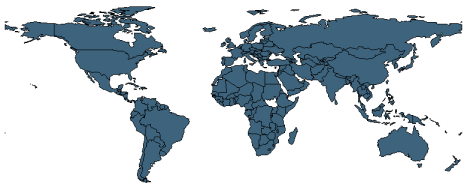


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191

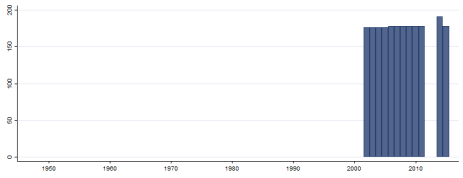
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192 **n**: 2141 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.8 epi_ehwater Water and Sanitation

Water and Sanitation: Index calculated from two variables :Access to Drinking Water and Access to Sanitation.



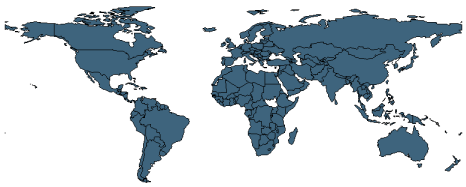
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191



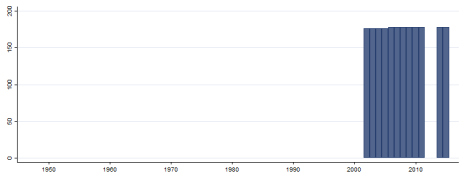
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192 **n**: 2141 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.9 epi_epi Environmental Performance Index

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



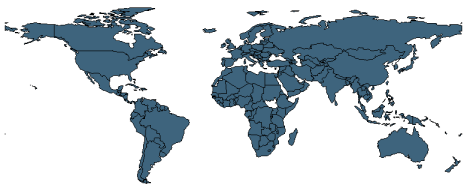
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178



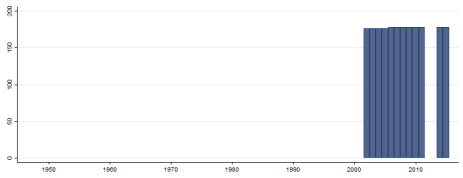
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 179 **n**: 2128 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.30.10 epi_ev Ecosystem Vitality

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



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

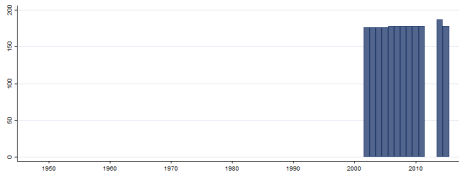


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 179 **n**: 2128 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.30.11 epi_evag Agriculture

Agriculture: Index calculated from two variables : Agricultural Subsidies and Pesticide Regulation.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 188 **n**: 2137 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.12 epi_evbh Biodiversity and Habitat

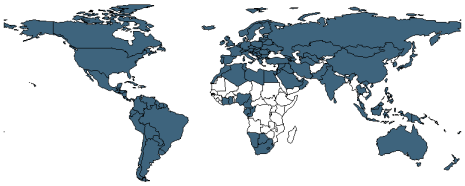
Biodiversity and Habitat: Index calculated from four variables : Terrestrial Protected Areas (National Biome Weights), Terrestrial Protected Areas (Global Biome Weights), Marine Protected Areas and Critical Habitat Protection.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 190 **n**: 2139 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.13 epi_evclimate Climate and Energy

Climate and Energy: Index calculated from three variables : Trend in Carbon Intensity, Change of Trend in Carbon Intensity and Trend in CO2 Emissions per KWH. Note that the missing code (-911) has been recoded to missing (.).

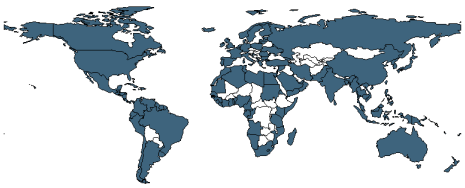


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 133

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 133 **n**: 1544 $\overline{N}$: 110 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.30.14 epi_evfish Fisheries

Fisheries: Index calculated from two variables : Coastal Shelf Fishing Pressure and Fish Stocks. Note that the missing code (-911) has been recoded to missing (.).

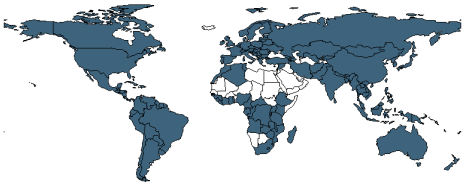


Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 145

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 146 **n**: 1615 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.15 epi_evforest Change in Forest Cover

Change in Forest Cover: Forest loss - Forest gain in $>$ 50% tree cover, as compared to 2000 levels. Note that the missing code (-911) has been recoded to missing (.).



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 138 **n**: 1637 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.30.16 epi_ewater Wastewater Treatment

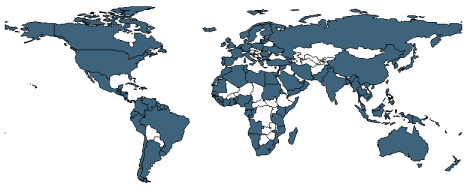
Wastewater Treatment: Wastewater treatment level weighted by connection to wastewater treatment rate.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 183

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 184 **n**: 2133 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.30.17 epi_fsoc Fish Stocks

Fish Stocks: Percentage of fishing stocks overexploited and collapsed from EEZ.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 145

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 146 **n**: 1615 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.18 epi_mpaeez Marine Protected Areas

Marine Protected Areas:Marine protected areas as a percent of EEZ.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 143

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 144 **n**: 1591 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.19 epi_pm25 Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5

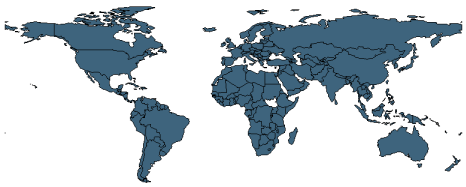
Air Pollution - Average Exposure to PM2.5: Population weighted exposure to PM2.5 (three- year average).

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

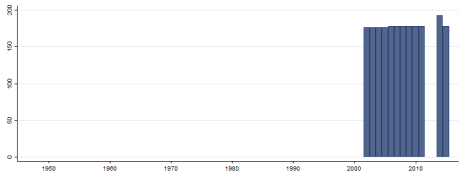
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 2142 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.20 epi_pops Pesticide Regulation

Pesticide Regulation: Scoring of whether countries have signed on to the Stockholm Convention and allow, restrict, or ban the ”dirty dozen” POPs that are common agricultural pesticides.



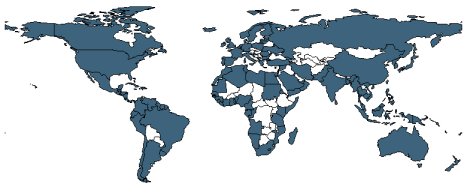
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193



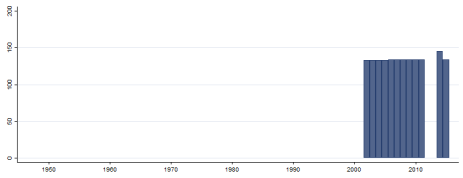
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 2143 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.21 epi_tceez Coastal Shelf Fishing Pressure

Coastal Shelf Fishing Pressure: Catch in metric tons from trawling and dredging gears (mostly bottom trawls) divided by EEZ area.



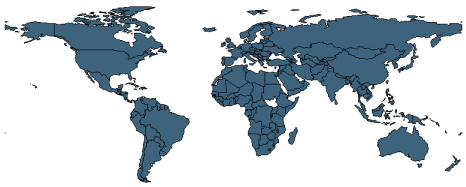
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 145



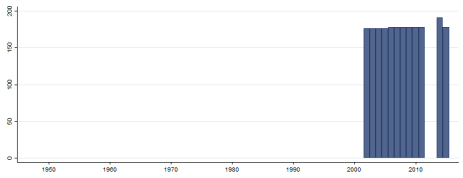
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 146 **n**: 1615 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.30.22 epi_watsup Access to Drinking Water

Access to Drinking Water: Percentage of population with access to improved drinking water source.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192 **n**: 2141 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 11

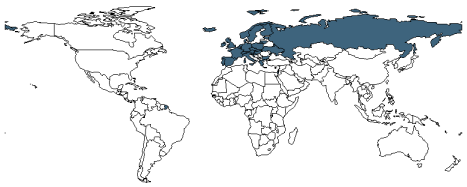
4.31 European Social Survey

`http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/round-index.html`
(European Social Survey, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-19)

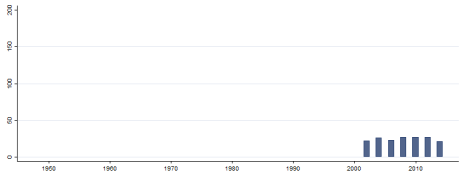
ESS1-6, European Social Survey - Cumulative File Rounds 1-6 The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically-driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 30 countries to date. Its three aims are, firstly - to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe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

4.31.1 ess_trlegal Trust in Legal System

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



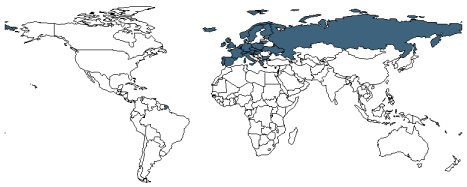
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30



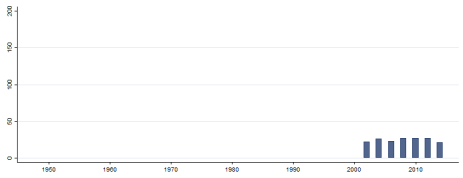
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 173 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.31.2 ess_trparl Trust in Parliament

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 173 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.31.3 ess_trpart Trust in Political Parties

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

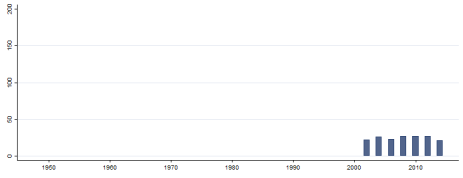
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 151 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.31.4 ess_trpeople Trust in Other People

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

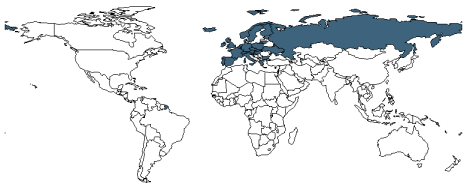
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30



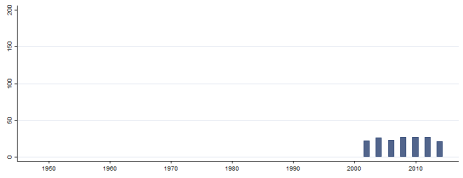
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 173 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.31.5 ess_trpolice Trust in Police

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



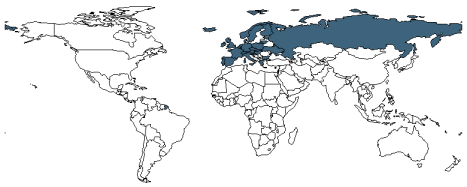
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30



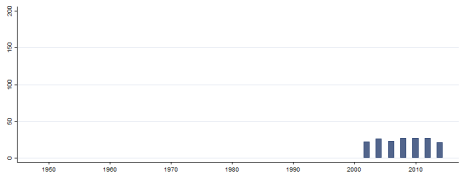
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 173 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.31.6 ess_trpolit Trust in Politicians

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 173 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 5

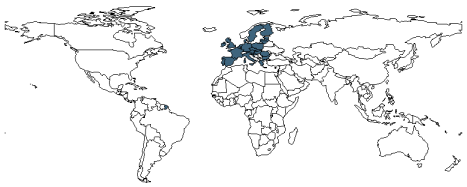
4.32 Eurostat

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

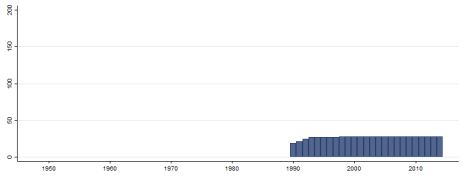
Eurostat Datasets

4.32.1 eu_demcnmigratn Net migration plus statistical

Net migration plus statistical



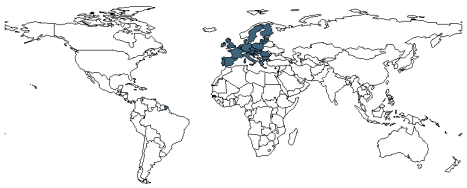
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



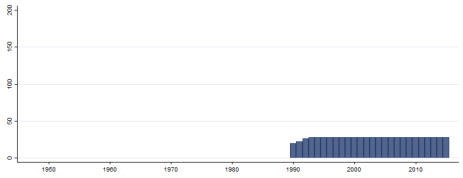
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 676 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.32.2 eu_demd2janf Population at 1st January, female

Population at 1st January, female



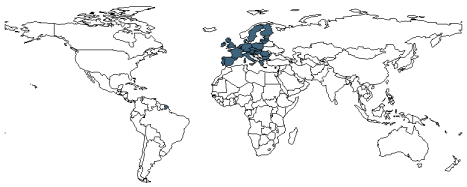
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



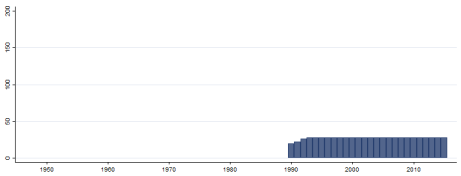
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 712 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.32.3 eu_demd2janm Population at 1st January, male

Population at 1st January, male



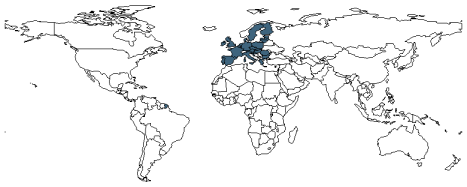
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



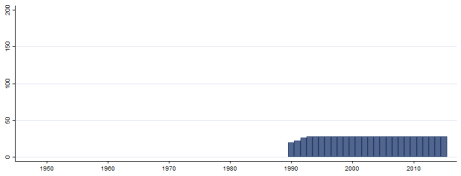
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 712 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.32.4 eu_demd2jant Population at 1st January, total

Population at 1st January, total



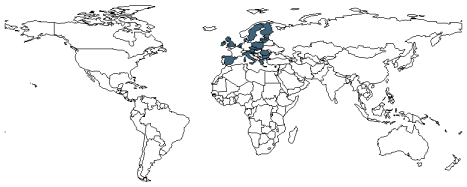
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



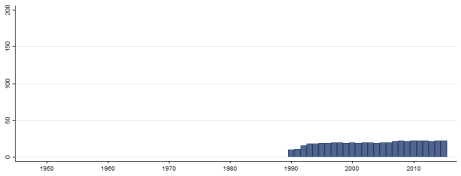
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 712 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.32.5 eu_demd3arealat Area of a region, land area total, sq km

Area of a region, land area total, sq km



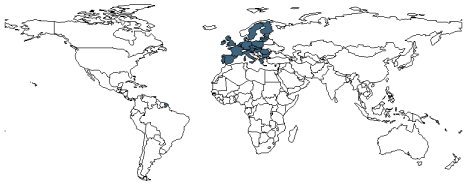
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 24



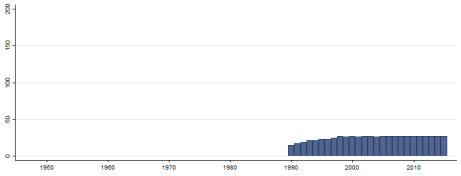
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 25 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.6 eu_demd3areat Area of a region, total, sq km

Area of a region, total, sq km



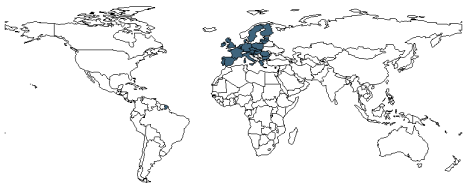
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 27



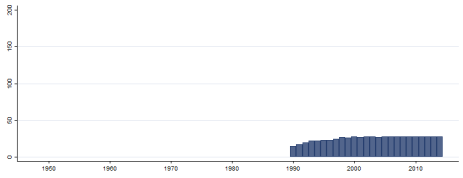
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 27 **n**: 647 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.32.7 eu_demd3dens Population density, average population per square km

Population density, average population per square km



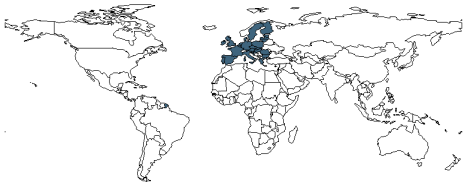
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



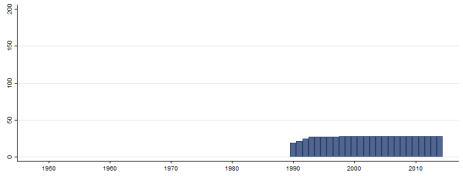
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.8 eu_demdeathdf Deaths - females

Deaths - females



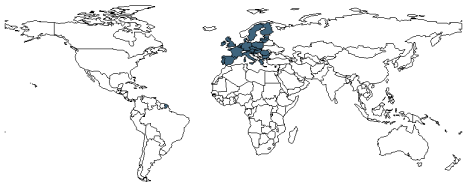
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



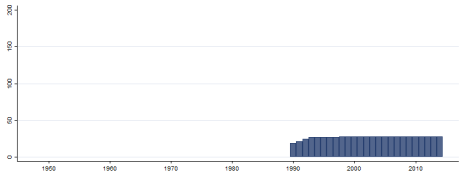
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 676 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.32.9 eu_demdeathdm Deaths - males

Deaths - males



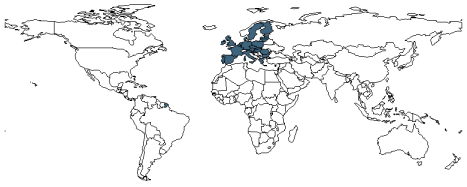
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



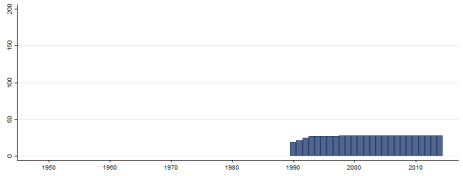
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 676 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.32.10 eu_demdeathdt Deaths - total

Deaths - total



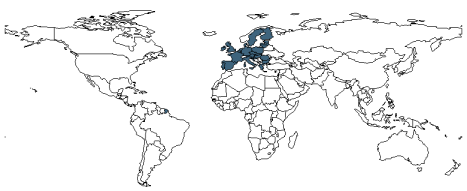
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



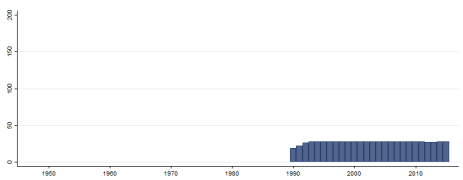
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 676 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.32.11 eu_demfjanp Population on 1 January - females

Population on 1 January - females



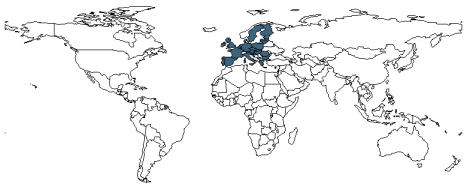
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



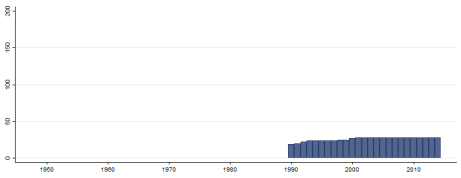
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 709 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.32.12 eu_demfrate2 Fertility rate, total

Fertility rate, total



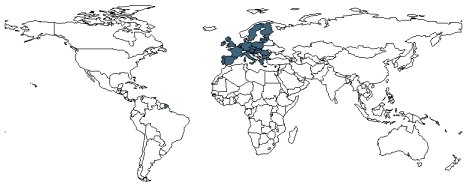
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



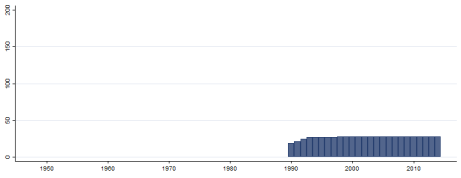
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 650 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.13 eu_demgrownnat Natural change of population

Natural change of population



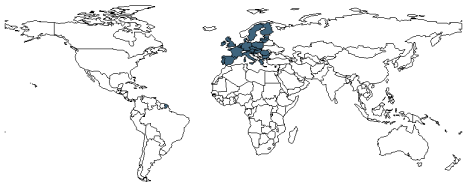
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



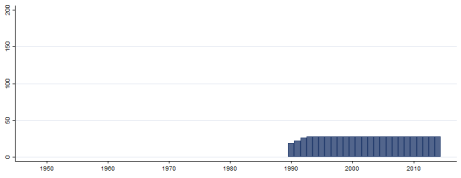
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 676 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.32.14 eu_demgrowt Total population change

Total population change



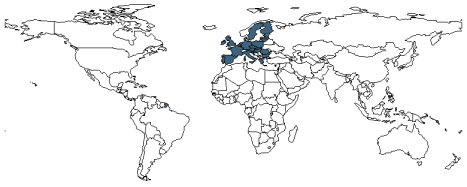
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



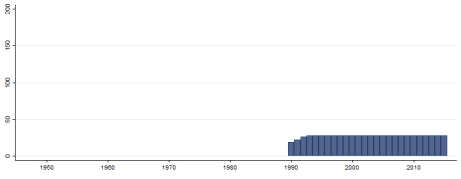
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 683 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.32.15 eu_demjanp Population on 1 January

Population on 1 January - total



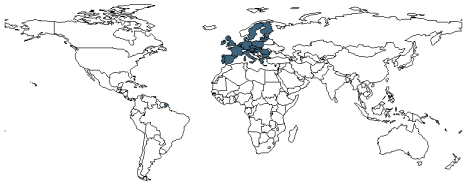
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



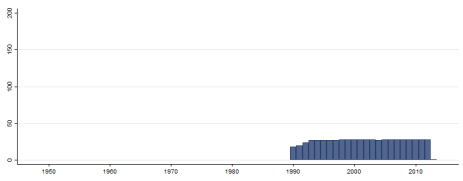
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 711 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.32.16 eu_demlbirthhoutb Births outside marriage

Births outside marriage



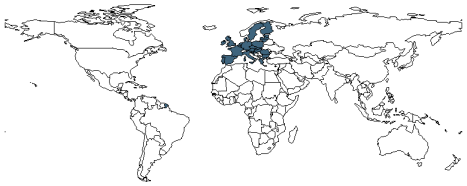
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



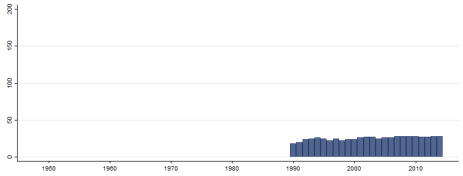
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 617 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.17 eu_demlbirthlf Live births - females

Live births - females



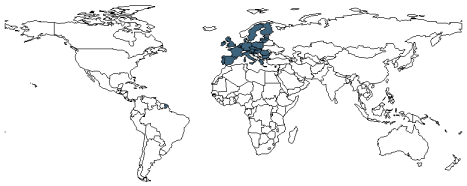
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



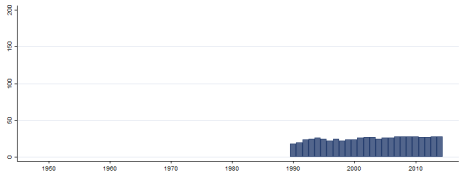
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 634 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.18 eu_demlbirthlm Live births - males

Live births - males



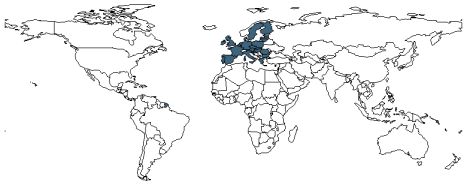
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



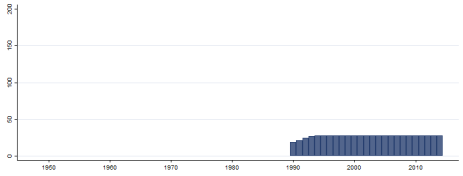
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 634 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.19 eu_demlbirthlt Live births - total

Live births - total



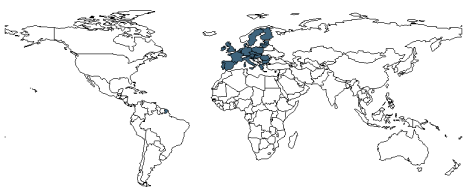
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



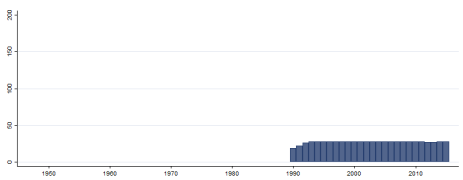
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 680 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.32.20 eu_demmjanp Population on 1 January - males

Population on 1 January - males



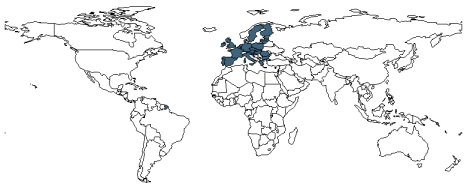
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



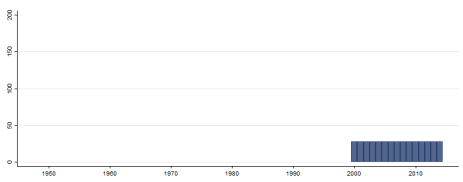
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 709 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.32.21 eu_eco2gdpeurhab GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant

GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant



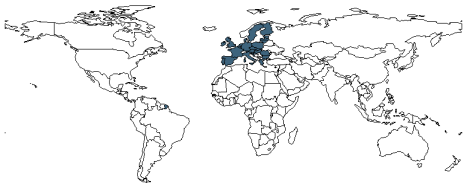
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



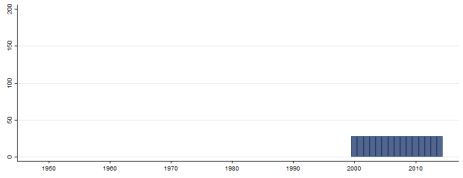
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.22 eu_eco2gdpeurhabeu GDP at current market prices, Euro/inhabitant (% of EU average)

GDP at current market prices , Euro per inhabitant in % of the EU average



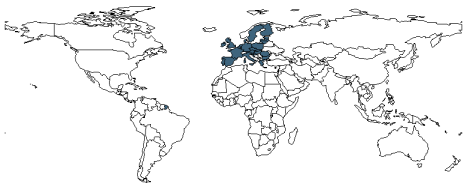
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



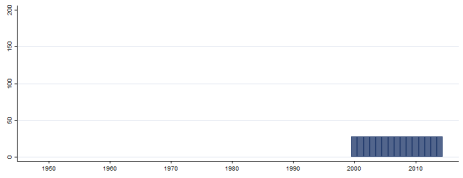
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.23 eu_eco2gdpmioeur GDP at current market prices, Million euro

GDP at current market prices, Million euro



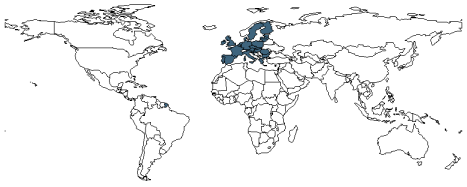
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



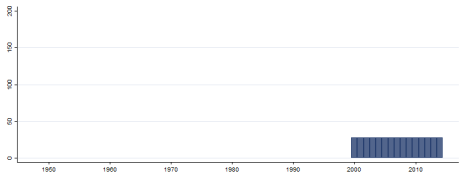
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.24 eu_eco2gdpmiopps GDP at current market prices, Million PPS

GDP at current market prices, Million PPS



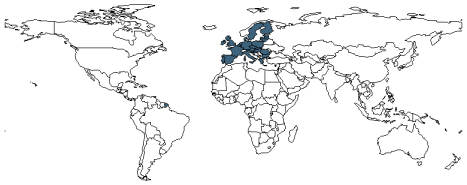
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



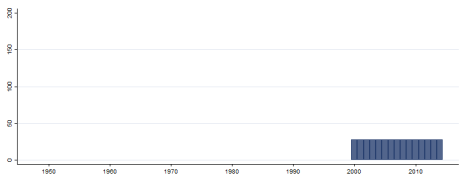
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.25 eu_eco2gdpppshab GDP at current market prices, PPS per inhabitant

GDP at current market prices, PPS per inhabitant



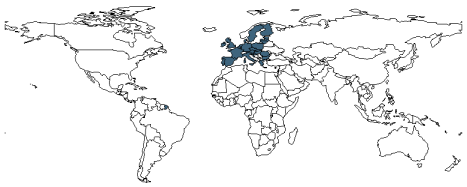
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.26 eu_eco2gdpppshabeu GDP at current market prices, PPS per inhabitant in % of the EU average

GDP at current market prices, PPS per inhabitant in % of the EU average

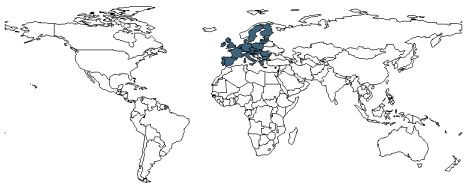


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

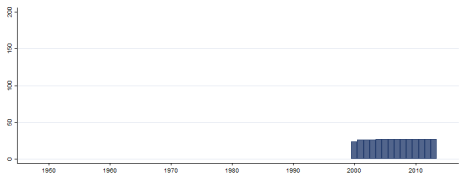
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.27 eu_eco2gvagr Real growth rate of regional GVA at basic prices by NUTS 2 regions, % change

Real growth rate of regional GVA at basic prices by NUTS 2 regions, % change on



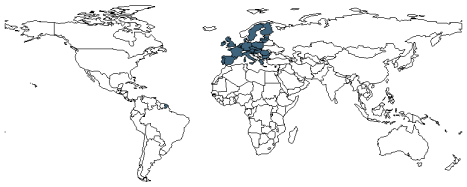
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 27



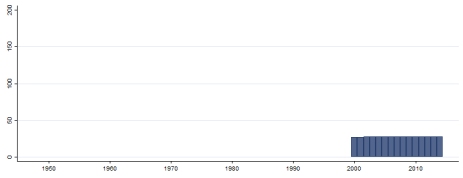
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 27 **n**: 372 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.28 eu_edued256402f Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female)

Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Less than prim, prim and lower sec educ (lev 0-2)



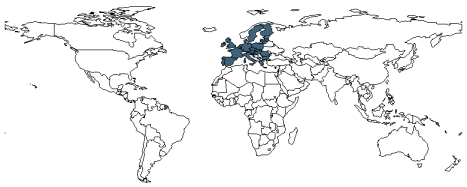
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



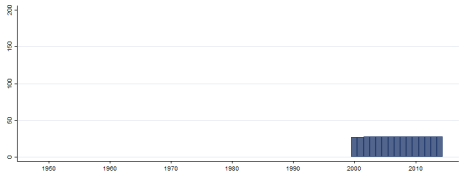
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.29 eu_edued256402m Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male)

Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Less than prim, prim and lower sec educ (lev 0-2)



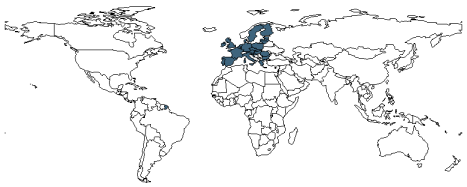
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



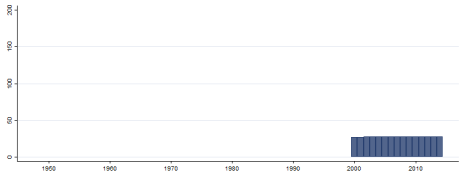
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.30 eu_edued256402t Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total)

Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Less than prim, prim and lower sec educ (lev 0-2)



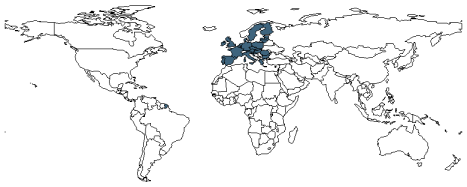
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



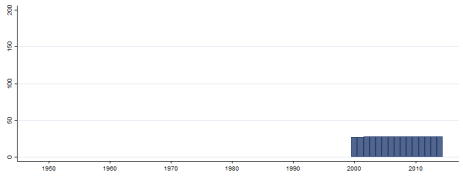
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.31 eu_edued256434f Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female)

Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Up-sec and post-sec non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4)



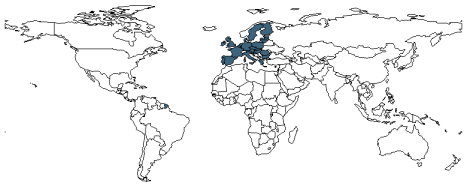
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



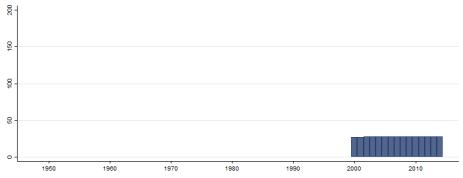
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.32 eu_edued256434m Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male)

Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Up-sec and post-sec non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4)



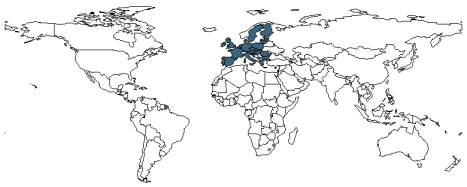
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



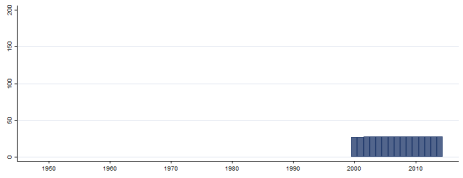
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.33 eu_edued256434t Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total)

Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Up-sec and post-sec non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4)



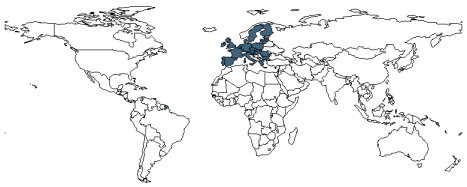
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



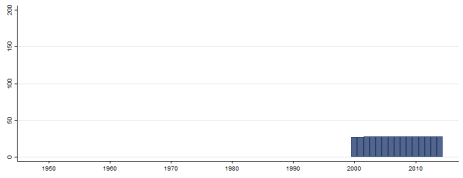
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.34 eu_edued256438f Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female)

Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Up-sec, post-sec non-ter and ter educ (lev 3-8)



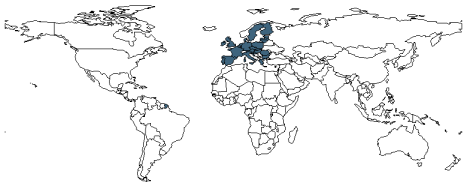
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



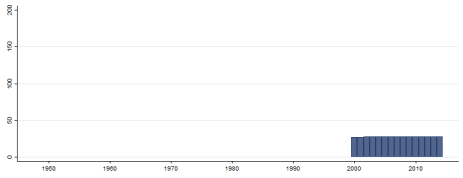
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.35 eu_edued256438m Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male)

Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Up-sec, post-sec non-ter and ter educ (lev 3-8)



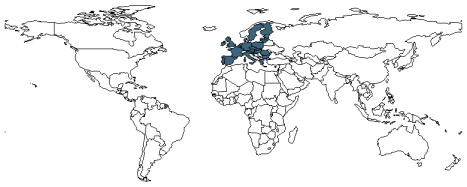
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



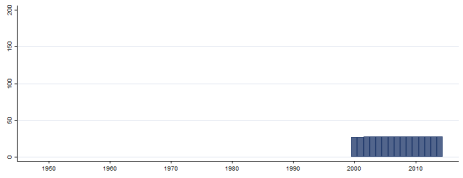
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.36 eu_edued256438t Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total)

Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, Up-sec, post-sec non-ter and ter educ (lev 3-8)



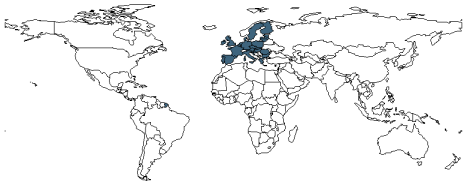
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



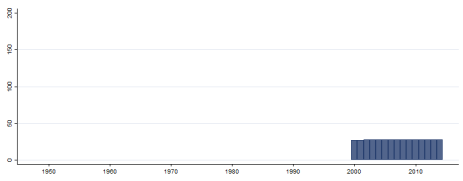
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.37 eu_edued256458f Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female)

Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, ter educ (lev 5-8)



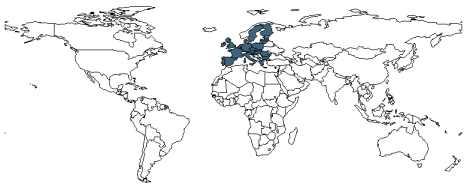
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



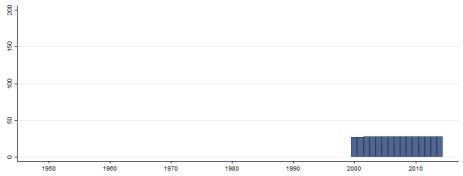
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.38 eu_edued256458m Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male)

Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, ter educ (lev 5-8)



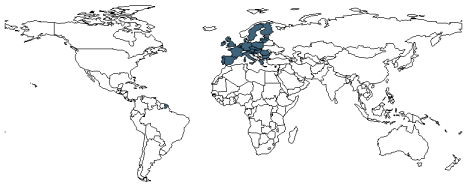
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



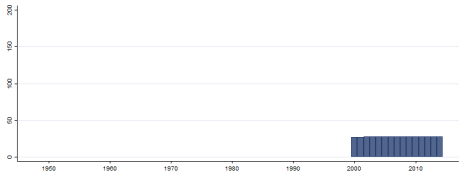
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.39 eu_edued256458t Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total)

Pop.25-64y.o by ed.at.lev.,%, ter educ (lev 5-8)



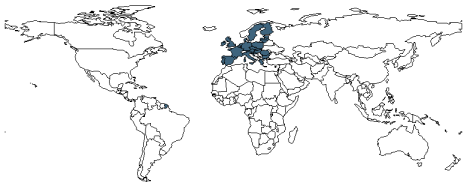
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



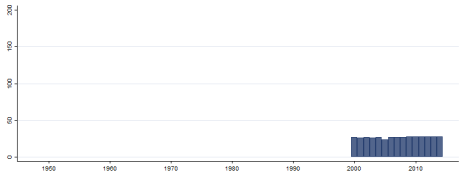
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.40 eu_edued303402f Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Female)

Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Less than prim, prim and lower sec educ (lev 0-2),%,Fem



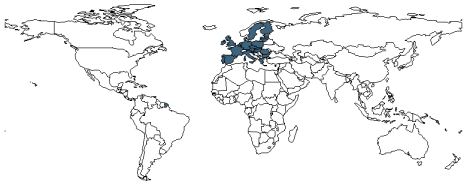
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



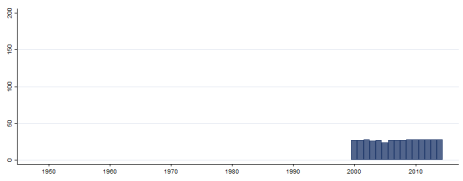
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 406 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.41 eu_edued303402m Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Male)

Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Less than prim, prim and lower sec educ (lev 0-2),%,M



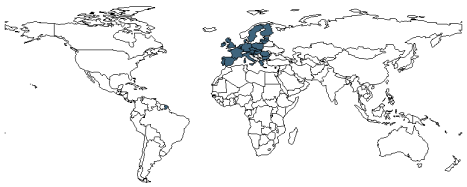
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.42 eu_edued303402t Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Total)

Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,less than prim, prim and lower sec educ (lev 0-2),%,Tot

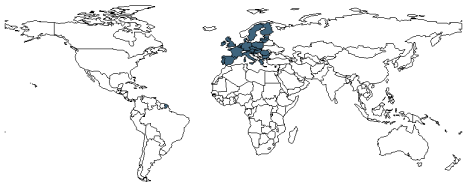


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.43 eu_edued303434f Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Female)

Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec. and post-sec. non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4),%,Fem

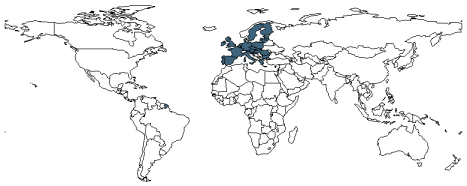


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 407 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.44 eu_edued303434m Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Male)

Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec. and post-sec. non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4),%,M

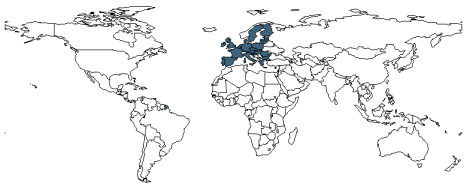


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

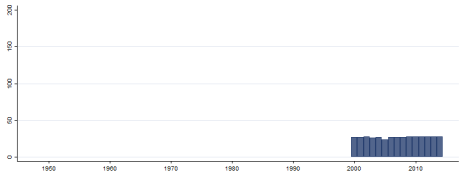
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.45 eu_edued303434t Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Total)

Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec. and post-sec. non-ter educ (lev 3 and 4),%,Tot



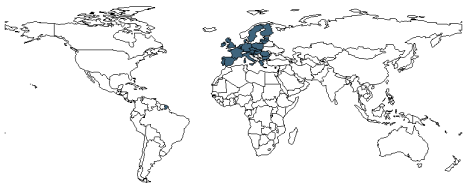
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



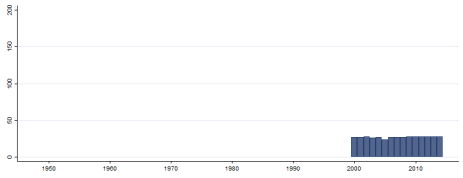
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.46 eu_edued303438f Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Female)

Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec., post-sec. non-ter and ter educ (lev 3-8),%,Fem



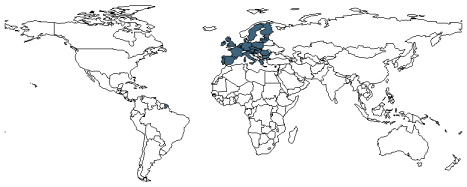
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



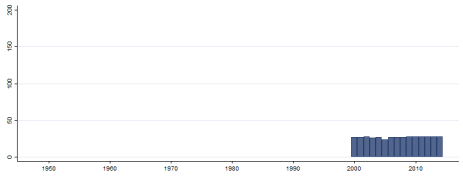
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.47 eu_edued303438m Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Male)

Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec., post-sec. non-ter and ter educ (lev 3-8),%,M



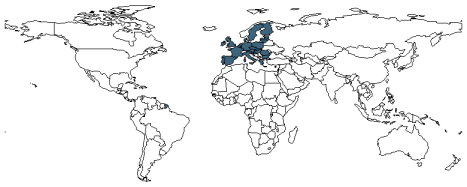
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



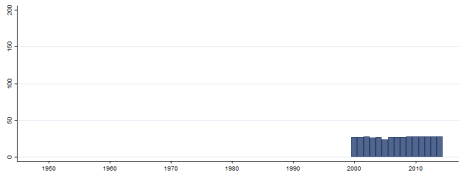
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.48 eu_edued303438t Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Total)

Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,Up-sec., post-sec. non-ter and ter educ (lev 3-8),%,Tot



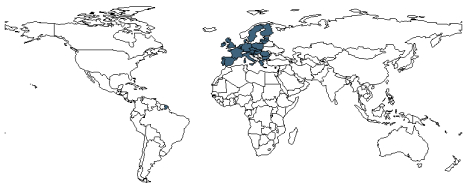
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



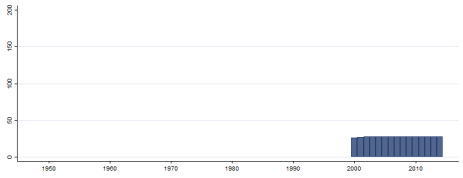
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.49 eu_edued303458f Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Female)

Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,ter educ (lev 5-8), Fem



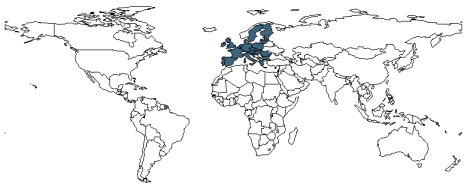
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 417 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.50 eu_edued303458m Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Male)

Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,ter educ (lev 5-8),%,M

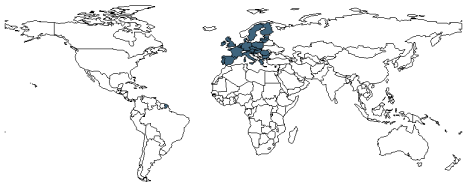


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 415 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.51 eu_edued303458t Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Total)

Ed at lev 30-34 y.o.,ter educ (lev 5-8),%,Tot

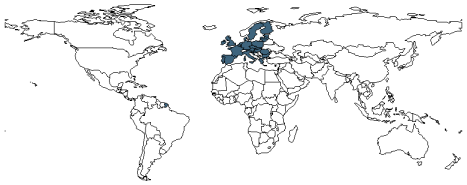


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

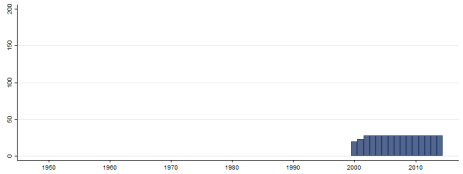
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.52 eu_edueleavf Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female)

Early leavers from education and training, Y18-24,%,female



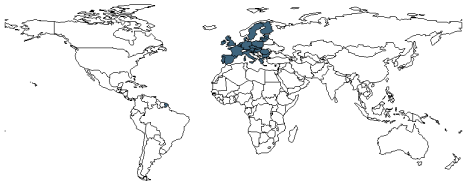
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



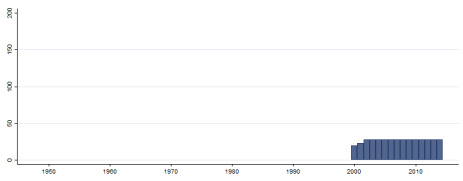
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 407 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.53 eu_edueleavm Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male)

Early leavers from education and training, Y18-24,%, male



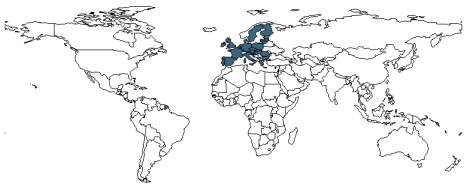
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 407 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.54 eu_edueleavt Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total)

Early leavers from education and training, Y18-24,%, total

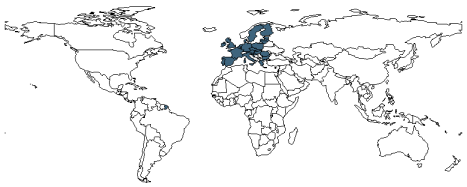


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 407 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.55 eu_edurstterISCED56 Ratio of students (ISCED 5-6) over the proportion of the pop.

Ratio of the proportion of students (ISCED 5-6) over the proportion of the pop.

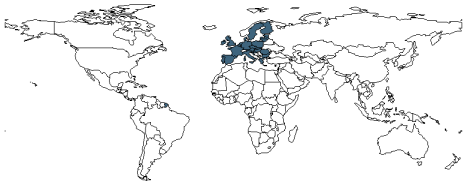


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28

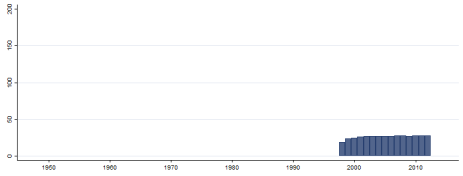
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 397 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.56 eu_edustISCED Students (all ISCED levels) aged 17, % of corresponding age population

Students (all ISCED levels) aged 17 - % of corresponding age pop



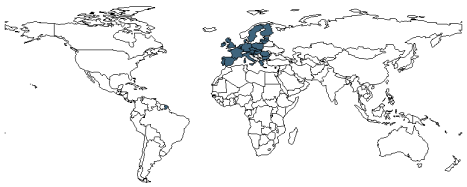
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28



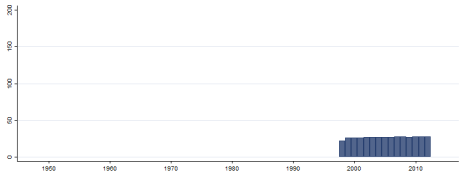
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 396 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.57 eu_edustISCED06 Pupils and Students in all levels of educ(ISCED 0-6) -% of tot pop

Pupils and Students in all levels of educ(ISCED 0-6) -% of tot pop



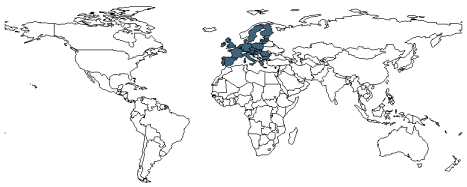
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28



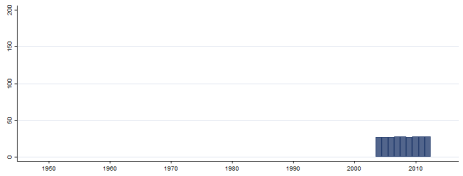
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 402 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.58 eu_edustISCED3 Students at ISCED 3(GEN)-%of all students at ISCED 3

Students at ISCED 3(GEN)-%of all students at ISCED 3



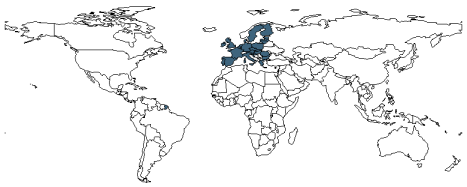
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28



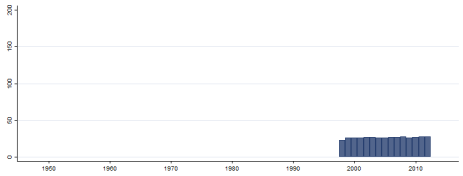
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 248 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.32.59 eu_edustISCED56 Students at ISCED 5-6 -%of all pupils and students

Students at ISCED 5-6 -%of all pupils and students



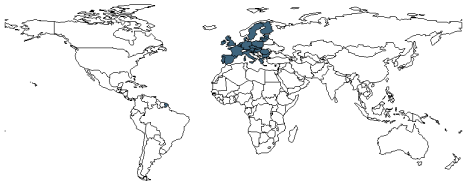
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28



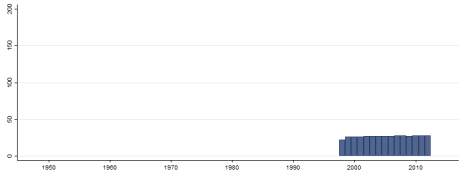
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 398 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.60 eu_edustprlow Pupils in prim and lower second educ (ISCED 1-2)-as % of total pop

Pupils in prim and lower second educ (ISCED 1-2)-as % of total pop



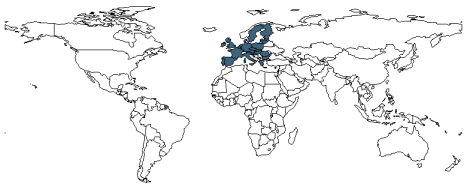
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28



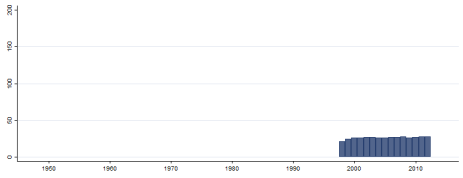
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 402 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.61 eu_edustterISCED56 Students in tertiary education(ISCED 5-6)- % of the pop. 20-24 years

Students in tertiary education(ISCED 5-6)- % of the pop. 20-24 years



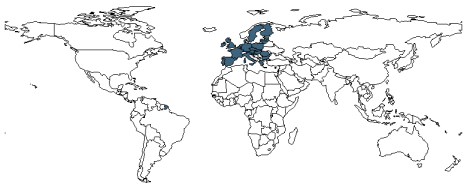
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28



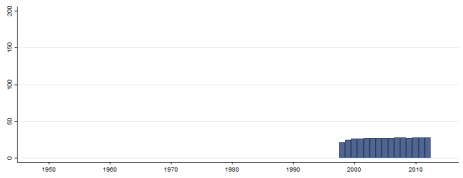
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 395 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.62 eu_edustupspsec Pupils and students in level 3-4 education, % of the population 15-24 years old

Pup and Stud in up-sec and post-sec non-tert educ(ISCED 3-4)-%of the pop 15-24y



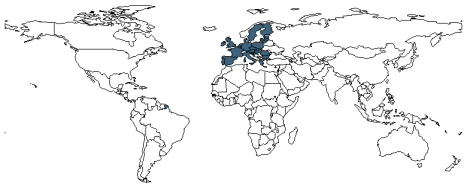
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28



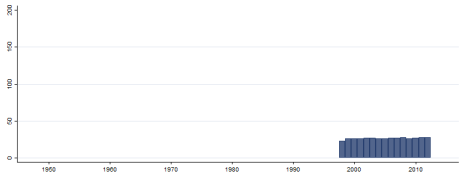
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.63 eu_edutstterISCED56 Students (ISCED 5-6)- % of tot country level students (ISCED 5-6)

Students (ISCED 5-6)- % of tot country level students (ISCED 5-6)



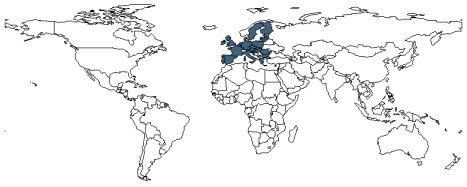
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28



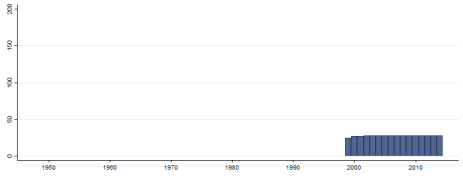
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 398 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.64 eu_empy1524f Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female



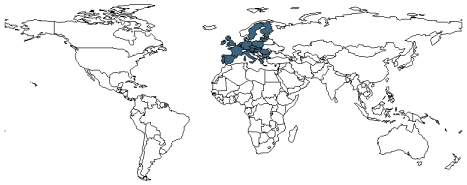
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



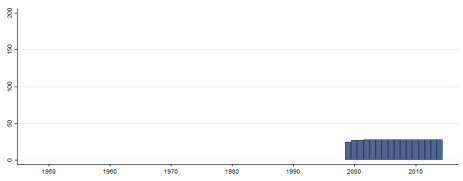
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.65 eu_empy1524m Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male



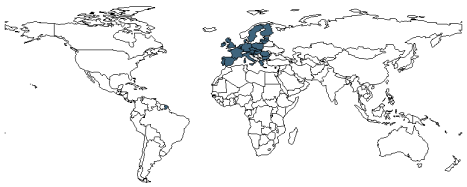
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.66 eu_empy1524t Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total

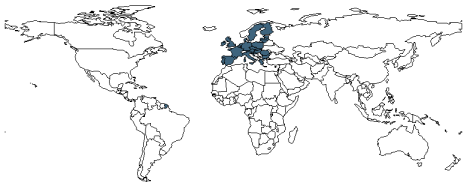


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.67 eu_empy1564f Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female

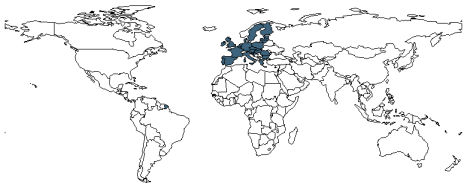


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.68 eu_empy1564m Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male

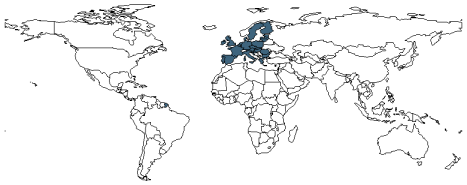


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

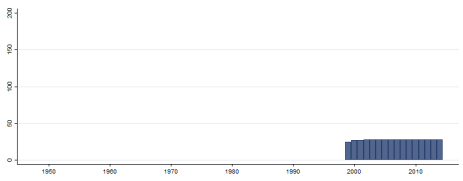
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.69 eu_empy1564t Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total



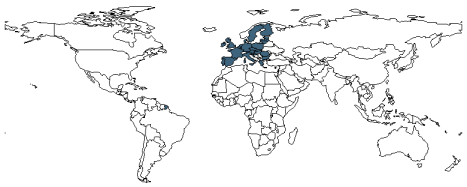
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.70 eu_empy2064f Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female

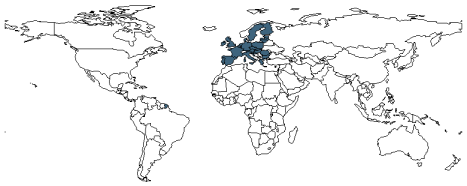


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.71 eu_empy2064m Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male

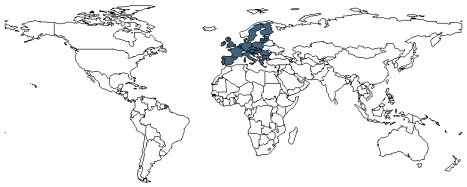


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.72 eu_empy2064t Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total

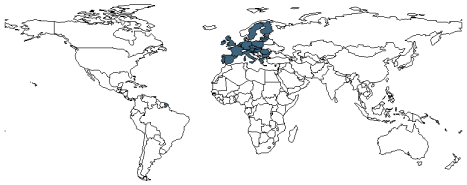


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

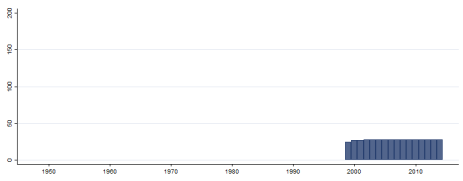
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.73 eu_empy2534f Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female



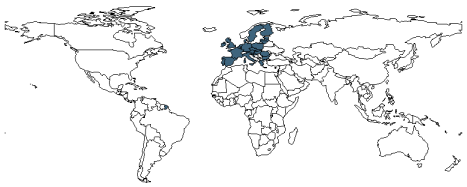
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.74 eu_empy2534m Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male

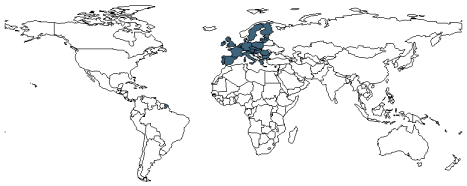


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.75 eu_empy2534t Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total

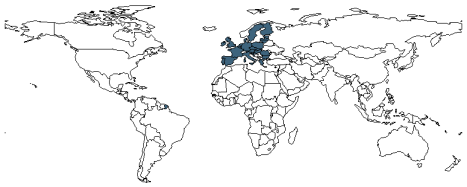


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.76 eu_empy2564f Employment rates: 25-64 Years, Female

Employment rates: 25-64 Years, Female

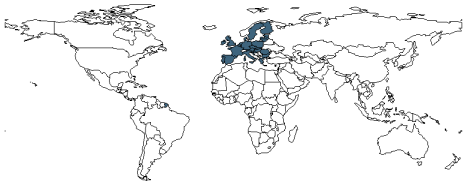


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

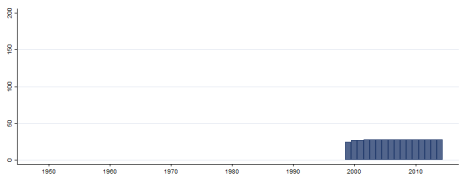
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.77 eu_empy2564m Employment rates: 25-64 Years, Male

Employment rates: 25-64 Years, Male



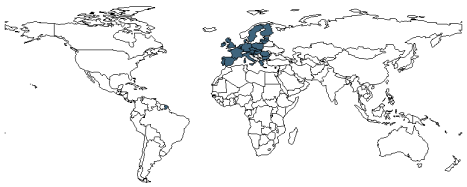
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.78 eu_empy2564t Employment rates: 25-64 Years, Total

Employment rates: 25-64 Years, Total

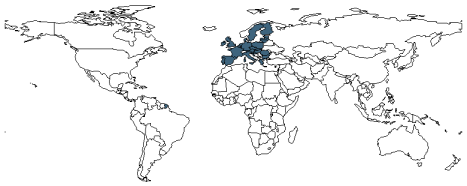


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.79 eu_empy3544f Employment rates: 35-44 Years, Female

Employment rates: 35-44 Years, Female

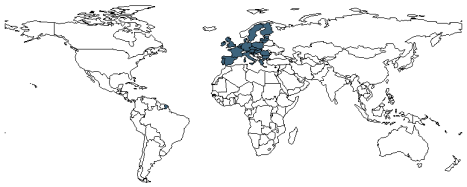


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.80 eu_empy3544m Employment rates: 35-44 Years, Male

Employment rates: 35-44 Years, Male

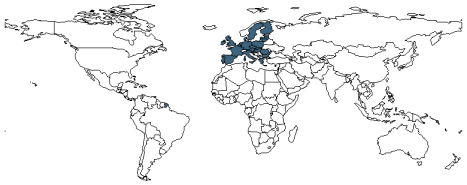


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

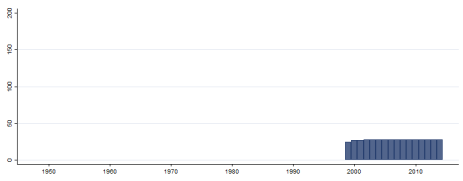
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.81 eu_empy3544t Employment rates: 35-44 Years, Total

Employment rates: 35-44 Years, Total



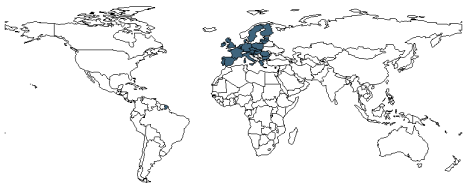
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.82 eu_empy4554f Employment rates: 45-54 Years, Female

Employment rates: 45-54 Years, Female

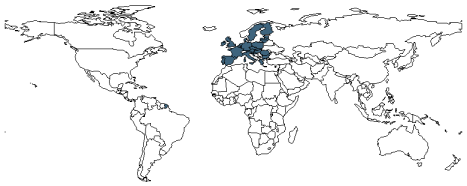


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.83 eu_empy4554m Employment rates: 45-54 Years, Male

Employment rates: 45-54 Years, Male

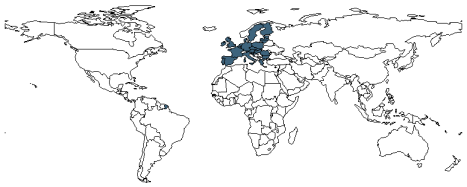


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.84 eu_empy4554t Employment rates: 45-54 Years, Total

Employment rates: 45-54 Years, Total

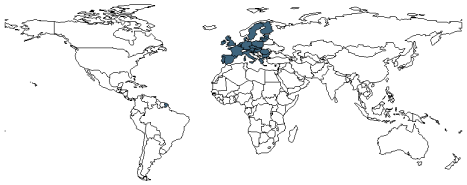


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

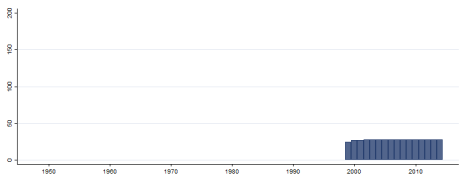
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.85 eu_empy5564f Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female



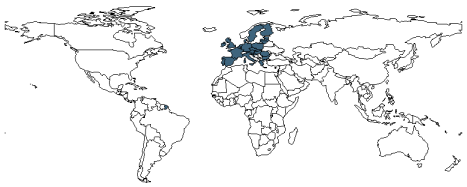
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.86 eu_empy5564m Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male

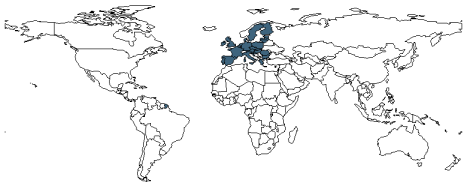


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.87 eu_empy5564t Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total

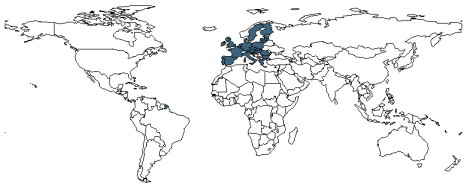


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.88 eu_empyge15f Employment rates: 15+ Years, Female

Employment rates: 15+ Years, Female

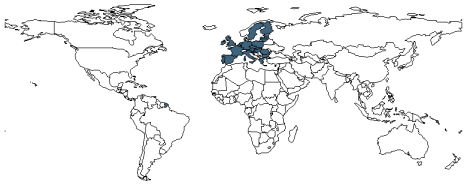


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

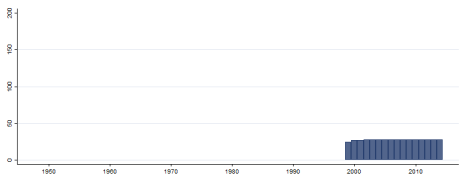
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.89 eu_empyge15m Employment rates: 15+ Years, Male

Employment rates: 15+ Years, Male



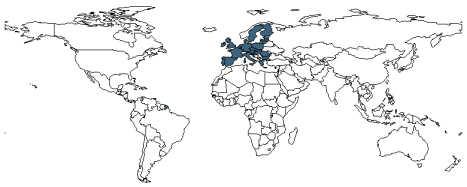
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.90 eu_empyge15t Employment rates: 15+ Years, Total

Employment rates: 15+ Years, Total

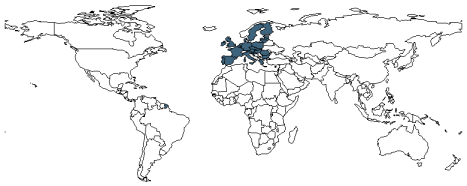


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.91 eu_empyge25f Employment rates: 25+ Years, Female

Employment rates: 25+ Years, Female

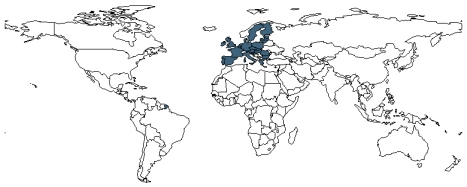


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.92 eu_empyge25m Employment rates: 25+ Years, Male

Employment rates: 25+ Years, Male

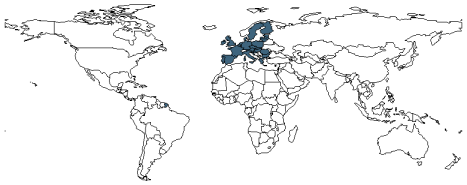


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

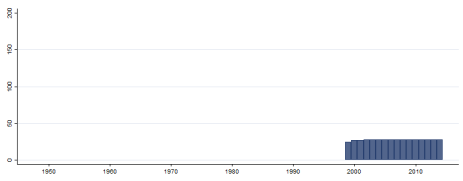
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.93 eu_empyge25t Employment rates: 25+ Years, Total

Employment rates: 25+ Years, Total



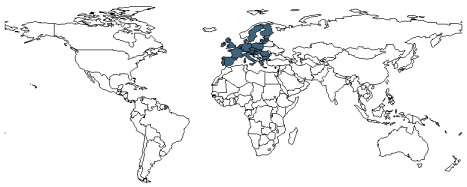
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.94 eu_empyge65f Employment rates: 65+ Years, Female

Employment rates: 65+ Years, Female

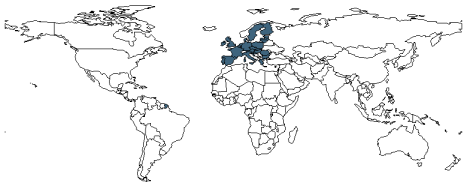


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.95 eu_empyge65m Employment rates: 65+ Years, Male

Employment rates: 65+ Years, Male

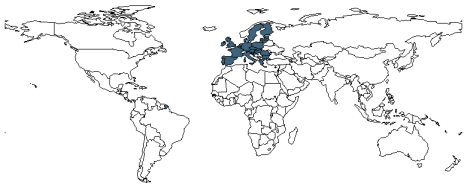


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 430 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.96 eu_empyge65t Employment rates: 65+ Years, Total

Employment rates: 65+ Years, Total

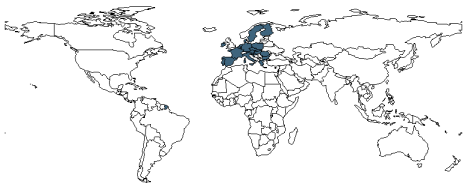


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

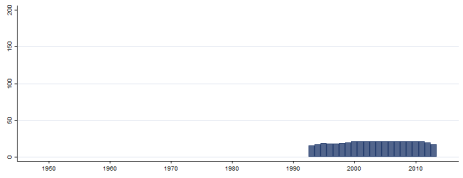
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 433 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.97 eu_headenththaba Dentists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Dentists,Per hundred thousand inhabitants



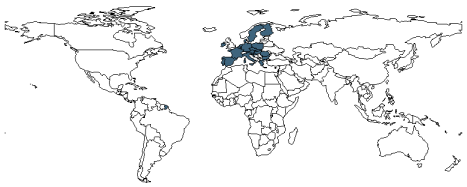
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21



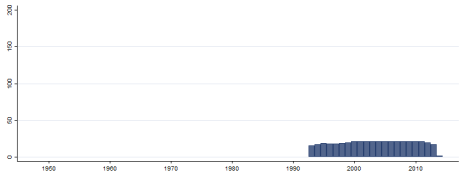
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 416 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.98 eu_headentnr Dentists, Number

Dentists,Number



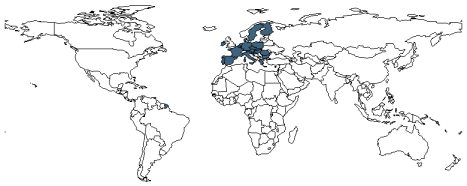
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21



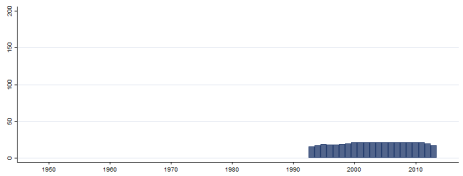
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 21 **n**: 418 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.99 eu_headentp Dentists, Inhabitants per dentist

Dentists,Inhabitants per ...



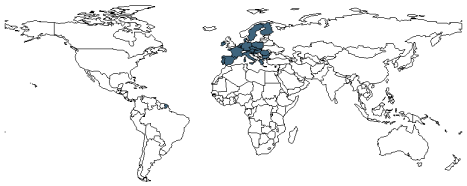
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21



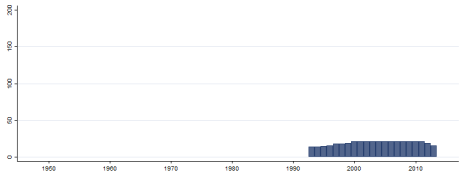
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 416 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.100 eu_heahbedcurhabp Curative care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per curative care beds

Curative care beds in hospitals ,Inhabitants per ...



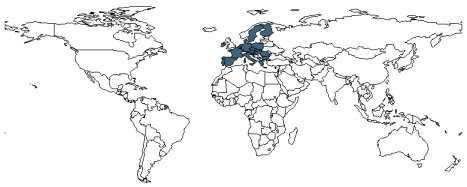
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21



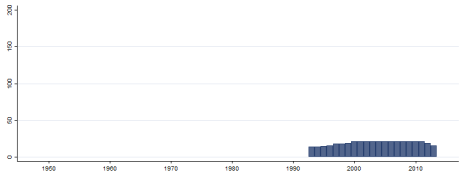
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.101 eu_heahbedcurnr Curative care beds in hospitals, Number

Curative care beds in hospitals,Number



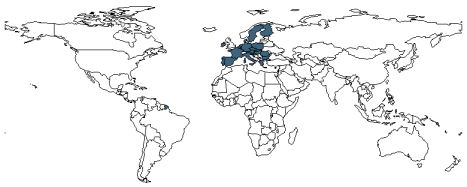
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21



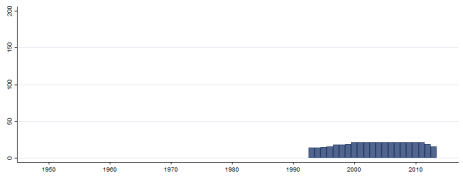
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.102 eu_heahbedcurphthab Curative care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Curative care beds in hospitals ,Per hundred thousand inhabitants



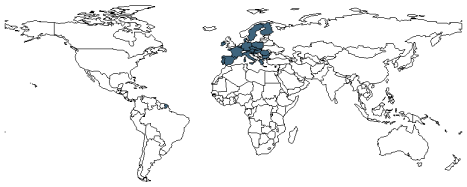
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21



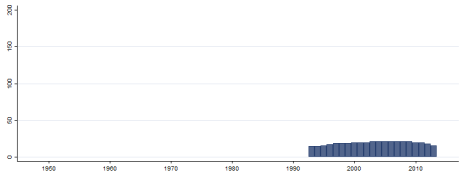
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.103 eu_heahbedhabp Available beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Available beds in hospitals ,Inhabitants per ...



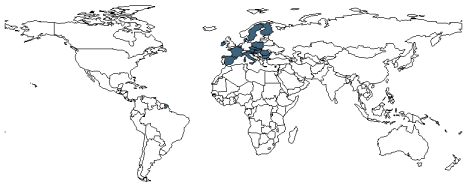
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



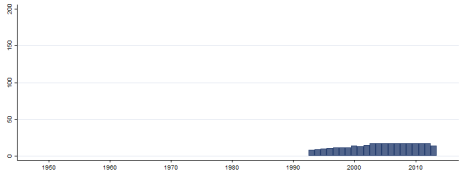
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.104 eu_heahbedlthabp Long-term care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals ,Inhabitants per ...



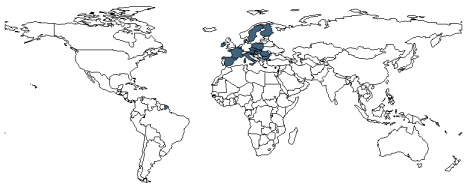
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 17



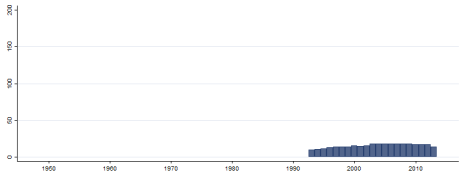
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 17 **n**: 300 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.32.105 eu_heahbedltnr Long-term care beds in hospitals, Number

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals ,Number



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 17

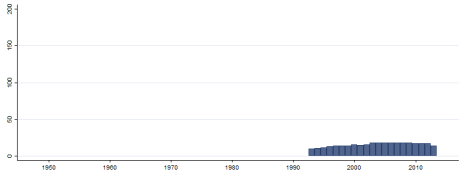


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 18 **n**: 326 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.32.106 eu_heahbedltphthab Long-term care beds in hospitals, Per 100 thousand inhabitants

Long-term care beds(except psychiatric)in hospit,Per 100 thousand inh-ts

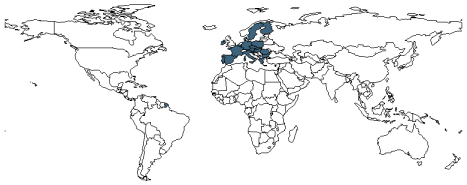
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 17



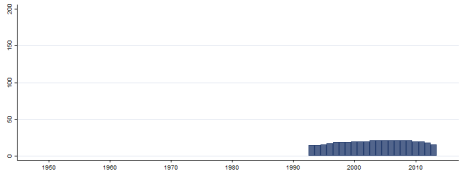
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 18 **n**: 326 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.32.107 eu_heahbednr Available beds in hospitals, Number

Available beds in hospitals,Number



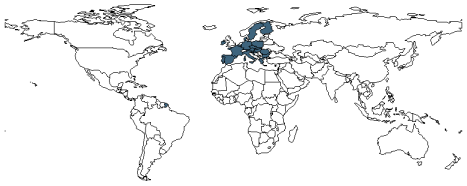
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



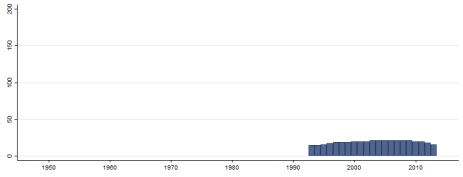
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.108 eu_heahbedphthab Available beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Available beds in hospitals ,Per hundred thousand inhabitants



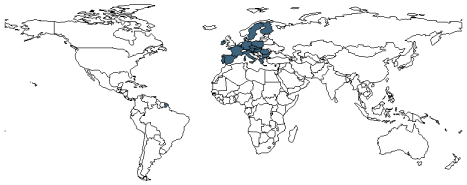
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



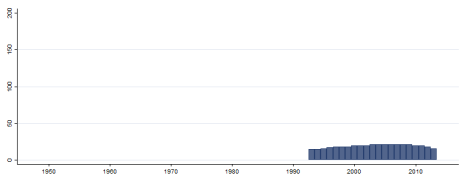
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.109 eu_heahbedpsyhabp Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals ,Inhabitants per ...



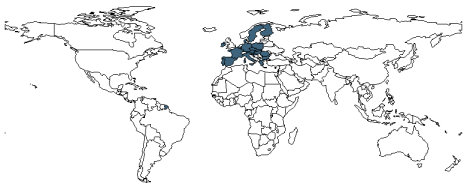
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



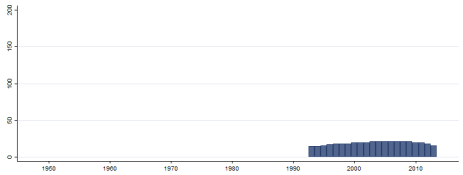
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 398 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.110 eu_heahbedpsynr Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Number

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals ,Number



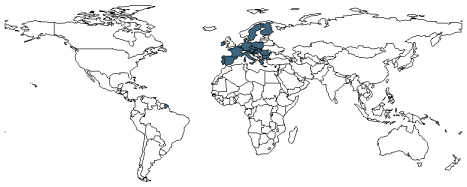
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



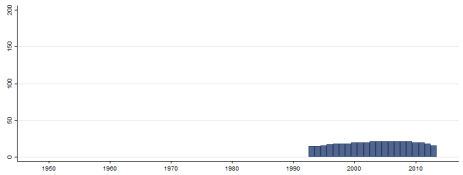
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 398 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.111 eu_heahbedpsyphthab Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals ,Per hundred thousand inhabitants



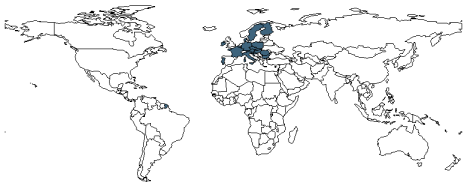
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



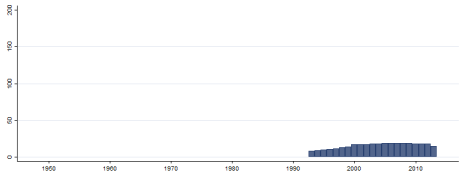
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 398 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.112 eu_heahnedothhabp Other beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Other beds in hospitals ,Inhabitants per ...



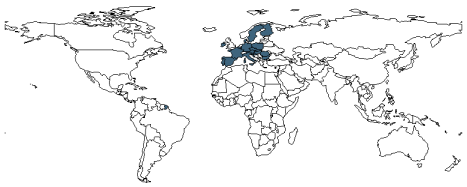
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 18

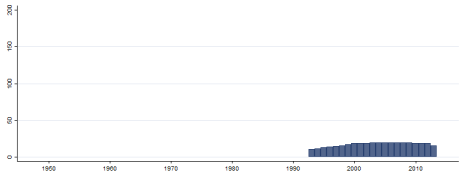


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 19 **n**: 328 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.32.113 eu_heahnedothnr Other beds in hospitals, Number

Other beds in hospitals ,Number



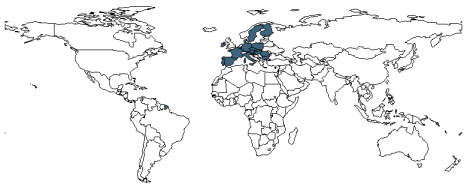


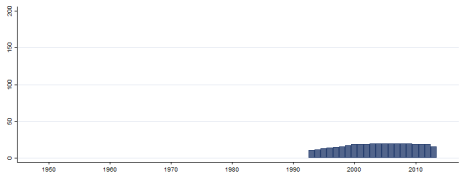
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 19

Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20 **n**: 368 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.32.114 eu_heahnedothphthab Other beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Other beds in hospitals ,Per hundred thousand inhabitants



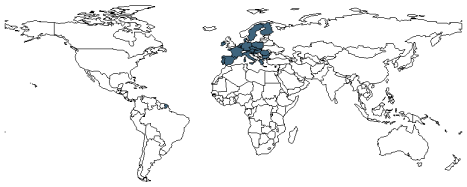


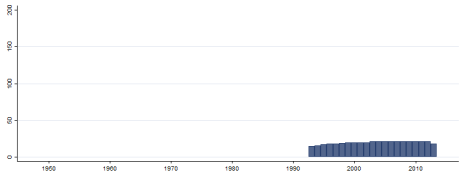
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 19

Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20 **n**: 368 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.32.115 eu_heamdochthab Medical doctors, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Medical doctors,Per hundred thousand inhabitants



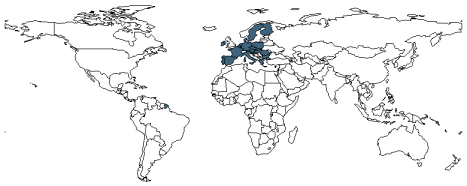


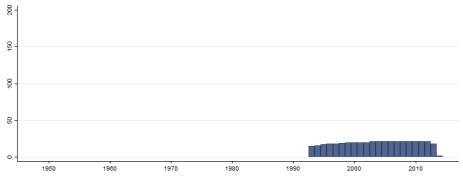
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21

Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.116 eu_heamdocnr Medical doctors, Number

Medical doctors,Number



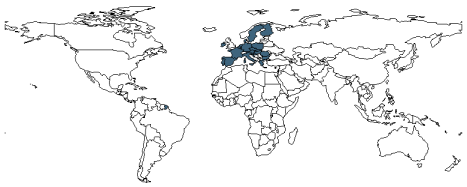


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21

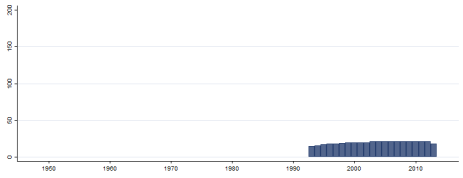
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 21 **n**: 413 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.117 eu_heamdocp Medical doctors, Inhabitants per doctor

Medical doctors,Inhabitants per ...



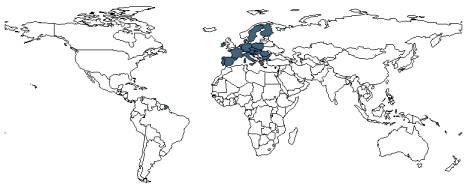
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21



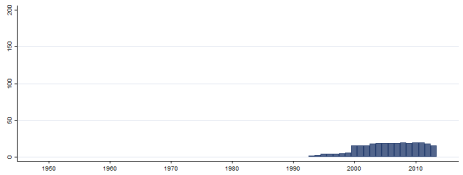
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 411 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.118 eu_heanurshthab Nurses and midwives, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Nurses and midwives,Per hundred thousand inhabitants



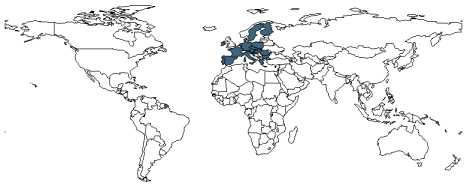
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



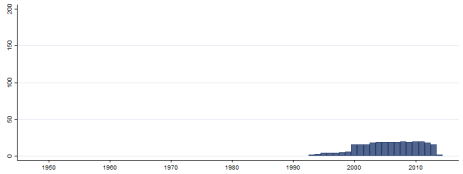
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20 **n**: 283 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.119 eu_heanursnr Nurses and midwives, Number

Nurses and midwives,Number



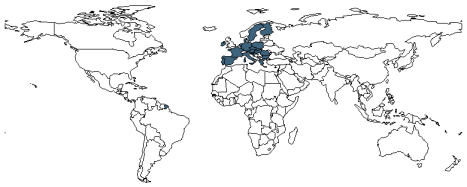
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



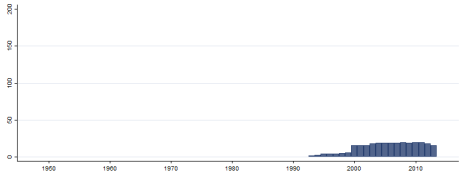
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 20 **n**: 285 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.120 eu_heanursp Nurses and midwives, Inhabitants per nurse/midwive

Nurses and midwives,Inhabitants per ...



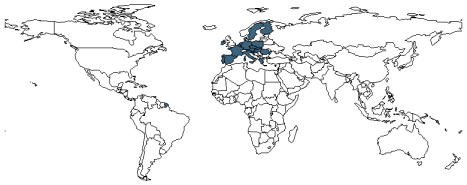
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



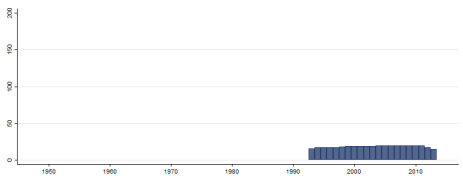
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20 **n**: 283 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.121 eu_heapharmhthab Pharmacists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Pharmacists,Per hundred thousand inhabitants



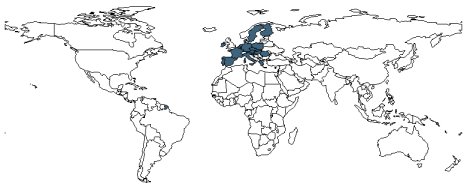
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



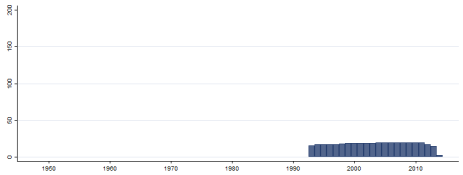
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.122 eu_heapharmnr Pharmacists, Number

Pharmacists,Number



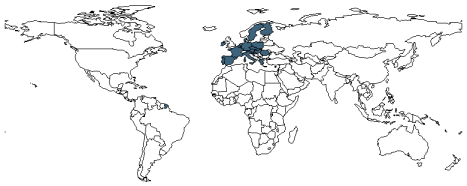
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



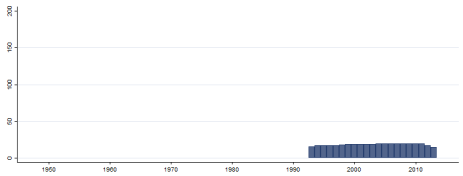
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 21 **n**: 392 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.123 eu_heapharmp Pharmacists, Inhabitants per pharmacist

Pharmacists,Inhabitants per ...



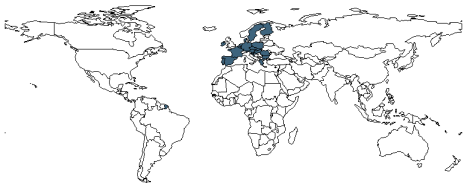
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



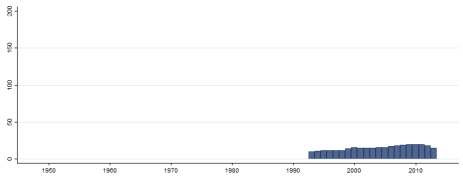
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 389 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.124 eu_heaphyshthab Physiotherapists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Physiotherapists ,Per hundred thousand inhabitants



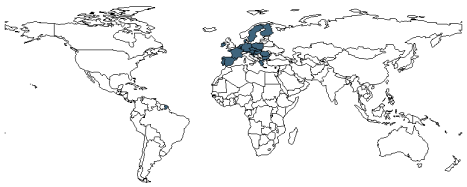
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



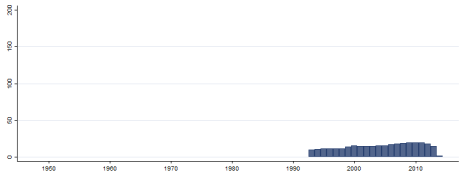
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20 **n**: 323 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.125 eu_heaphysnr Physiotherapists, Number

Physiotherapists ,Number



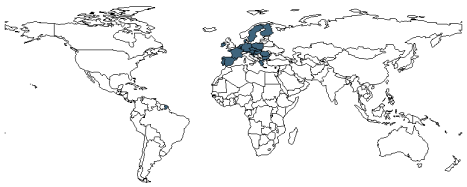
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



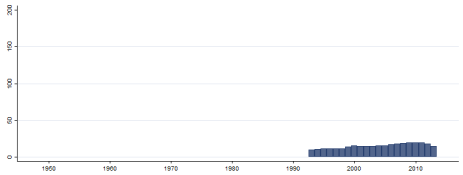
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 20 **n**: 325 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.126 eu_heaphysp Physiotherapists, Inhabitants per Physiotherapist

Physiotherapists ,Inhabitants per ...



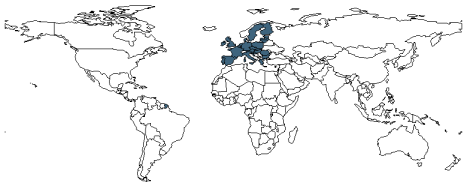
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20



Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 20 **n**: 323 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.127 eu_isb312 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago

Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago

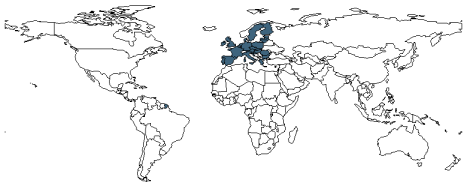


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

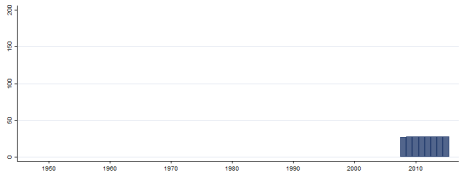
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.128 eu_isbfeu Ordered goods/services over the Internet from other EU countries, last 12 months

Ordered goods or services over the Internet from other EU countries, last 12 mon



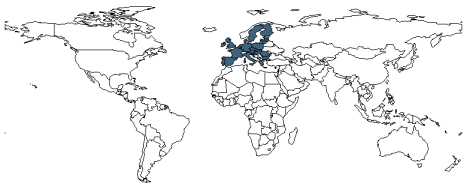
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



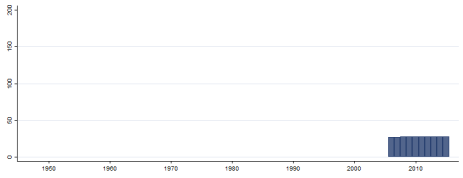
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 223 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.32.129 eu_isbhols Booked travel and holiday accommodation over the Internet, last 12 months

Booked travel and holiday accommodation over the Internet, last 12 months



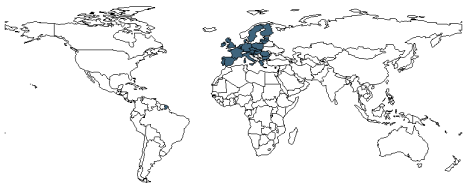
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



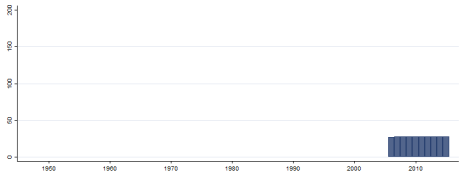
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 278 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.130 eu_isblt12 Last online purchase: in the 12 months

Last online purchase: in the 12 months



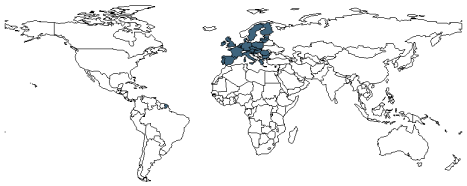
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



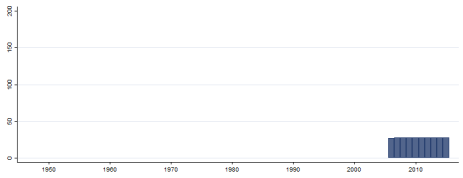
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.131 eu_isbumt12 Last online purchase: more than a year ago

Last online purchase: more than a year ago



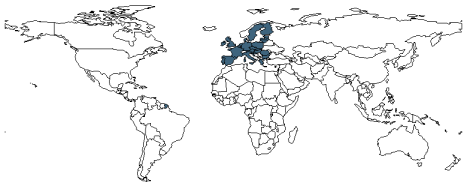
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



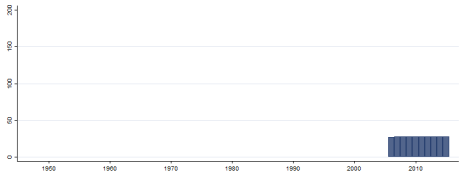
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.132 eu_isbumt12x Ordered goods or services over the Internet, more than a year ago or never

Ordered goods or services over the Internet, more than a year ago or never



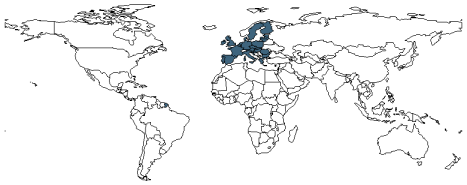
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



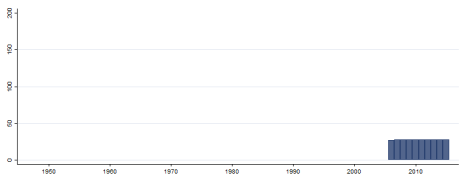
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.133 eu_isbuy3 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months

Last online purchase: in the last 3 months



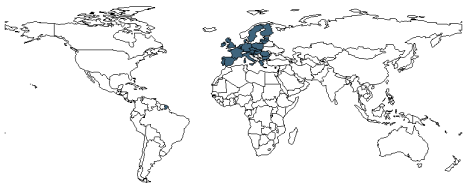
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.134 eu_iscux Computer use: Never

Computer use: Never

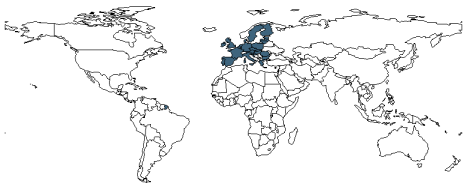


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

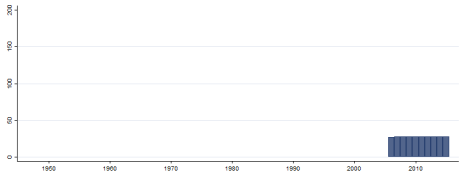
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 278 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.135 eu_ishiacc Households with access to the internet at home (% of households)

Households with access to the internet at home (% of households)



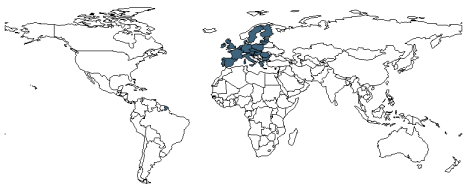
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.136 eu_isiday Frequency of internet access: daily

Frequency of internet access: daily

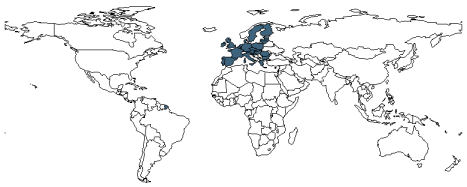


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

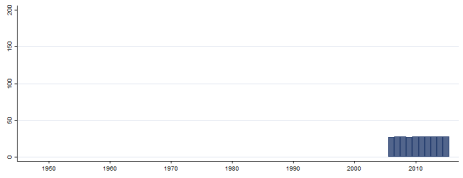
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.137 eu_isilt12 Last internet use: in the last 12 months

Last internet use: in the last 12 months



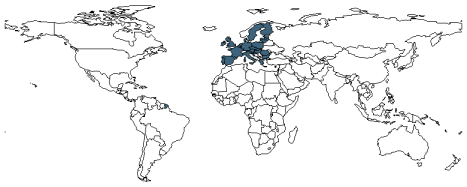
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



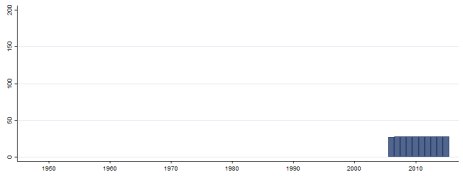
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 278 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.138 eu_isiu3 Last internet use: in last 3 months

Last internet use: in last 3 months



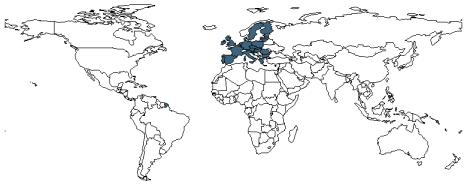
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.139 eu_isiubk Internet use: internet banking

Internet use: internet banking

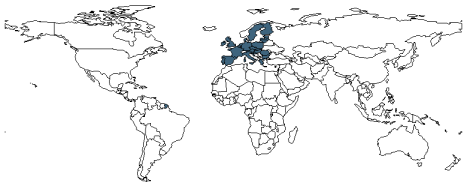


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

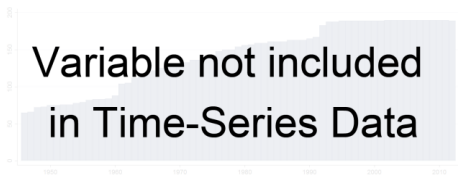
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 278 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.140 eu_isiucpp Internet use: civic or political participation

Internet use: civic or political participation



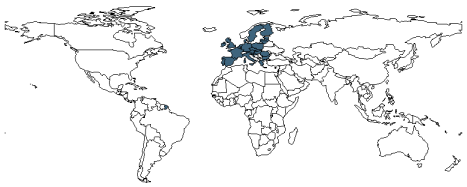
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



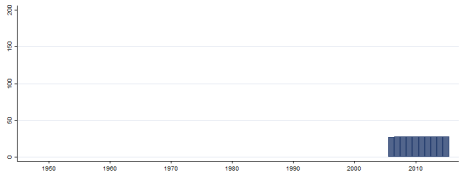
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.32.141 eu_isiuse Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day)

Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day)



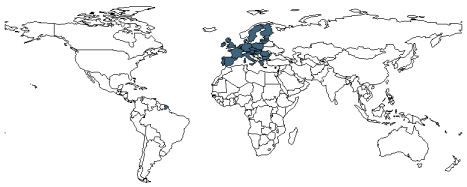
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



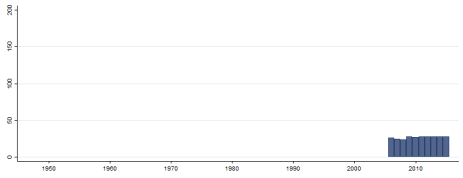
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.142 eu_isiusell Internet use: selling goods or services

Internet use: selling goods or services



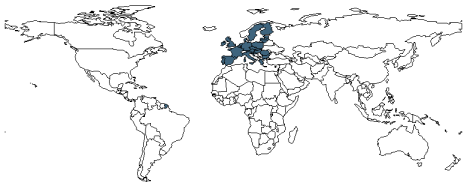
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



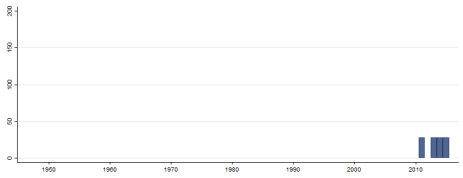
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.143 eu_isiusnet Internet use: participating in social networks

Internet use: participating in social networks



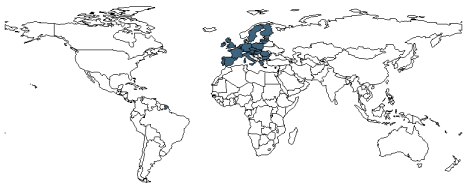
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



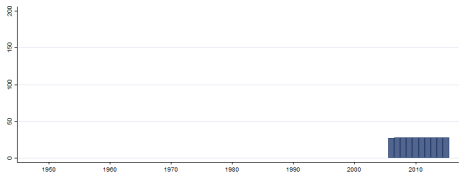
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 112 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.32.144 eu_isiux Internet use: never

Internet use: never



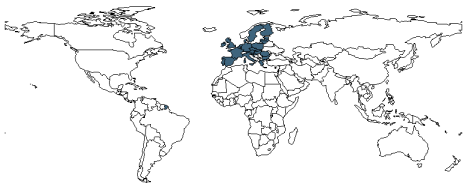
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



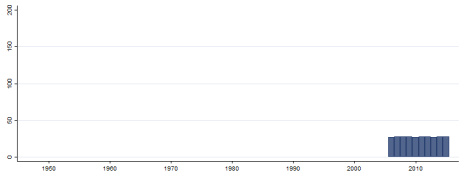
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.145 eu_ispchh Households with broadband access (% of households)

Households with broadband access (% of households)



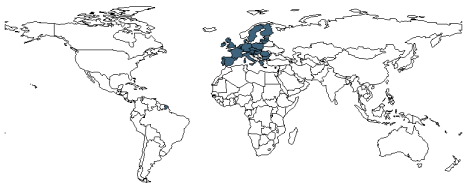
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



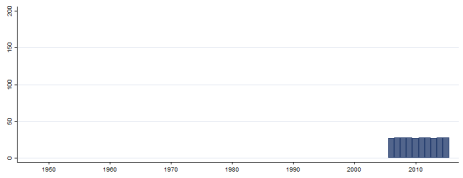
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 277 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.146 eu_ispchhiacc Households with broadband access (% of households with Internet access)

Households with broadband access (% of households with Internet access)



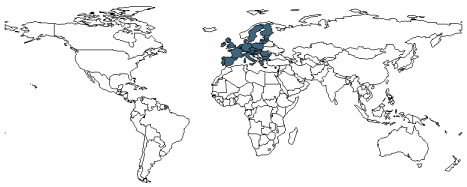
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



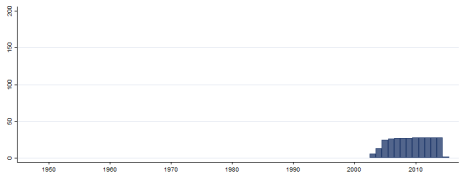
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 277 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.147 eu_povmatdepr Severe material deprivation rate

Severe material deprivation rate



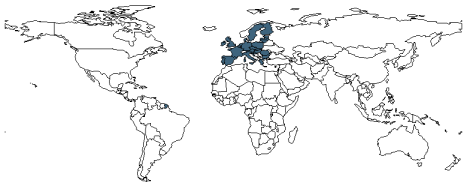
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



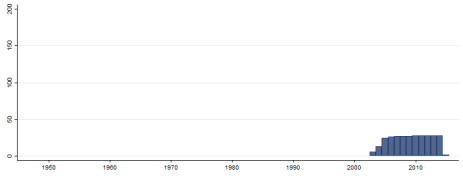
Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.148 eu_povpoplwoin People living in households with very low work intensity

People living in households with very low work intensity



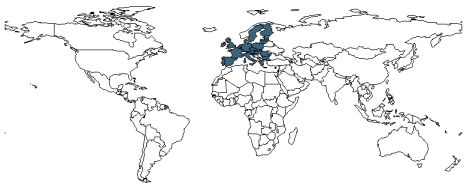
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



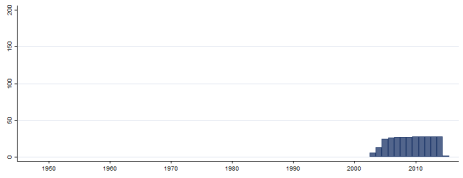
Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.149 eu_povpoppovrexcl People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion



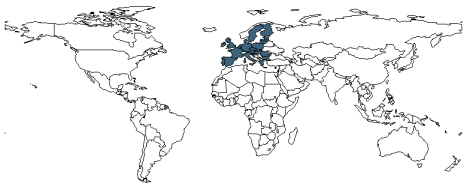
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.150 eu_povriskpovr At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of population)

At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of population)

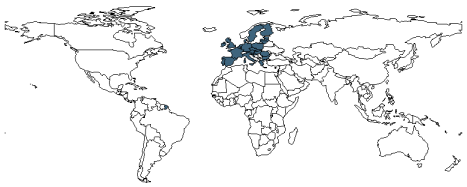


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 293 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.32.151 eu_sctabf Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Female)

Employment in Agriculture,forestry,fishing,mining,quarrying.Fem,%of tot emp-nt

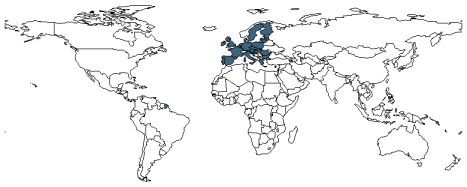


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 27

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27 **n**: 189 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.152 eu_sctabm Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Male)

Employment in Agriculture,forestry,fishing;mining,quarrying,Male,%of tot emp-nt

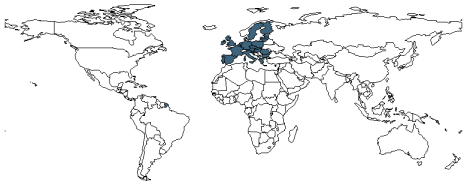


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

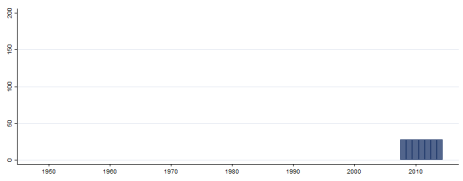
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.153 eu_sctabt Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Total)

Employment in Agriculture,forestry,fishing;mining,quarrying,Tot,% of tot emp-nt



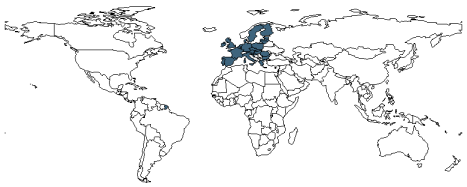
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.154 eu_sctcf Employment in Manufacturing (Female)

Employment in Manufacturing,Female,% of tot emp-nt

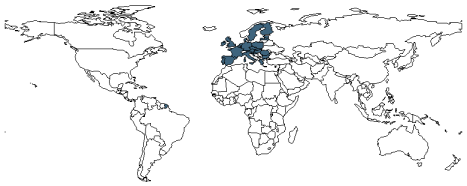


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.155 eu_sctchtcf Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female)

Employment in high-tech manufacturing,Female,% of tot emp-nt

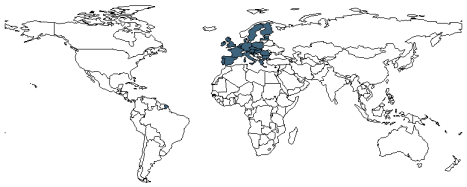


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 26

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 26 **n**: 176 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.156 eu_sctchtcm Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Male)

Employment in high-tech manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt

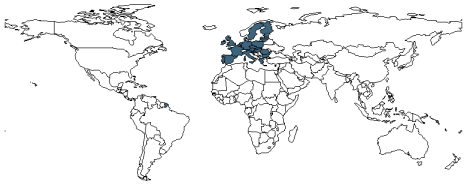


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 26

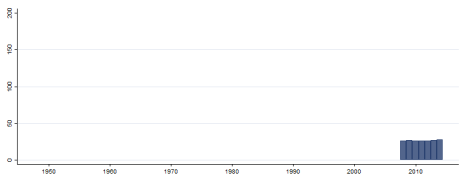
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 26 **n**: 176 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.157 eu_sctchtcmf Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female)

Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing,Female,% of tot emp-nt



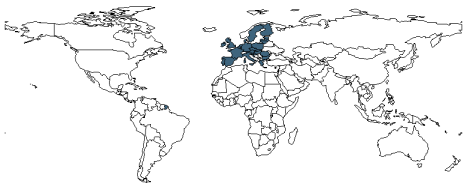
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 186 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.158 eu_sctchtcmhf Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female)

Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing,Female,% of tot emp-nt

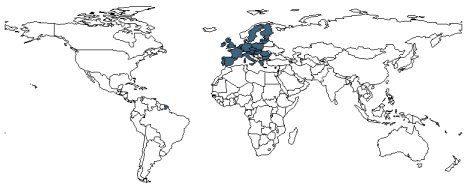


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 194 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.159 eu_sctchtcmhm Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male)

Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt

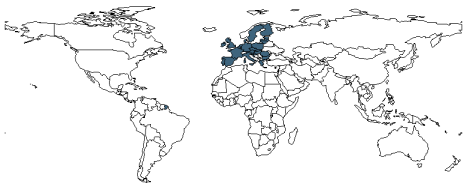


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.160 eu_sctchtcmht Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Total)

Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

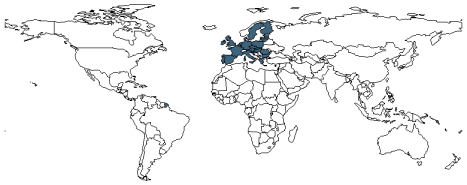


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

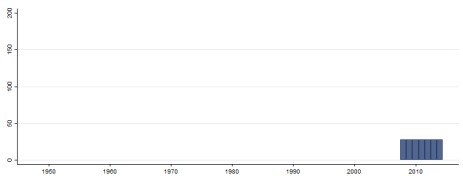
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.161 eu_sctchtcmm Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male)

Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt



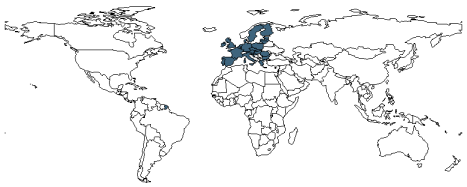
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.162 eu_sctchtcmt Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Total)

Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

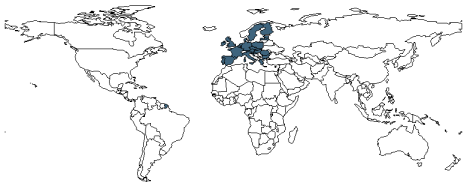


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.163 eu_sctchtct Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Total)

Employment in high-tech manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

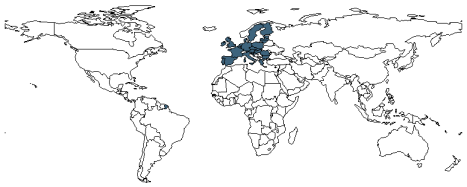


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27 **n**: 185 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.164 eu_sctcltcf Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female)

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing,Female,% of tot emp-nt

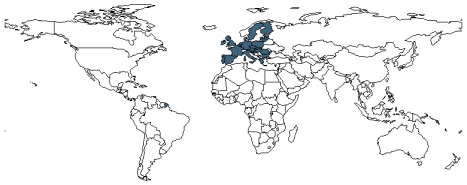


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

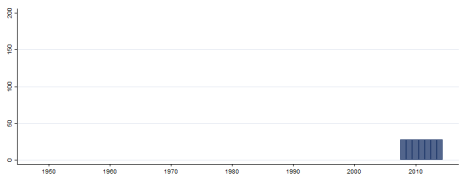
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.165 eu_sctcltclmf Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female)

Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing.Fem,% of tot emp-nt



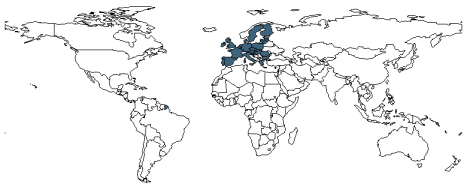
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



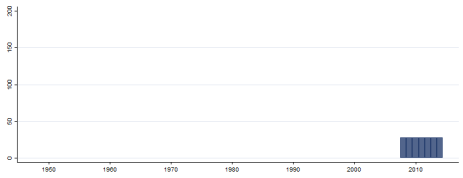
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.166 eu_sctcltclmm Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Male)

Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt



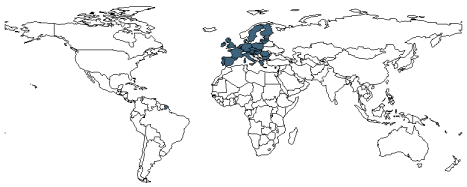
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



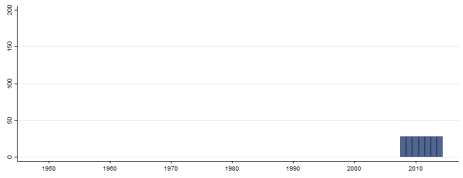
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.167 eu_sctcltclmt Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Total)

Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt



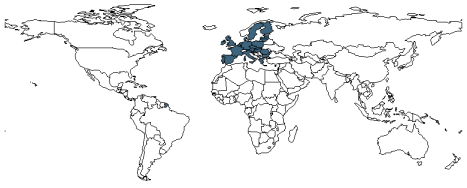
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



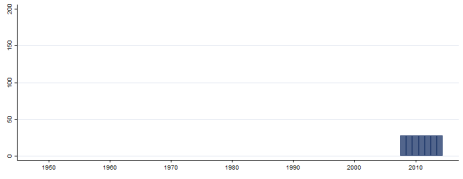
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.168 eu_sctcltcm Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Male)

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt



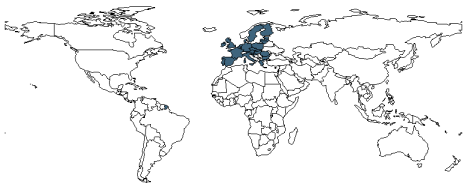
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



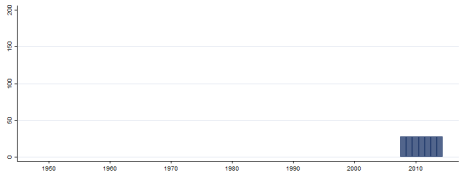
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.169 eu_sctcltcmf Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Female)

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing,Female,% of tot emp-nt



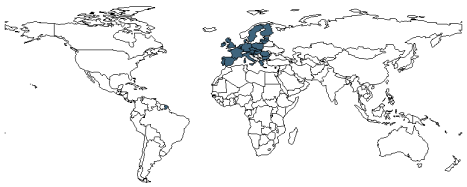
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.170 eu_sctcltcmm Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Male)

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt

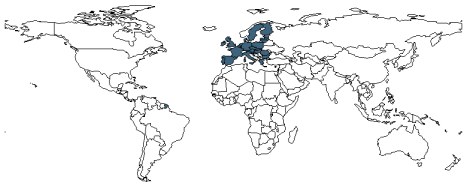


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.171 eu_sctcltcmt Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Total)

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

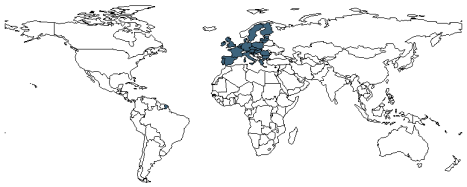


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.172 eu_sctcltct Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Total)

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

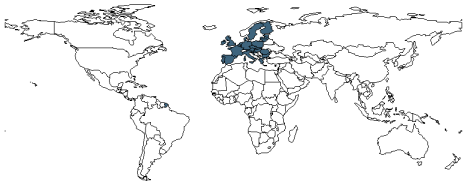


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

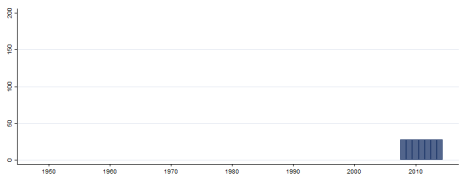
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.173 eu_sctcm Employment in Manufacturing (Male)

Employment in Manufacturing,Male,% of tot emp-nt



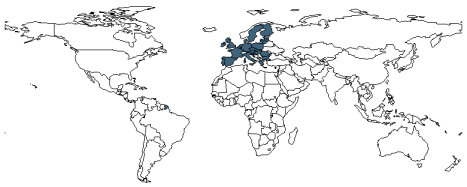
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.174 eu_sctct Employment in Manufacturing (Total)

Employment in Manufacturing,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

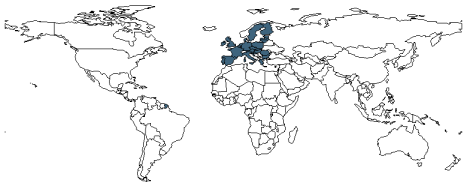


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.175 eu_sctdff Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Female)

Employment in Electricity,gas,steam,air conditioning supply;Fem,%of tot emp-nt

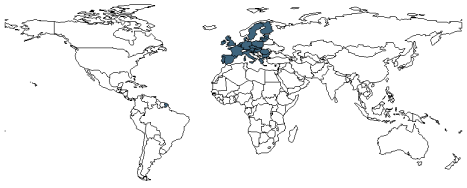


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

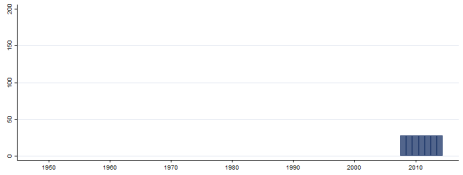
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.176 eu_sctdfm Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Male)

Employment in Electric,gas,steam and air conditioning supply;Male,%of tot emp-nt



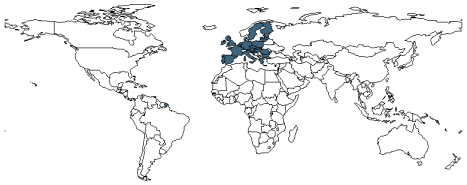
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



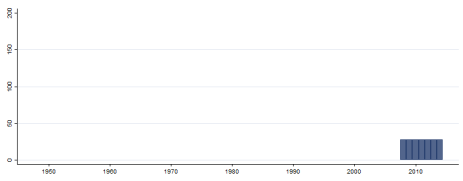
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.177 eu_sctdft Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Total)

Employment in Electric,gas,steam,air condition,water supply;Tot,%of tot emp-nt



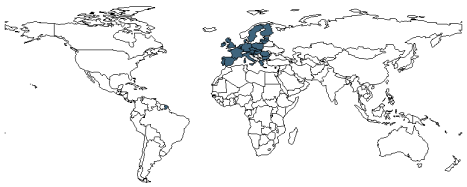
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



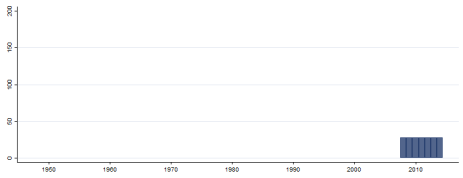
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.178 eu_sctgitf Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Female)

Employment in Wholesale,retail trade;food service activit.Fem,%of tot emp-nt



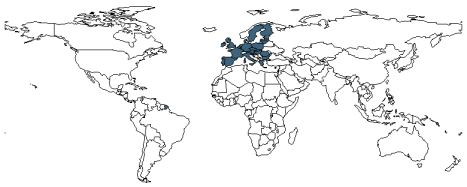
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



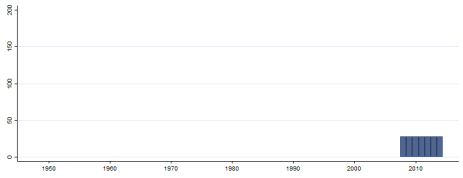
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.179 eu_sctgitm Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Male)

Employment in Wholesale and retail trade;Male,%of tot emp-nt



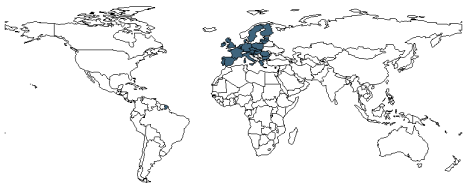
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



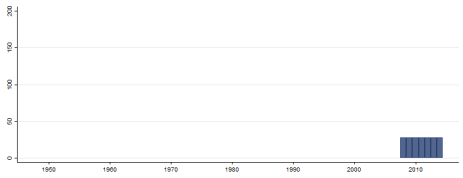
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.180 eu_sctgitt Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Total)

Employment in Wholesale,retail trade;accomod,food service activ.Tot,%of t.emp-nt



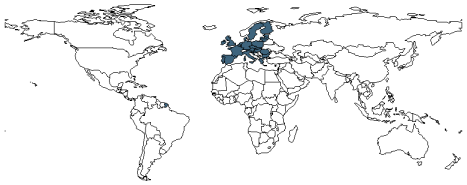
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



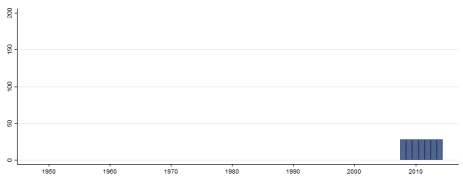
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.181 eu_sctguf Employment in Services (Female)

Employment in Services,Female,% of tot emp-nt



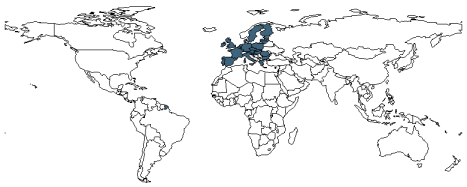
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.182 eu_sctgum Employment in Services (Male)

Employment in Services,Male,% of tot emp-nt

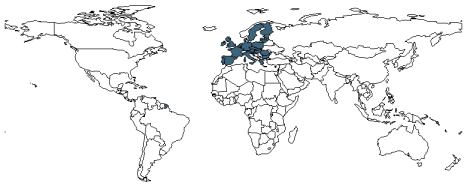


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.183 eu_sctgut Employment in Services (Total)

Employment in Services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

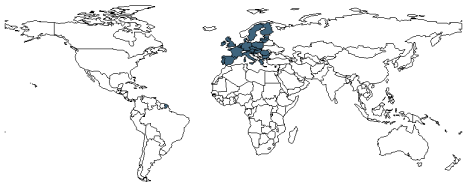


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

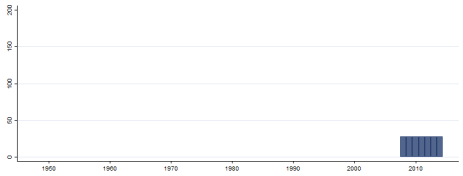
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.184 eu_scth52n79f Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female)

Employment in Land,water,air transport,warehous and sup activ,Fem,%of tot emp-nt



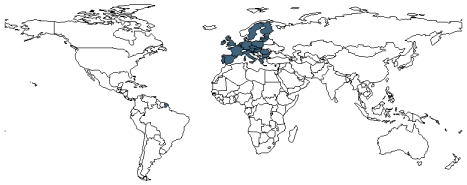
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



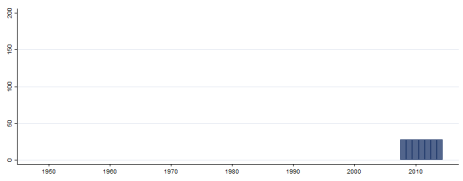
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.185 eu_scth52n79m Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male)

Employment in Land,water,air transport,tr. via pipelines;Male,%of tot emp-nt



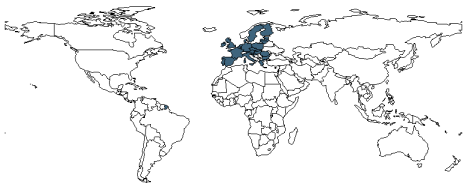
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



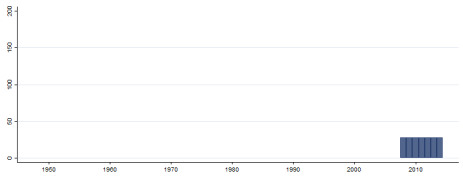
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.186 eu_scth52n79t Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Total)

Employment in Land,water,air transport,warehous and sup activ;Tot,%of tot emp-nt



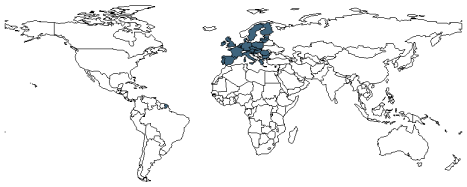
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



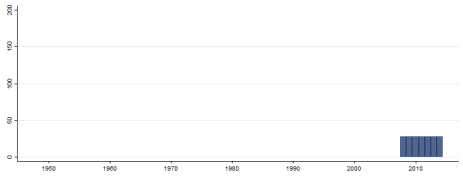
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.187 eu_scthtcf Employment in high-tech sectors (Female)

Employment in high-tech sectors,Female,% of tot emp-nt



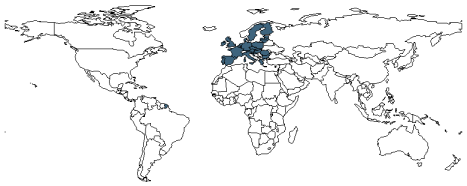
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



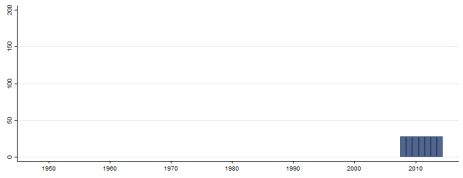
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.188 eu_scthtcm Employment in high-tech sectors (Male)

Employment in high-tech sectors,Male,% of tot emp-nt



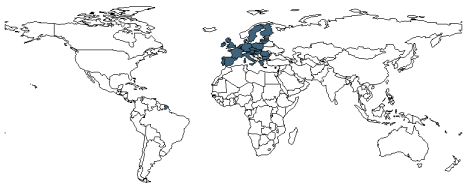
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



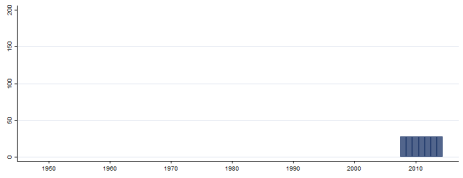
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.189 eu_scthtct Employment in high-tech sectors (Total)

Employment in high-tech sectors,Tot,% of tot emp-nt



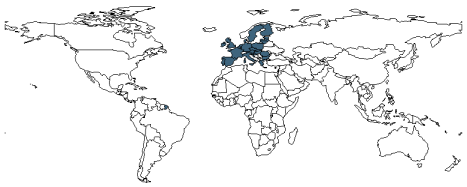
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.190 eu_sctjf Employment in Information and communication (Female)

Employment in Information and communication,Female,% of tot emp-nt

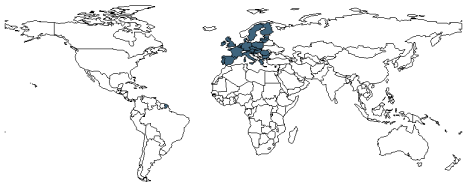


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.191 eu_sctjm Employment in Information and communication (Male)

Employment in Information and communication,Male,% of tot emp-nt

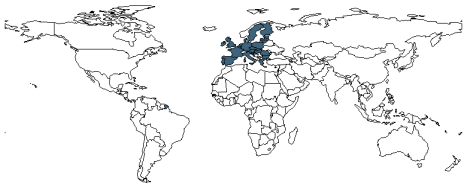


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.192 eu_sctjt Employment in Information and communication (Total)

Employment in Information and communication,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

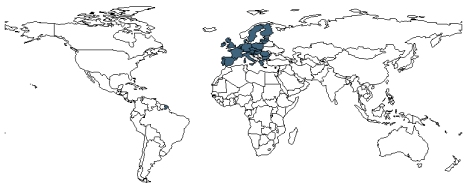


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

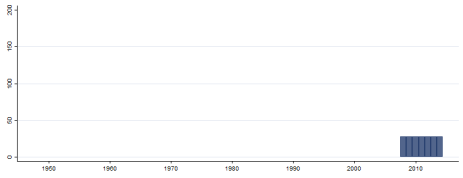
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.193 eu_sctkf Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female)

Employment in Financ and insur activ,Female,% of tot emp-nt



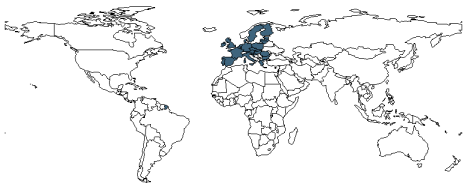
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.194 eu_sctkisf Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female)

Employment in Tot knowledge-intensive services,Female,% of tot emp-nt

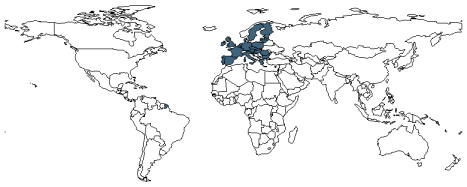


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

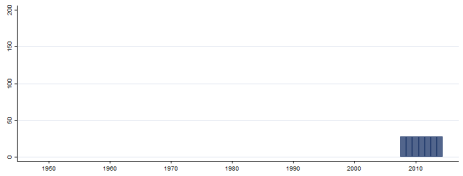
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.195 eu_sctkishtcf Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Female)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services,Female,% of tot emp-nt



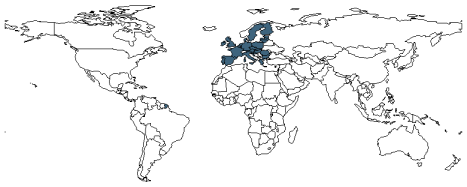
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



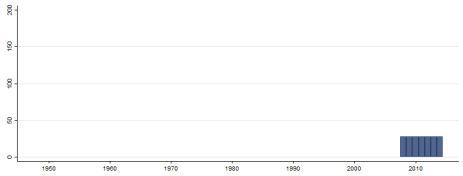
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.196 eu_sctkishtcm Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Male)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services,Male,% of tot emp-nt



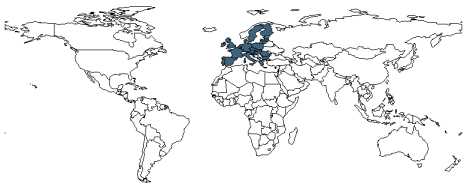
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



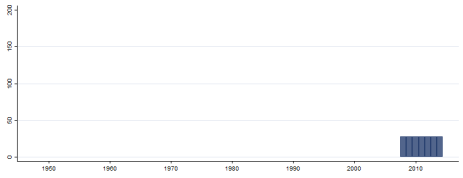
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.197 eu_sctkishtct Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Total)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt



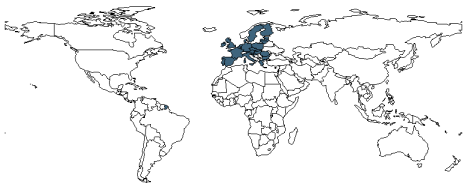
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.198 eu_sctkism Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male)

Employment in Tot knowledge-intensive services,Male,% of tot emp-nt

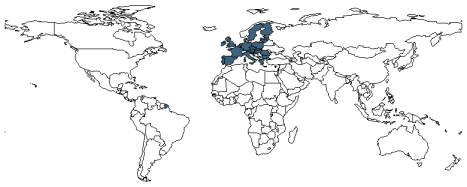


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.199 eu_sctkismktothf Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Female)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services,Female,% of tot emp-nt

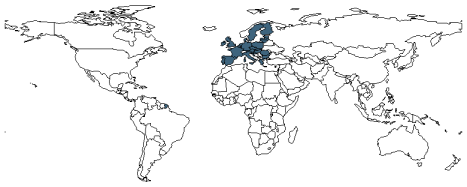


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.200 eu_sctkismktothm Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Male)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services,Male,% of tot emp-nt

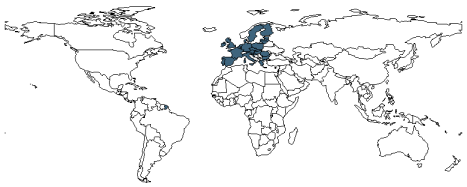


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

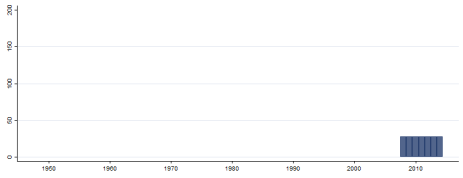
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.201 eu_sctkismktotht Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Total)

Employment in Knowledge-intens market services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt



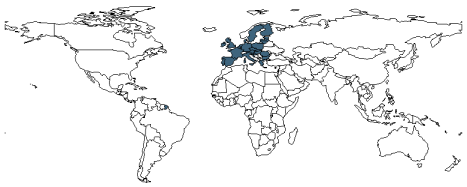
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.202 eu_sctkisothf Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Female)

Employment in oth knowledge-intensive services,Female,% of tot emp-nt

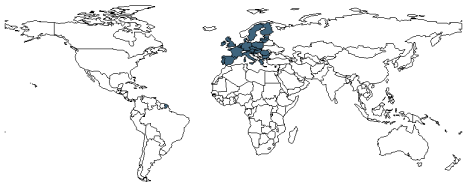


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.203 eu_sctkisothm Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Male)

Employment in oth knowledge-intensive services,Male,% of tot emp-nt

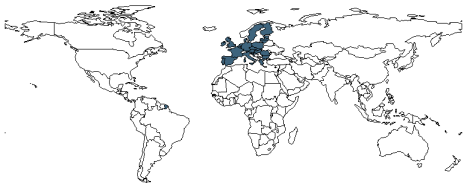


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.204 eu_sctkisotht Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Total)

Employment in oth knowledge-intensive services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

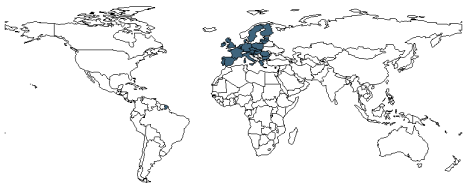


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

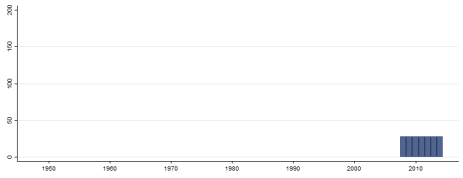
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.205 eu_sctkist Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Total)

Employment in Tot knowledge-intensive services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt



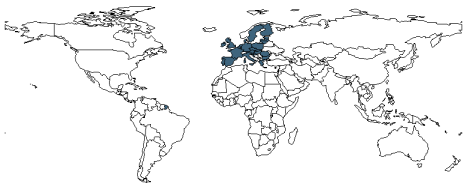
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.206 eu_sctkm Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male)

Employment in Financial and insurance activities,Male,% of tot emp-nt

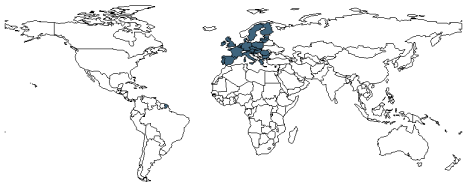


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 191 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.207 eu_sctkt Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Total)

Employment in Financial and insurance activities,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

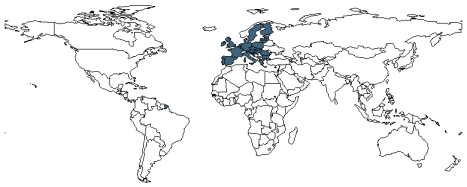


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.208 eu_sctlkisf Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female)

Employment in Tot less knowledge-intensive services ,Female,% of tot emp-nt

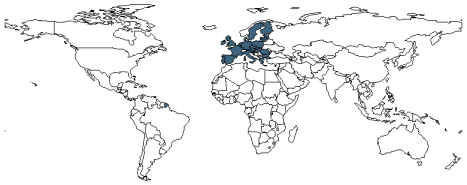


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

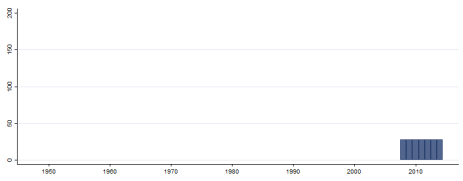
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.209 eu_sctlkism Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male)

Employment in Tot less knowledge-intensive services ,Male,% of tot emp-nt



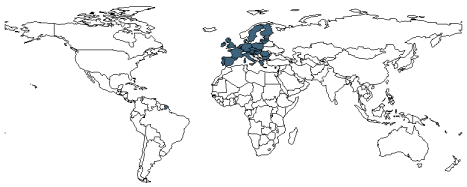
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



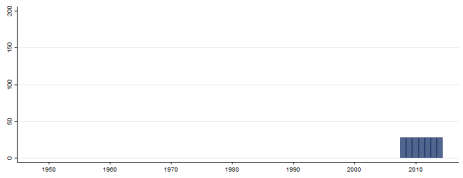
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.210 eu_sctlkismktf Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Female)

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services,Female,% of tot emp-nt



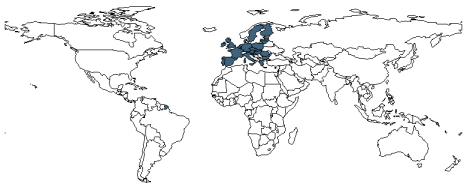
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



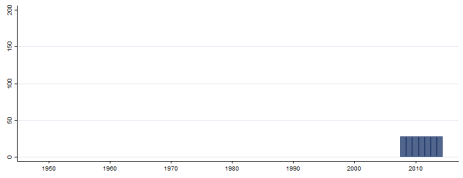
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.211 eu_sctlkismktm Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Male)

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services,Male,% of tot emp-nt



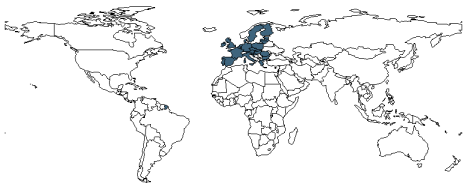
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



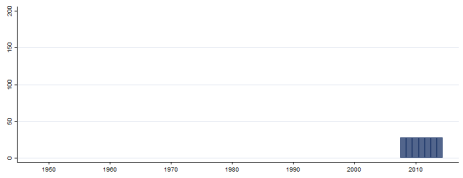
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.212 eu_sctlkismktt Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Total)

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt



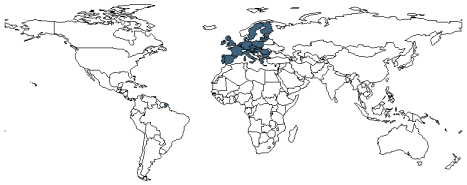
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



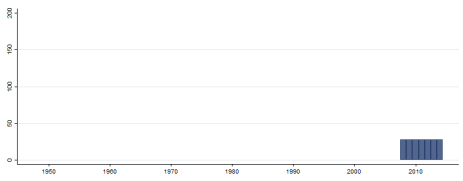
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.213 eu_sctlkisothf Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Female)

Employment in oth less knowledge-intensive services,Female,% of tot emp-nt



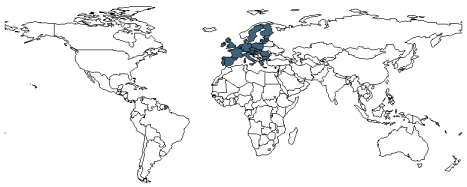
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.214 eu_sctlkisothm Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Male)

Employment in oth less knowledge-intensive services,Male,% of tot emp-nt

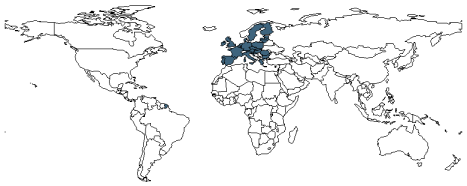


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.215 eu_sctlkisotht Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Total)

Employment in oth less knowledge-intensive services,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

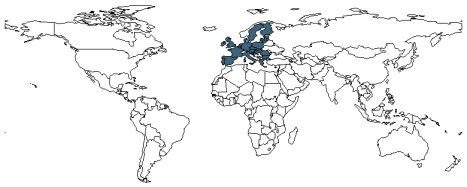


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.216 eu_sctlkist Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Total)

Employment in Tot less knowledge-intensive services ,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

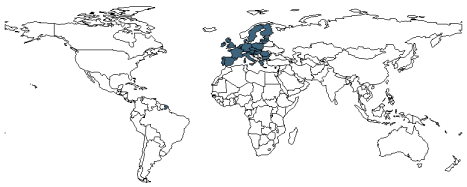


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

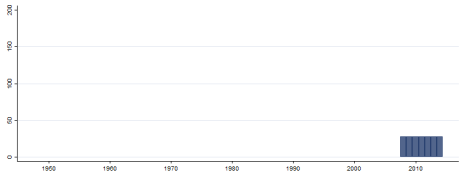
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.217 eu_sctmf Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female)

Employment in Profes,scientif and tech activities,Female,% of tot emp-nt



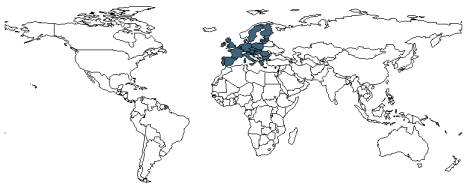
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.218 eu_sctmm Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Male)

Employment in Professional,scient and tech activities,Male,%of tot emp-nt

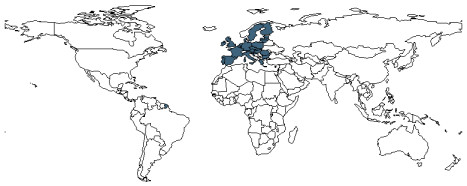


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.219 eu_sctmt Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Total)

Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activit,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

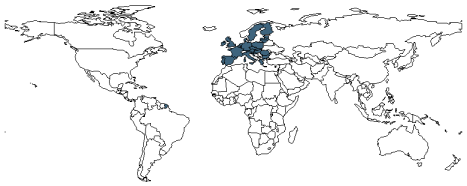


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

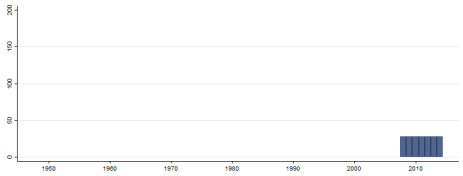
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.220 eu_sctnf Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Female)

Employment in Admin and support service activities,Female,% of tot emp-nt



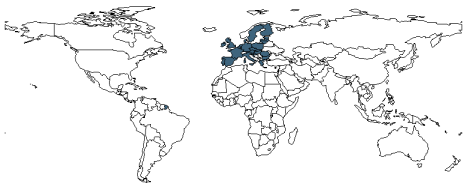
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



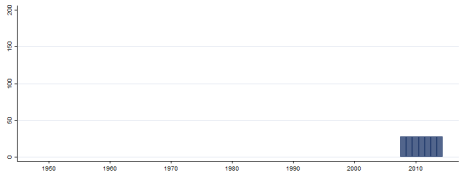
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.221 eu_sctnm Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Male)

Employment in Administrative and support service activities,Male,%of tot emp-nt



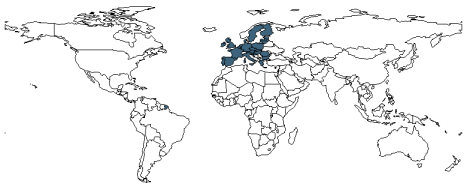
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.222 eu_sctnt Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Total)

Employment in Administrative and support service activities,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

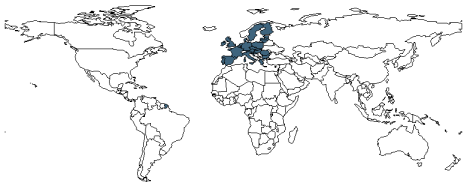


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.223 eu_sctpf Employment in Education (Female)

Employment in Education,Female,% of tot emp-nt

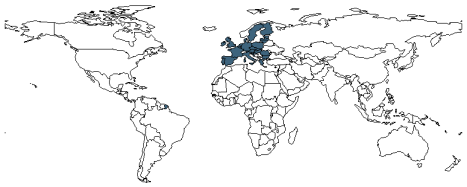


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.224 eu_sctpm Employment in Education (Male)

Employment in Education,Male,% of tot emp-nt

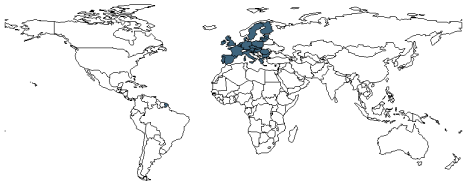


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

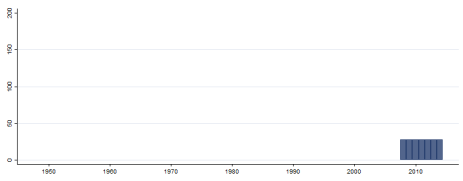
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.225 eu_sctpt Employment in Education (Total)

Employment in Education,Tot,% of tot emp-nt



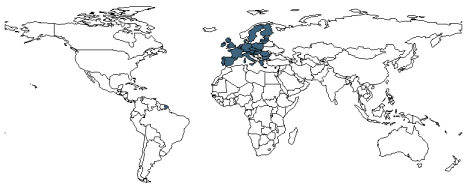
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.226 eu_sctqf Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female)

Employment in Human health and social work activities,Female,% of tot emp-nt

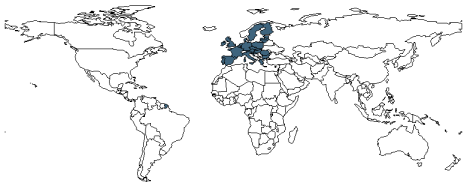


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.227 eu_sctqm Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male)

Employment in Human health and social work activities,Male,% of tot emp-nt

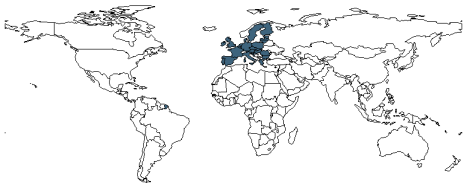


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.228 eu_sctqt Employment in Human health and social work activities (Total)

Employment in Human health and social work activities,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

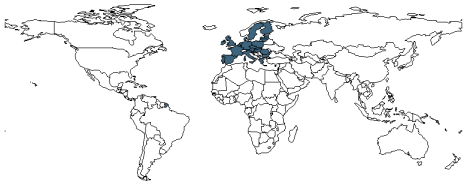


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

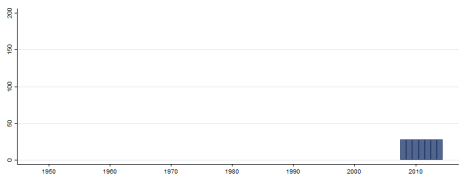
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.229 eu_sctrf Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female)

Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation,Female,% of tot emp-nt



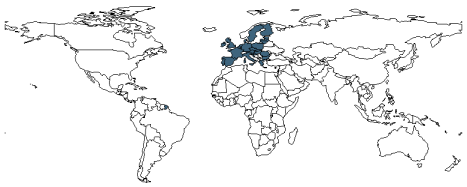
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.230 eu_sctrm Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male)

Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation,Male,% of tot emp-nt

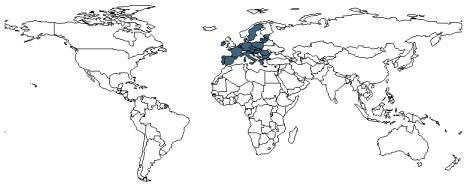


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.231 eu_sctrsepapftef Total R&D personnel/researchers, %of active pop-in FTE (Female)

Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors,%of active pop-in FTE,Fema

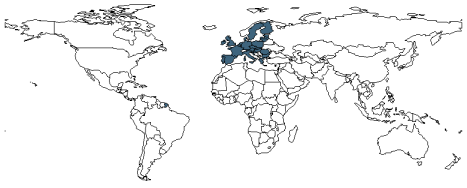


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 26

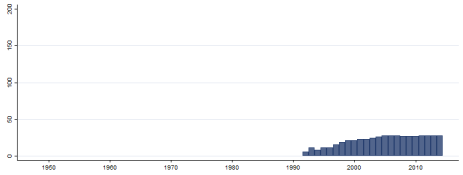
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 26 **n**: 291 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.32.232 eu_sctrsepapftet Total R&D personnel/researchers, %of active pop-in FTE (Total)

Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors,%of active pop-in FTE,Tot



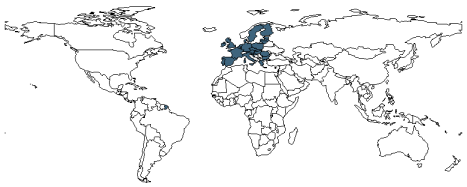
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



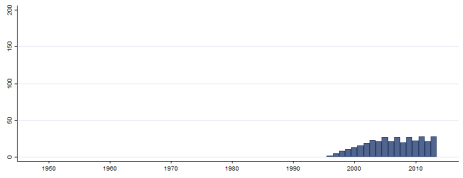
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 501 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.32.233 eu_sctrsepaphcf Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in HC,Females

Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in HC,Females



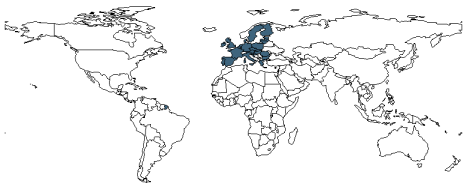
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



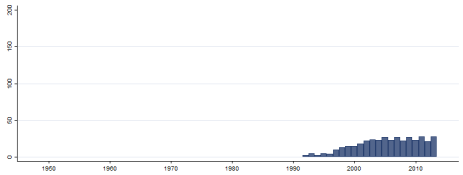
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 339 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.32.234 eu_sctrsepaphct Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in HC,Total

Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in HC,Total



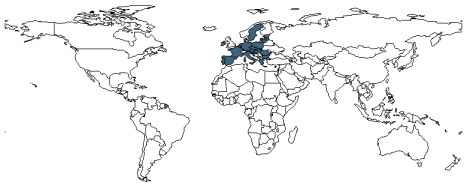
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.235 eu_sctrsepteftef Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE,Females

Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE,Females

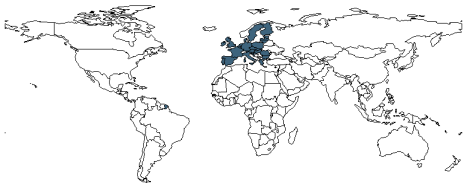


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 26

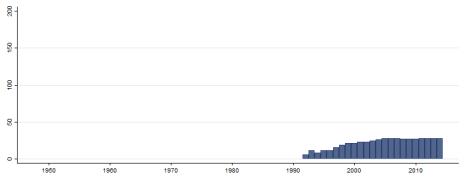
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 26 **n**: 291 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.32.236 eu_sctrsepteftet Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE,Total

Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE,Total



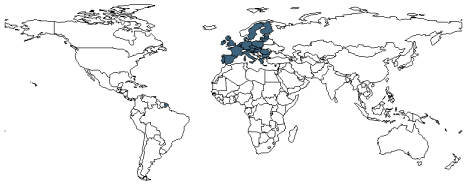
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



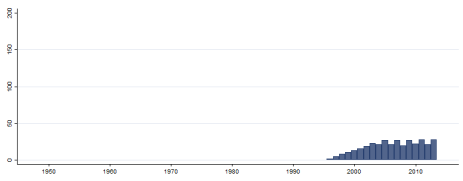
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 501 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.32.237 eu_sctrseptehcf Total R&D personnel/researchers, % of total employed (Female)

Total R&D personnel,researchers in all sectors,%of tot emp-in head count HC,Fem



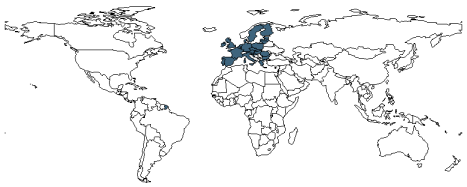
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



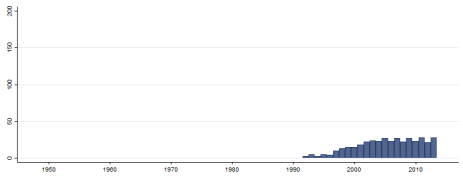
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 339 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.32.238 eu_sctrseptehct Total R&D personnel/researchers, % of total employed (Total)

Total R&D personnel,researchers in all sectors,%of tot emp-in head count HC,Tot



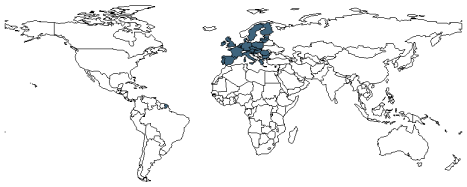
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



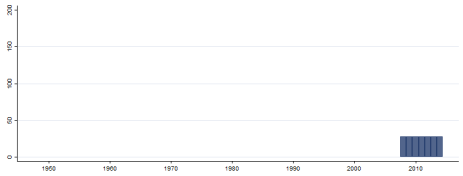
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.239 eu_sctrt Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Total)

Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation,Tot,% of tot emp-nt



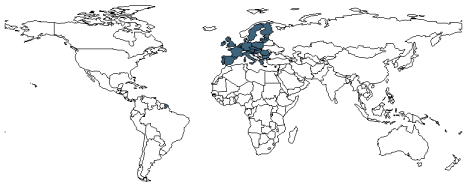
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



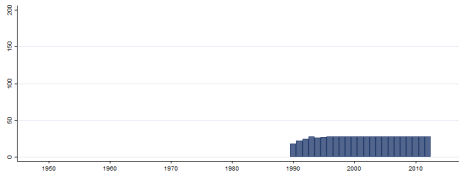
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.240 eu_sctrtotpmin Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants



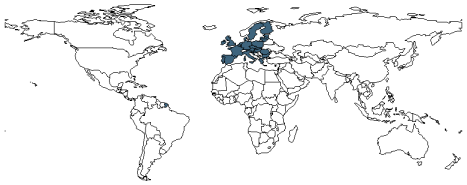
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28



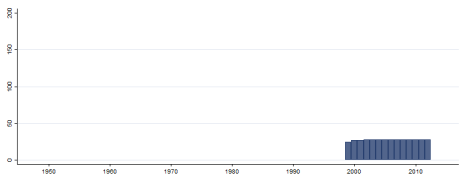
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 622 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.241 eu_sctrtotpminapop Patent applications to the EPO, number

Patent applications to the EPO, number



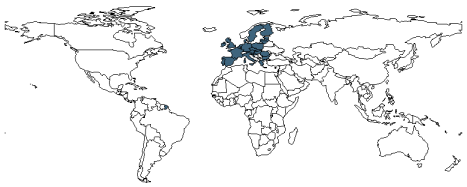
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 387 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.242 eu_sctsepcact HRces in science and tech. Scientists and engineers, % of active pop

HRces in science and tech.Scientists and engineers,% of active pop

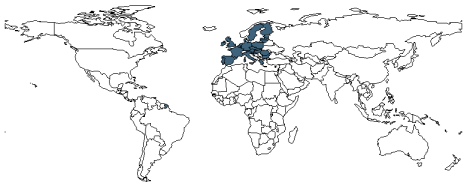


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 437 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.243 eu_sctsepcpop HR in science and tech.Scientists and engineers, % of tot pop

HR in science and tech.Scientists and engineers,% of tot pop

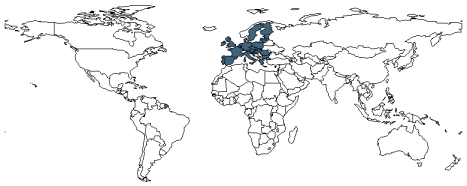


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 437 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.244 eu_sctsf Employment in Other service activities (Female)

Employment in oth service activities,Female,% of tot emp-nt

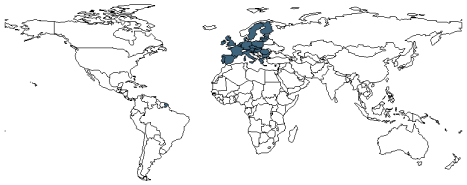


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

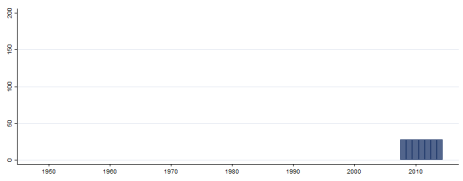
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.245 eu_sctsm Employment in Other service activities (Male)

Employment in oth service activities,Male,% of tot emp-nt



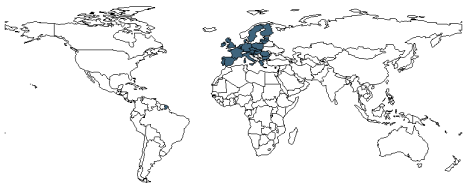
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.246 eu_sctst Employment in Other service activities (Total)

Employment in oth service activities,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

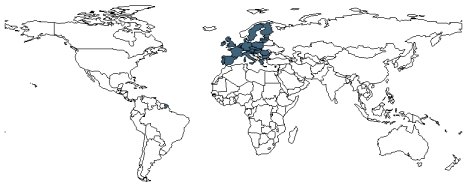


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.247 eu_scttotf Employment in All NACE activities,Female, % of tot emp

Employment in All NACE activities,Female,% of tot emp-nt

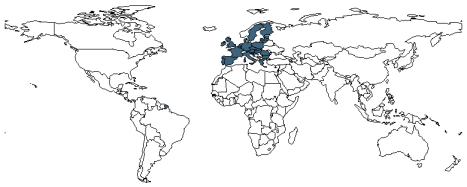


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.248 eu_scttotm Employment in All NACE activities (Male)

Employment in All NACE activities,Male,% of tot emp-nt

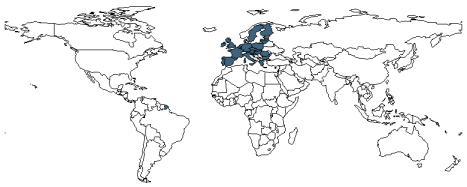


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

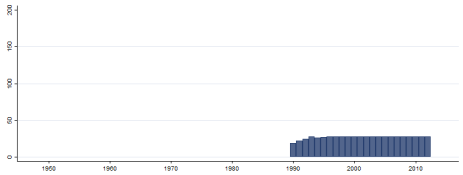
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.249 eu_scttotn Patent applications to the EPO, Per million of active population

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million of active population



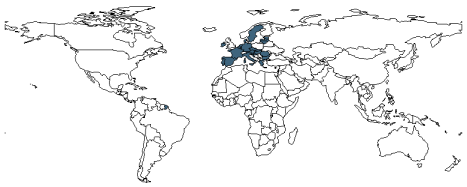
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 623 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.250 eu_scttotpapftef Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in FTE (Female)

Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in FTE,Females

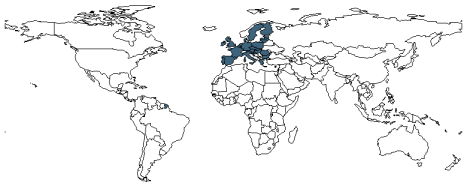


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 25

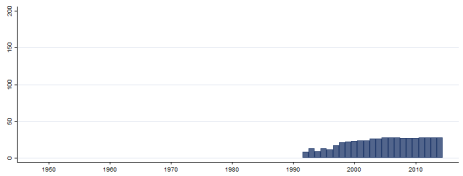
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 26 **n**: 285 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.32.251 eu_scttotpapftet Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in FTE (Total)

Researchers in all sectors,% of active pop - in FTE,Total



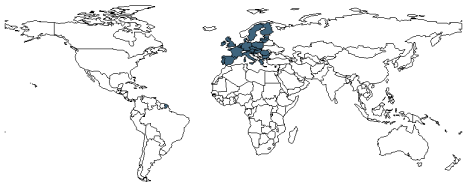
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



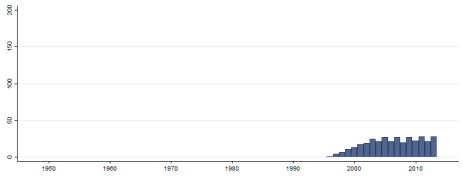
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 515 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.32.252 eu_scttotpaphcf Total R&D personnel/researchers in all sectors,% of active pop-in HC (Female)

Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors,% of active pop-in HC,Fem



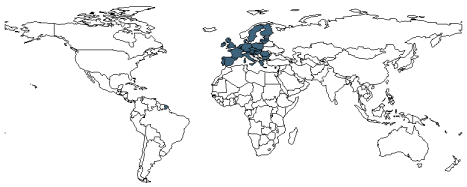
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



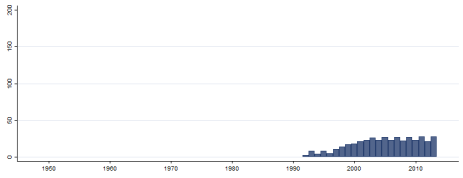
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 339 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.32.253 eu_scttotpaphct Total R&D personnel/researchers in all sectors,% of active pop-in HC (Total)

Total R&D personnel and researchers in all sectors,% of active pop-in HC,Tot



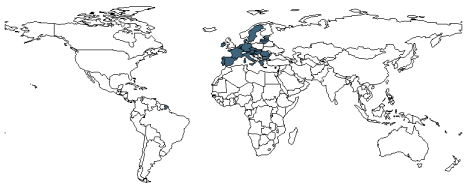
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 407 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.254 eu_scttotpteftef Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE (Female)

Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE,Females

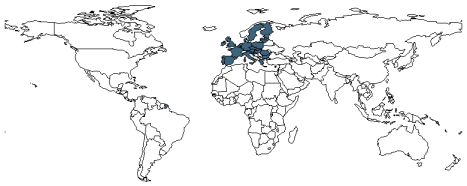


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 25

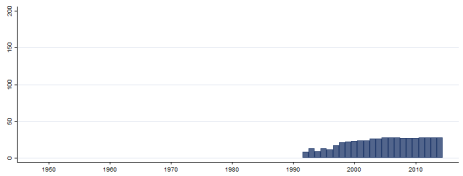
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 26 **n**: 285 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.32.255 eu_scttotpteftet Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE (Total)

Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp. - in FTE,Total



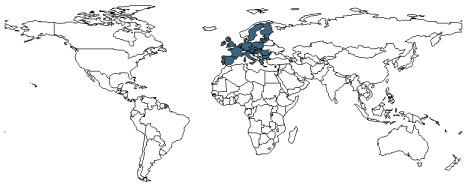
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



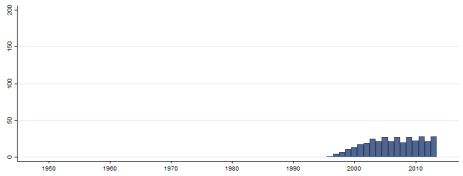
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 515 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.32.256 eu_scttotptehcf Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp - in head count HC (Female)

Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp - in head count HC,Females



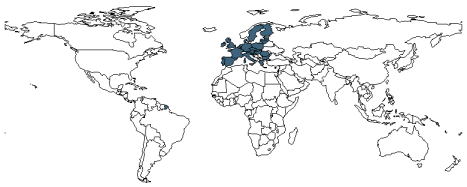
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



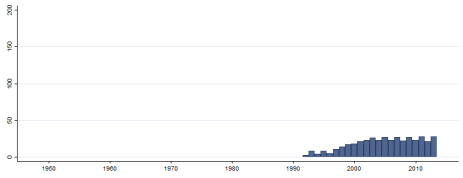
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 339 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.32.257 eu_scttotptehct Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp - in head count HC (Total)

Researchers in all sectors,% of total emp - in head count HC,Total



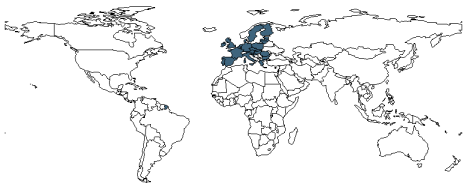
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 407 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.258 eu_scttott Employment in All NACE activities (Total)

Employment in All NACE activities,Tot,% of tot emp-nt

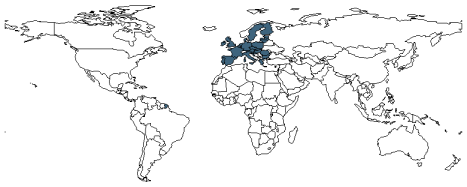


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

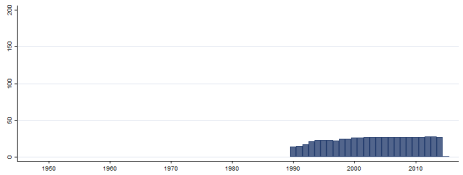
Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 196 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.259 eu_toucmprecbpl Camping grounds, recr.vehicle and trailer parks, Number of bed-places

Camping grounds, recr.vehicle and trailer parks,Number of bed-places



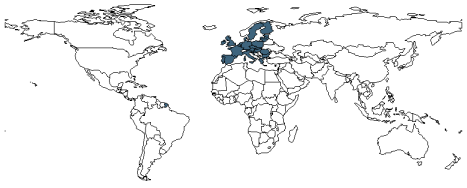
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



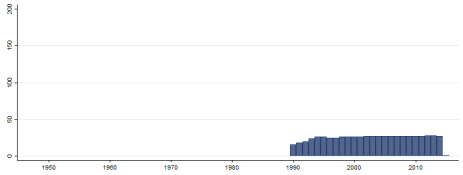
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 614 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.260 eu_toucmprecnre Camping grounds, recr.vehicle and trailer parks,Number of establishm

Camping grounds, recr.vehicle and trailer parks,Number of establishm



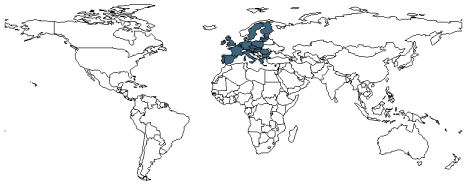
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



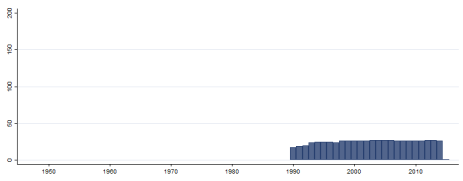
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 638 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.261 eu_toucmprecnrnr Nights by non-residents at Camping,recr.vehicle and trailer parks (Number)

Nights by non-residents at Camping,recr.vehicle and trailer parks(Number)



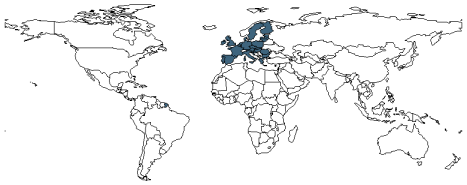
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



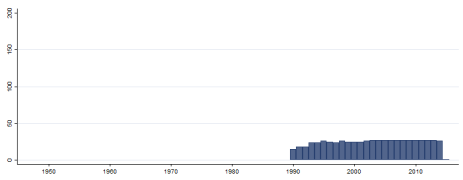
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 628 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.262 eu_toucmprecnrr Nights by residents at Camping,recr.vehicle and trailer parks (Number)

Nights by residents at Camping,recr.vehicle and trailer parks(Number)



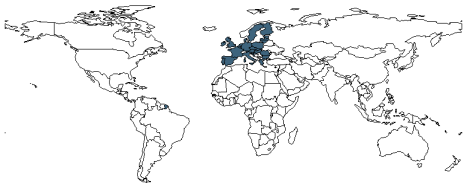
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



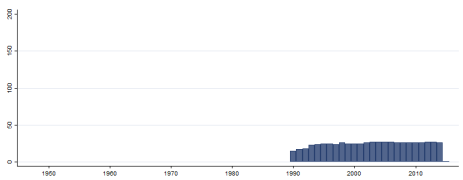
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 625 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.263 eu_toucmprecnrtot Nights spent at Camping grounds, recr. vehicle and trailer parks (Number)

Nights spent at Camping grounds, recr. vehicle and trailer parks (Number)



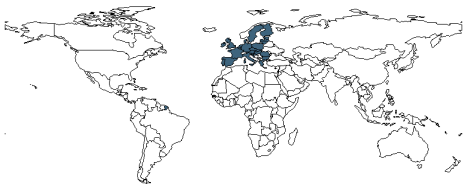
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



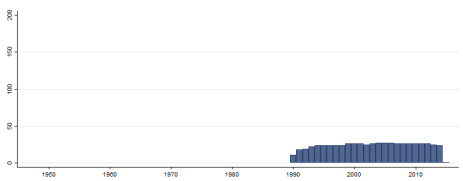
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 617 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.264 eu_toucmprecpchnr Nights by non-resid at Camp.,recr.vehic.and trailer parks (% change)

Nights by non-resid at Camp.,recr.vehic.and trailer parks(%change prev.period)



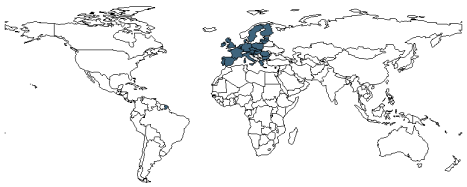
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27



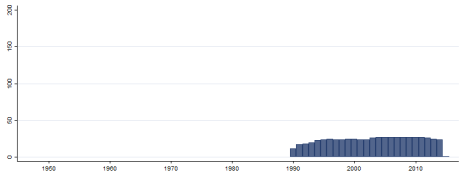
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 27 **n**: 606 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.265 eu_toucmprecpchr Nights by resid at Camping,recr.vehicle and trailer parks (% change)

Nights by resid at Camping,recr.vehicle and trailer parks(%change prev.period)



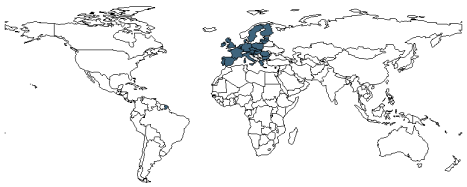
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27



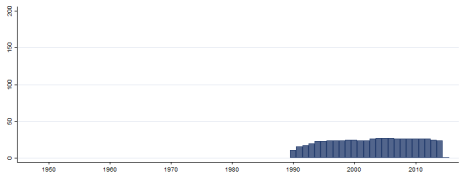
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 27 **n**: 603 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.266 eu_toucmprecpchtot Nights at Camping grounds,recr.vehicle and trailer parks (% change)

Nights at Camping grounds,recr.vehicle and trailer parks(%change prev.period)



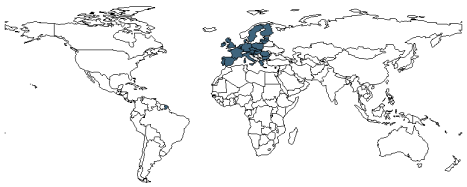
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27



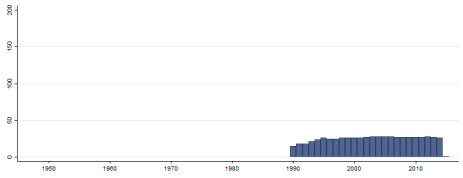
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 27 **n**: 593 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.267 eu_touhapnrnr Nights by non-residents at Hotels (Number)

Nights by non-residents at Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accom.(Number)



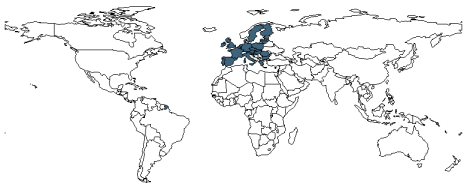
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



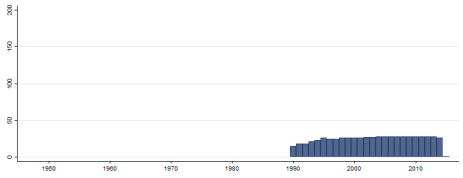
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 632 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.268 eu_touhapnrr Nights by residents at Hotels (Number)

Nights by residents at Hotels; holiday and oth short-stay accom.(Number)



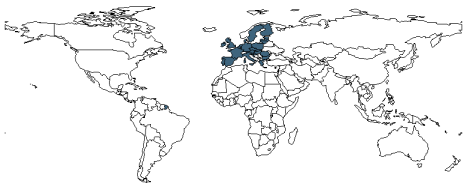
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



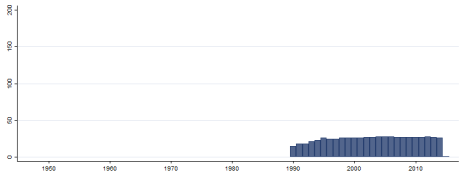
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 636 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.269 eu_touhapnrtot Nights at Hotels (Number)

Nights at Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accom.(Number)



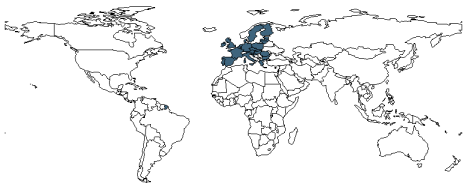
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



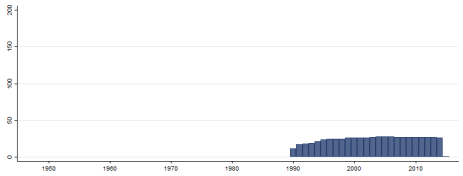
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 630 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.270 eu_touhappchprenr Nights by non-resid at Hotel (% change)

Nights by non-resid at Hotel;holid. and oth.short-st accom(%change prev.period)



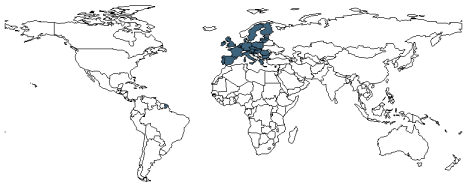
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



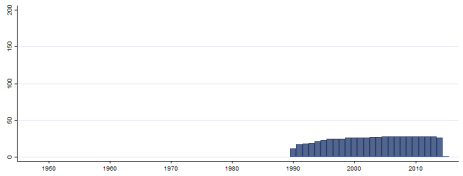
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 617 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.271 eu_touhappchprer Nights by resid at Hotels (% change)

Nights by resid at Hotels;holiday and oth short-st accom.(%change prev.period)



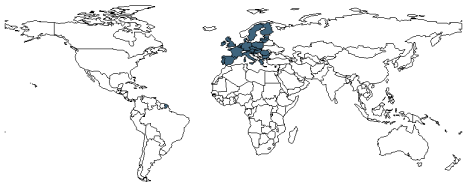
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



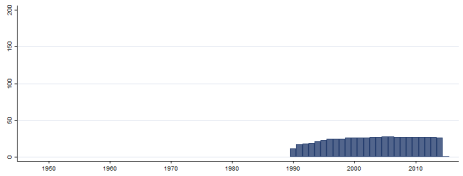
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 622 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.272 eu_touhappchpretot Nights at Hotels (% change)

Nights at Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accom.(% change prev. period)



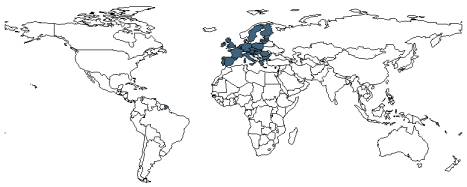
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



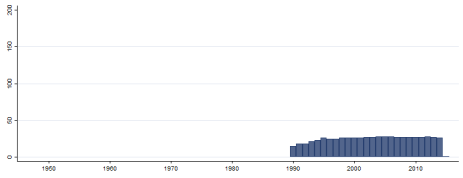
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 615 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.273 eu_touhappctotnr Nights by non-residents at Hotels (% of total)

Nights by non-residents at Hotels;holiday and oth short-stay accom.(% of total)



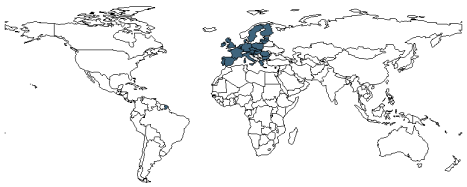
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



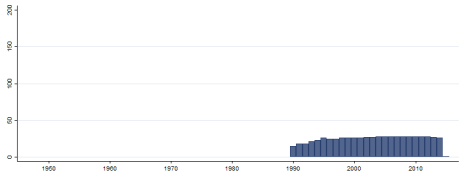
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 630 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.274 eu_touhappctotr Nights by residents at Hotels (% of total)

Nights by residents at Hotels; holiday and oth short-stay accom.(% of total)



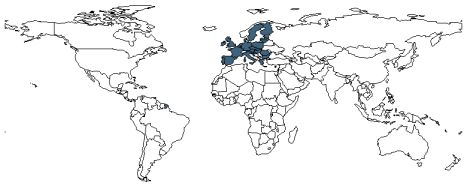
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



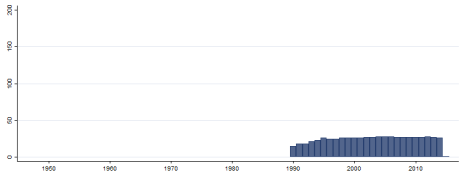
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 635 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.275 eu_touhappctottot Nights at Hotels (% of total)

Nights at Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accom.(% of total)



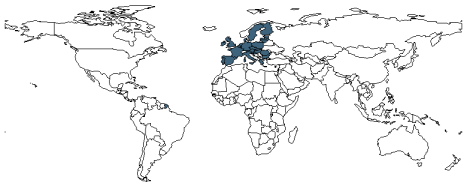
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



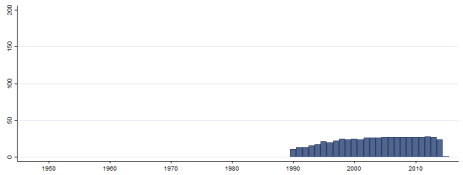
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 630 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.276 eu_touhappkm2tot Nights at Hotels (per square km)

Nights at Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accom.(per square km)



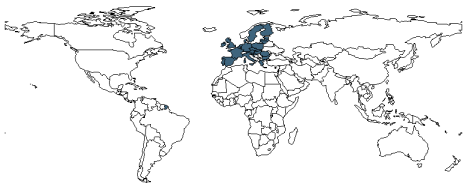
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



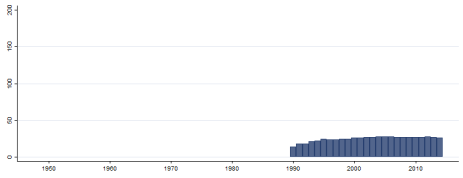
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 578 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.32.277 eu_touhappthabtot Nights at Hotels (per 1000 inh.)

Nights at Hotels; holiday and other short-stay accom.(per 1000 inh.)



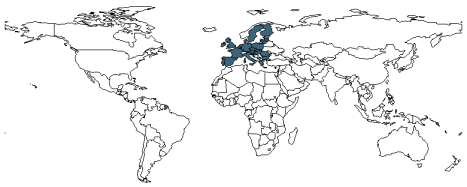
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



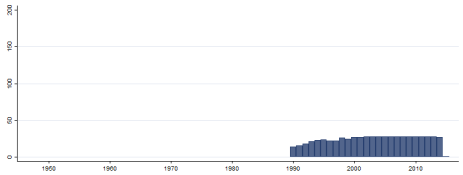
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 622 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.278 eu_touholacothbpl Holiday and other short-stay accom.(Number of bed-places)

Holiday and oth short-st accom.(N.of bed-places)



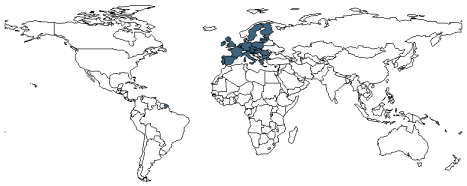
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



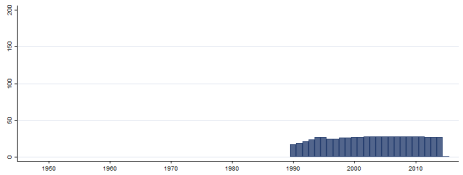
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 629 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.279 eu_touholacothnre Holiday and oth short-st accom. (Number of establishm)

Holiday and oth short-st accom.(N.of establishm)



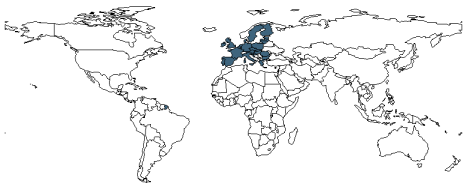
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



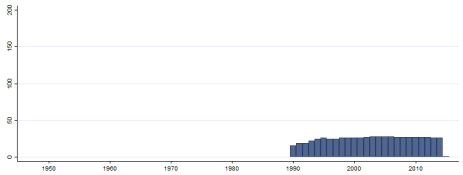
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 653 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.280 eu_touholacothnrnr Nights by non-residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number)

Nights by non-residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom.(Number)



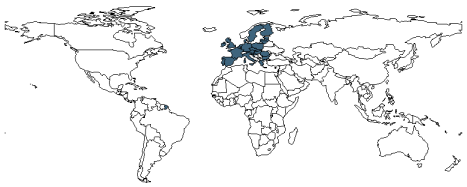
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



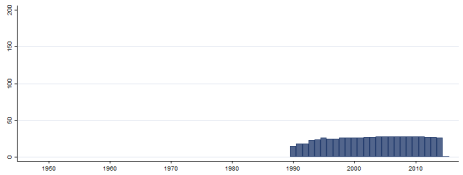
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 635 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.281 eu_touholacothnrr Nights by residents at Holiday and oth short-stay accom. (Number)

Nights by residents at Holiday and oth short-stay accom.(Number)



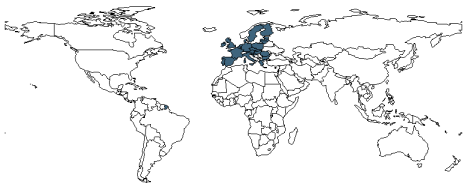
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



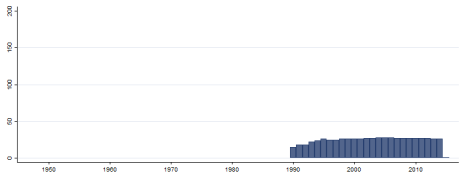
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 637 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.282 eu_touholacothnrtot Nights by non-residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number)

Nights by non-residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number)



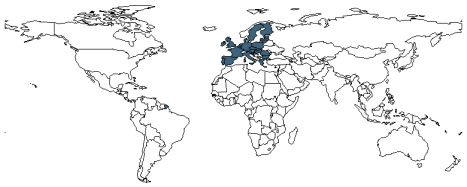
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



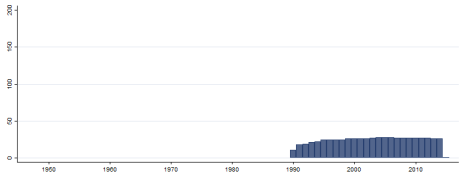
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 630 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.283 eu_touholacothpchnr Nights by non-resid at Holiday and oth short-stay accom. (% change)

Nights by non-resid at Holiday and oth short-stay accom.(%change prev.period)



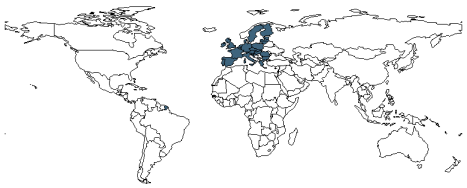
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



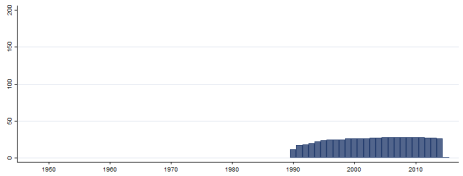
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 621 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.284 eu_touholacothpchr Nights by resid at Holiday and oth short-st accom. (% change)

Nights by resid at Holiday and oth short-st accom.(%change prev.period)



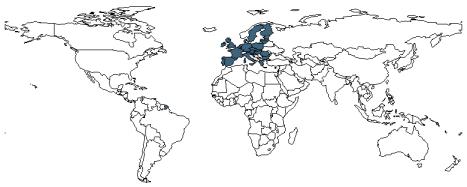
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



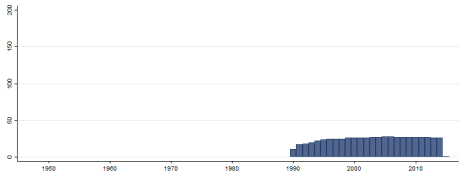
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 623 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.285 eu_touholacothpchtot Nights at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (% change)

Nights at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (% change over prev. period)



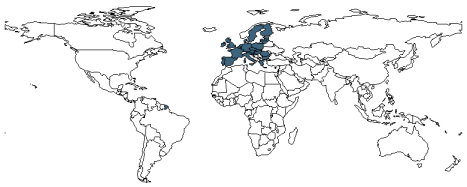
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



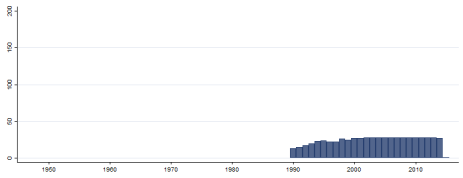
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 616 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.286 eu_touhotshstacbpl Hotels;holiday and oth short-st accom. (Number of bed-places)

Hotels;holiday and oth short-st accom.(N.of bed-places)



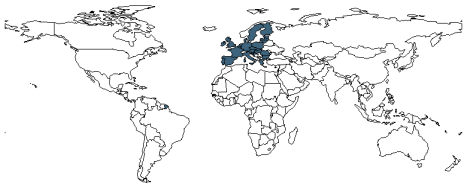
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



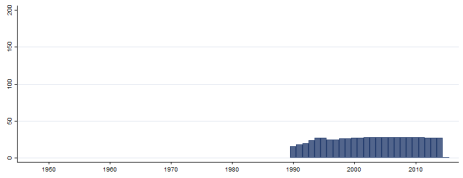
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 625 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.287 eu_touhotshstacnre Hotels;holiday and oth short-st accom. (Number of establishms)

Hotels;holiday and oth short-st accom.(N.of establishms)



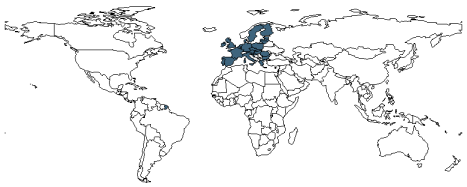
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



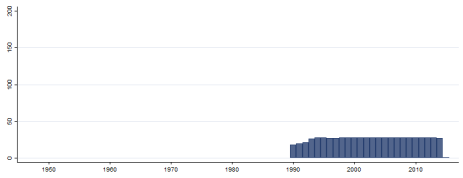
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 650 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.288 eu_touhotsimacbpl Hotels and similar accom. (Number of bed-places)

Hotels and similar accom.(Number of bed-places)



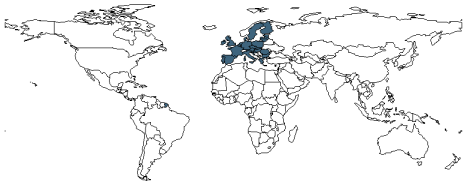
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



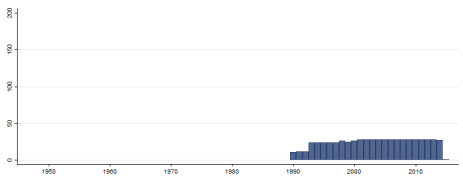
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 671 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.32.289 eu_touhotsimacbr Hotels and similar accom. (Bedrooms)

Hotels and similar accom.(Bedrooms)



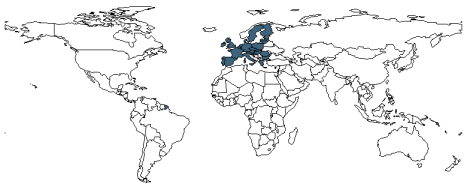
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



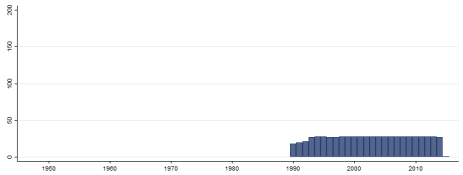
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 624 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.290 eu_touhotsimacnre Hotels and similar accom. (N. of establishments)

Hotels and similar accom.(N. of establishments)



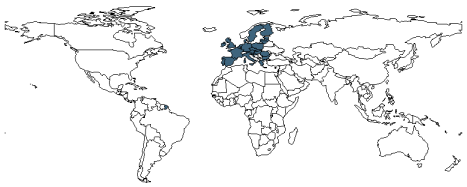
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



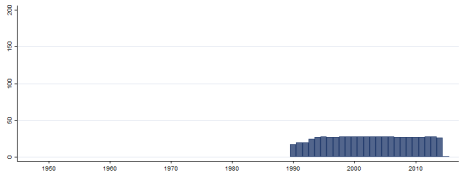
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 672 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.32.291 eu_touhotsimacnrnr Nights by non-residents at Hotels and similar accom. (Number)

Nights by non-residents at Hotels and similar accom.(Number)



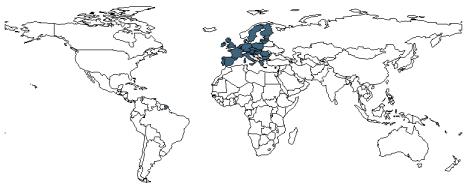
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



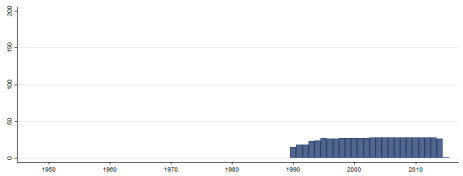
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 661 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.32.292 eu_touhotsimacnrr Nights by residents at Hotels and similar accom. (Number)

Nights by residents at Hotels and similar accom. (Number)



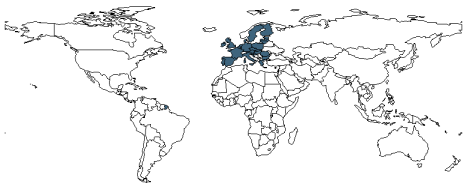
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



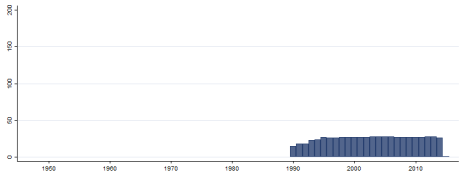
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 647 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.293 eu_touhotsimacnrtot Nights spent at Hotels and similar accom. (Number)

Nights spent at Hotels and similar accom. (Number)



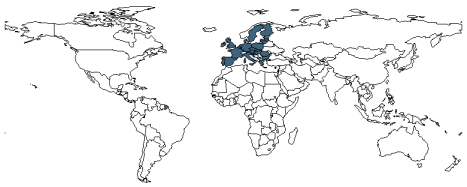
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



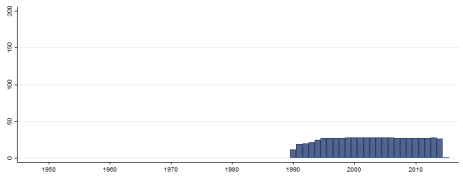
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 642 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.294 eu_touhotsimacpchnr Nights by non-resid at Hotels and similar accom. (% change)

Nights by non-resid at Hotels and similar accom.(%change prev.period)



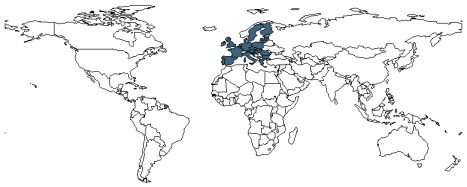
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



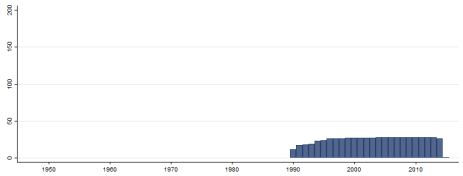
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 646 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.295 eu_touhotsimacpchr Nights by residents at Hotels and similar accom. (% change)

Nights by residents at Hotels and similar accom.(% change over prev. period)



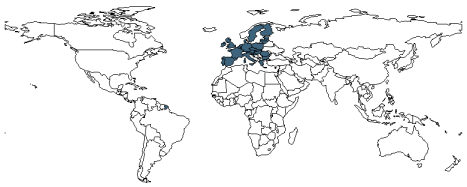
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



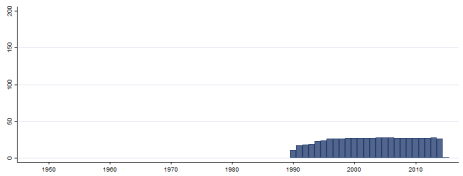
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 633 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.32.296 eu_touhotsimacpchtot Nights spent at Hotels and similar accom. (% change)

Nights spent at Hotels and similar accom. (% change over prev. period)



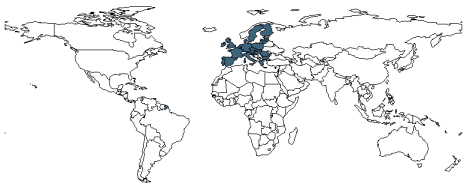
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



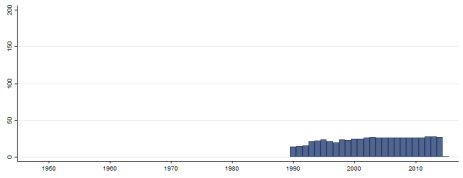
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 626 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.297 eu_touhsscbpl Holiday and other short-stay accom. Number of bed-places

Holiday and other short-stay accom.,Number of bed-places



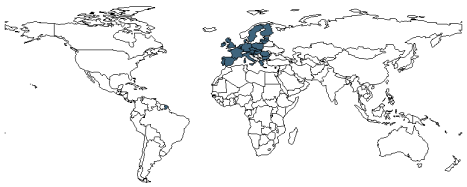
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



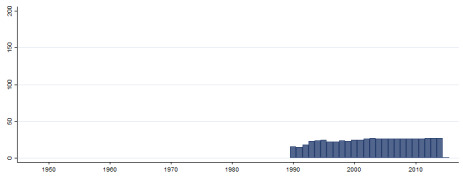
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 595 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.32.298 eu_touhsscnre Holiday and other short-stay accom. Number of establishments

Holiday and other short-stay accom.,Number of establishments



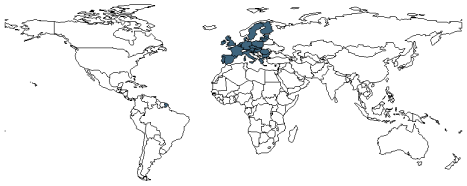
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



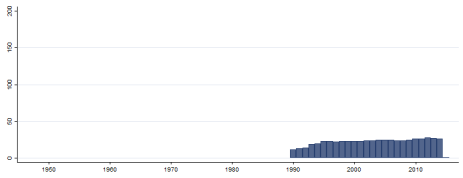
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 605 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.299 eu_touhsscnrnr Nights by non-residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number)

Nights by non-residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom.(Number)



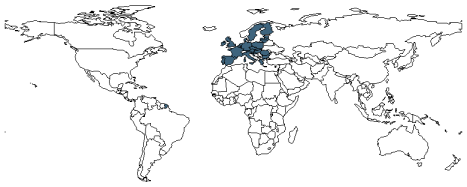
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



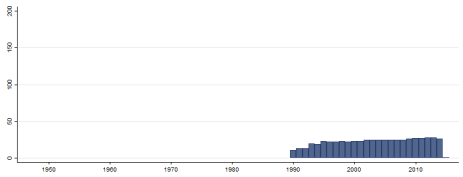
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 568 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.300 eu_touhsscnrr Nights spent by residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number)

Nights spent by residents at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number)



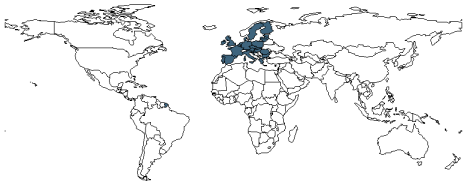
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



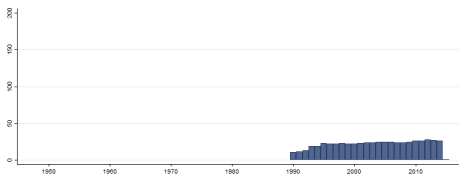
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 572 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.301 eu_touhsscnrtot Nights spent at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number)

Nights spent at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (Number)



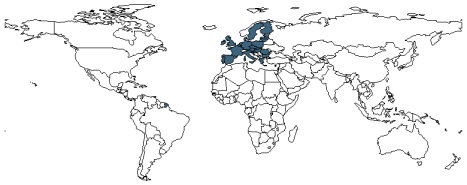
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



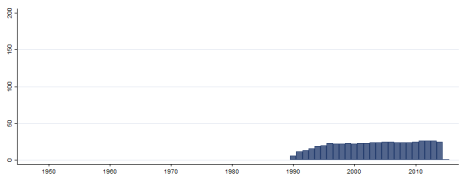
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 561 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.302 eu_touhsscpchprenr Nights by non-resid at Holiday and other short-st accom. (% change)

Nights by non-resid at Holiday and other short-st accom.(%change prev.period)



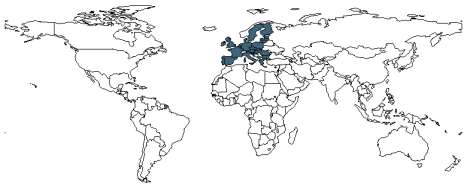
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



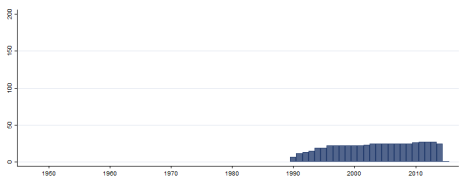
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 543 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.303 eu_touhsscpchprer Nights by resid at Holiday and oth short-stay accom. (% change)

Nights by resid at Holiday and oth short-stay accom.(%change over prev.period)



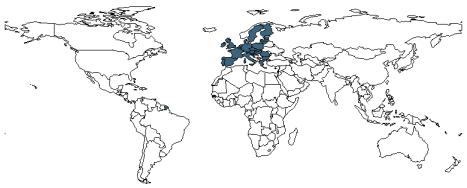
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



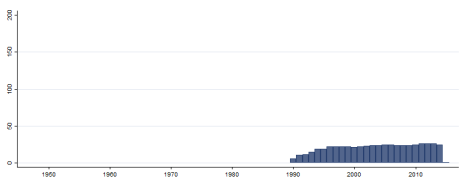
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 548 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.304 eu_touhsscpchpretot Nights spent at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (% change)

Nights spent at Holiday and other short-stay accom. (% change over prev. period)



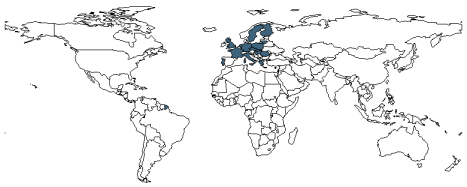
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



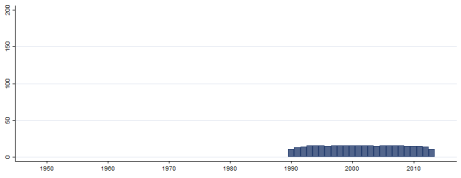
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 535 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.305 eu_trcnlkm Navigable canals (kilometre)

Navigable canals (kilometre)



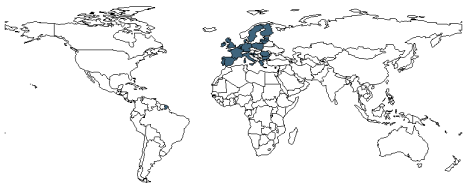
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 16



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 18 **n**: 362 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.306 eu_trfrld Maritime transport, freight loaded (1000's tonnes)

Maritime transport, freight loaded (1000's tonnes)

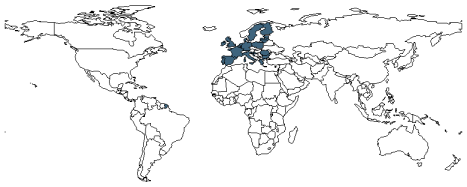


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23 **n**: 335 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.307 eu_trfrldnld Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes)

Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes)

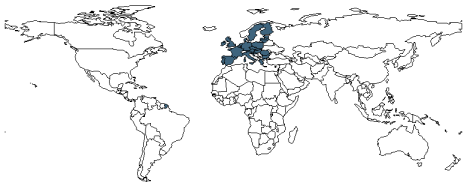


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23

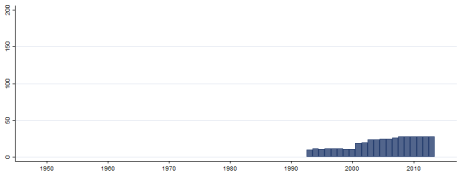
Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23 **n**: 335 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.308 eu_trfrmld Air transport, freight and mail loaded (1000's tonnes)

Air transport, freight and mail loaded (1000's tonnes)



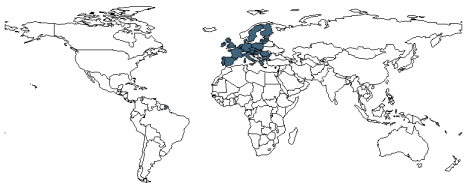
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

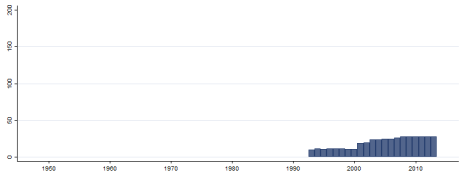


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 422 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.309 eu_trfrmnld Air transport, freight and mail unloaded (1000's tonnes)

Air transport, freight and mail unloaded (1000's tonnes)



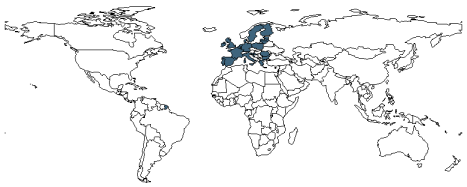


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 422 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.310 eu_trfrnld Maritime transport, freight unloaded (1000's tonnes)

Maritime transport, freight unloaded (1000's tonnes)

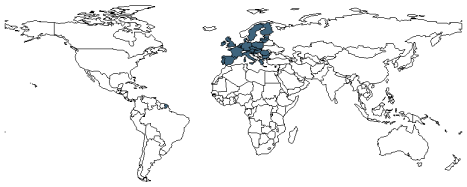


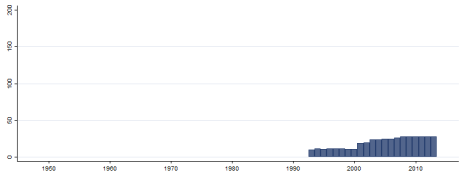
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23 **n**: 335 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.311 eu_trldnld Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes)

Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes)



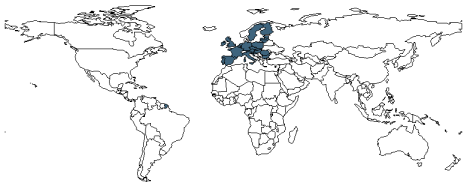


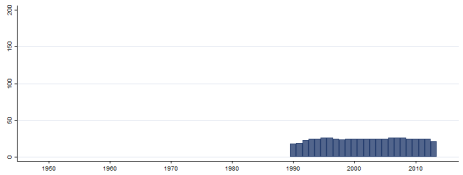
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 422 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.32.312 eu_trmwaykm Motorways (kilometre)

Motorways (kilometre)



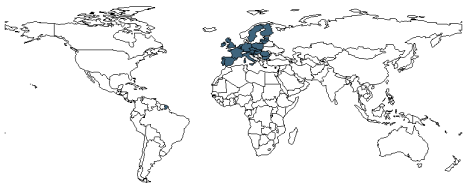


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 25

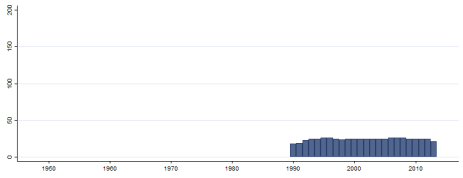
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 27 **n**: 585 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.313 eu_trmwaytkm2 Motorways (kilometre/1000 square km)

Motorways (kilometre/1000 square km)



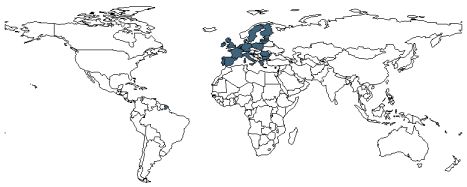
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 25



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 27 **n**: 585 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.314 eu_trpas Maritime transport, passengers embarked and disembarked (1000's)

Maritime transport, passengers embarked and disembarked (1000's)

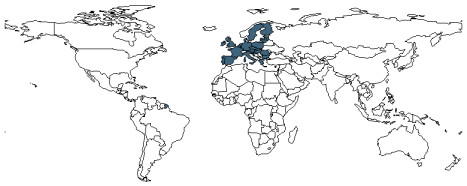


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23

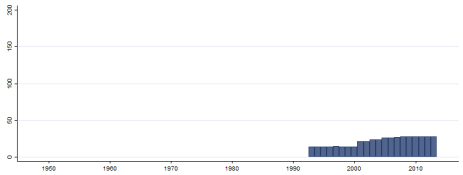
Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23 **n**: 328 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.315 eu_trpascrd Air transport, passengers departures and arrivals (1000's)

Air transport, passengers departures and arrivals (1000's)



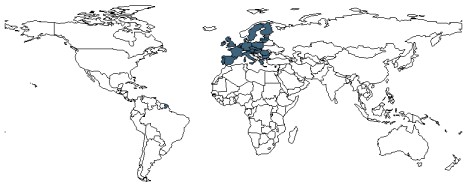
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



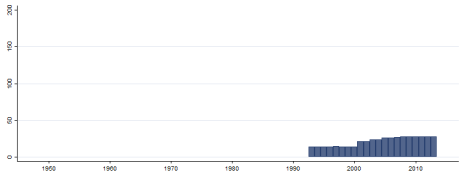
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 450 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.316 eu_trpascrdarr Air transport, passengers arrivals (1000's)

Air transport, passengers arrivals (1000's)



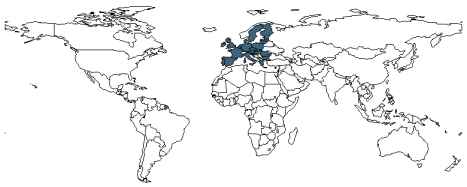
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



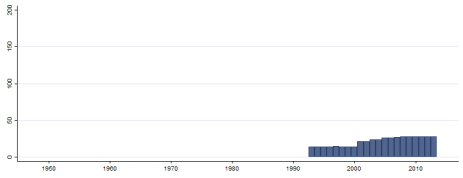
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 450 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.317 eu_trpascrddep Air transport, passengers departures (1000's)

Air transport, passengers departures (1000's)



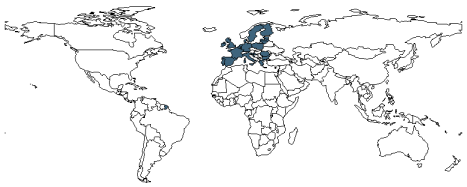
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 450 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.318 eu_trpasdemb Maritime transport, passengers disembarked (1000's)

Maritime transport, passengers disembarked (1000's)

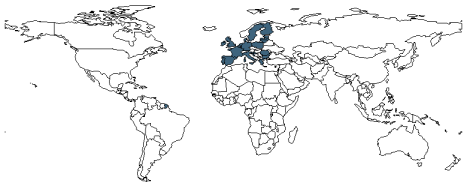


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23 **n**: 328 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.319 eu_trpasemb Maritime transport, passengers embarked (1000's)

Maritime transport, passengers embarked (1000's)

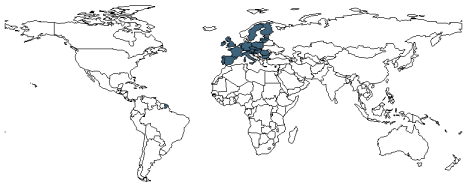


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23

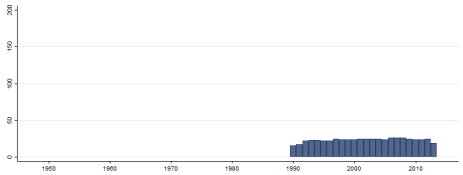
Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 23 **n**: 328 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.32.320 eu_trrdothkm Other roads (kilometre)

Other roads (kilometre)



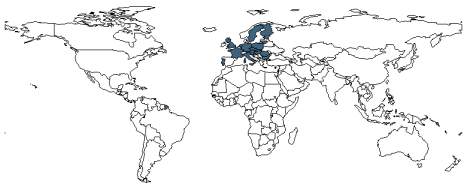
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 25



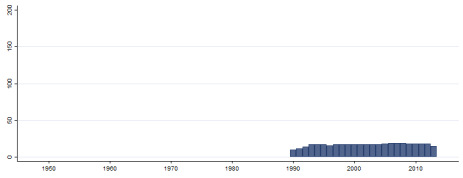
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 561 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.321 eu_trrivkm Navigable rivers (kilometre)

Navigable rivers (kilometre)



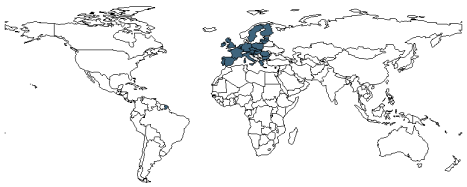
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 19



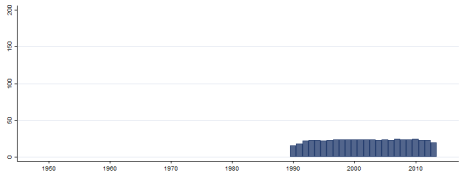
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.322 eu_trrlelckm Electrified railway lines (kilometre)

Electrified railway lines (kilometre)



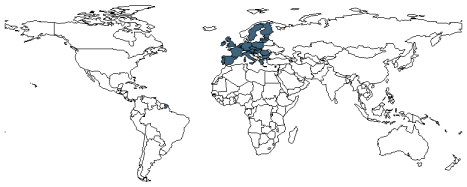
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 25



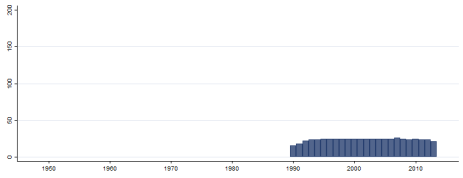
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 26 **n**: 549 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.32.323 eu_trrlkm Total railway lines (kilometre)

Total railway lines (kilometre)



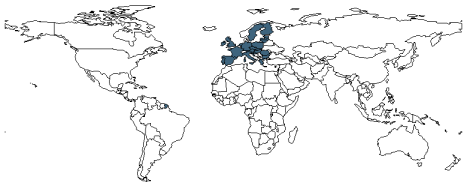
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 25



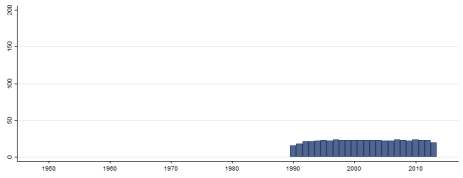
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 26 **n**: 573 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.324 eu_trrltge2km Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre)

Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre)



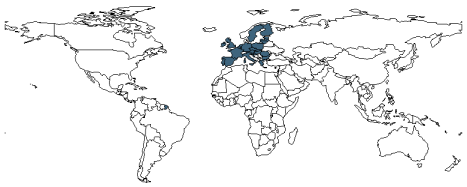
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 24



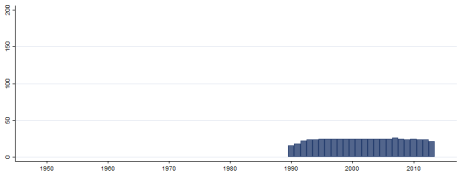
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 26 **n**: 531 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.32.325 eu_trrltkm2 Total railway lines (kilometre/1000 square km)

Total railway lines (kilometre/1000 square km)



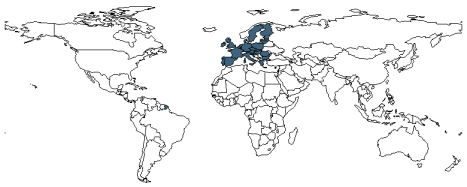
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 25



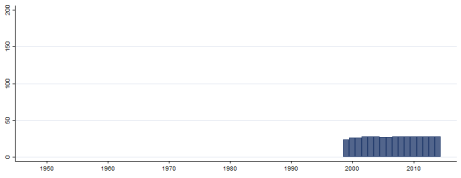
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 26 **n**: 573 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.32.326 eu_unemppcact Long-term unemployment (% of active population)

Long-term unemployment (% of active population)



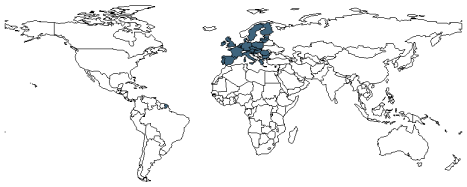
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



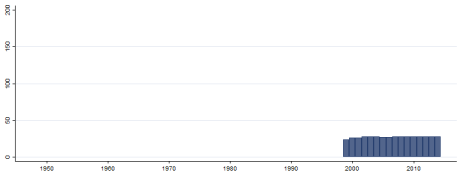
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 438 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.327 eu_unemppcune Long-term unemployment (% of unemployment)

Long-term unemployment (% of unemployment)



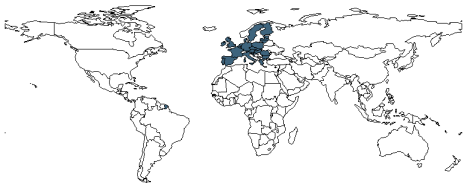
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



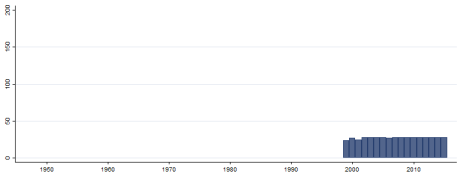
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 438 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.32.328 eu_unempy1524f Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Female

Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Female



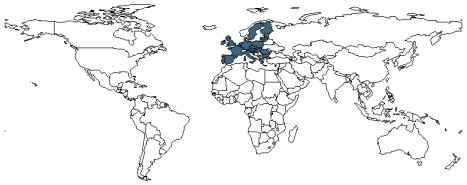
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



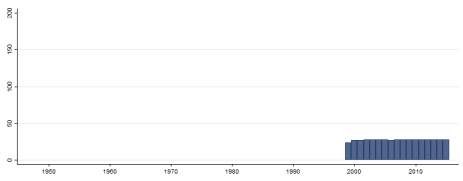
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 467 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.32.329 eu_unempy1524m Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Male

Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Male



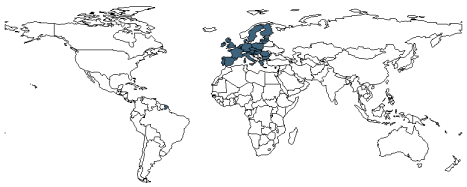
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 469 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.32.330 eu_unempy1524t Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Total

Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Total

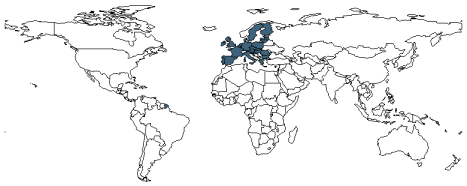


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 470 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.32.331 eu_unempy2064f Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Female

Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Female

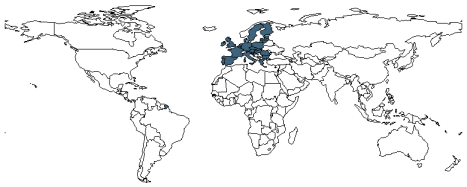


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 470 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.32.332 eu_unempy2064m Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Male

Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Male

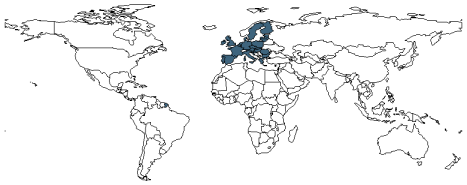


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

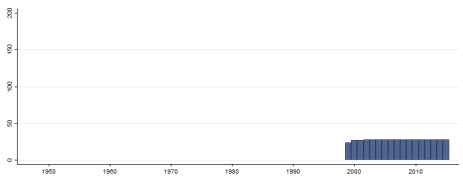
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 470 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.32.333 eu_unempy2064t Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Total

Unemployment rates: 20-64 Years, Total



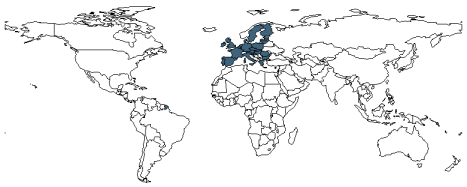
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 470 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.32.334 eu_unempyge15f Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Female

Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Female

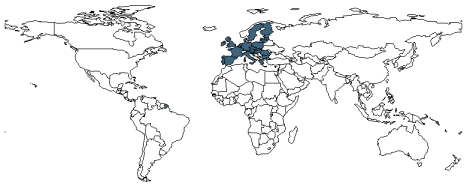


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 470 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.32.335 eu_unempyge15m Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Male

Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Male

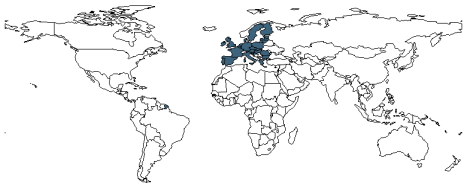


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 470 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.32.336 eu_unempyge15t Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Total

Unemployment rates: 15+ Years, Total

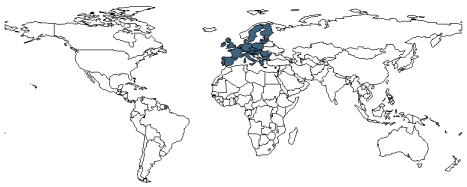


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

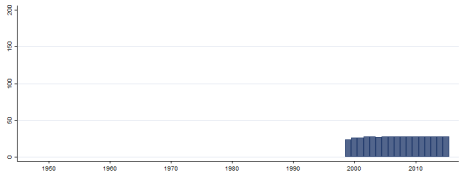
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 470 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.32.337 eu_unempyge25f Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Female

Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Female



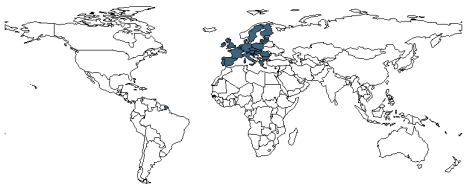
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 467 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.32.338 eu_unempyge25m Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Male

Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Male

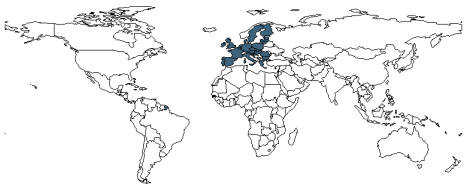


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

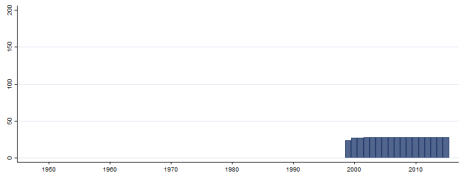
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 470 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.32.339 eu_unempyge25t Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Total

Unemployment rates: 25+ Years, Total



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 470 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 17

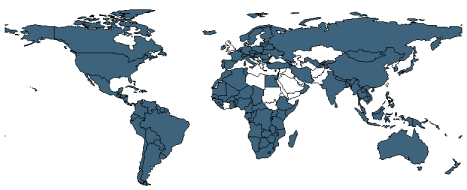
4.33 Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

`http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/explore-data/en/`
(Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 2016b) (Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 2016a)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-13)

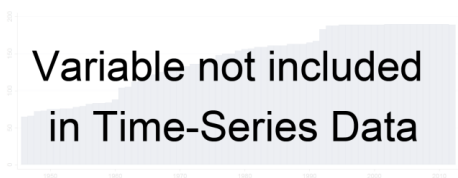
FAO Statistics The data shows the forest coverage and the volume of fish caught measured in tons, and excludes other aquatic animals and plants. The data is divided by capture and aquaculture, and marine and inland waters. Capture for all purposes are included: commercial, recreational etc.

4.33.1 fao_fcc00_05 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2000-2005

Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2000-2005.



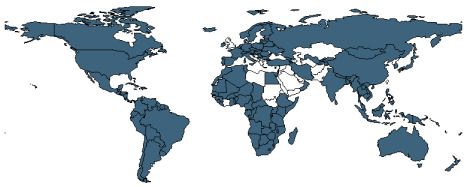
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 139



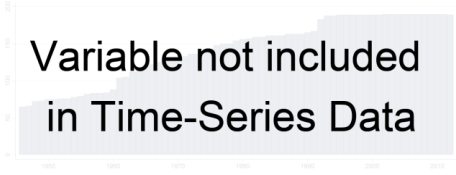
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.33.2 fao_fcc05_10 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2005-2010

Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2005-2010.



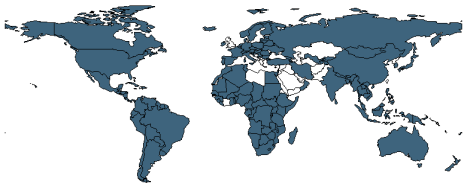
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 141



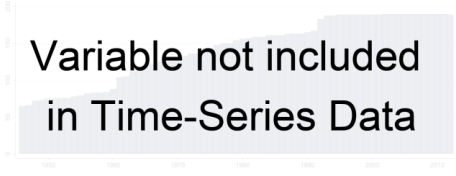
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.33.3 fao_fcc10_15 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2010-2015

Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 2010-2015.



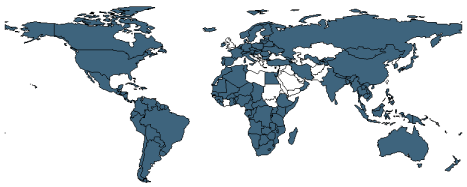
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 143



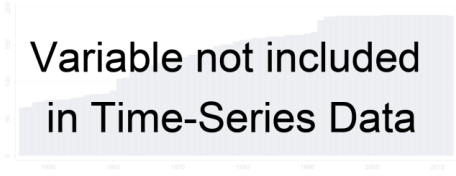
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.33.4 fao_fcc90_00 Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 1990-2000

Change in total forest area (1 000 ha) 1990-2000.



Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 139

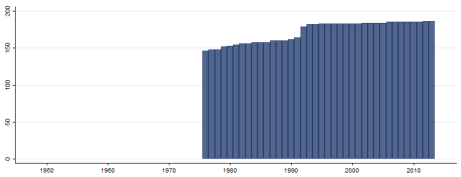


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.33.5 fao_fe Fish Export (Tons)

Fish Export (Tons).

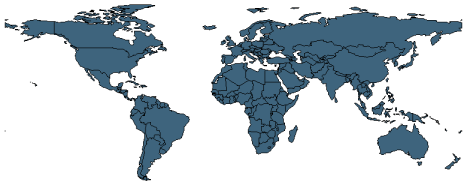
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 186



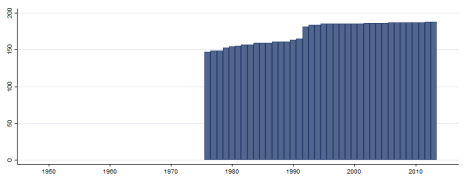
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192 **n**: 6535 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.33.6 fao_fi Fish Import (Tons)

Fish Import (Tons).



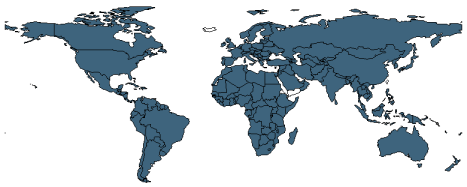
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188



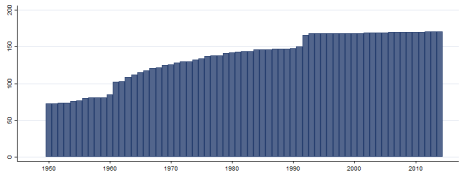
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194 **n**: 6595 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.33.7 fao_fpic Inland capture of freshwater fishes, in tons

Inland capture of freshwater fishes, in tons.



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

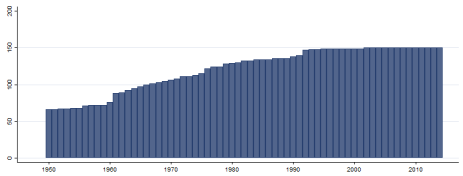


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181 **n**: 8853 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.33.8 fao_fpmc Marine capture of marine fishes, in tons

Marine capture of marine fishes, in tons.

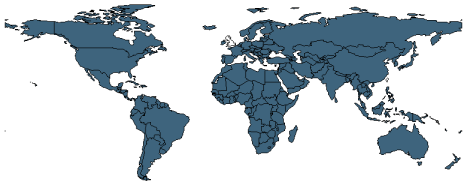
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 150



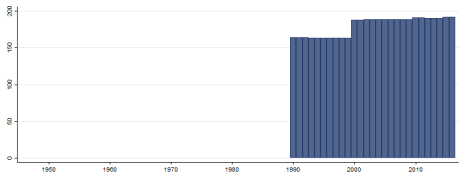
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 159 **n**: 7844 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.33.9 fao_plf Percent of land area with forest (%)

Percent of land area with forest (%).



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



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

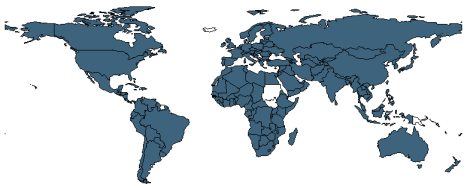
4.34 Fearon

`http://www.stanford.edu/~jfearon/`
(Fearon, 2003)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

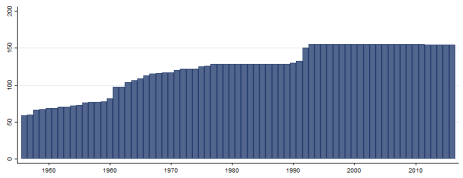
Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country Used in the article Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country published in Journal of Economic Growth, containing data on 822 ethnic groups in 160 countries that made up at least 1 percent of the country population in the early 1990s.

4.34.1 fe_cultdiv Cultural Diversity

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



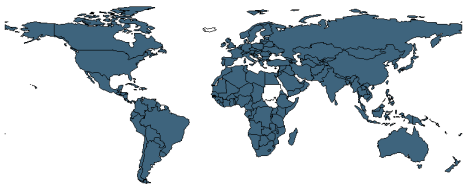
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 153



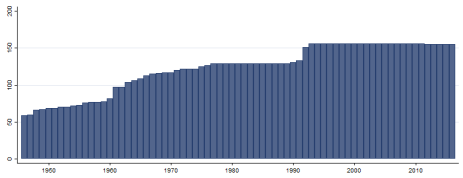
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 155 **n**: 8684 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.34.2 fe_etfra Ethnic Fractionalization

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



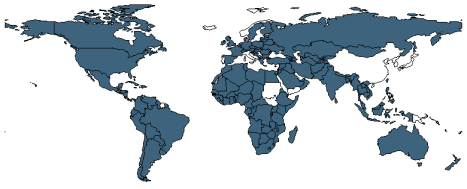
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 154



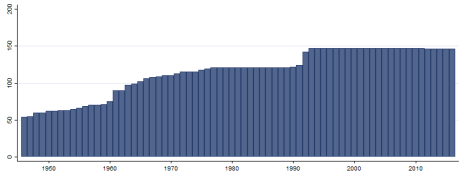
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 156 **n**: 8725 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.34.3 fe_lmin Largest Minority

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the second largest group (largest minority). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.



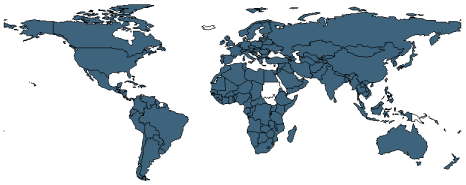
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 145



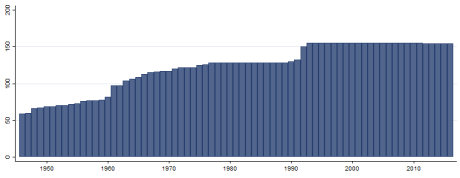
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 147 **n**: 8165 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.34.4 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. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.



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



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

4.35 Fund for Peace

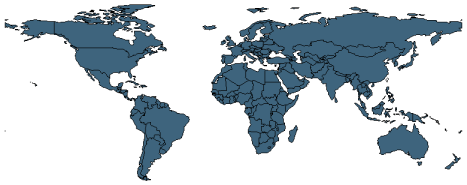
`http://ffp.statesindex.org/`
(Haken et al., n.d.)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-23)

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

Note: the principal of data timing was changed. Data from reports correspond to the situation from the previous year. The 2016 Fragile States Index, comprises data collected between January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015. Therefore data from Report 2016 is recorded for 2015 and the same logic works for all other years. data for 2004 is from Report 2005.

4.35.1 ffp_dp Demographic Pressure

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.



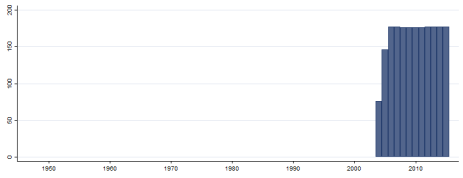
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177

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

4.35.2 ffp_eco Poverty and Economic Decline

Poverty and Economic Decline - Poverty and economic decline strain the ability of the state to provide for its citizens if they cannot provide for themselves and can create friction between the "haves" and the "have nots". Includes pressures and measures related to economic deficit, government debt, unemployment, youth employment, purchasing power, GDP per capita, GDP growth, inflation.

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

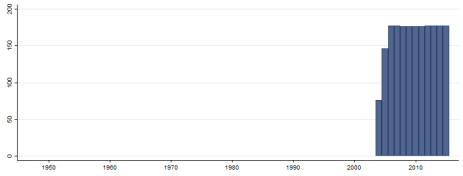


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180 **n**: 1988 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.35.3 ffp_ext External Intervention

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

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

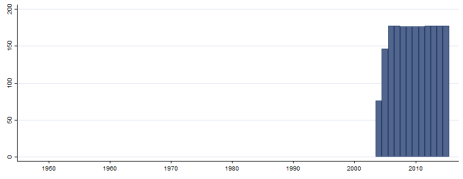


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180 **n**: 1988 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.35.4 ffp_fe Factionalized Elites

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177



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

4.35.5 ffp_fsi Fragile States Index

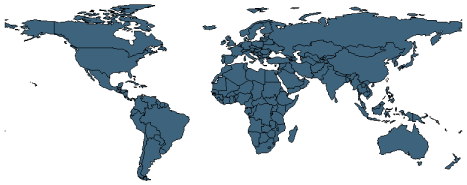
Fragile States Index (The Failed States Index) includes an examination of the pressures on states, their vulnerability to internal conflict and societal deterioration. The country ratings are based on the total scores of 12 indicators:

Social Indicators
1. Mounting Demographic Pressures
2. Massive Movement of Refugees or Internally Displaced Persons creating Complex Humanitarian Emergencies
3. Legacy of Vengeance-Seeking Group Grievance or Group Paranoia
4. Chronic and Sustained Human Flight.

Economic Indicators
5. Uneven Economic Development along Group Lines
6. Sharp and/or Severe Economic Decline

Political Indicators
7. Criminalization and/or Delegitimization of the State
8. Progressive Deterioration of Public Services
9. Suspension or Arbitrary Application of the Rule of Law and Widespread Violation of Human Rights
10. Security Apparatus Operates as a "State Within a State"
11. Rise of Factionalized Elites
12. Intervention of Other States or External Politicl 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.



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

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

4.35.6 ffp_gg Group Grievance

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177

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

4.35.7 ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain

Human Flight and Brain Drain - When there is little opportunity, people migrate, leaving a vacuum of human capital. Those with resources also often leave before, or just as, conflicts erupts. Includes

pressures and measures related to migration per capita, human capital, emigration of educated population.

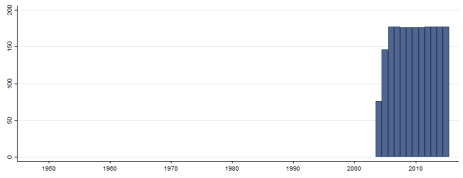
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177

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

4.35.8 ffp_hr Human Rights and Rule of Law

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

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



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

4.35.9 ffp_ps Public Services

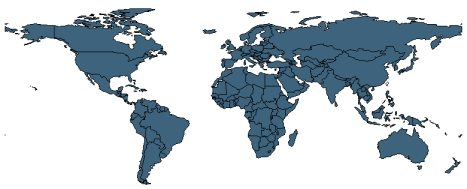
Public Services - The provision of health, education, and sanitation services, among others, are key roles of the state. Includes pressures and measures related to policing, criminality, education provision, literacy, water and sanitation, infrastructure, quality healthcare, telephony, internet access,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

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

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

4.35.10 ffp_ref Refugees and IDPs

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

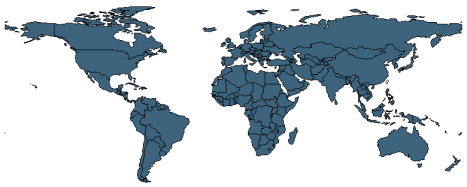


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177

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

4.35.11 ffp_sec Security Apparatus

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



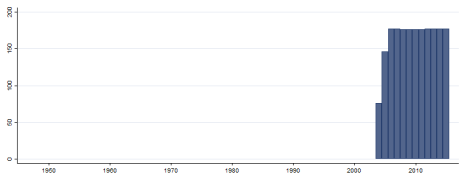
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177

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

4.35.12 ffp_sl State Legitimacy

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177

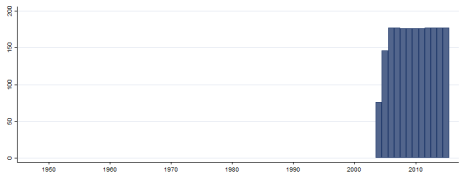


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180 **n**: 1988 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.35.13 ffp_ued Uneven Economic Development

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

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



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

4.36 Freedom House

`http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world-aggregate-and-subcategory-scores`
(House, 2016a) (House, 2016b)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-15)

Freedom of the World Freedom in the World is an annual comparative assessment of political rights and civil liberties that this year covers 195 countries and 15 related and disputed territories.

Since the report began in 1972, each country and territory has been assigned two numerical ratings - one for political rights and one for civil liberties - based on a 1 to 7 scale. Underlying those ratings are more detailed assessments of country situations based on a 40-point scale for political rights and a 60-point scale for civil liberties. Freedom House now releases these aggregate scores for political rights and civil liberties for each country in order to provide more nuanced information about country trends beyond the 7-point rating scales used previously.

In addition, in order to generate debate and discussions within countries as to areas that are most in need of reform, Freedom House releases the scores for the seven subcategories that fall under political rights and civil liberties. These subcategories, drawn from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, represent the fundamental components of freedom, which include an individual's ability to:
- Vote freely in legitimate elections;
- Participate freely in the political process;
- Have representatives that are accountable to them;
- Exercise freedoms of expression and belief;
- Be able to freely assemble and associate;
- Have access to an established and equitable system of rule of law;
- Enjoy social and economic freedoms, including equal access to economic opportunities and the right to hold private property.

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.

Freedom of the Press, an annual report on media independence around the world, assesses the degree of print, broadcast, and digital media freedom in 199 countries and territories. Published since 1980, it provides numerical scores and country narratives evaluating the legal environment for the media, political pressures that influence reporting, and economic factors that affect access to news and information. Freedom of the Press is the most comprehensive data set available on global media freedom and serves as a key resource for policymakers, international institutions, journalists, activists, and scholars worldwide.

4.36.1 fh_aor Associational and Organizational Rights

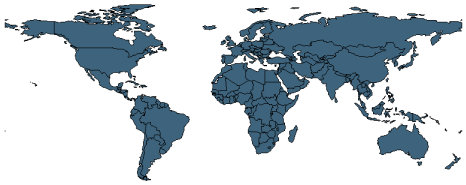
Associational and Organizational Rights - The variable evaluates the freedom of assembly, demonstrations and open public discussion; the freedom for nongovernmental organization; and the freedom for trade unions, peasant organizations and other professional and private organizations. Countries are graded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

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

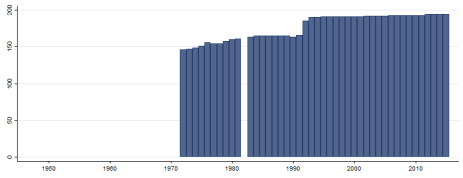
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 2317 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.36.2 fh_cl Civil Liberties

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



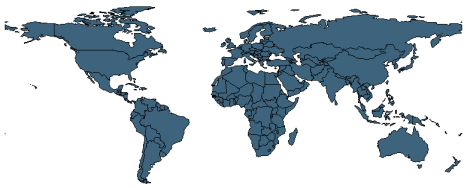
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194



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

4.36.3 fh_ep Electoral Process

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

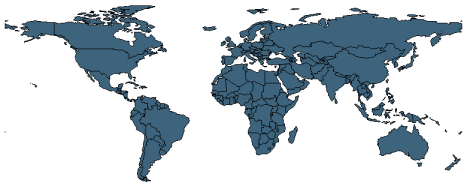


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194

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

4.36.4 fh_feb Freedom of Expression and Belief

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

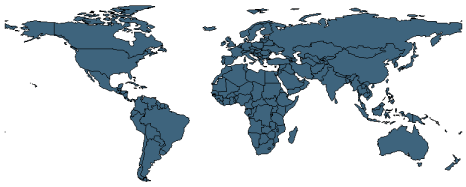


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194

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

4.36.5 fh_fog Functioning of Government

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



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

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

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

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

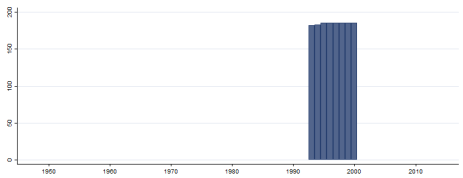
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194

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

4.36.7 fh_fotpabr Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1993-2000)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-2000). The variable 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

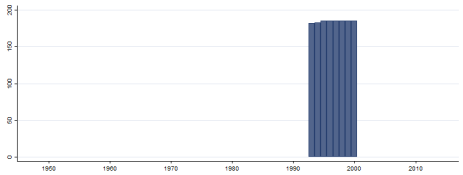


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 1475 $\overline{N}$: 184 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.36.8 fh_fotpapr Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1993-2000)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Print Media (1993-2000).The variable 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**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 1475 $\overline{N}$: 184 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.36.9 fh_fotpb Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2014)

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

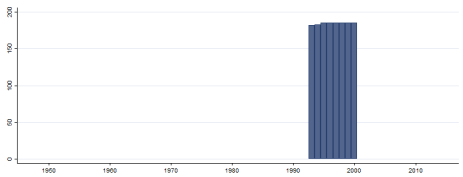
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194

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

4.36.10 fh_fotpbbr Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1993-2000)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-2000). 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



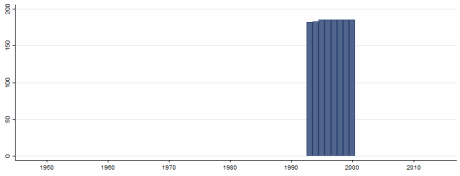
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 1475 $\overline{N}$: 184 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.36.11 fh_fotpbpr Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1993-2000)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Print Media (1993-2000): 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



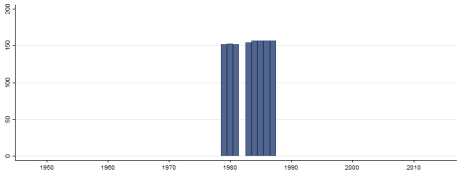
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 1475 $\overline{N}$: 184 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.36.12 fh_fotpbr Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987)

Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

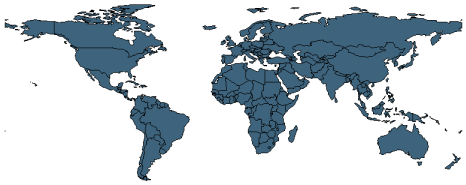
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 1987
N: 158 **n**: 1239 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.36.13 fh_fotpc Economic influences over media content (2001-2014)

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



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

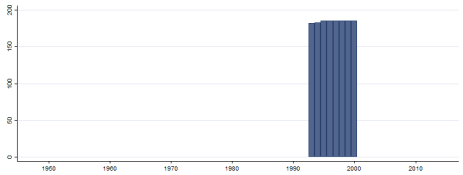
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 2886 $\overline{N}$: 192 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.36.14 fh_fotpcbr Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1993-2000)

Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-2000): 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



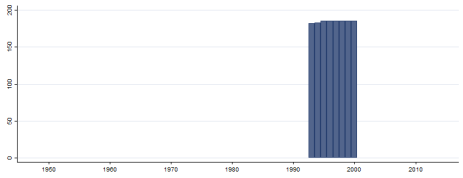
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 1475 $\overline{N}$: 184 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.36.15 fh_fotpcpr Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1993-2000)

Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1993-2000): 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



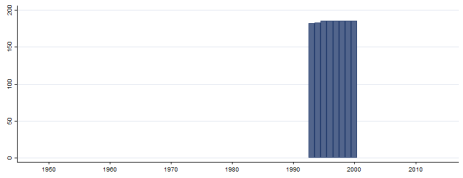
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 1475 $\overline{N}$: 184 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.36.16 fh_fotpdbr Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-2000)

Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-2000). 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

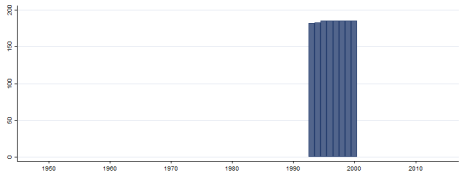


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 1475 $\overline{N}$: 184 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.36.17 fh_fotpdpr Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-2000)

Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-2000). 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.

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



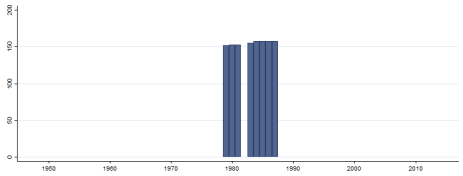
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 1475 $\overline{N}$: 184 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.36.18 fh_fotppr Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987)

Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

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

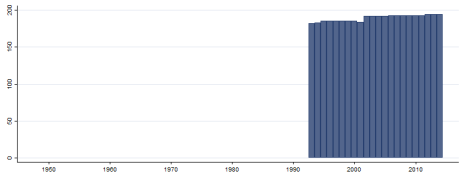


Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 1987
N: 158 **n**: 1245 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 8

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

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

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



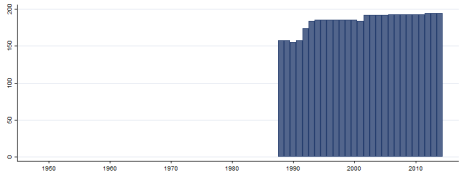
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 196 **n**: 4167 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 21

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

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

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

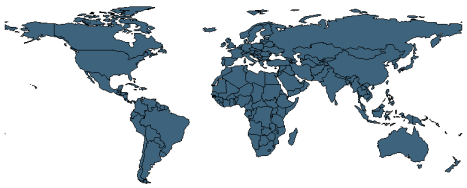
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194



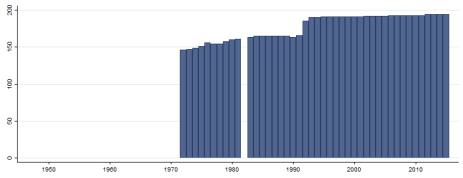
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 204 **n**: 4974 $\overline{N}$: 184 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.36.21 fh_ipolity2 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity)

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius & Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.



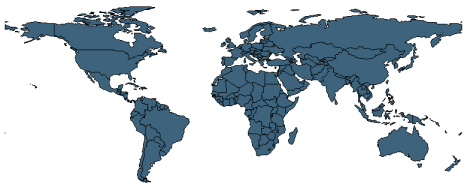
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194



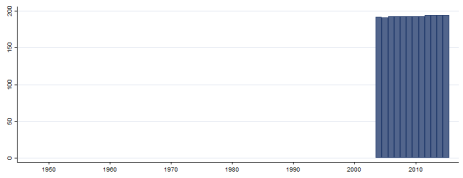
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 207 **n**: 7622 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.36.22 fh_pair Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights

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



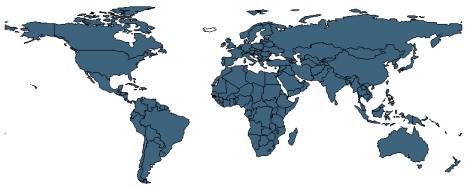
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194



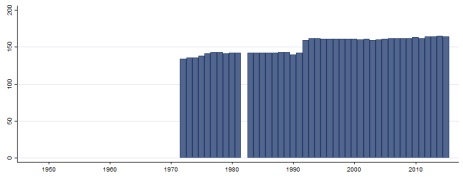
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 2317 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.36.23 fh_polity2 Level of Democracy (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.



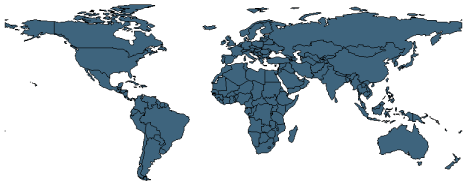
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 179 **n**: 6554 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.36.24 fh_ppp Political Pluralism and Participation

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).

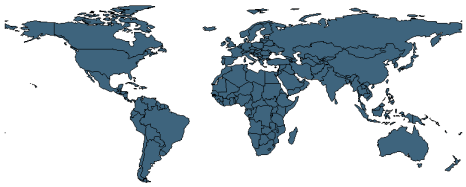


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194

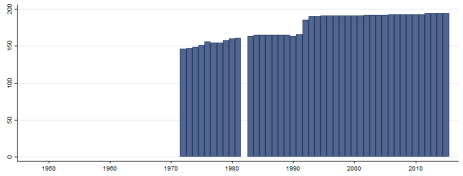
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 2317 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.36.25 fh_pr Political Rights

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



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

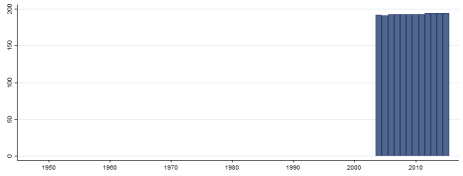


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 207 **n**: 7622 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.36.26 fh_rol Rule of Law

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

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

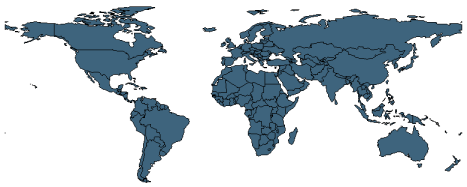


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 2317 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 12

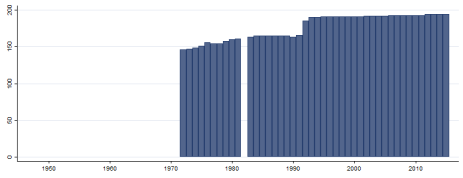
4.36.27 fh_status Freedom Status

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

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



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



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

4.37 Fraser Institute

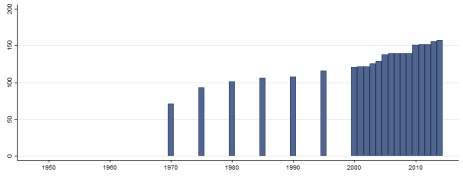
`http://www.freetheworld.com/datasets_efw.html`
(Gwartney et al., 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-26)

Economic Freedom of the World Dataset The index published in Economic Freedom of the World measures the degree to which the policies and institutions of countries are supportive of economic freedom. The cornerstones of economic freedom are personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to enter markets and compete, and security of the person and privately owned property. The EFW index now ranks 159 countries and territories. Data are available for approximately 100 nations and territories back to 1980, and many back to 1970. This data set makes it possible for scholars to analyze the impact of both cross-country differences in economic freedom and changes in that freedom across a time frame of three and a half decades.

4.37.1 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.

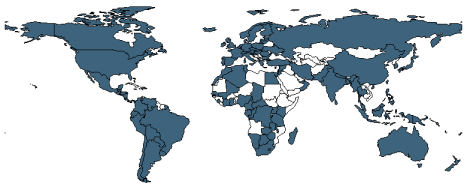
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158



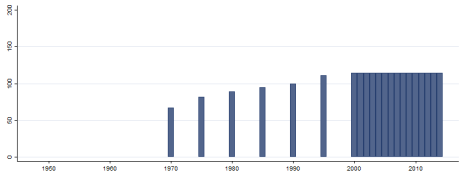
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 160 **n**: 2682 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.37.2 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.



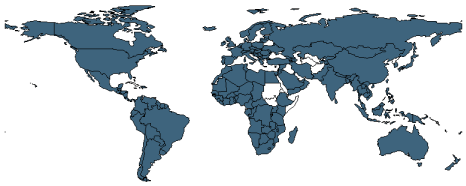
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 114



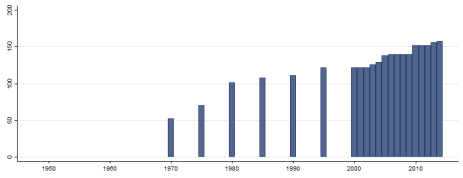
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 116 **n**: 2254 $\overline{N}$: 50 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.37.3 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.



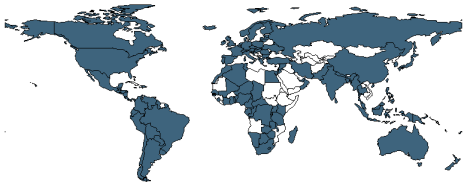
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 159 **n**: 2653 $\overline{N}$: 59 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.37.4 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.



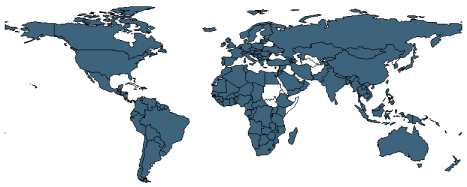
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 122

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 123 **n**: 2388 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 19

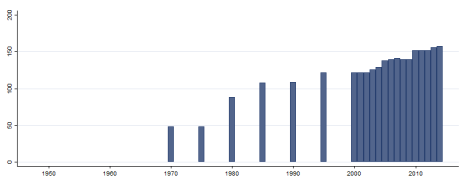
4.37.5 fi_legprop Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current)

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.



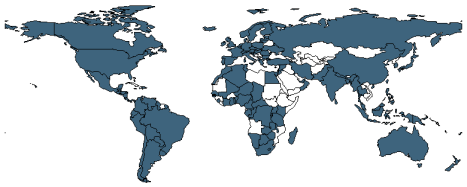
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158



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

4.37.6 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.

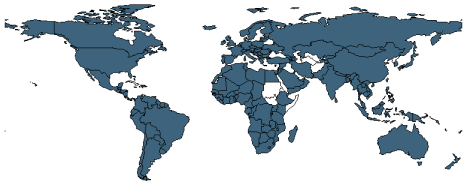


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 122

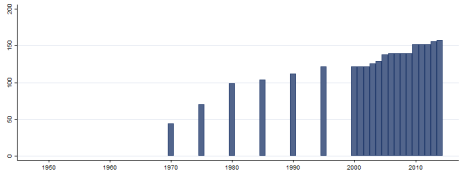
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 124 **n**: 2337 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.37.7 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.



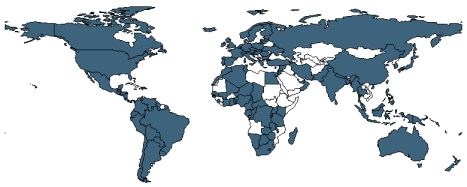
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 160 **n**: 2640 $\overline{N}$: 59 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.37.8 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 122

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 124 **n**: 2378 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.37.9 fi_sm Access to Sound Money (current)

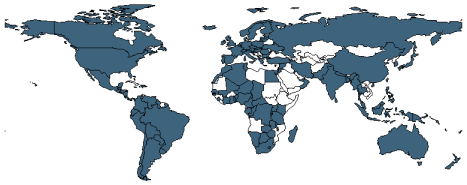
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158

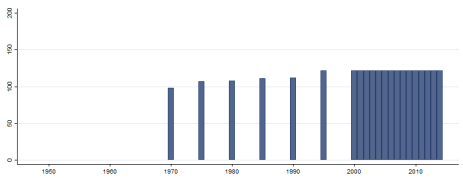
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 160 **n**: 2748 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.37.10 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.



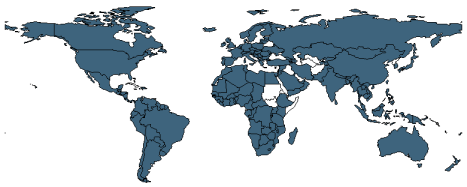
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 122



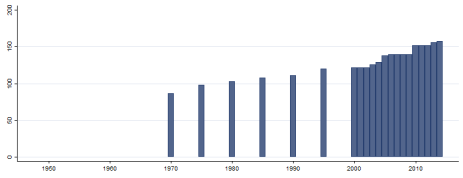
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 124 **n**: 2488 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.37.11 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).



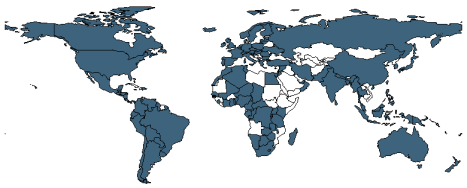
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 160 **n**: 2716 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.37.12 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 122

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 124 **n**: 2456 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.38 Transparency International

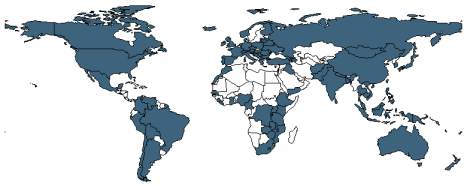
`http://www.transparency.org/research/gcb/overview`
(Hardoon & Heinrich, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2015-11-09)

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.

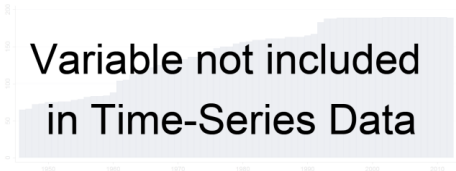
Note: Only valid answers are used when calculating the averages, not "Unknown", "Don't know" etc.

4.38.1 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.



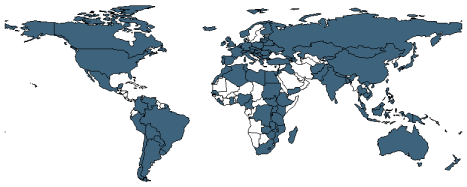
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 95



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

4.38.2 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.

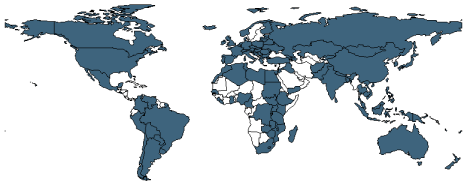


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112

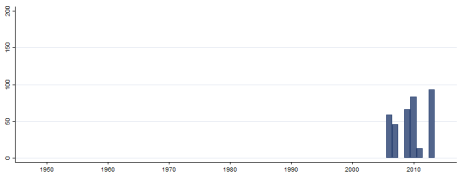
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.38.3 gcb_bj Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System

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



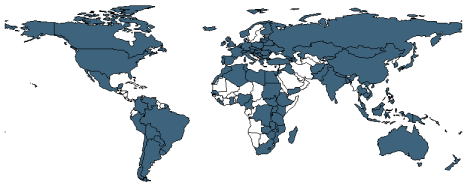
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



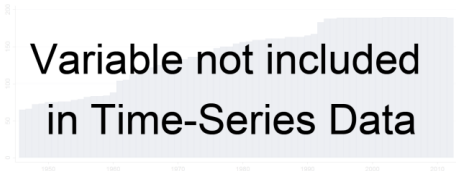
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.38.4 gcb_bland Paid Bribe: Land Services

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



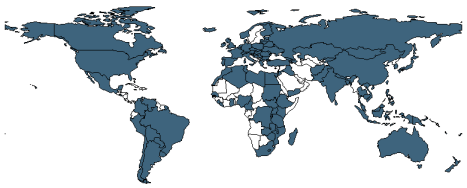
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



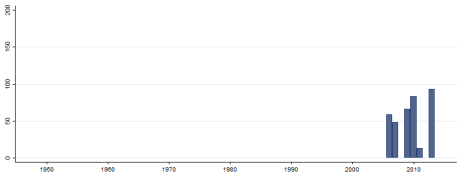
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.38.5 gcb_bmed Paid Bribe: Medical Services

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



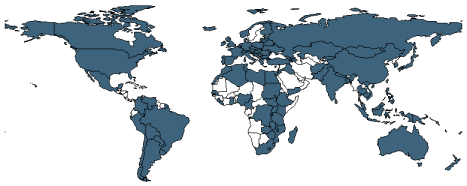
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



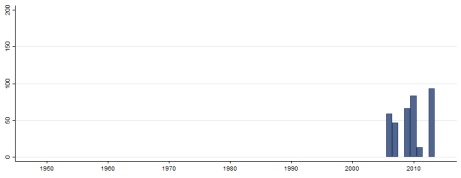
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 362 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.38.6 gcb_bper Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services

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



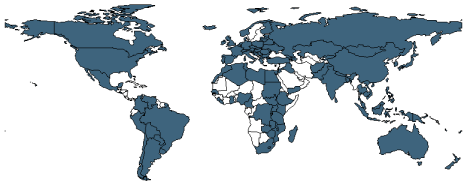
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 361 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.38.7 gcb_bpol Paid Bribe: Police

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

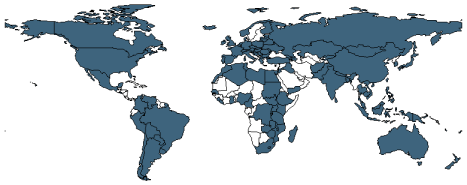


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112

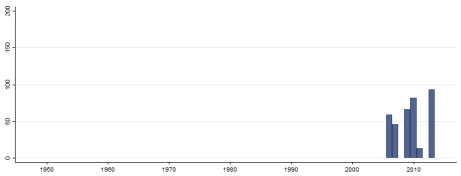
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 361 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.38.8 gcb_btax Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue

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



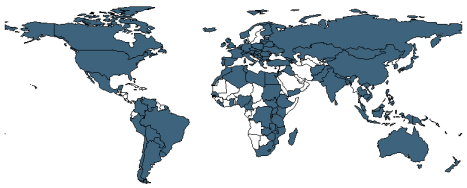
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



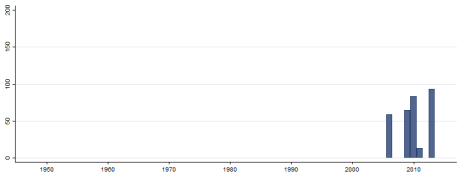
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 359 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.38.9 gcb_butil Paid Bribe: Utilities

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



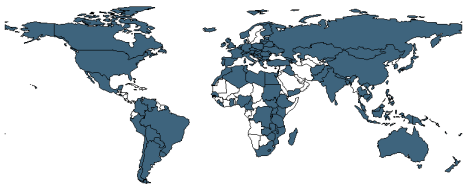
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



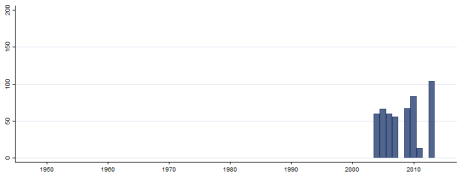
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 313 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.38.10 gcb_pb Corruption Perception: Business

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



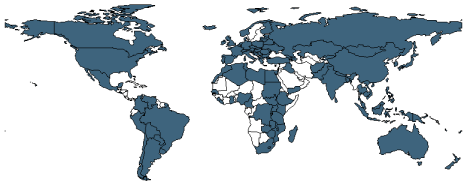
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



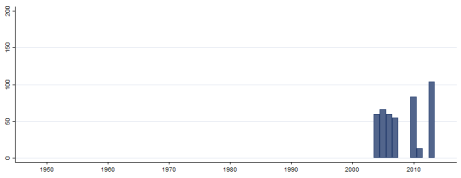
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 509 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.38.11 gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education

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



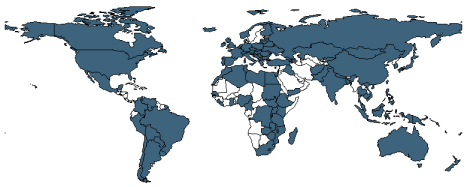
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



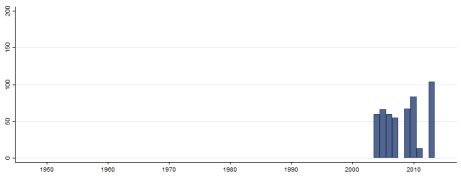
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 441 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.38.12 gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System

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



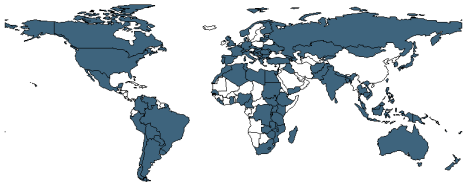
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



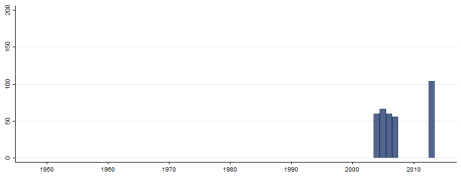
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 508 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.38.13 gcb_pmed Corruption Perception: Medical Services

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



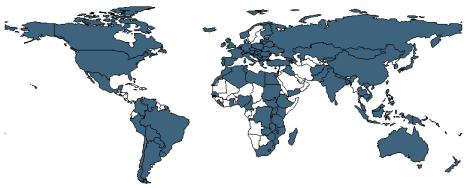
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104



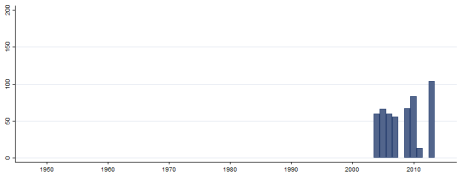
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 120 **n**: 346 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.38.14 gcb_pmedia Corruption Perception: Media

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



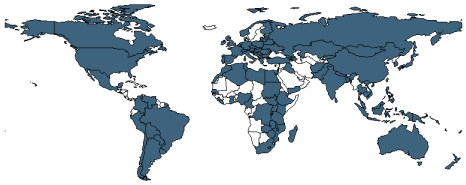
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



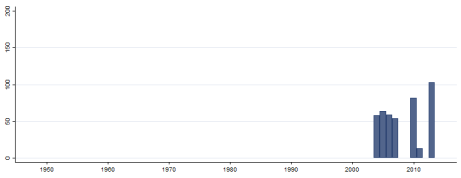
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 509 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.38.15 gcb_pmil Corruption Perception: Military

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Military. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



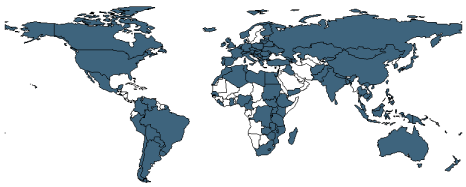
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 111



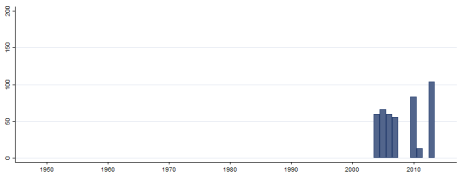
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 433 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.38.16 gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? NGOs. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



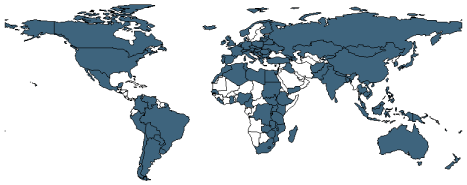
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



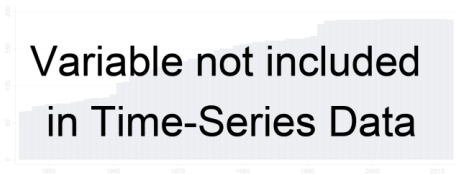
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 442 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.38.17 gcb_poff Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Public officials/Civil servants. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



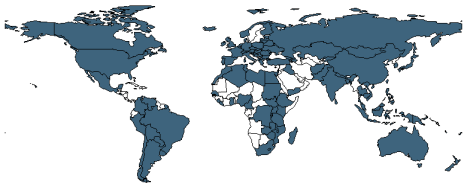
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



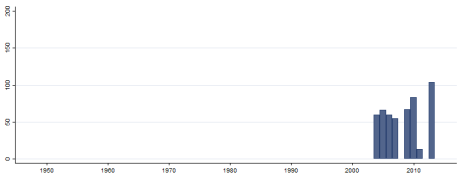
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.38.18 gcb_ppa Corruption Perception: Political Parties

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Political parties. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



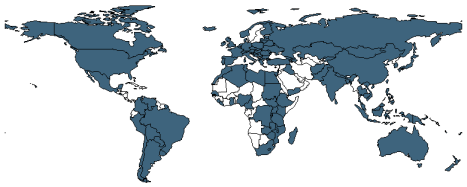
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 508 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.38.19 gcb_pparl Corruption Perception: Parliament

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Parliament. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

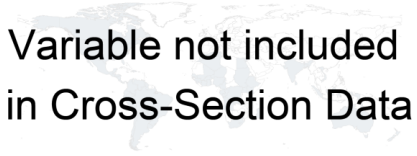


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112

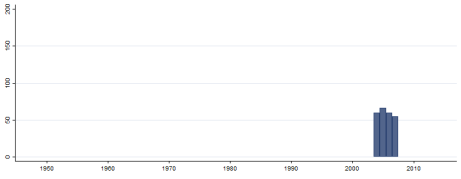
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 508 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.38.20 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).



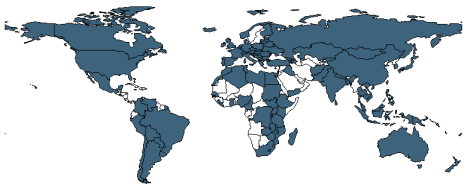
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



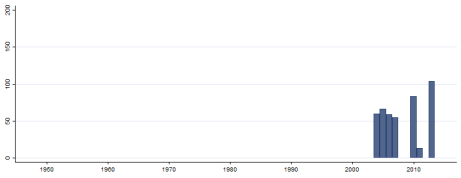
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 77 **n**: 241 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.38.21 gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Police. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



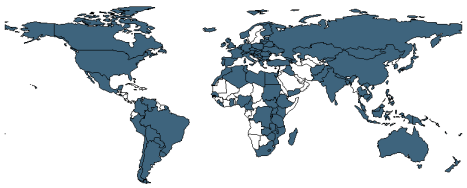
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



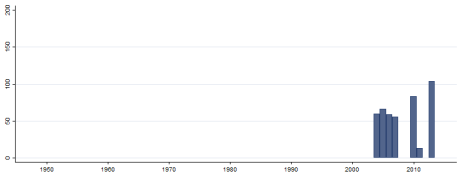
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 440 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.38.22 gcb_prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Religious bodies. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



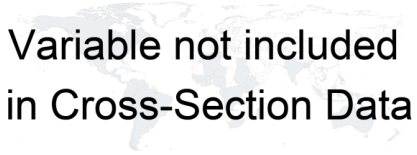
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112



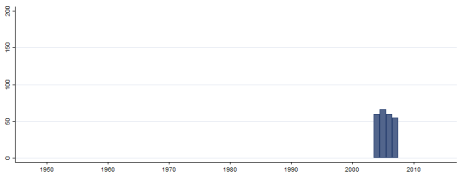
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 441 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.38.23 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).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

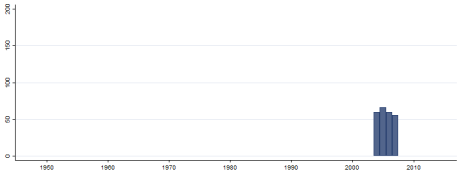


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 77 **n**: 241 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.38.24 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).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 78 **n**: 242 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.39 Gibney, Cornett & Wood

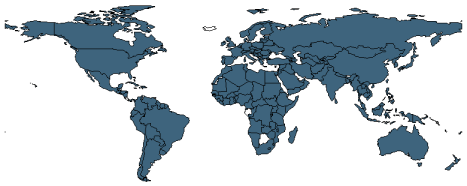
`http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/`
(Mark Gibney & Arnon, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-26)

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).

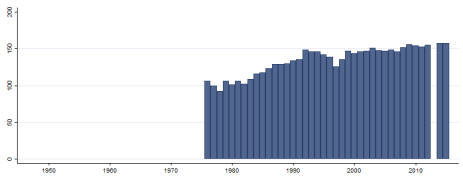
4.39.1 gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International

Political Terror Scale Levels from the yearly country reports of Amnesty International:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, forpolitical views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances,and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 162

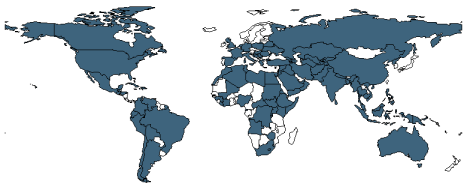


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 189 **n**: 5232 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 28

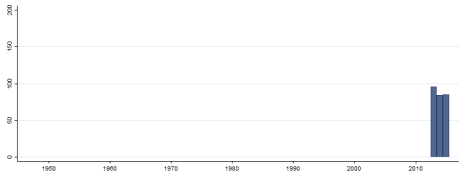
4.39.2 gd_ptsh Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch

Political Terror Scale Levels from the Human Rights Watch's World Reports:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, forpolitical views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances,and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 99

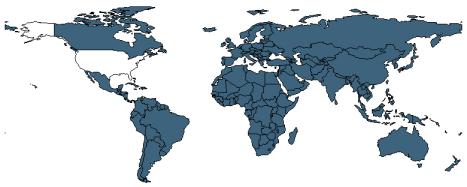


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 99 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 3

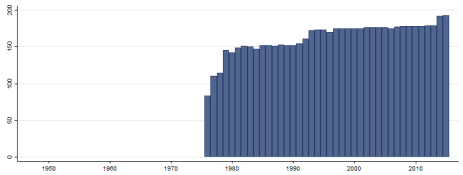
4.39.3 gd_ptss Political Terror Scale - US State Department

Political Terror Scale Levels from the the U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, forpolitical views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances,and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193



Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 204 **n**: 6492 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.40 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

`http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-educational-attainment-1970-2015`
(Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-26)

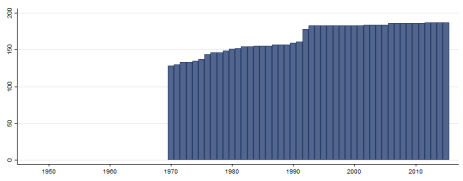
Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015 These are IHME results data from a global analysis of educational attainment spanning the last 50 years. These data are an update to earlier estimates (Educational Attainment and Child Mortality Estimates by Country 1970-2009) and inform the IHME policy report "A Hand Up: Global Progress Towards Universal Education," as well as the Social Determinants of Health Visualization, which is supported by the Center for Health Trends and Forecasts at IHME.

This data file provides estimates of average years of educational attainment per capita for people over the age of 15 for the years 1970-2015 by year, sex, and age group for 188 countries, 21 GBD regions, 7 GBD super regions, and the global aggregate. Age-standardized and population-weighted estimates are included for females 15-44 and for both sexes for the age group 25+

4.40.1 gea_ea1524f Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female).

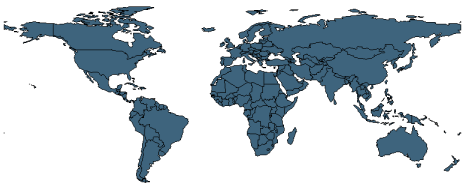
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



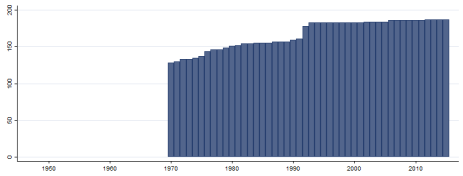
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 7673 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.40.2 gea_ea1524m Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male).



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

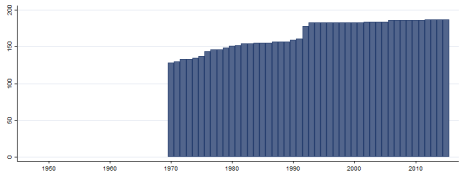


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 7673 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.40.3 gea_ea2534f Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female).

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

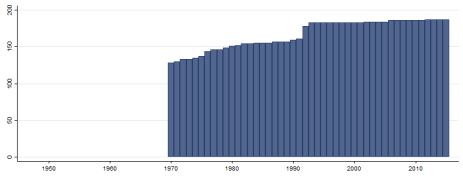


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 7673 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.40.4 gea_ea2534m Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male).

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

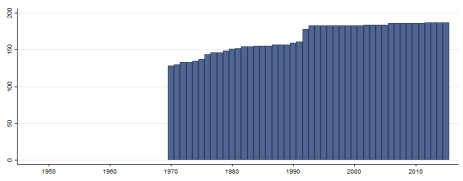


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 7673 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.40.5 gea_ea3544f Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female).

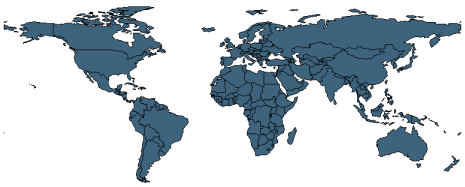
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



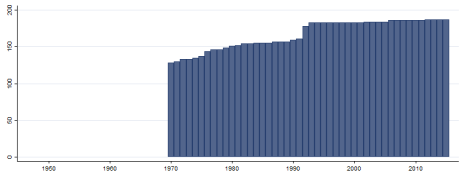
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 7673 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.40.6 gea_ea3544m Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male).



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

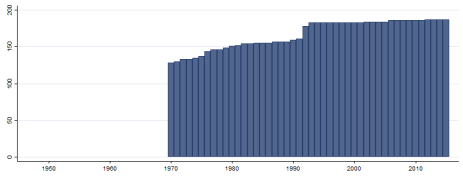


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 7673 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.40.7 gea_ea4554f Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female).

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

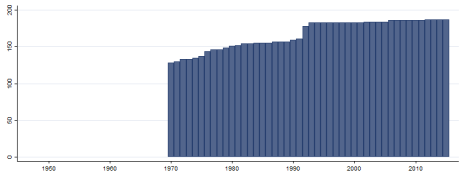


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 7673 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.40.8 gea_ea4554m Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male).

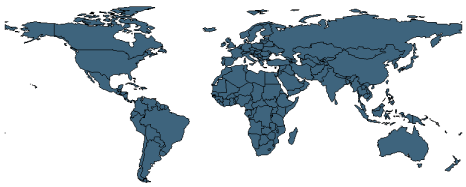
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



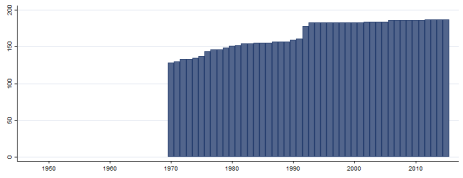
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 7673 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.40.9 gea_ea5564f Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female).



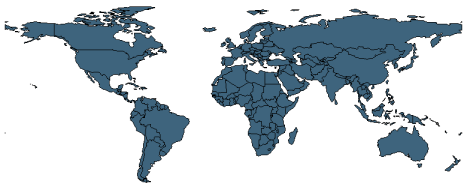
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



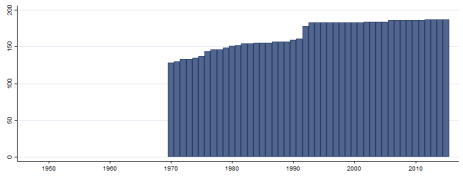
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 7673 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.40.10 gea_ea5564m Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male).



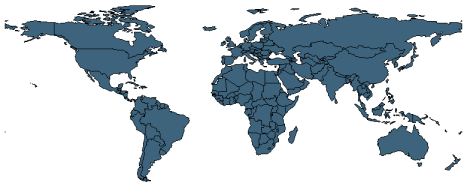
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



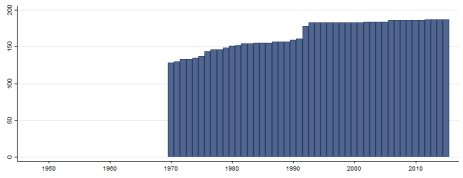
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 7673 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.40.11 gea_ea65f Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female).



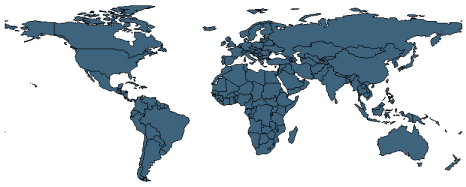
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



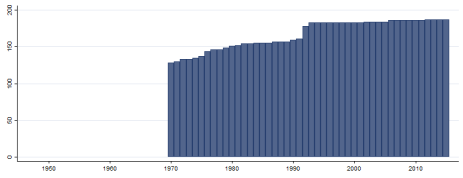
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 7673 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.40.12 gea_ea65m Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male).



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 7673 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.41 Global Integrity Report

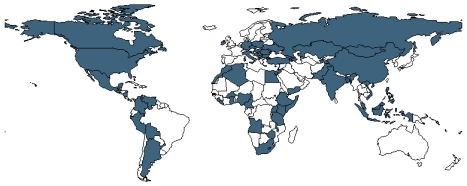
`http://www.globalintegrity.org`
(Global Integrity, 2011)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-26)

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.

4.41.1 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.

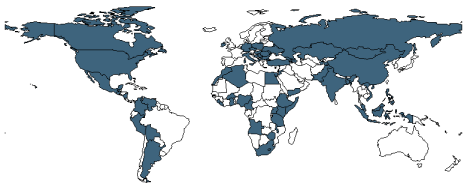


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 60

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.41.2 gir_acs Administration and Civil Service

This category examines administration and civil service regulations, whistleblower protections, and transparency around government procurement and privatization.

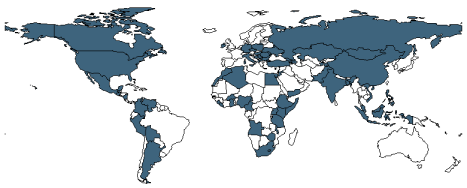


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 60

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.41.3 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.

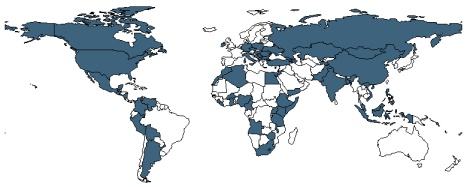


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 60

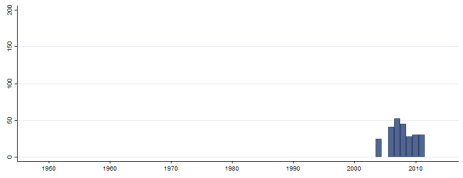
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.41.4 gir_e Elections

This category assesses voting and elections integrity as well as regulations governing the financing of political parties and candidates.



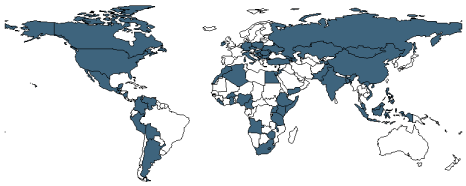
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 60



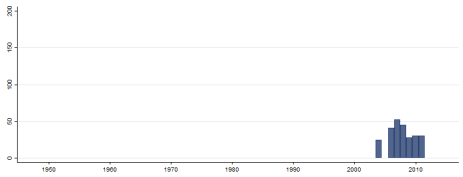
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.41.5 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 60

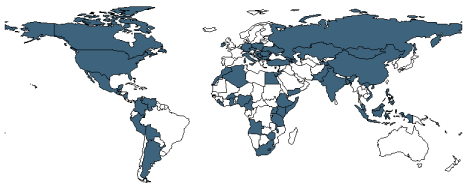


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.41.6 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).

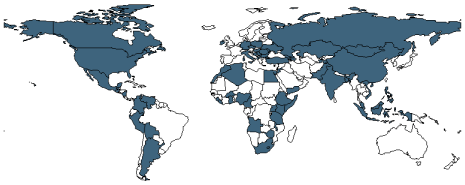


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 60

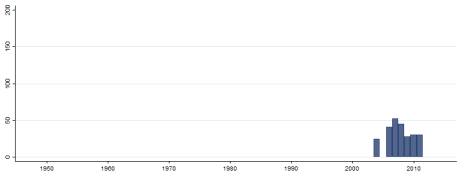
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.41.7 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 60



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 94 **n**: 251 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.42 Gleditsch

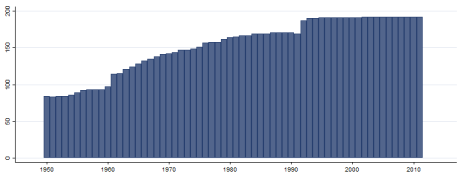
`http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/exptradegdp.html`
(K. S. Gleditsch, 2002)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-27)

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.

4.42.1 gle_cgdpc GDP per Capita (Current Prices)

GDP per capita (Current prices).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 191

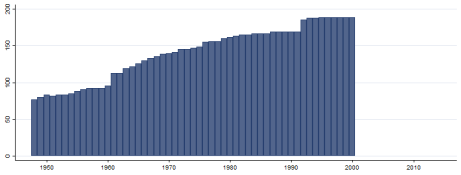


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 208 **n**: 9488 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.42.2 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.

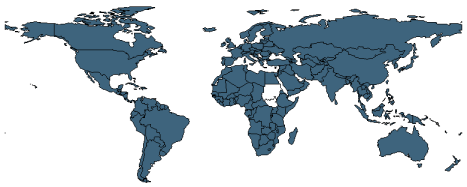
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



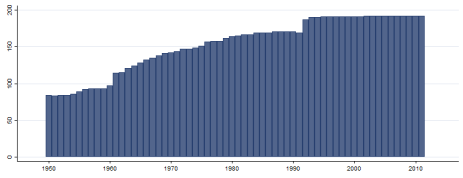
Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 203 **n**: 7445 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.42.3 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 191

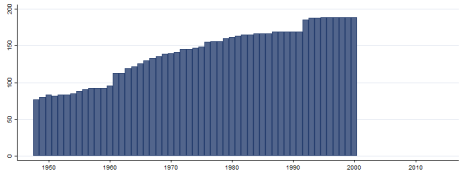


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 208 **n**: 9488 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.42.4 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

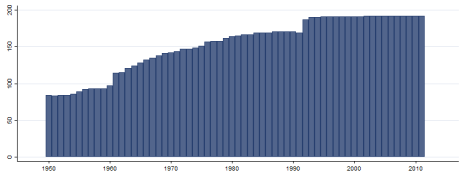


Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 203 **n**: 7445 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.42.5 gle_pop Population (1000's)

Size of the population in 1000's.

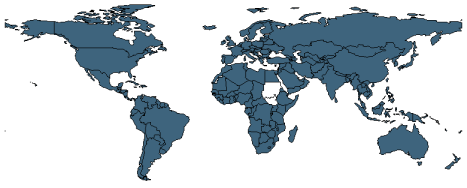
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 191



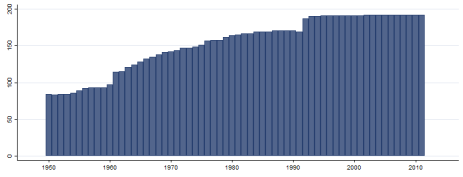
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 208 **n**: 9488 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.42.6 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 191

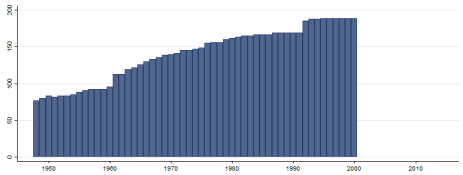


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 208 **n**: 9488 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.42.7 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: 203 **n**: 7445 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.43 Bormann & Golder

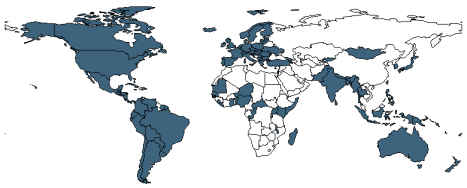
`http://mattgolder.com/elections`
(Bormann & Golder, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-17)

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).

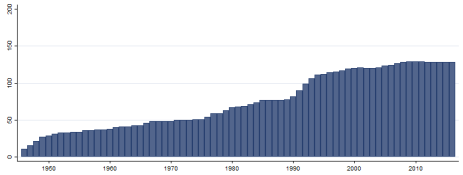
Note: The original values of -99 (the information is missing but should theoretically be available) and -88 (there is no single value for this particular variable) have been recoded to . (missing).

4.43.1 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.



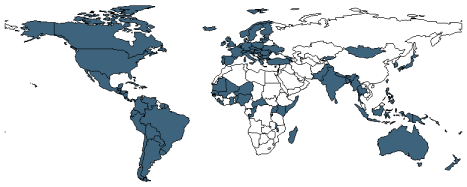
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 127



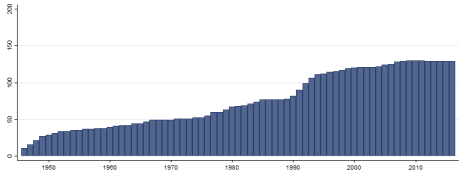
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 133 **n**: 5317 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.43.2 gol_dist Districts

This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.



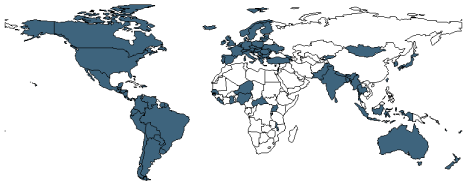
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128



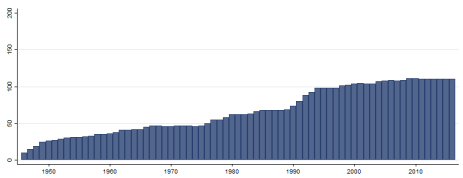
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 133 **n**: 5359 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.43.3 gol_enep Effective Number of Electoral Parties

Effective Number of Electoral Parties.



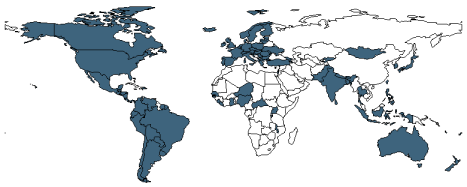
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 110



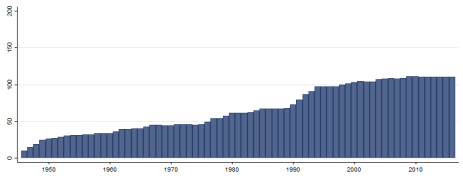
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 123 **n**: 4726 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.43.4 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.



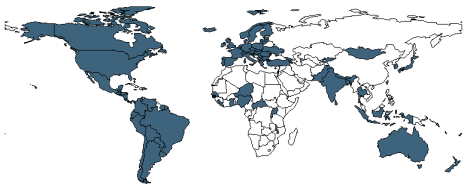
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 110



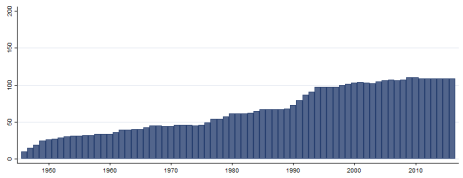
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 123 **n**: 4671 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.43.5 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.



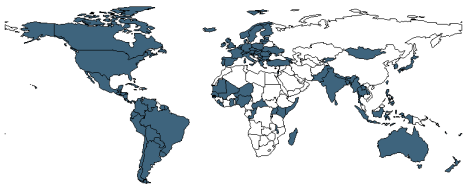
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 109



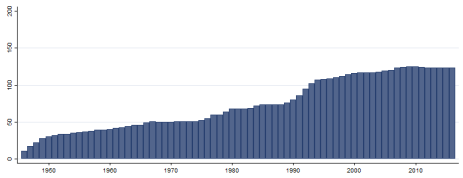
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 123 **n**: 4649 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.43.6 gol_enpp Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.



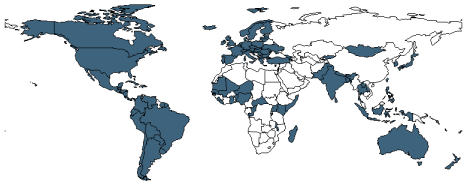
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123



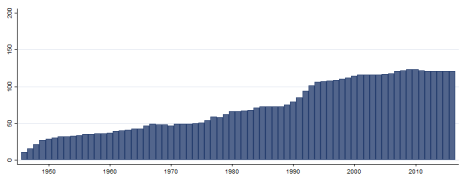
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 129 **n**: 5238 $\overline{N}$: 74 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.7 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.



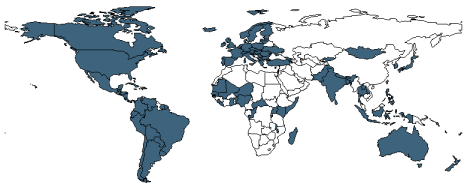
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121



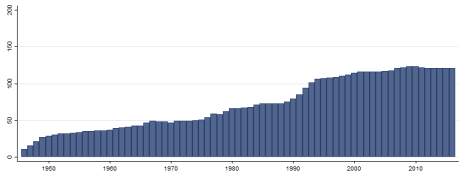
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 128 **n**: 5115 $\overline{N}$: 72 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.43.8 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.



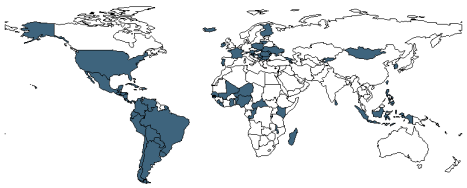
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121



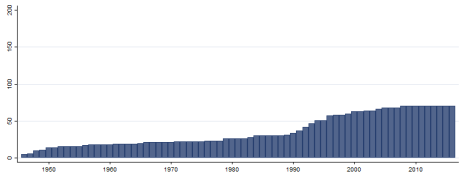
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 128 **n**: 5115 $\overline{N}$: 72 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.43.9 gol_enpres Effective Number of Presidential Candidates

The effective number of presidential candidates.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 69

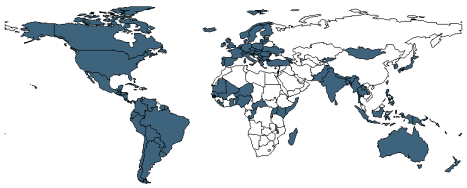


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 70 **n**: 2555 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 37

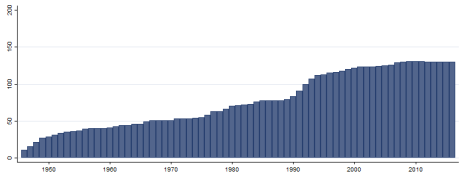
4.43.10 gol_est Electoral System Type-3 classes

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 129

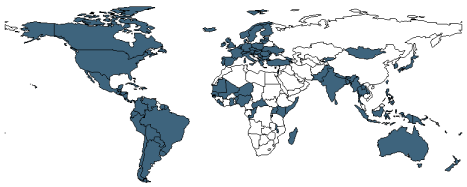


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 5467 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 41

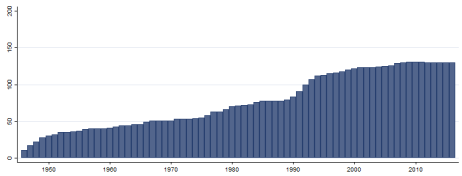
4.43.11 gol_est_spec Electoral System Type-11 classes

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 129



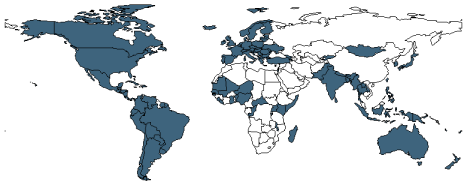
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 5473 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.12 gol_inst Institution

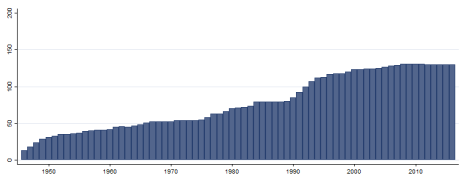
This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of the given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which we updated through 2011.

0. Parliamentary democracy
1. Semi-presidential democracy
2. Presidential democracy
3. Civilian dictatorship
4. Military dictatorship
5. 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 129

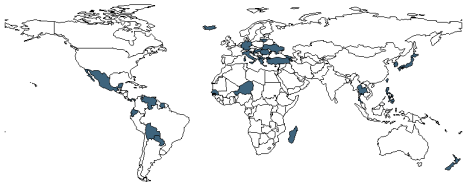


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 5526 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 41

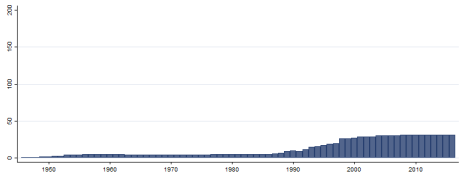
4.43.13 gol_mix Mixed Type

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



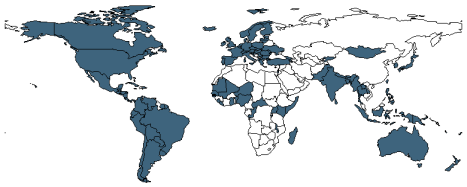
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 31



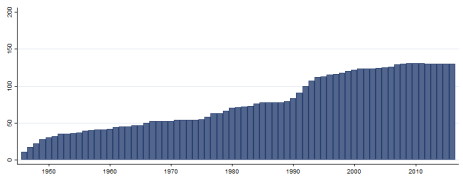
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 33 **n**: 871 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.43.14 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.



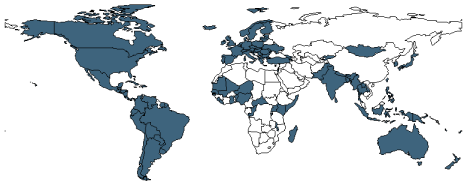
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 129



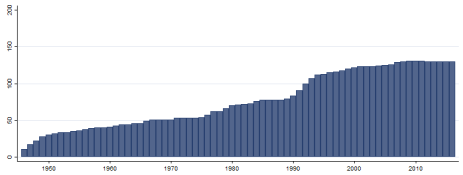
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 5489 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.15 gol_nos Number of Seats

This indicates the total number of seats in the lower house of the national legislature.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 129

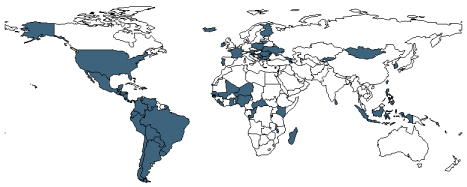


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 5462 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 41

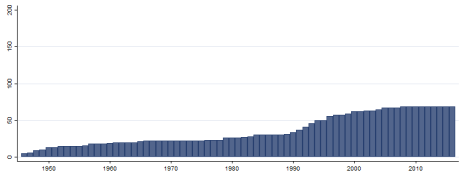
4.43.16 gol_pest Presidential Electoral System Type

This is a categorical variable that indicates the electoral formula used in the presidential election.

1. Plurality
2. Absolute Majority
3. Qualified Majority
4. Electoral College
5. Alternative Vote



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 68



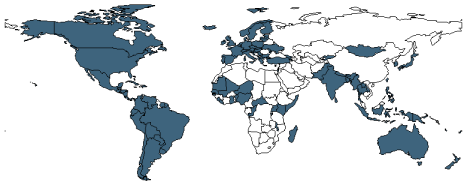
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 69 **n**: 2533 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.43.17 gol_pr PR Type

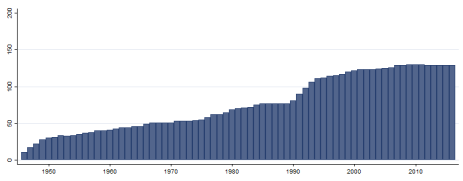
This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise electoral formula used in an electoral tier.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two Round Majority-Plurality
3. Two Round Qualified Majority
4. Two Round Majority Runoff
5. Alternative Vote (AV)
6. Borda Count (BC)
7. Modified Borda Count (mBC)
8. Block Vote (BV)
9. Party Block Vote (PBV)
10. Limited Vote (LV)
11. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
12. Hare quota
13. Hare quota with largest remainders
14. Hare quota with highest average remainders
15. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota
16. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders
17. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders
18. Droop quota
19. Droop quota with largest remainders
20. Droop quota with highest average remainders
21. Imperiali quota
22. Imperiali quota with largest remainders
23. Imperiali quota with highest average remainders
24. Reinforced Imperiali quota
25. D'Hondt
26. Sainte-Laguë
27. Modified Sainte-Laguë
28. Single Transferable Vote.

Note: a detailed description of the difference between types you can find in the original codebook.



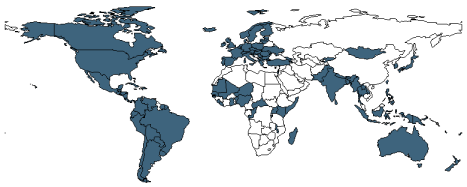
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128



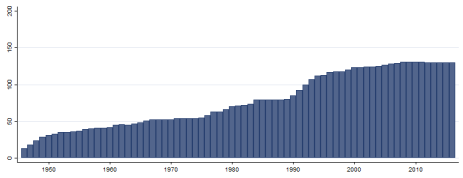
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 5427 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.18 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.



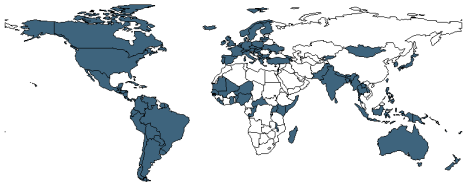
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 129



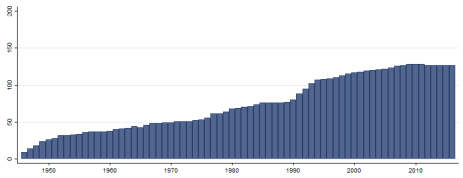
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 5526 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.43.19 gol_upseat Upper Seats

This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.



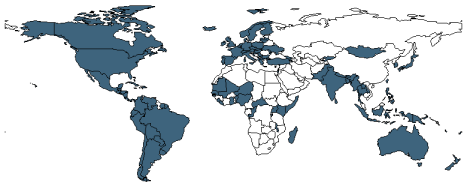
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 126



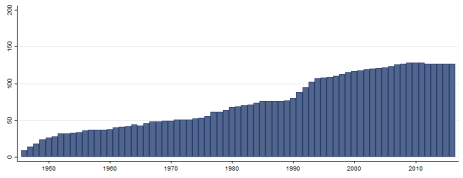
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 131 **n**: 5257 $\overline{N}$: 74 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.43.20 gol_uptier Upper Tier

This indicates the percentage of all legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 126



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 131 **n**: 5257 $\overline{N}$: 74 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.44 The Hertie School of Governance

`http://www.governancereport.org/home/governance-indicators/`
(The Hertie School of Governance, 2014) (The Hertie School of Governance, 2015) (The Hertie School of Governance, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-21)

Governance Indicators The aim of Governance Indicators is to build a new generation of governance indicators that take seriously the multi-level and multi-actor nature of governance in a globalised world, that are grounded in conceptual models, and that stay close to the governance problématiques of our times. In doing so, we draw on many existing databases that contain relevant information and generate new indicators that complement these or shed light on other aspects of governance, e.g., coordination capacity within public administration, treaty ratification, etc. The information is presented in the form of dashboardsŮtailored to the themes of each year's ReportŮthat acknowledge the inherent multi-dimensionality of the broad phenomenon of governance and allow for analysis of myriad governance-related questions and theory-testing, across various levels of governance and actors.

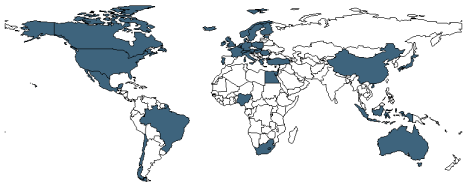
The Administrative Capacity Dashboard prepared for The Governance Report 2014 consists of four sub-dashboards, i.e. one for each of the four capacities highlighted in the Report: delivery, regulatory, coordination, and analytical. It is composed of different types of data taken from different organisations and data providers, whenever possible, and includes raw indicators and some thematic indexes and sub-indexes that are based on weighted averages of the standardised values of the raw scores. The indicators presented here provide information that makes it possible to address empirically many questions about the possible relationship between institutional design, the functioning of bureaucracies, and governance output.

The governance indicators developed as a part of the Governance Report 2015 seek to help further understand the evolution of the economic and political issues currently faced in the EU. The indicators allow us to conduct a variety of analyses that help describe whether EU countries have been moving closer together or further apart in particular ways over the last 15 years. Furthermore, these indicators allow us to see whether convergence or divergence has been more pronounced within clusters of countries, or so-called 'convergence clubs', within the EU. In addition to these convergence indicators, we also provide indicators that measure associations between macroeconomic trends and aggregate public opinion. Such indicators permit exploration of, for example, whether negative economic outcomes entail declining trust in EU institutions by examining past associations between these outcomes. As in the case of our convergence indicators, we also allow disaggregation of these trends into specific groups of countries, as well as distinct time periods, to determine whether there are cases in which these challenges to governance are most acute.

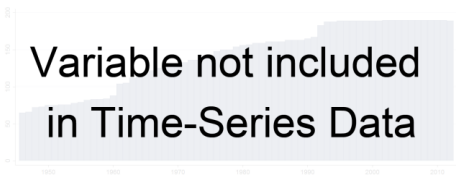
Governance Report Indicators 2016 data cover 29 OECD member states and seven non-OECD countries. The data list the standardized mean scores (z-scores) of each indicator together with a lower and upper bound 95% credible interval estimate (an estimate of uncertainty around the mean), in other words, each indicator comes in three varieties. Authors considered infrastructure governance and its three dimensions to be latent concepts that cannot be measured directly. Each of our variables, therefore, is a realization of some underlying level of governance relating to one of the three dimensions, and this information can be used to estimate countries' underlying levels of nfrastructure governance. Specifically, authors generated our estimates of countries' levels of infrastructure governance from a Bayesian factor analysis (BFA) model.

4.44.1 gov_igicm_l lower_Construction and Monitoring

Construction and Monitoring, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Construction and monitory challenges [q17_1:8 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



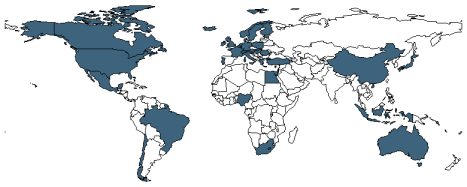
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.2 gov_igicm_m mean_Construction and Monitoring

Construction and Monitoring, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Construction and monitory challenges [q17_1:8 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
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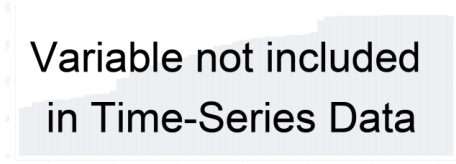

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
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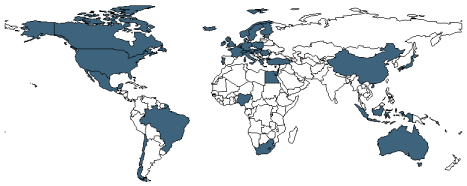
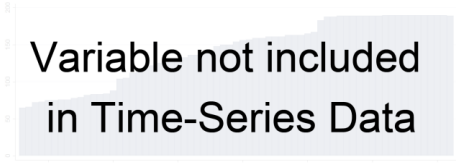
4.44.3 gov_igicm_u upper_Construction and Monitoring

Construction and Monitoring, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Construction and monitory challenges [q17_1:8 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
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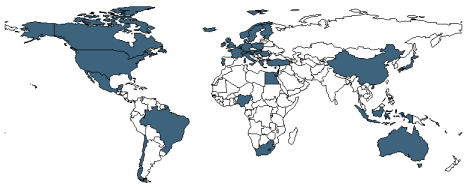
4.44.4 gov_igico_l lower_Coordination

Coordination, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: Coordination challenges in planning. [q13_1:10 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
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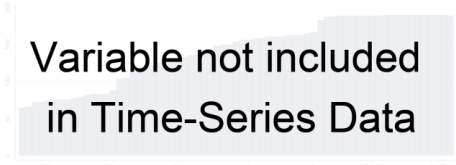
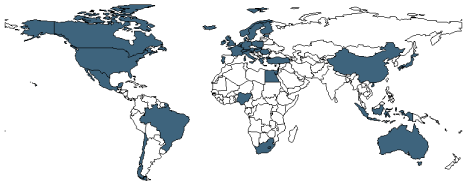


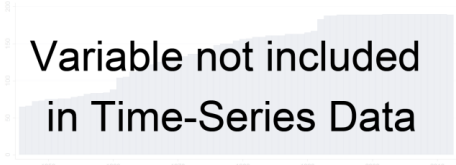
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.5 gov_igico_m mean_Coordination

Coordination, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Indicators: Coordination challenges in planning. [q13_1:10 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
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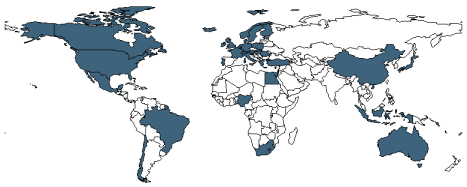
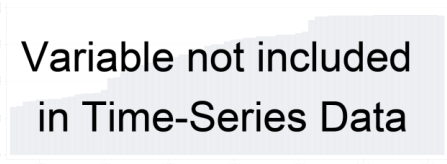
4.44.6 gov_igico_u upper_Coordination

Coordination, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: Coordination challenges in planning. [q13_1:10 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



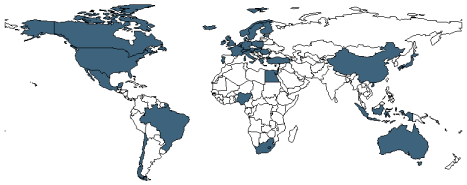
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



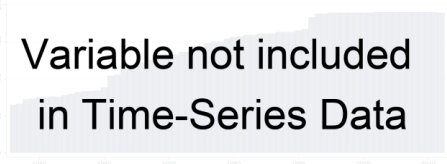
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.7 gov_igif_l lower_Funding

Funding, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: 5 year change of infrastructure investment; 5 year change of infrastructure investment per sector ; Funding gaps per sector; Change of funding sources.



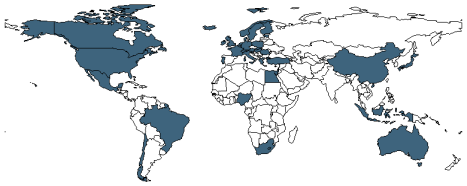
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



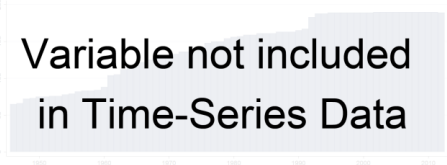
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.8 gov_igif_m mean_Funding

Funding, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Indicators: 5 year change of infrastructure investment; 5 year change of infrastructure investment per sector ; Funding gaps per sector; Change of funding sources.



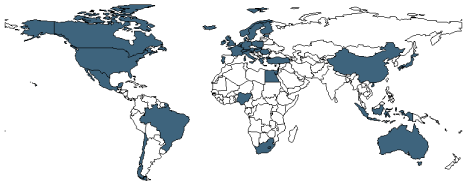
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



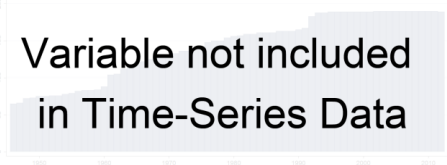
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.9 gov_igif_u upper_Funding

Funding, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: 5 year change of infrastructure investment; 5 year change of infrastructure investment per sector ; Funding gaps per sector; Change of funding sources.



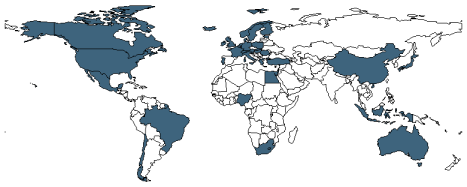
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



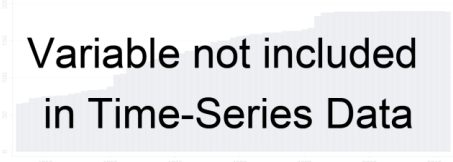
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.10 gov_igiia_l lower_Infrastructure Access

Infrastructure Access, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: ICT Access; Access to electricity (% of population); Improved water source (% of population with access); Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access).



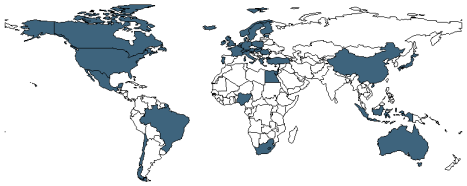
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



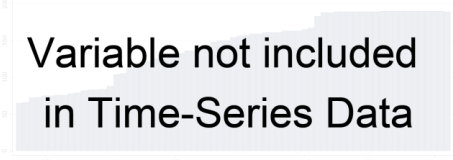
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.11 gov_igiia_m mean_Infrastructure Access

Infrastructure Access, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Indicators: ICT Access; Access to electricity (% of population); Improved water source (% of population with access); Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access).



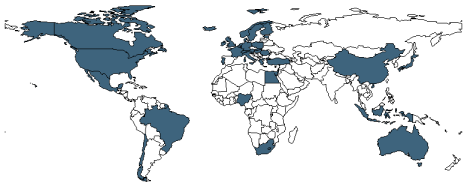
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



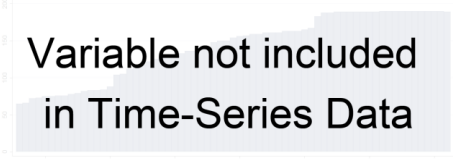
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.12 gov_igiia_u upper_Infrastructure Access

Infrastructure Access, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: ICT Access; Access to electricity (% of population); Improved water source (% of population with access); Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access).



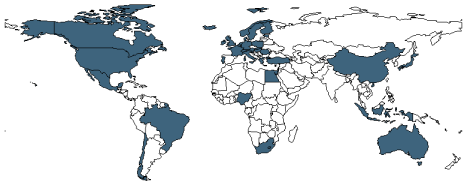
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



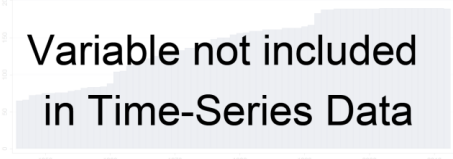
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.13 gov_igiig_l lower_Infrastructure Governance

Infrastructure Governance, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Overall average of the Infrastructure Planning, Infrastructure Management and Infrastructure Outcomes dimension scores.



Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
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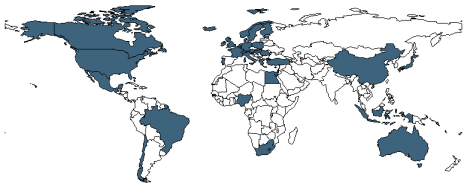
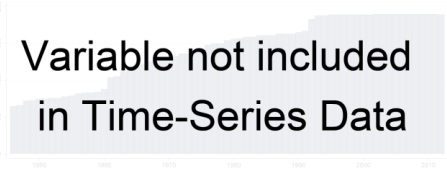
4.44.14 gov_igiig_m mean_Infrastructure Governance

Infrastructure Governance, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Overall average of the Infrastructure Planning, Infrastructure Management and Infrastructure Outcomes dimension scores.



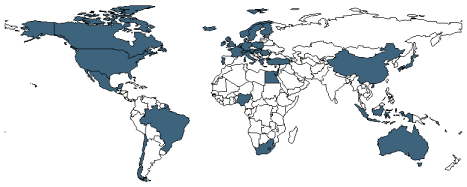
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



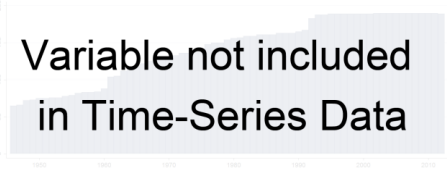
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.15 gov_igiig_u upper_Infrastructure Governance

Infrastructure Governance, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Overall average of the Infrastructure Planning, Infrastructure Management and Infrastructure Outcomes dimension scores.



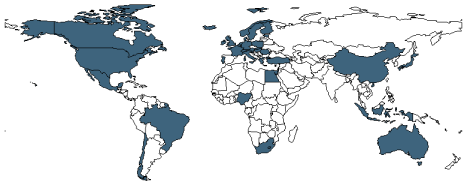
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



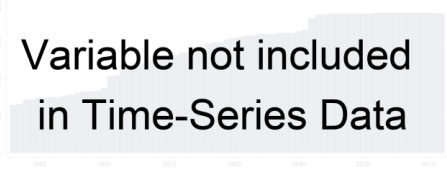
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.16 gov_igiim_l lower_Infrastructure Management

Infrastructure Management, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Infrastructure management, captures governments' coordination and regulatory capacities. While regulation is about control and oversight over project and decision-making processes, coordination capacity is the ability to coordinate between multiple actors and organizations with diverse interests and goals. Included Indicators: Coordination, Procurement, Construction and Monitoring, Public Private Partnerships, Use of Best Practices, Preventing Corruption.



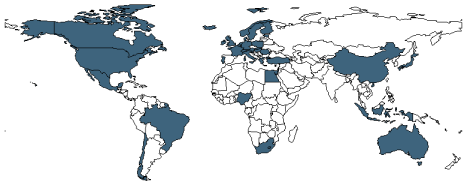
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

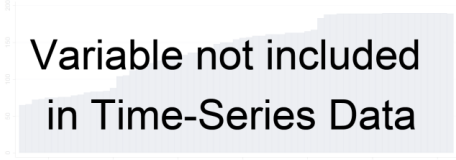


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.17 gov_igiim_m mean_Infrastructure Management

Infrastructure Management, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Infrastructure management, captures governments' coordination and regulatory capacities. While regulation is about control and oversight over project and decision-making processes, coordination capacity is the ability to coordinate between multiple actors and organizations with diverse interests and goals. Included Indicators: Coordination, Procurement, Construction and Monitoring, Public Private Partnerships, Use of Best Practices, Preventing Corruption.



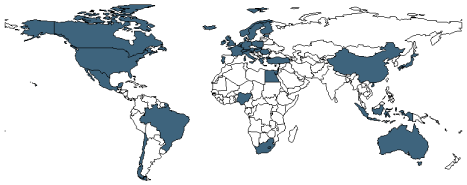


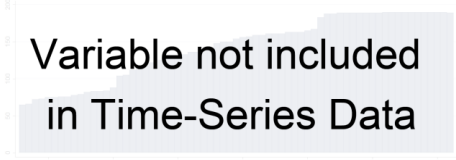
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.18 gov_igiim_u upper_Infrastructure Management

Infrastructure Management, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Infrastructure management, captures governments' coordination and regulatory capacities. While regulation is about control and oversight over project and decision-making processes, coordination capacity is the ability to coordinate between multiple actors and organizations with diverse interests and goals. Included Indicators: Coordination, Procurement, Construction and Monitoring, Public Private Partnerships, Use of Best Practices, Preventing Corruption.



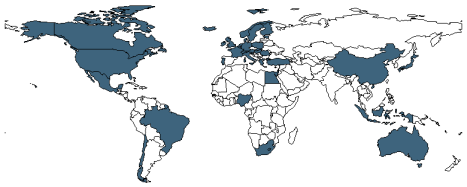


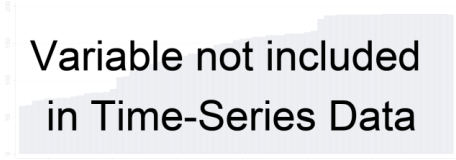
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.19 gov_igiima_l lower_Involving Multiple Actors

Involving Multiple Actors, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: Actors involved in planning; Private actors involved in planning per sector.



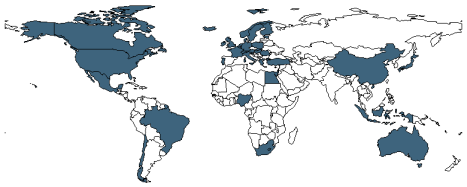


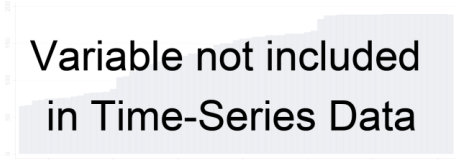
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.20 gov_igiima_m mean_Involving Multiple Actors

Involving Multiple Actors, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Indicators: Actors involved in planning; Private actors involved in planning per sector.



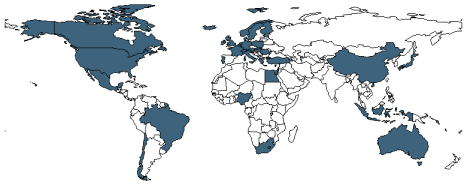


Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

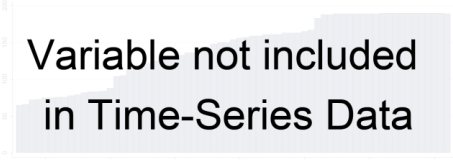
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.21 gov_igiima_u upper_Involving Multiple Actors

Involving Multiple Actors, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: Actors involved in planning; Private actors involved in planning per sector.



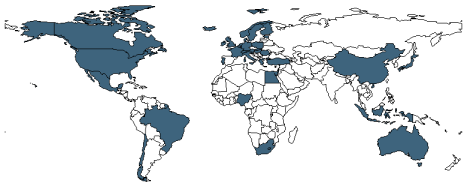
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



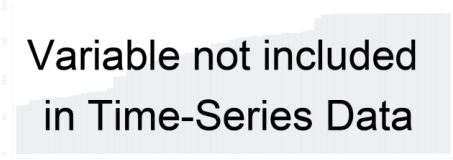
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.22 gov_igiio_l lower_Infrastructure Outcomes

Infrastructure Outcomes, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Infrastructure outcomes captures governments' delivery capacity in terms of the ways in which they execute policies and provide quality services. Included Indicators: Infrastructure Access, Project Delivery, Infrastructure Quality



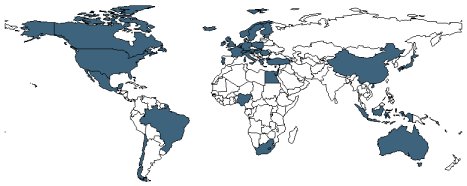
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



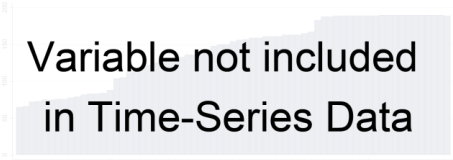
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.23 gov_igiio_m mean_Infrastructure Outcomes

Infrastructure Outcomes, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Infrastructure outcomes captures governments' delivery capacity in terms of the ways in which they execute policies and provide quality services. Included Indicators: Infrastructure Access, Project Delivery, Infrastructure Quality



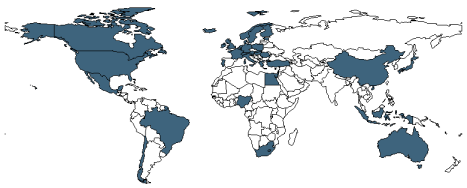
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



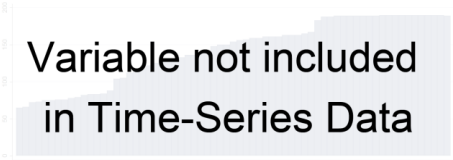
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.24 gov_igiio_u upper_Infrastructure Outcomes

Infrastructure Outcomes, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Infrastructure outcomes captures governments' delivery capacity in terms of the ways in which they execute policies and provide quality services. Included Indicators: Infrastructure Access, Project Delivery, Infrastructure Quality



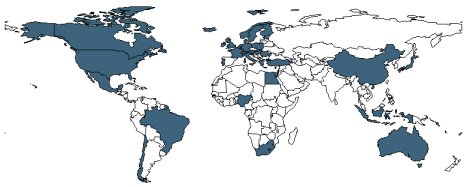
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



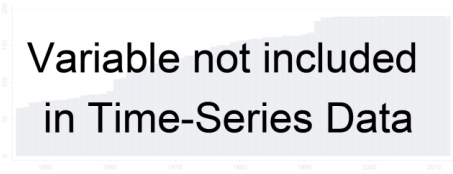
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.25 gov_igiip_l lower_Infrastructure Planning

Infrastructure Planning, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Infrastructure planning requires expansive analytical capacity on the part of governments and concerns the organization of knowledge and type of advice that informs governmental policy-making. It involves project and policy analytics related to making decisions about planning and funding infrastructure projects. Included Indicators: Funding, Involving Multiple Actors, Planning.



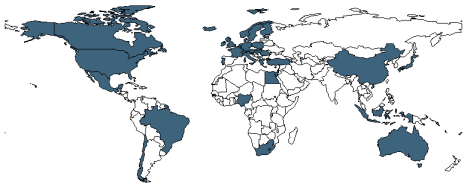
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



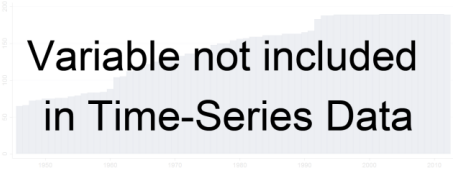
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.26 gov_igiip_m mean_Infrastructure Planning

Infrastructure Planning, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Infrastructure planning requires expansive analytical capacity on the part of governments and concerns the organization of knowledge and type of advice that informs governmental policy-making. It involves project and policy analytics related to making decisions about planning and funding infrastructure projects. Included Indicators: Funding, Involving Multiple Actors, Planning.



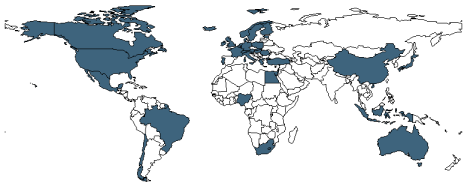
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



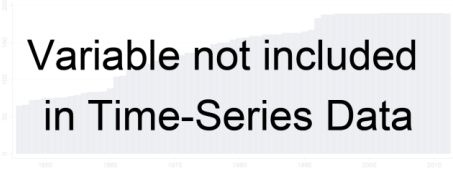
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.27 gov_igiip_u upper_Infrastructure Planning

Infrastructure Planning, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Infrastructure planning requires expansive analytical capacity on the part of governments and concerns the organization of knowledge and type of advice that informs governmental policy-making. It involves project and policy analytics related to making decisions about planning and funding infrastructure projects. Included Indicators: Funding, Involving Multiple Actors, Planning.



Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36

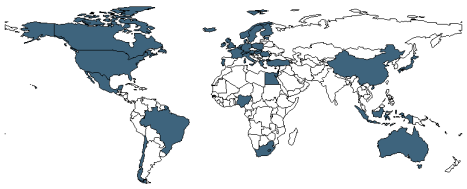


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

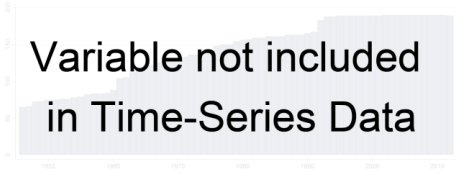
4.44.28 gov_igiiq_l lower_Infrastructure Quality

Infrastructure Quality, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: Quality of overall infrastructure; Quality of roads; Quality of railroad infrastructure; Quality of port infrastructure; Quality of air transport infrastructure; Available airline seat km per week; Quality of electricity supply; Quality of electricity supply; Perceived quality of public transport; Perceived quality of water supply; Perceived quality of roads; Number of electrical outages in a typical month; Losses due to electrical outages; Percent of firms owning or sharing a generator; Proportion of

electricity from a generator (%); Days to obtain an electrical connection (upon application); Percent of firms identifying electricity as a major constraint; Number of water insufficiencies in a typical month; Proportion of products lost to breakage or spoilage during shipping to domestic markets (%); Percent of firms identifying transportation as a major constraint; Logistic Performance Index; Road Safety.



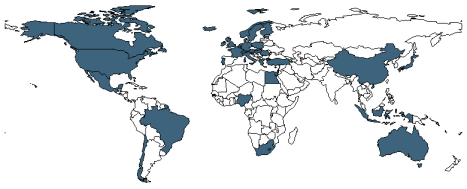
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



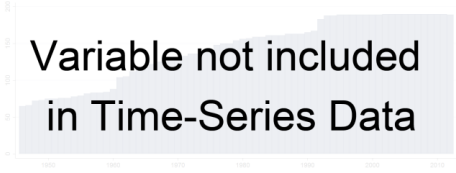
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.29 gov_igiiq_m mean_Infrastructure Quality

Infrastructure Quality, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Indicators: Quality of overall infrastructure; Quality of roads; Quality of railroad infrastructure; Quality of port infrastructure; Quality of air transport infrastructure; Available airline seat km per week; Quality of electricity supply; Quality of electricity supply; Perceived quality of public transport; Perceived quality of water supply; Perceived quality of roads; Number of electrical outages in a typical month; Losses due to electrical outages; Percent of firms owning or sharing a generator; Proportion of electricity from a generator (%); Days to obtain an electrical connection (upon application); Percent of firms identifying electricity as a major constraint; Number of water insufficiencies in a typical month; Proportion of products lost to breakage or spoilage during shipping to domestic markets (%); Percent of firms identifying transportation as a major constraint; Logistic Performance Index; Road Safety.



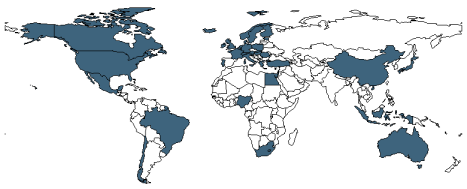
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



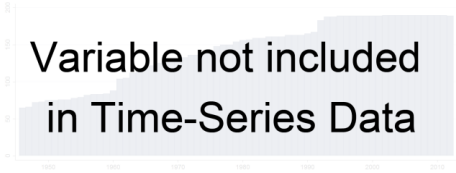
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.30 gov_igiiq_u upper_Infrastructure Quality

Infrastructure Quality, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: Quality of overall infrastructure; Quality of roads; Quality of railroad infrastructure; Quality of port infrastructure; Quality of air transport infrastructure; Available airline seat km per week; Quality of electricity supply; Quality of electricity supply; Perceived quality of public transport; Perceived quality of water supply; Perceived quality of roads; Number of electrical outages in a typical month; Losses due to electrical outages; Percent of firms owning or sharing a generator; Proportion of electricity from a generator (%); Days to obtain an electrical connection (upon application); Percent of firms identifying electricity as a major constraint; Number of water insufficiencies in a typical month; Proportion of products lost to breakage or spoilage during shipping to domestic markets (%); Percent of firms identifying transportation as a major constraint; Logistic Performance Index; Road Safety.



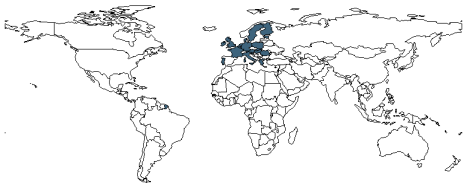
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



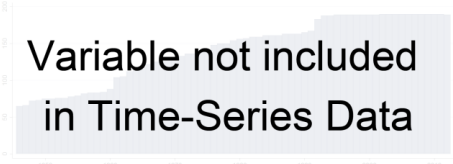
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.31 gov_igipc_l lower_Preventing Corruption

Preventing Corruption, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: % of single bidder contracts in infrastructure public procurement [singleb | Composite Corruption Risk Index | 2014]



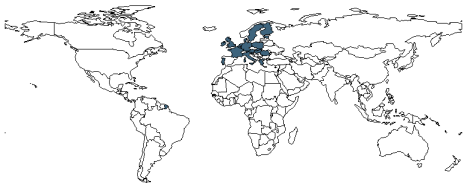
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 19



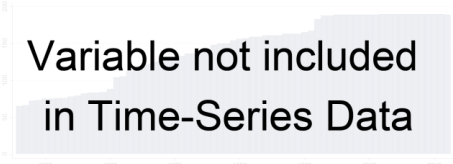
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.32 gov_igipc_m mean_Preventing Corruption

Preventing Corruption, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Indicators: % of single bidder contracts in infrastructure public procurement [singleb | Composite Corruption Risk Index | 2014]



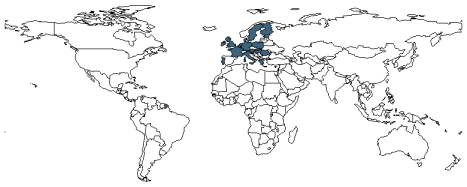
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 19



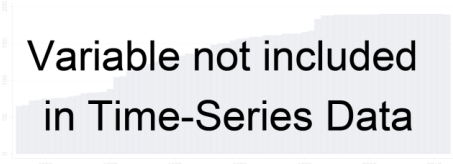
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.33 gov_igipc_u upper_Preventing Corruption

Preventing Corruption, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: % of single bidder contracts in infrastructure public procurement [singleb | Composite Corruption Risk Index | 2014]



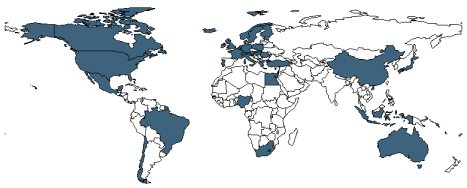
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 19



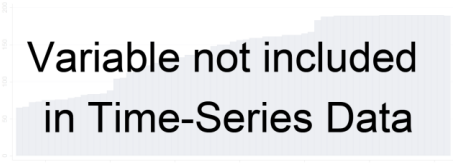
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.34 gov_igipd_l lower_Project Delivery

Project Delivery, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicator: Management performance per sector [q21_1:7 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



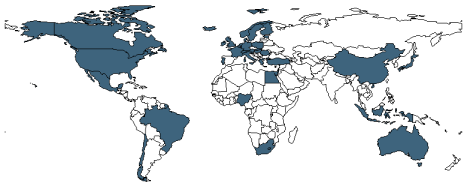
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



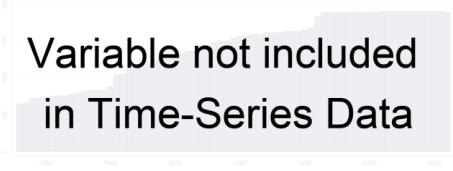
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.35 gov_igipd_m mean_Project Delivery

Project Delivery, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Indicator: Management performance per sector [q21_1:7 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



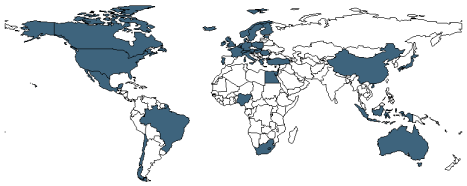
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



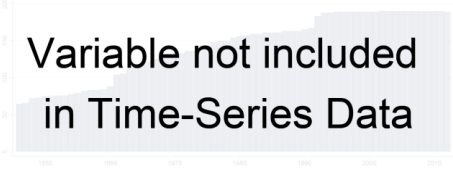
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.36 gov_igipd_u upper_Project Delivery

Project Delivery, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicator: Management performance per sector [q21_1:7 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



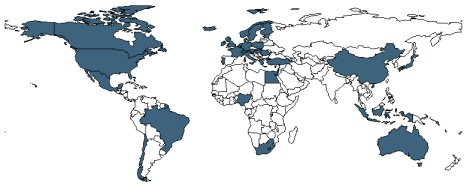
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



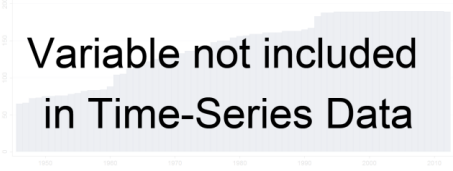
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.37 gov_igipl_l lower_Planning

Planning, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: Existence of a national plan; Relevance of national plan; Development delivery modalities.



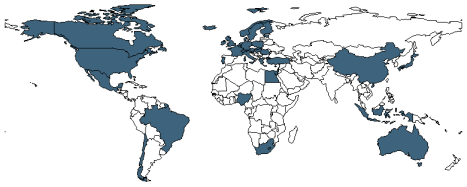
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



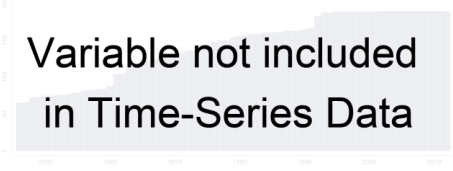
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.38 gov_igipl_m mean_Planning

Planning, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Indicators: Existence of a national plan; Relevance of national plan; Development delivery modalities.



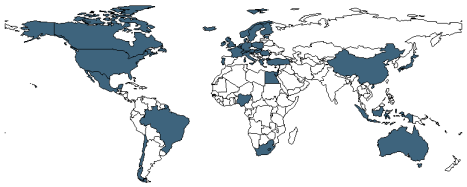
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



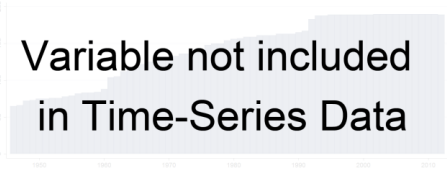
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.39 gov_igipl_u upper_Planning

Planning, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: Existence of a national plan; Relevance of national plan; Development delivery modalities.



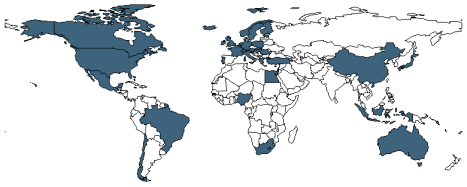
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



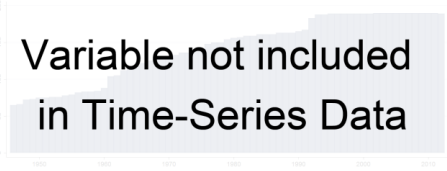
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.40 gov_igippp_l lower_Public Private Partnerships

Public Private Partnerships, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: Involving private actors challenges [q18_1:8 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



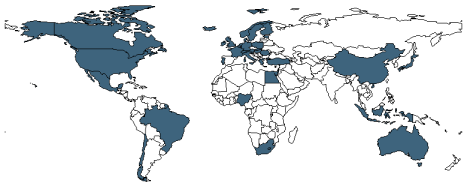
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



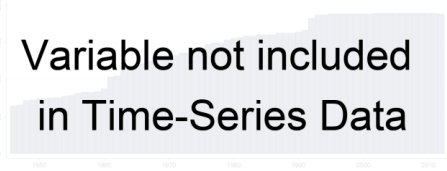
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.41 gov_igippp_m mean_Public Private Partnerships

Public Private Partnerships, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Indicators: Involving private actors challenges [q18_1:8 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



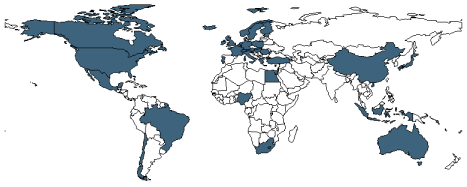
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



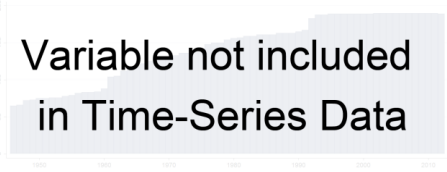
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.42 gov_igippp_u upper_Public Private Partnerships

Public Private Partnerships, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: Involving private actors challenges [q18_1:8 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



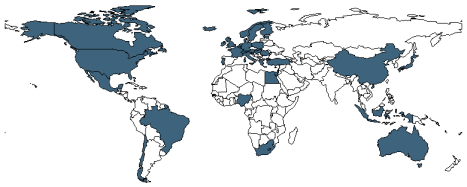
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



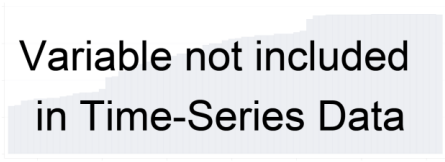
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.43 gov_igipr_l lower_Procurement

Procurement, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: Procurement challenges [q16_1:11 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



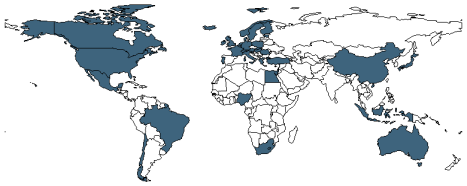
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



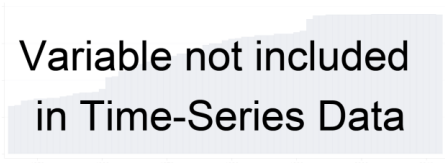
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.44 gov_igipr_m mean_Procurement

Procurement, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Indicators: Procurement challenges [q16_1:11 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



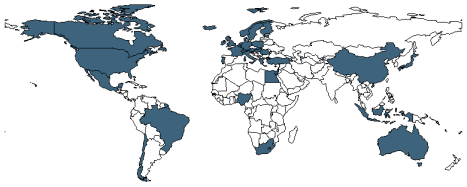
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



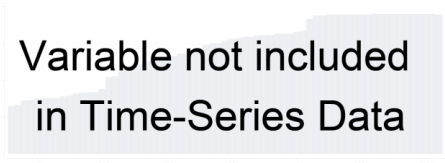
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.45 gov_igipr_u upper_Procurement

Procurement, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicators: Procurement challenges [q16_1:11 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]



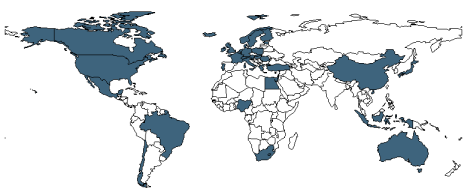
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



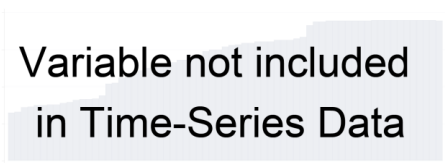
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.46 gov_igiubp_l lower_Use of Best Practices

Use of Best Practices, standardized lower bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicatorss: Instruments helpful in procurement [q19_1:14 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]; Instruments helpful in construction and monitoring [q20_1:8 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015].



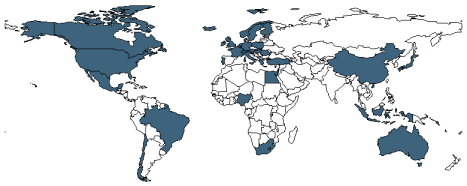
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



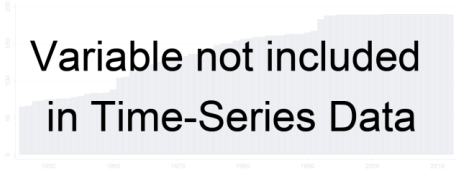
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.47 gov_igiubp_m mean_Use of Best Practices

Use of Best Practices, standardized mean Bayesian factor analysis score. Indicatorss: Instruments helpful in procurement [q19_1:14 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]; Instruments helpful in construction and monitoring [q20_1:8 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015].



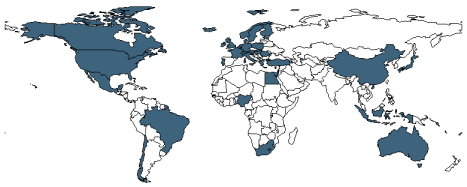
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



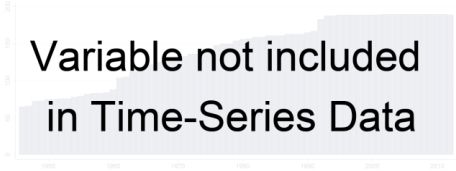
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.48 gov_igiubp_u upper_Use of Best Practices

Use of Best Practices, standardized upper bound of the 95% credible interval around the mean. Indicatorss: Instruments helpful in procurement [q19_1:14 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015]; Instruments helpful in construction and monitoring [q20_1:8 | Hertie School-OECD Global Expert Survey on Public Infrastructure | 2015].



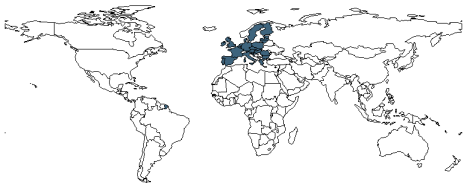
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 36



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.49 gov_incben Country Benefit From Common Market

Common market has benefitted country Eurobarometer Question: "Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (your country) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Community (Common Market)?". Higher score means "Benefitted", lower score means "Not Benefitted"

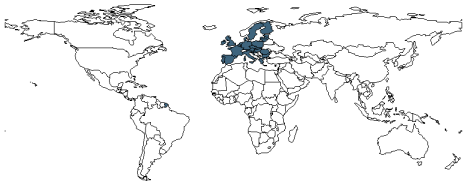


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28

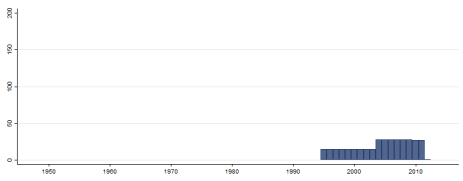
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 343 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.44.50 gov_incmark Common Market is Good for Country

Common market is good for country Eurobarometer Question: "Generally speaking, do you think that (your country's) membership of the European Community (Common Market) is ... "? Higher score means "A good thing", lower score means "A bad thing"



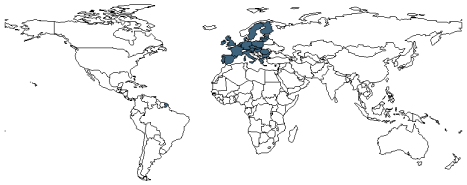
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28



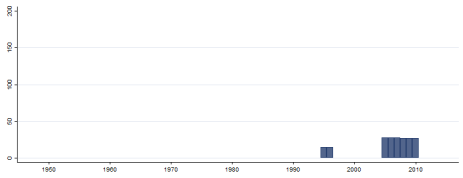
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 28 **n**: 358 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.44.51 gov_inconpr Consumer Protection Decided by EU or Nat. Gov.

EU members should jointly decide on consumer protection Eurobarometer Question: "For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? Consumer protection / Consumer policy". Higher score means "Should be decided jointly within the European Community/Union", lower score means "Should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government"



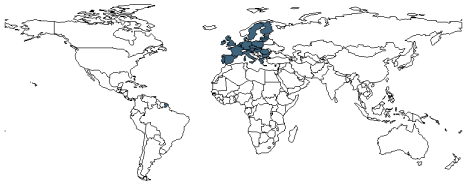
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 27



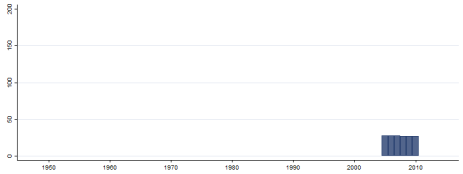
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 28 **n**: 195 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.44.52 gov_inenpol Energy Policy Decided by EU or Nat. Gov.

EU members should jointly decide on energy policy Eurobarometer Question: "For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? Energy policy". Higher score means "Should be decided jointly within the European Community/Union", lower score means "Should be decided by the (NATIONAL) government"



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 27

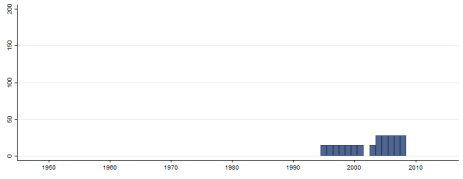


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 28 **n**: 165 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.44.53 gov_ineudef EU Common Defence

EU members should jointly decide on defence policy Eurobarometer Question: "Irrespective of other details of the Maastricht Treaty, what is your opinion on each of the following proposals? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it. A common defence and security/military policy among the European Union member states". Higher score means "For", lower score means "Against"

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 28 **n**: 260 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.44.54 gov_ineudir EU is going in the Right Direction

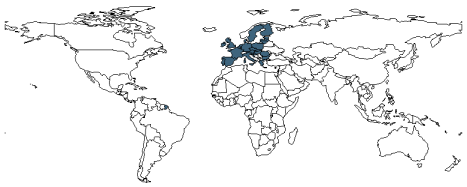
EU is going in the right direction. Eurobarometer Question: "At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in The European Union?" Higher score means "Things are going in the right direction", lower score means "Things are going in the wrong direction"

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 28 **n**: 112 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.44.55 gov_ineufor EU Common Foreign Policy

EU members should jointly decide on foreign policy Eurobarometer Question: "Irrespective of other details of the Maastricht Treaty, what is your opinion on each of the following proposals? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it. One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries". Higher score means "For", lower score means ŞAgainst"

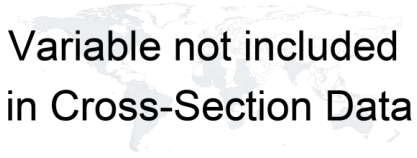


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 28

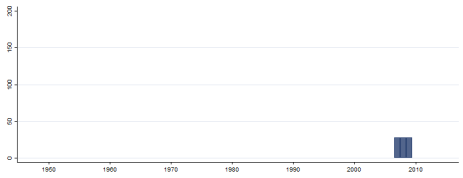
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 28 **n**: 288 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.44.56 gov_ineufutop EU Future Optimistic

Optimistic about future of the EU. Eurobarometer Question: "Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union?" Higher score means "Very optimistic", lower score means "Very pessimistic"



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

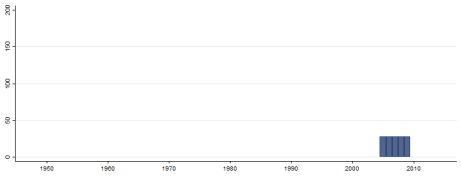


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 28 **n**: 84 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.44.57 gov_ineunegglob EU Protects against Negative Globalisation

EU protects against negative effects of globalization Eurobarometer Question "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation". Higher score means "Totally agree", lower score means "Totally disagree" EU is going in the right direction Eurobarometer Question: "At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in The European Union?" Higher score means "Things are going in the right direction", lower score means "Things are going in the wrong direction"

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

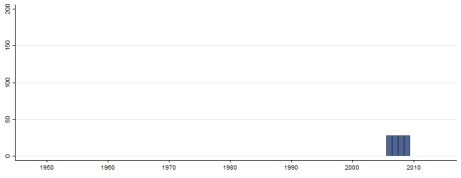


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 28 **n**: 140 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.44.58 gov_inglob EU Improves Citizens Benefit from Globalisation

EU improves benefit of globalisation Eurobarometer Question "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The EU enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation". Higher score means "Totally agree", lower score means "Totally disagree"

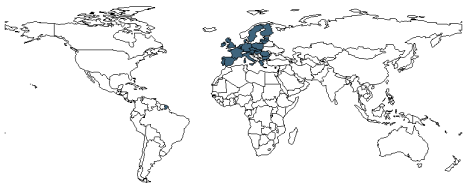
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



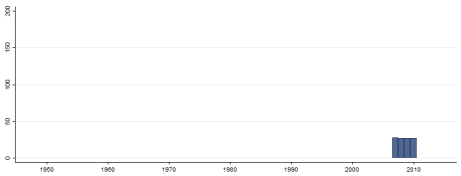
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 28 **n**: 112 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.44.59 gov_ininflation Fight Inflation Decided by EU or Nat. Gov.

EU members should jointly fight against inflation Eurobarometer Question: "For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? Fighting inflation". Higher score means "Jointly within the EU", lower score means "(NATIONALITY) Government"



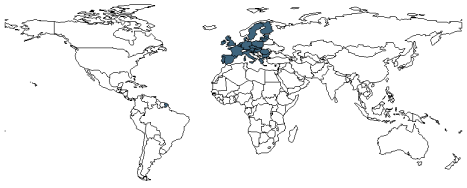
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 27



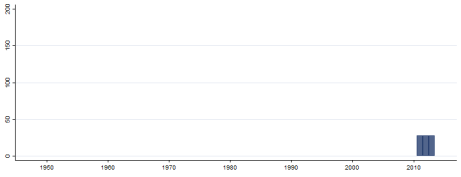
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 28 **n**: 109 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.44.60 gov_inmonet European Monetary Union

In favour of economic union with single currency. Eurobarometer Question: "What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro". Higher score means "For", lower score means "Against"



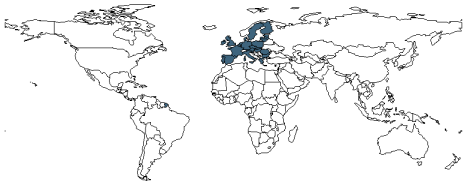
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



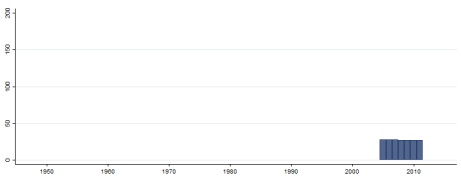
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 84 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.44.61 gov_intax Tax Decided by EU or Nat. Gov.

EU members should jointly decide on tax policy Eurobarometer Question: "For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? Taxation". Higher score means "Jointly within the EU", lower score means "(NATIONALITY) Government"



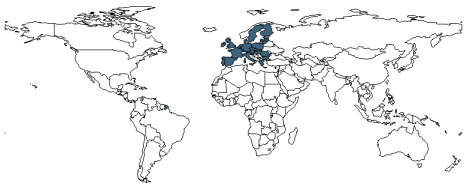
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 27



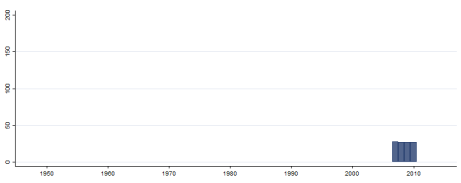
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 28 **n**: 192 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.44.62 gov_intransport Transport Policy Decided by EU or Nat. Gov.

EU members should jointly decide on transport policy Eurobarometer Question: "For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? Transports". Higher score means "Jointly within the EU", lower score means "(NATIONALITY) Government"



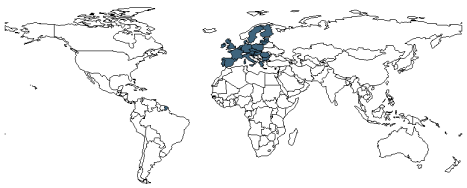
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 27



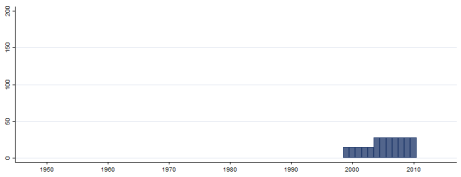
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 28 **n**: 109 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.44.63 gov_intrusteccm Trust in the EC Council of Ministers

Trust in the EC Council of Ministers. Eurobarometer Question: "And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The EC Council of Ministers". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



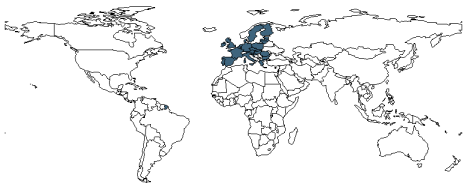
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 28



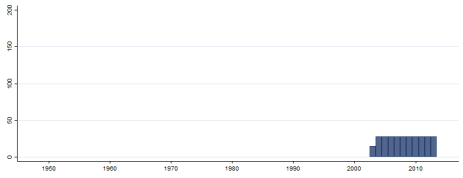
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 28 **n**: 271 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.44.64 gov_intrusteu Trust in the EU

Trust in the EU. Eurobarometer Question: "I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The European Union". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



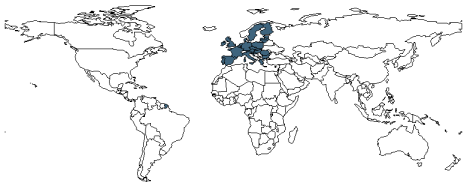
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



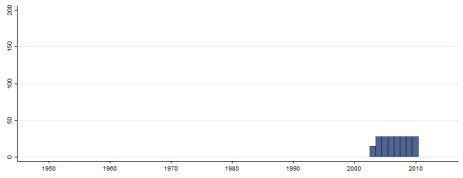
Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 295 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.44.65 gov_intrustls Trust in the National Legal System

Trust in the National Legal System. Eurobarometer Question: "I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Justice/the (NATIONALITY) legal system". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



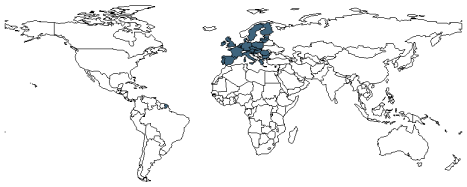
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 28



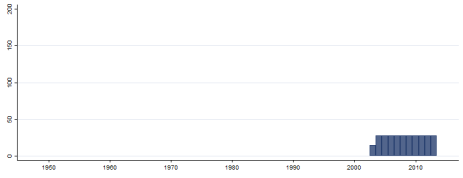
Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 28 **n**: 211 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.44.66 gov_intrustngov Trust in the National Government

Trust in the National Government. Eurobarometer Question: "I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The (NATIONALITY) government". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



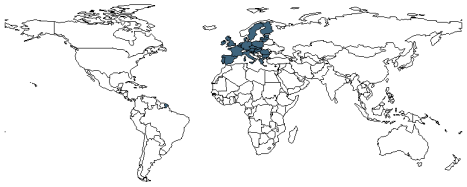
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



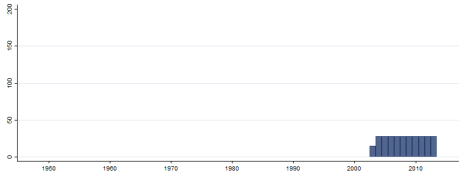
Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 295 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.44.67 gov_intrustnpar Trust in the National Parliament

Trust in the National Parliament. Eurobarometer Question: "I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The (NATIONALITY) Parliament". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



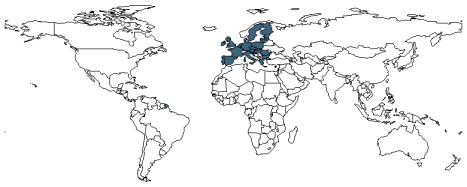
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



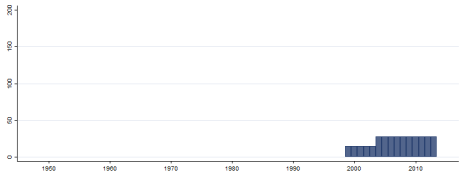
Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 295 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.44.68 gov_intrustpar Trust in the European Parliament

Trust in the European Parliament Eurobarometer Question: "And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The European Parliament". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



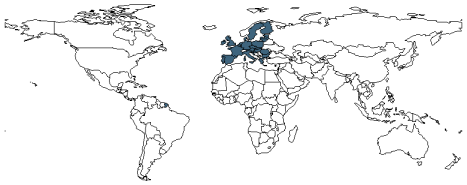
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28



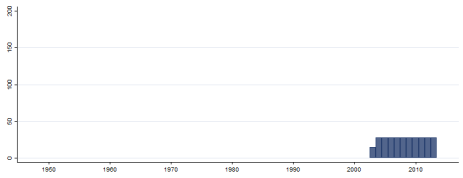
Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 355 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.44.69 gov_intrustpp Trust in Political Parties

Trust in Political Parties. Eurobarometer Question: "I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Political parties". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28

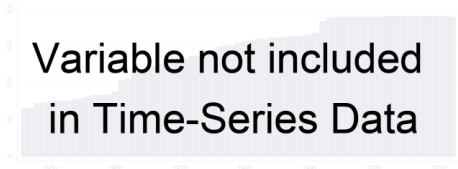


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 28 **n**: 295 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.44.70 gov_ixciviljindex Civil Justice Provision Index

Weighted average of the civil justice provision variables.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187

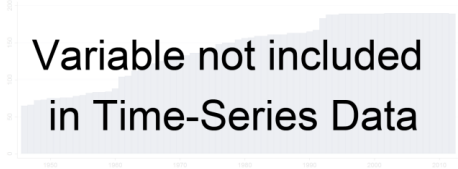


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.71 gov_ixcoordexpindex Coordination Quality Index

Index of coordination quality. Simple average of the coordination quality variables.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 141

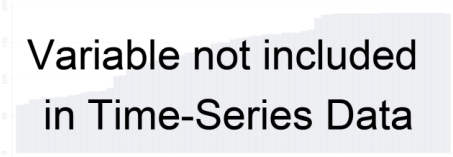


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.72 gov_ixcoordoutindex Coordination Capacity Index

Outcomes-based index of coordination capacity. Weighted average of the measures of coordination outcomes.

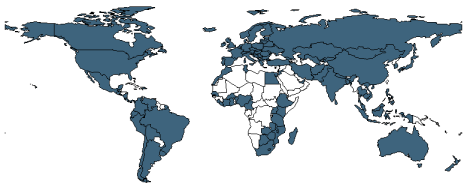
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180



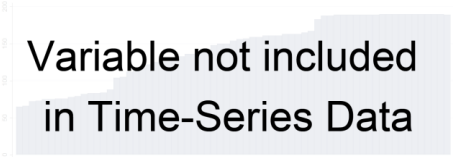
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.73 gov_ixcrimeindex Crime Control Index

Weighted average of the crime control variables.



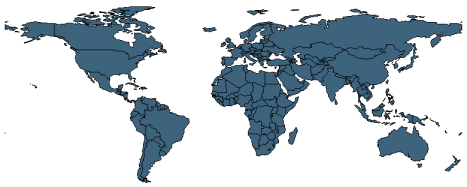
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 111



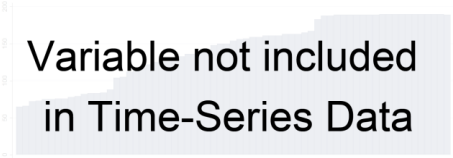
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.74 gov_ixeducindex Education Provision Index

Weighted average of the education provision variables.



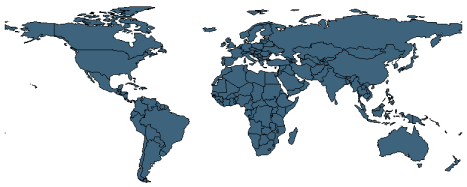
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189



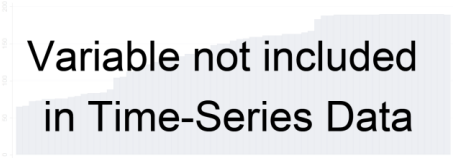
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.75 gov_ixefficacyplusindex Efficacy Index

Index of efficacy. Weighted average of the efficace variables.



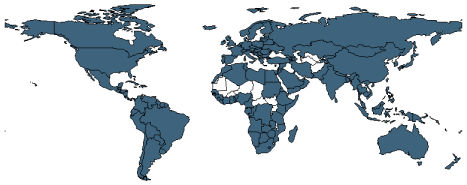
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189



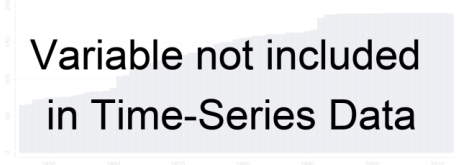
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.76 gov_ixenviroindex Environmental Regulation Index

Environmental regulation outcomes-based index. Simple average of the environmental outcomes variables.



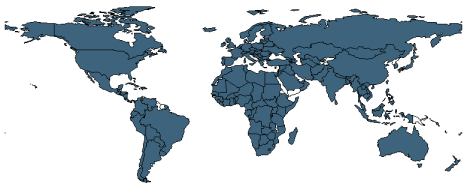
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 139



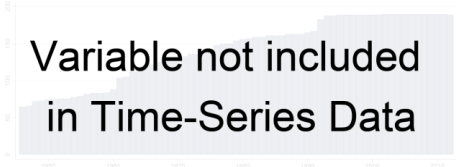
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.77 gov_ixgenindex Other Delivery Outcomes Index

Weighted average of the variables listed as "other delivery outcomes" in the variable-level codebook.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147

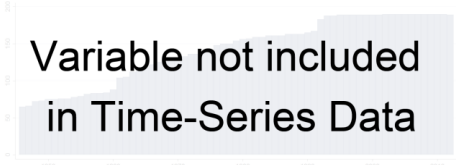


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.78 gov_ixinflationindex Control of Inflation Index

Control of ination index. Weighted average of the ination variables.

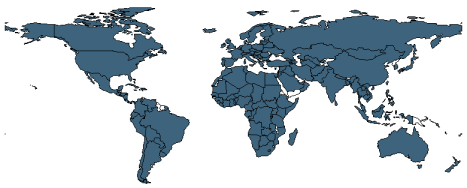
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178



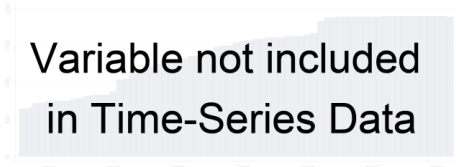
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.79 gov_ixintelligenceindex Analytical Capacity Index

Weighted average of the expert evaluations of analytical capacity.



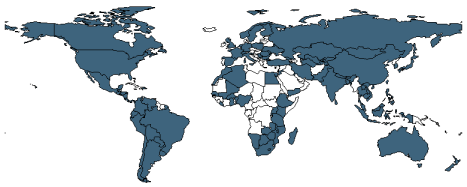
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 142



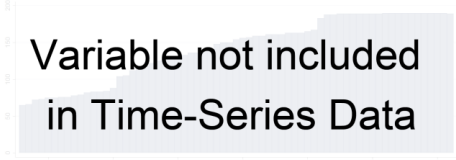
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.80 gov_ixlegitimacyindex Confidence in Government Services Index

Summary index of confidence in government services, estimated from survey data.



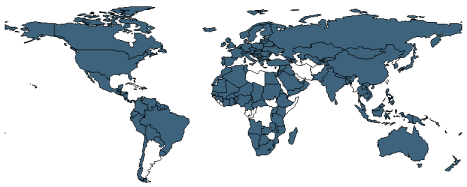
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 100



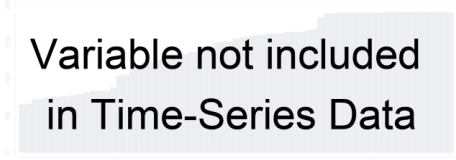
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.81 gov_ixpriceindex Utility Price Control Index

Weighted average of the utility prices control variables.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 162

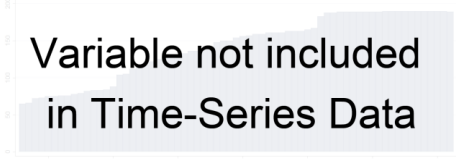


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.82 gov_ixregqualindex Regulatory Quality Index

Index of regulatory quality. Weighted average of the regulatory quality variables.

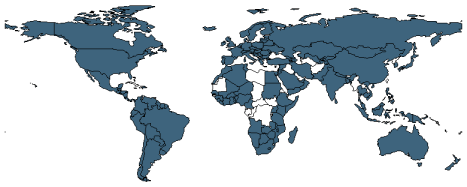
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 186



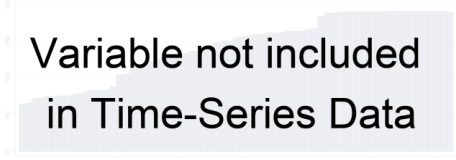
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.83 gov_ixregulatoryindex Regulatory capacity index

Regulatory capacity index.



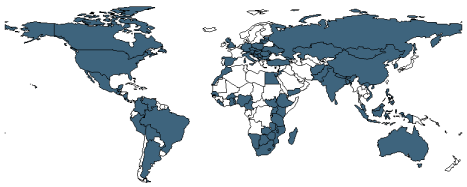
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 132



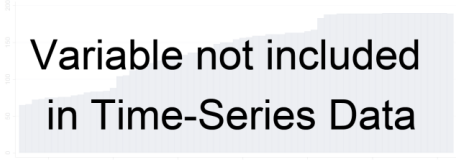
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.84 gov_ixselfmonindex Self-Monitoring Capacity Index

Index of self-monitoring capacity. Weighted average of the self-monitoring variables.



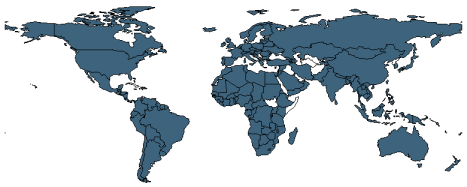
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 88



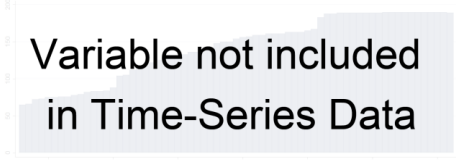
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.85 gov_ixshadowindex Control of the Shadow Economy Index

Control of the shadow economy index.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 159

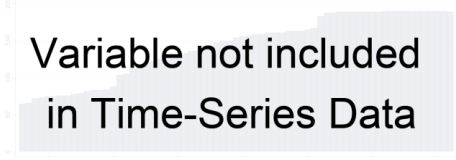


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.86 gov_ixtaxindex Revenue Collection Index

Weighted average of the revenue collection variables.

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 142



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.45 Gerring, Thacker & Moreno

`http://www.bu.edu/sthacker/research/articles-and-data/`
(Gerring & Thacker, 2008)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-28)

Centripetal Democratic Governance Data used in the book A Centripetal Theory of Democratic Governance (Gerring, John and Thacker, Strom C,2008).

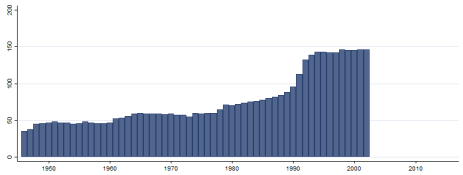
4.45.1 gtm_parl Parliamentarism

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 system). This complex reality is captured with a three-part coding scheme:

0. Presidential
1. Semi-presidential
2. Parliamentary

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 166 **n**: 4353 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 26

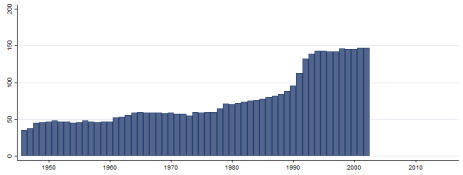
4.45.2 gtm_pr Proportional Representation

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



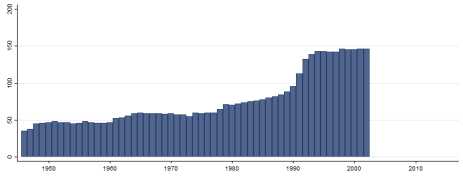
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 167 **n**: 4356 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.45.3 gtm_unit Unitarism

Average of Nonfederalism and Nonbicameralism: Nonfederalism is coded as 0 = federal (elective regional legislatures plus conditional recognition of subnational authority), 1 = semifederal (where there are elective legislatures at the regional level but in which constitutional sovereignty is reserved to the national government), or 2 = non-federal. Nonbicameralism is coded as 0 = strong bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power; the two houses are incongruent), 1 = weak bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power, though not necessarily a formal veto; the two houses are congruent), or 2 = unicameral (no upper house or weak upper house).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 166 **n**: 4353 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 26

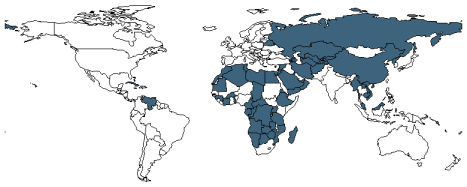
4.46 Geddes, Wright & Frantz

`http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/`
(Geddes et al., 2014a)
(Data downloaded: 2015-10-02)

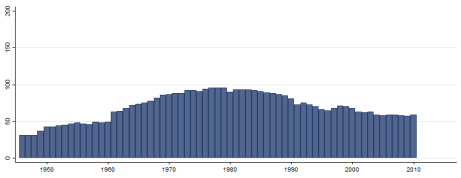
Autocratic Regime Data When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces him, and the regime persists. Or the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group that replaces it with a new autocracy. The data set that facilitates the investigation of all three kinds of transition. The data identify how regimes exit power, how much violence occurs during transitions, and whether the regimes that precede and succeed them are autocratic. The data identify autocratic regime breakdowns regardless of whether the country democratizes, which makes possible the investigation of why the ouster of dictators sometimes leads to democracy but often does not, and many other questions.

4.46.1 gwf_duration Duration of Autocratic Regime

Time-varying duration of autocratic regime up to time t.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 58

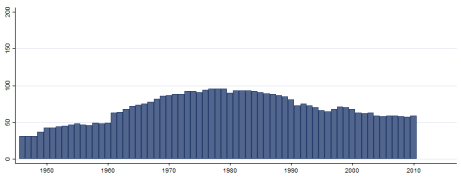


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 122 **n**: 4499 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.46.2 gwf_fail Regime Failure

Binary indicator of autocratic regime failure.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 58



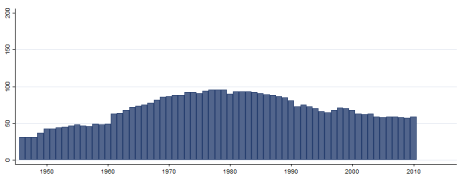
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 122 **n**: 4499 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.46.3 gwf_failsub Regime Failure - Subsequent Regime Type

Categorical variable marking the subsequent regime type:

0. No regime failure at duration time t and regime still in power December 31, 2010
1. Subsequent regime is democracy
2. Subsequent regime is autocratic
3. Subsequent regime is warlord, foreign-occupied or ceases to exist

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 58



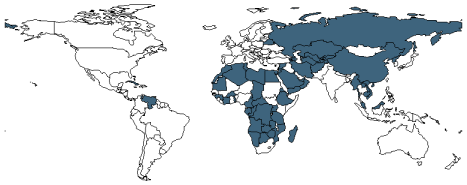
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 122 **n**: 4499 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.46.4 gwf_failtype Regime Failure - Ending Type

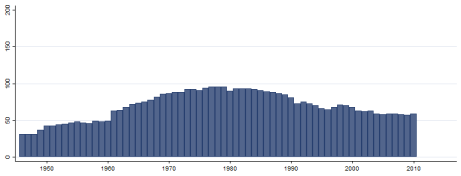
Categorical variable marking how the autocratic regime ends:

0. Regime still in power on December 31, 2010

1. Regime insiders change rules of regime
2. Incumbent loses elections
3. No incumbent runs in competitive election won by opponent
4. Popular uprising
5. Military coup
6. Insurgents, revolutionaries, or combatants fighting a civil war
7. Foreign imposition or invasion
8. New autocratic leader selected, changes rules, and remains in power
9. State ceases to exist ends or government fails to control most of the country's territory



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 58



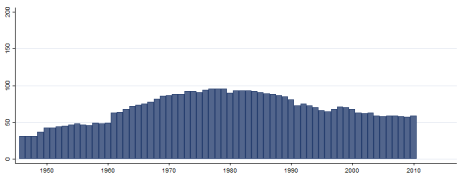
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 122 **n**: 4499 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.46.5 gwf_failviolent Regime Failure - Level of Violence

Categorical variable marking the level of violence during the autocratic regime failure event:

0: Regime still in power on December 31, 2010
1. No deaths
2. 1-25 deaths
3. 26-1000 deaths
4. >1000

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 58

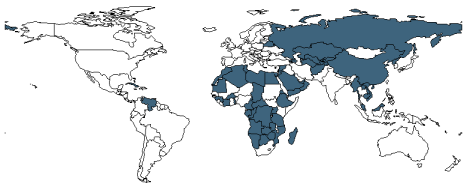


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 122 **n**: 4499 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 37

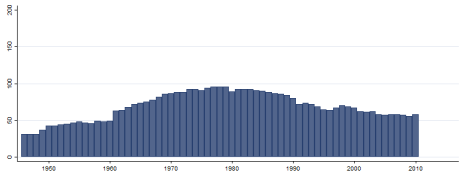
4.46.6 gwf_regimetype Regime Type

Autocratic regime type:

1. Monarchy
2. Personal
3. Military
4. Party
5. Party-Personal
6. Party-Military
7. Military-Personal
8. Party-Personal-Military
9. Oligarchy
10. Indirect Military



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 57



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 122 **n**: 4468 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 37

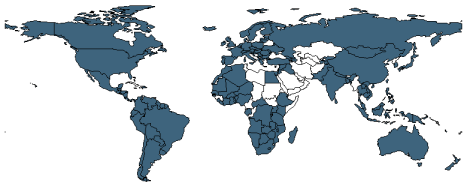
4.47 Henisz

`https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327`
(Henisz, 2002)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-28)

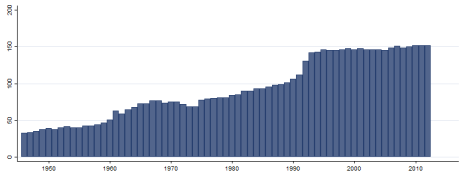
The Political Constraints Data Measures political risk focusing on political constraints.

4.47.1 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.



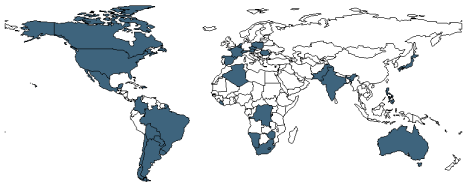
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 153



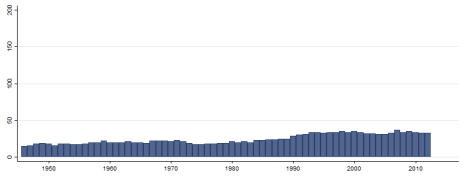
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 181 **n**: 6220 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.47.2 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.



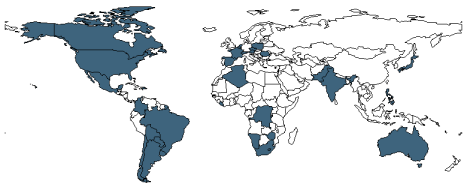
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



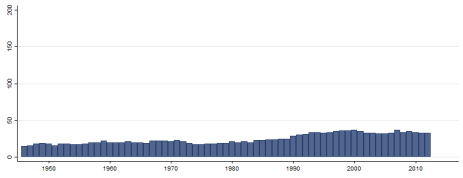
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 60 **n**: 1638 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.47.3 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.



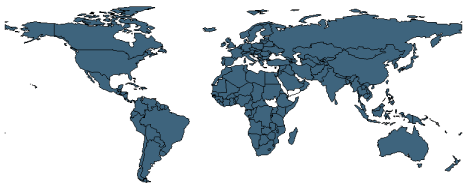
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34



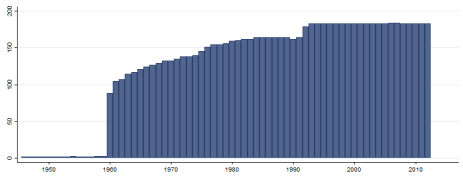
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 61 **n**: 1649 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.47.4 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.



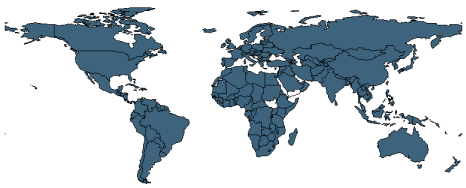
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183



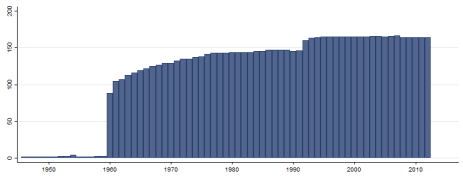
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 199 **n**: 8432 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.47.5 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).



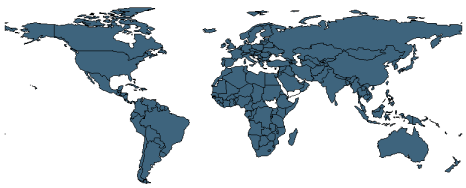
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 164



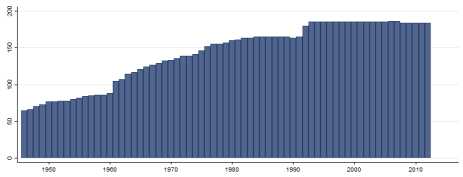
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 7763 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.47.6 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184

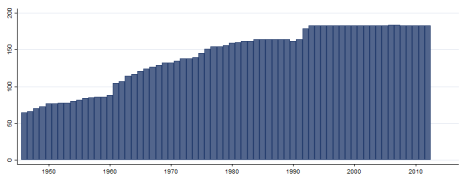


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 9546 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.47.7 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.

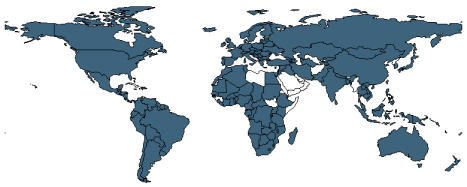
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183



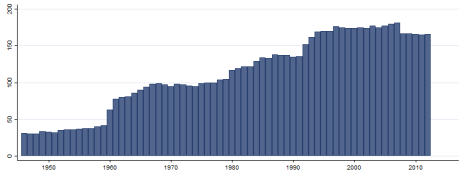
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 199 **n**: 9488 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.47.8 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 167

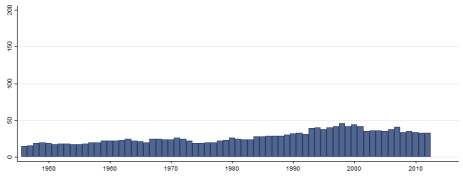


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 195 **n**: 7498 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.47.9 h_lfup Legislative Fractionalization (upper)

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the upper legislative chamber will be from different parties.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 34

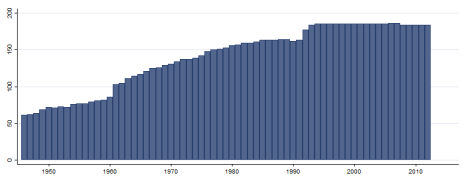


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 68 **n**: 1836 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.47.10 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184

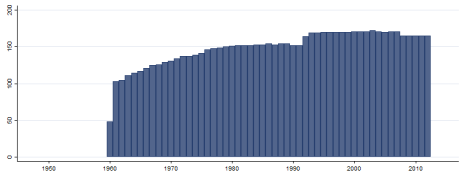


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 9382 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.47.11 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191 **n**: 7888 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.48 Heritage Foundation

`http://www.heritage.org/index/explore`
(Foundation, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-16)

Index of Economic Freedom The Index of Economic Freedom covers 10 freedoms - from property rights to entrepreneurship - in 186 countries.

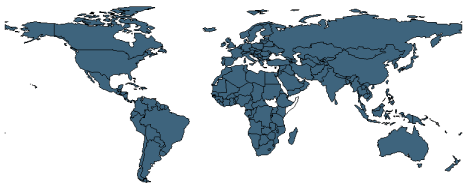
Note: For the 2015 , most data covers the second half of 2013 through the first half of 2014. To the extent possible, the information considered for each factor was current as of June 30, 2014.It is important to understand that some factors are based on historical information. For example, the monetary policy factor is a 3-year weighted average rate of inflation from January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2013.

4.48.1 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183 **n**: 3529 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.48.2 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182

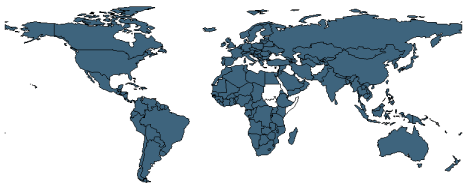
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183 **n**: 3533 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.48.3 hf_efiscore Economic Freedom Index

The Economic Freedom index uses 10 specific freedoms, some as composites of even further detailed and quantifiable components:

- Business freedom (hf_business)
- Trade freedom (hf_trade)
- Fiscal freedom (hf_fiscal)
- Freedom from government (hf_govt)
- Monetary freedom (hf_monetary)
- Investment freedom (hf_invest)
- Financial freedom (hf_financ)
- Property rights (hf_prights)
- Freedom from corruption (hf_corrupt)
- Labor freedom (hf_labor).

Each of these freedoms is weighted equally and turned into an index ranging from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum economic freedom. Although changes in methodology have been undertaken throughout the measurement period, continuous backtracking has been used to maximize comparability over time.



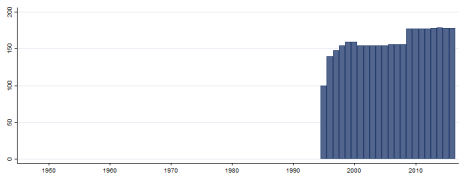
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 3508 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.48.4 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.

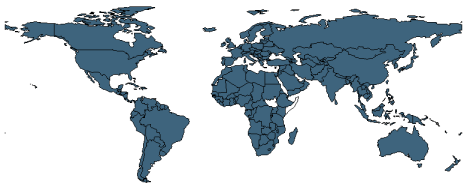
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181 **n**: 3519 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.48.5 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 3519 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.48.6 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 3522 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.48.7 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.

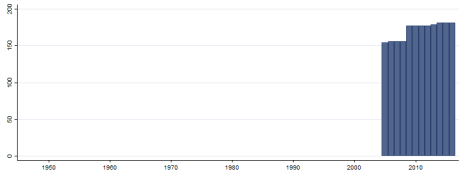
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183 **n**: 3527 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.48.8 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181 **n**: 2052 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.48.9 hf_monetary Monetary Freedom

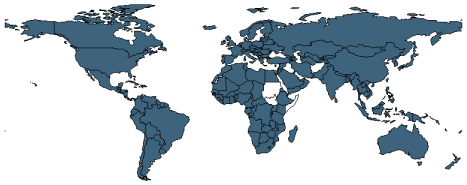
The score for the monetary freedom factor is based on two components: The weighted average inflation rate for the three most recent years, Price controls. The weighted average inflation (WAI) rate for the three most recent years serves as the primary input into an equation that generates the base score 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181

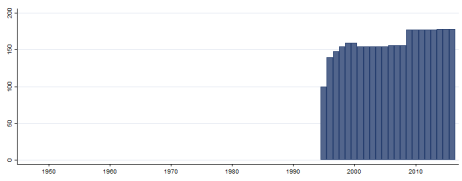
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 3525 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.48.10 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.



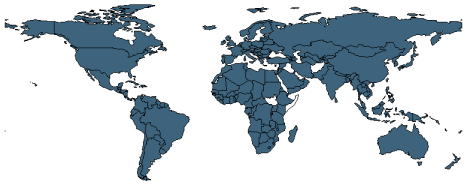
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178



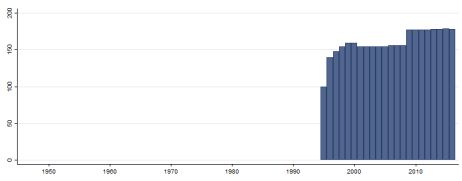
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 3517 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.48.11 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182 **n**: 3519 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.49 Hollyer, Rosendorff & Vreeland

`http://hrvtransparency.org/`
(Hollyer et al., 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-29)

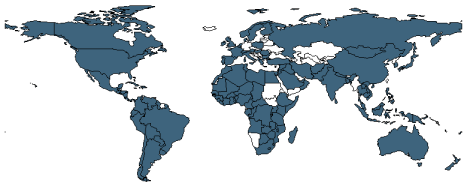
HRV Transparency Project The HRV Transparency project examines the causes and consequences of government transparency both through theoretical and empirical approaches. At the center of our efforts is the formation of a credible measure of government transparency which we term the HRV Index. Creating 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.

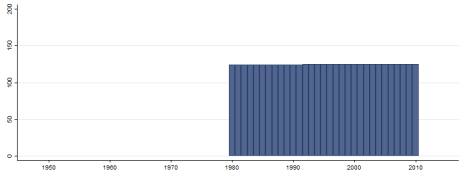
Moreover, our estimation procedure reveals that reporting politically relevant data really distinguishes the most transparent countries. From among all the economic measures we consider, the most discriminating items overwhelmingly relate to trade and investment. Among the least discriminating items 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.

4.49.1 hrv_index HRV Index

The point estimate of the HRV index.



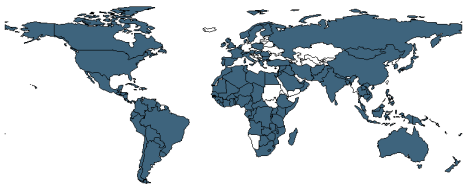
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 124



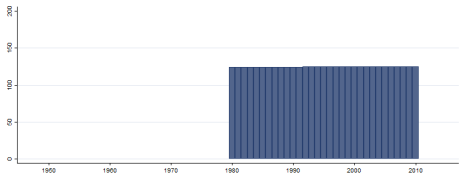
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.49.2 hrv_lb HRV Index: Lower bound of point estimate

The estimated lower bound of HRV index.



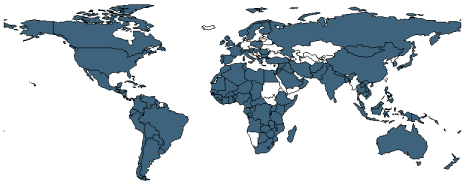
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 124



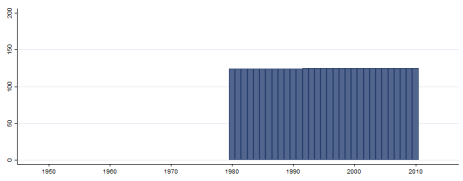
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.49.3 hrv_sd HRV Index: Standard deviation of point estimate

The standard deviation of "HRV index".



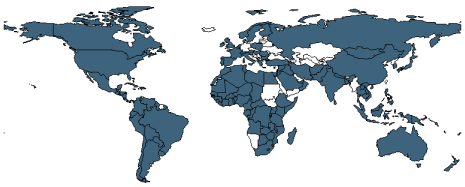
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 124



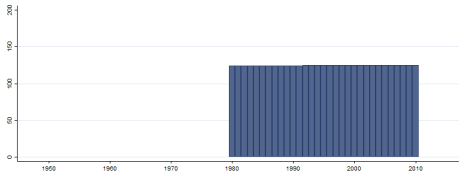
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.49.4 hrv_ub HRV Index: Upper bound of point estimate

The estimated upper bound of the HRV index.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 124



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.50 Hadenius & Teorell

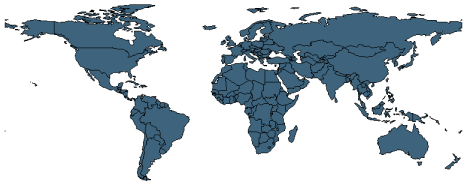
`https://sites.google.com/site/authoritarianregimedataset/data`
(Wahman et al., 2013) (Hadenius & Teorell, 2007)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-29)

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.

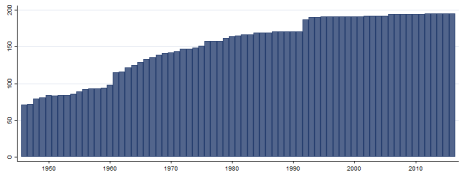
4.50.1 ht_colonial Colonial Origin

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.



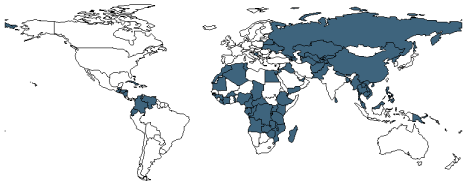
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194



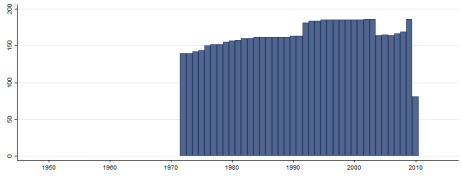
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 211 **n**: 10791 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.50.2 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 80

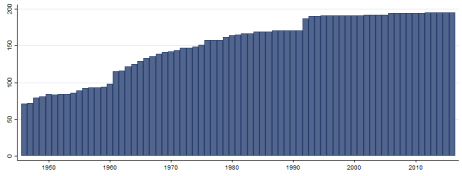


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 196 **n**: 6420 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.50.3 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)

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 211 **n**: 10791 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 51

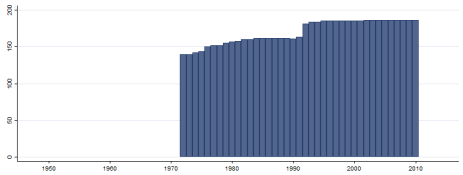
4.50.4 ht_regtype Regime Type

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
100. Democracy

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 185



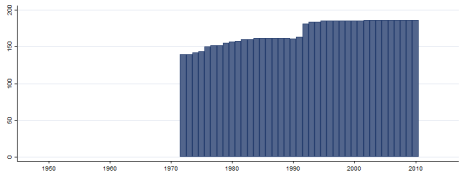
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 196 **n**: 6624 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.50.5 ht_regtype1 Regime Type (simlified)

A simplified, collapsed version of ht_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht_regtype =16, 17, 23 or 24] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [ht_regtype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types are treated as multiparty regimes [ht_regtype=1 or 2]. Only pure noparty [ht_regtype=3] and one-party [ht_regtype=8] regimes are treated as no-party and one-party regimes, respectively. The minor types [ht_regtype=9, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 25] are treated as other.

1. Monarchy
2. Military
3. One party
4. Multi-party
9. No-party
99. Other
100. Democracy

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 185



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 196 **n**: 6624 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.51 Institutions and Elections Project

`https://havardhegre.net/iaep/`
(Wig et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-30)

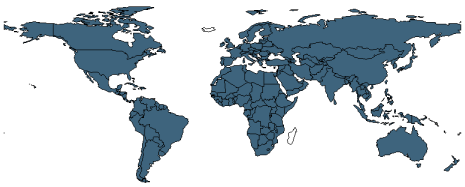
Institutions and Elections Project Data Institutions and Elections Project Data (version 2.0). The objective of the data from the Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) is to describe the formal institutions that are in place, even if practice does not comport with those formal rules. The data refers 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.

Note: Changes from the original version: The dataset has two types of missing values, logical missing values and actual missing values. In QoG data logical missing values were recoded to actual missing values. To access data with logical missing values please use original dataset.

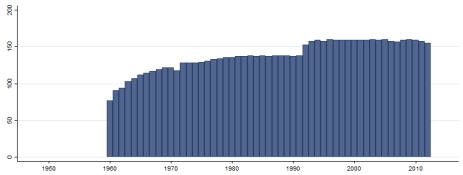
4.51.1 iaep_ae Appointment of Executive

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 160

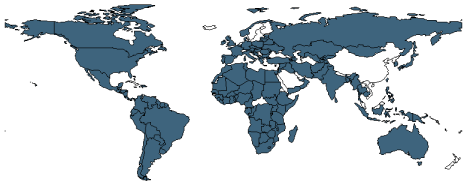


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 7319 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 42

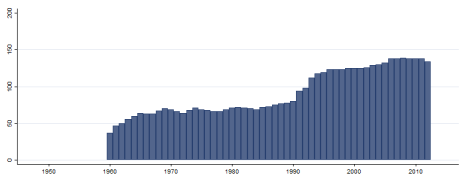
4.51.2 iaep_aecc Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 140

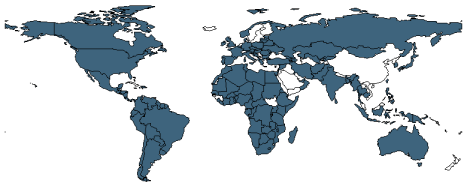


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157 **n**: 4826 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 31

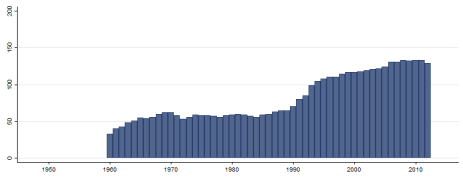
4.51.3 iaep_alcc Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court

Are members of the court are appointed for life?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 135

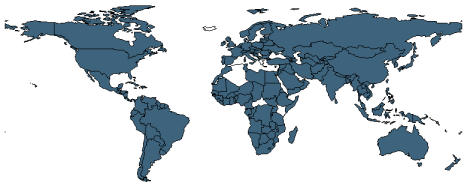


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 150 **n**: 4321 $\overline{N}$: 82 $\overline{T}$: 29

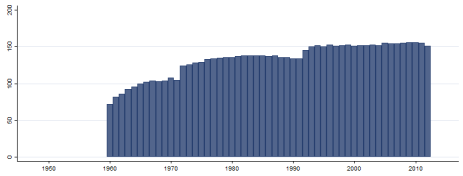
4.51.4 iaep_arr Appointment of Regional Representatives

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157

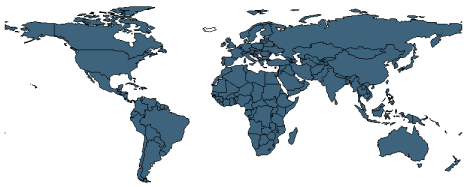


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 7041 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 40

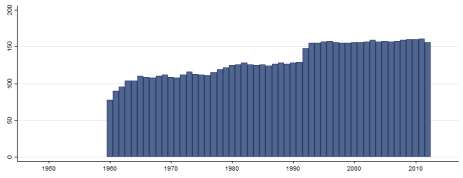
4.51.5 iaep_basp Banning of Anti-System Parties

Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162

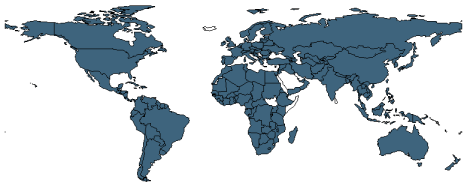


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 6970 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 40

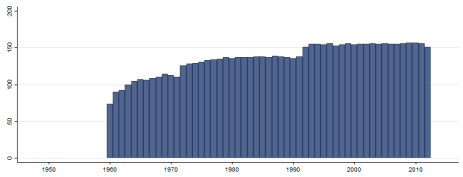
4.51.6 iaep_bp Banned Parties

Are there banned parties?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157

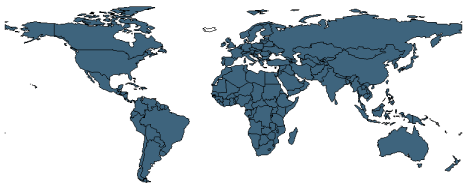


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7183 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 41

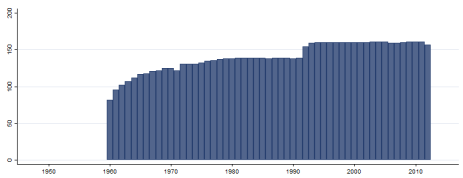
4.51.7 iaep_callo Some other executive have the power to call elections

Does some other executive have the power to call elections?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162

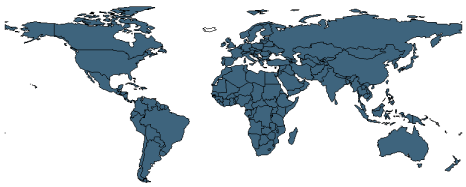


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 7439 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 42

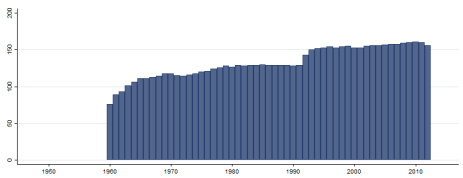
4.51.8 iaep_cc Constitutional Court

According to the constitution, does the country have a national constitutional court? In some cases, a council with the powers of a constitutional court may exist, though it may not be part of the formal judiciary. In such cases, this non-judicial council with the powers of a constitutional court is coded as the constitutional court.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162

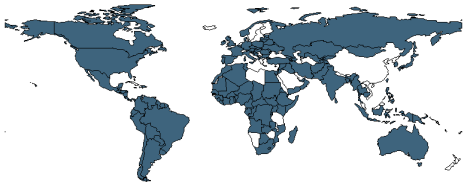


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 7033 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 40

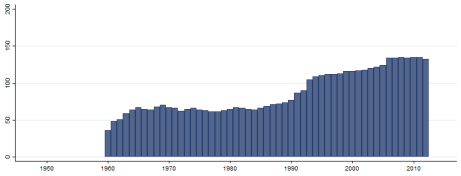
4.51.9 iaep_ccrea Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions

Can the court can rule on executive actions?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137

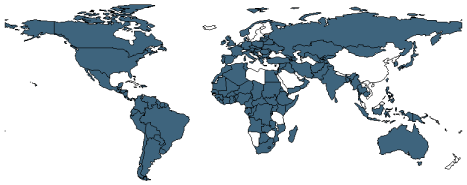


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152 **n**: 4596 $\overline{N}$: 87 $\overline{T}$: 30

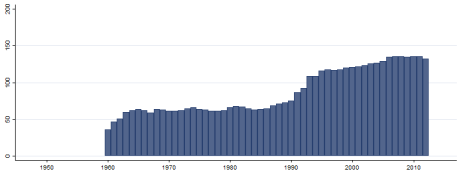
4.51.10 iaep_ccrla Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions

Can the court can rule on legislative actions?

0. No
1. Yes



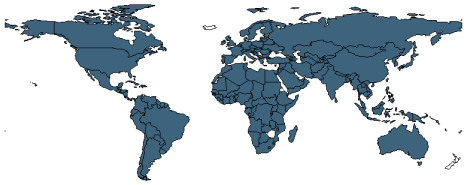
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 138



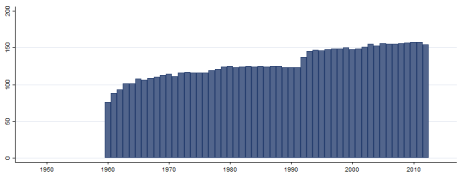
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 154 **n**: 4620 $\overline{N}$: 87 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.51.11 iaep_const The Age of the Constitution (years)

How long has the current constitution existed (years since the constitution was established)?



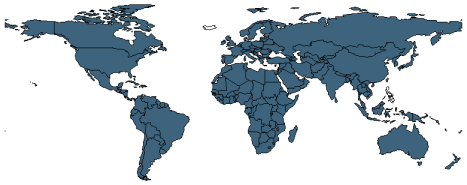
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159



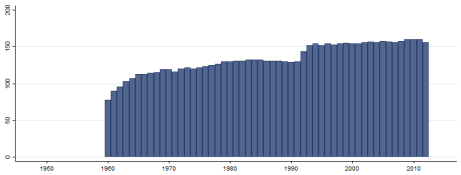
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6840 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.51.12 iaep_constin The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years)

How long has the current constitution been in effect (years counting ineffect== 1)?



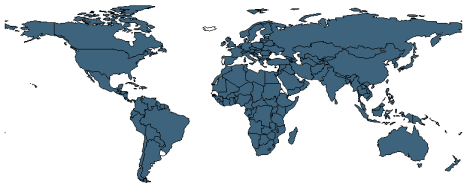
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161



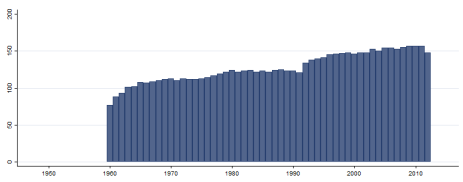
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 7102 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.51.13 iaep_constlam The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years)

How many years since the last amendment (years since amyear== 1)?



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 158

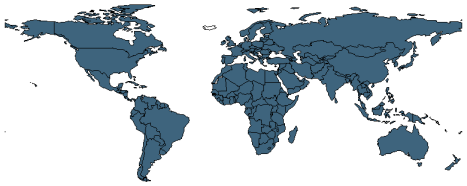


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6747 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 39

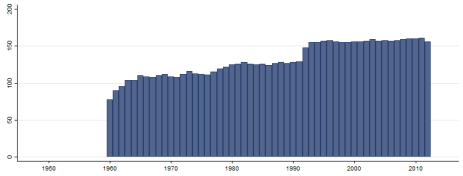
4.51.14 iaep_ebbp Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties

Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162

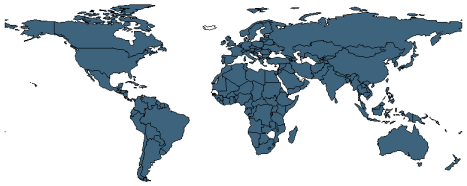


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 6970 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 40

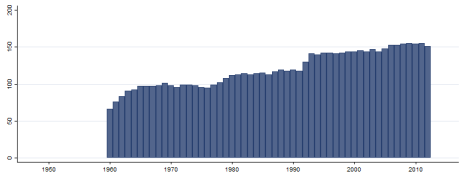
4.51.15 iaep_eccdt Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes

Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157



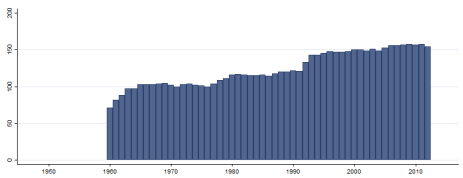
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 6342 $\overline{N}$: 120 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.51.16 iaep_ecdl Executive Can Dissolve Legislature

According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 160

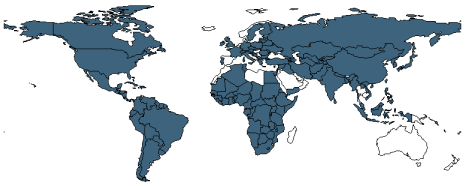


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 6551 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 37

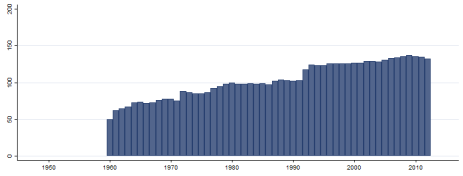
4.51.17 iaep_ee Election of the Executive

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 137

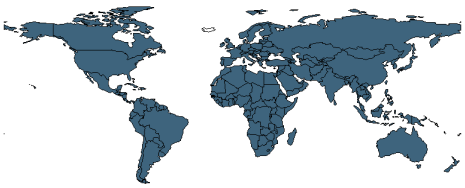


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 153 **n**: 5469 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 36

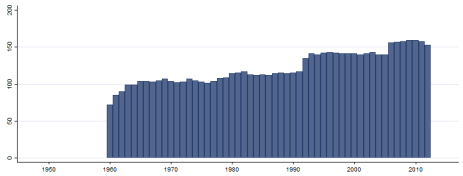
4.51.18 iaep_eml Executive is Member of Legislature

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161

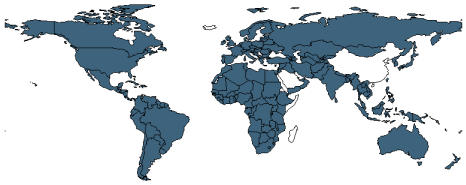


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6455 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

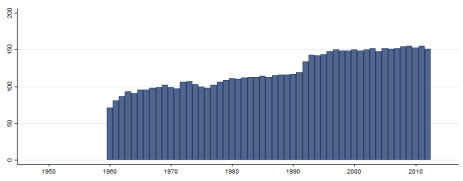
4.51.19 iaep_enlc Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates

Does executive nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157

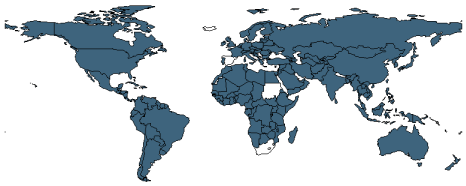


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6441 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

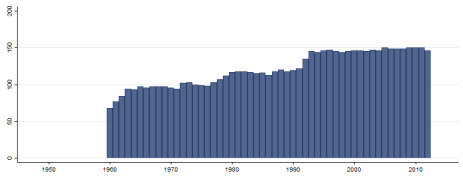
4.51.20 iaep_epmf Executive Power over Military Force

Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152

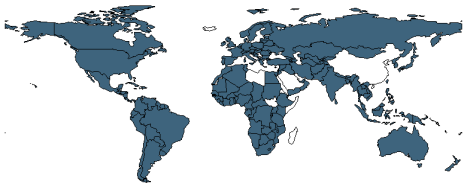


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6399 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 37

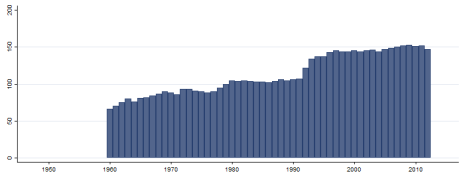
4.51.21 iaep_es Electoral System

What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections?

1. Plurality (First past the post)
2. Majority
3. Proportional representation
4. Mixed systems (combination of PR and either plurality or majority). This option includes situations in which a single chamber contains seats selected by different methods, or situations in which all of the seats in a chamber are chosen with the same method, but each chamber is selected through different methods.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 153

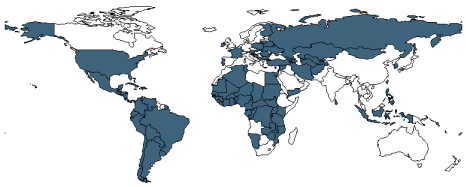


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170 **n**: 5990 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 35

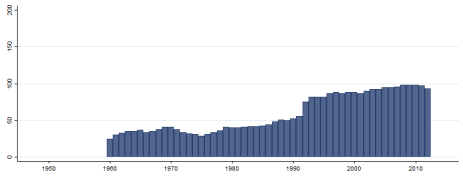
4.51.22 iaep_ese Electoral System for the Executive

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 99

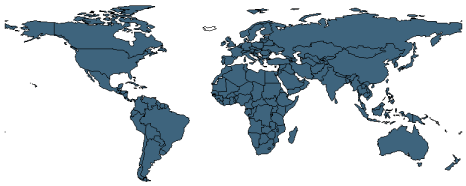


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 111 **n**: 3129 $\overline{N}$: 59 $\overline{T}$: 28

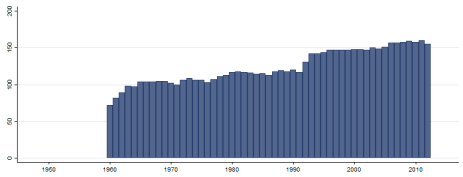
4.51.23 iaep_evp Executive Veto Power

Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161

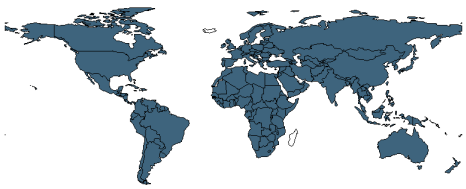


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 6569 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 37

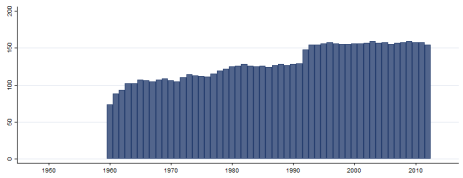
4.51.24 iaep_ise Independence of Selection of Executive

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 160

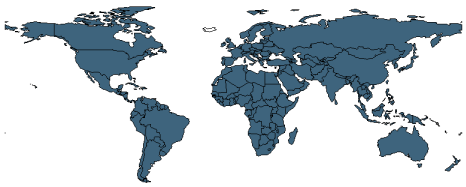


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 6917 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 39

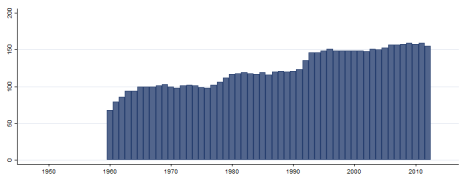
4.51.25 iaep_lap Legislature Approves Budget

Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161

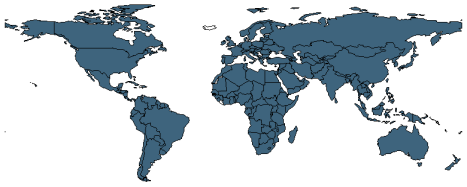


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6551 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 37

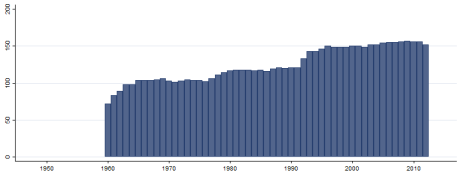
4.51.26 iaep_lcre Legislature Can Remove Executive

According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159

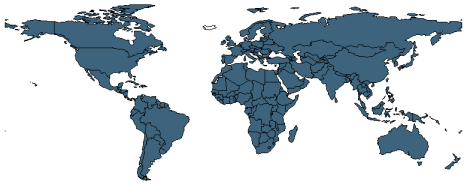


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 6596 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 37

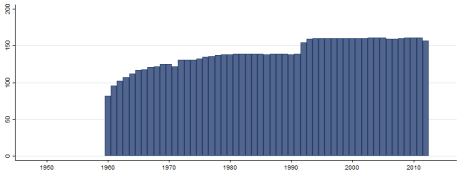
4.51.27 iaep_lego Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation

Does some other executive have the power to introduce legislation in the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162

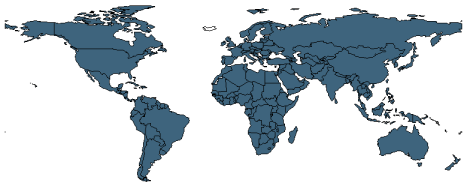


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 7439 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 42

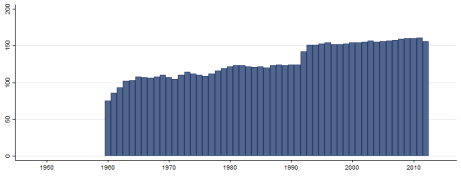
4.51.28 iaep_lrit Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties

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.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162

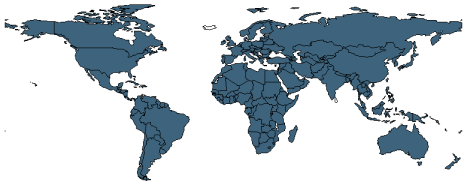


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 6833 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 39

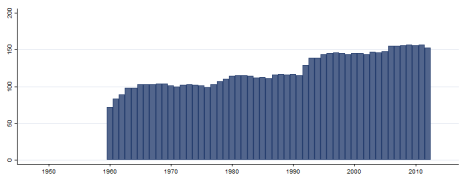
4.51.29 iaep_lvp Legislature Veto Power

Does the legislature have the constitutional power to stop executive action, in effect a legislative veto?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159

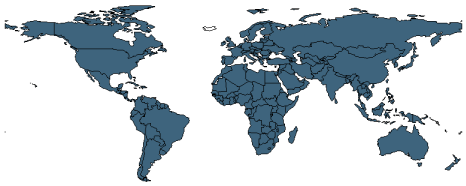


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 6455 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

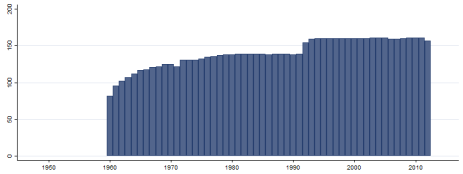
4.51.30 iaep_milo Some other executive have the power to use force abroad

Is the power to use military force vested in some other executive?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162

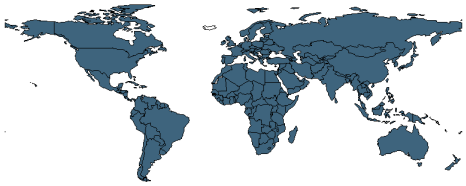


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 7439 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 42

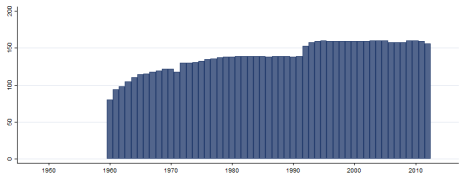
4.51.31 iaep_nee National Elections for an Executive

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161

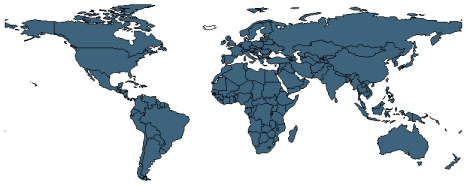


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 7381 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 42

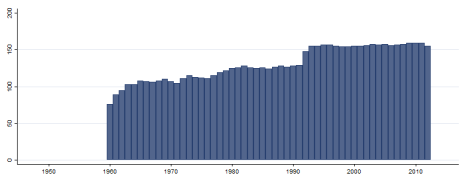
4.51.32 iaep_nel National Elections for the Legislature

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161

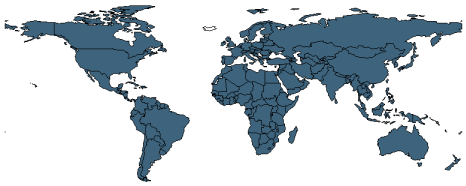


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 6931 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 39

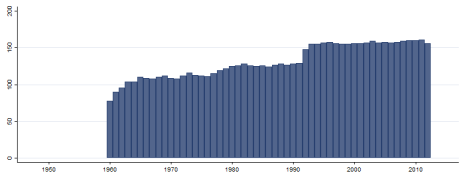
4.51.33 iaep_npa No Parties Allowed

Are no parties allowed?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162

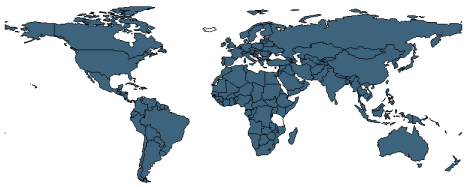


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 6970 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 40

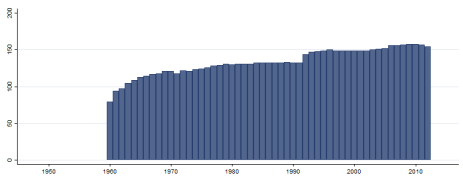
4.51.34 iaep_nr National Referendums

Does the country hold national elections on referendum items?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159

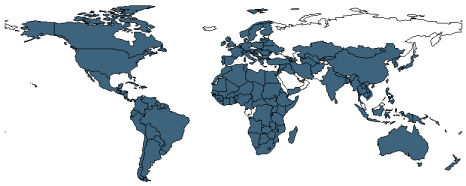


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 7071 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 40

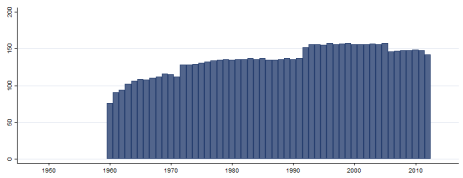
4.51.35 iaep_osp Official State Party

Is there an official state party?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 150

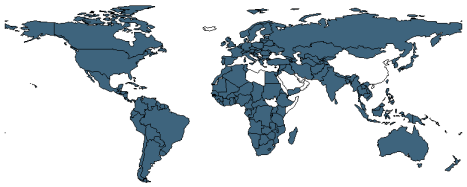


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7152 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 41

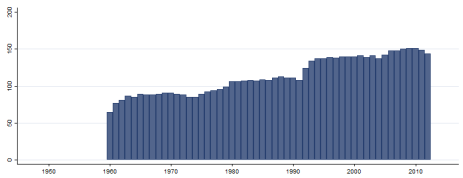
4.51.36 iaep_pm5p Parties with More than 5 Percent

How many parties hold at least 5% of seats in the legislature?

1. One
2. Two
3. More than two



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152



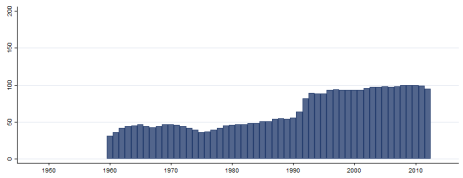
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 168 **n**: 6023 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.51.37 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

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 101

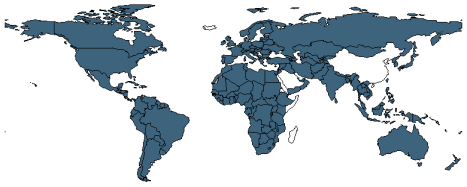


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 123 **n**: 3444 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 28

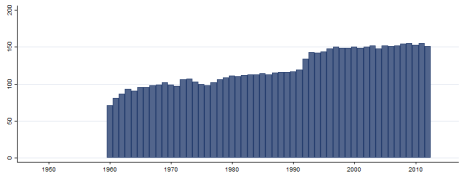
4.51.38 iaep_pnlc Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157

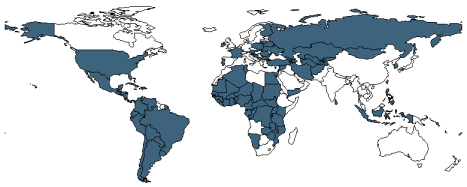


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6441 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

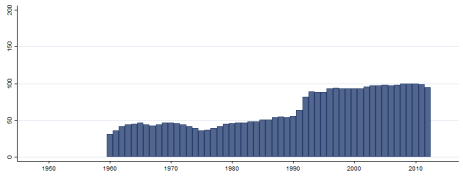
4.51.39 iaep_pseec Petition Signatures Establish Executive Candidates

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 101

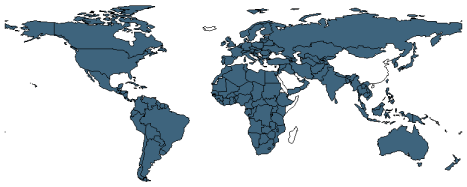


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 123 **n**: 3444 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 28

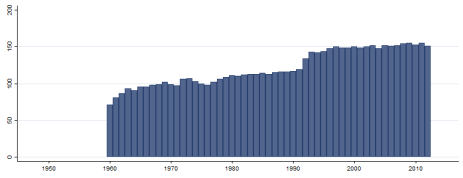
4.51.40 iaep_pselc Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157

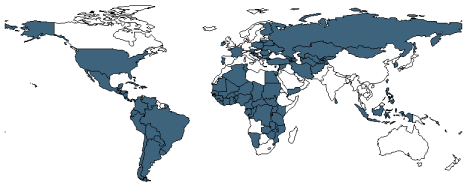


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6441 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

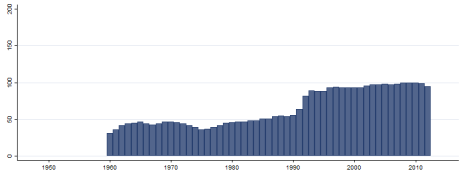
4.51.41 iaep_pveec Party Vote Establish Executive Candidates

Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 101

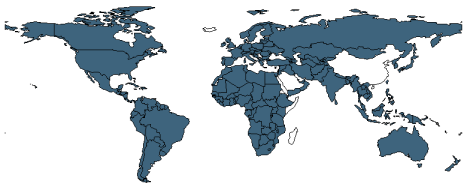


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 123 **n**: 3444 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 28

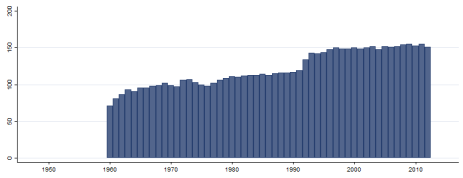
4.51.42 iaep_pvelc Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates

Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157



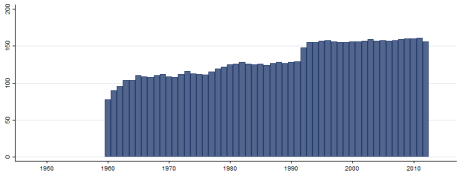
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6441 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.51.43 iaep_rbbp Religion Based Banning of Parties

Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162

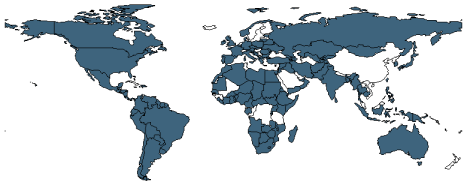


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 6970 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 40

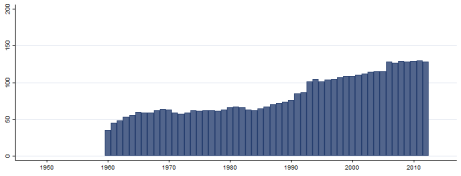
4.51.44 iaep_rmcc Removal of Members of Constitutional Court

Can members of this court (see iaep_cc) be removed?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 133

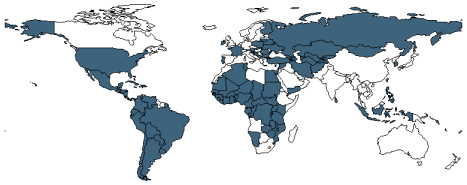


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 153 **n**: 4376 $\overline{N}$: 83 $\overline{T}$: 29

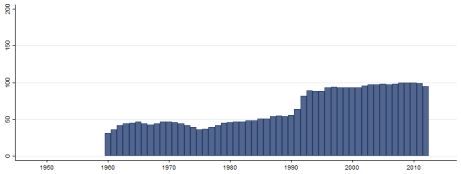
4.51.45 iaep_snec Self-Nomination of Executive Candidates

Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 101

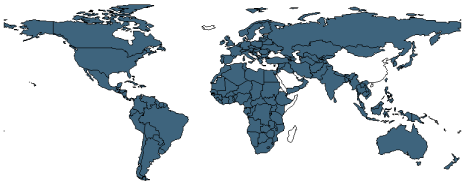


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 123 **n**: 3444 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 28

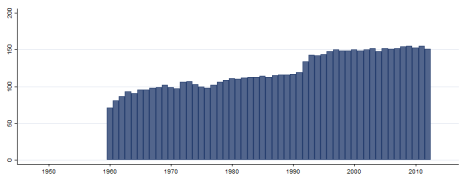
4.51.46 iaep_snlc Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates

Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 157

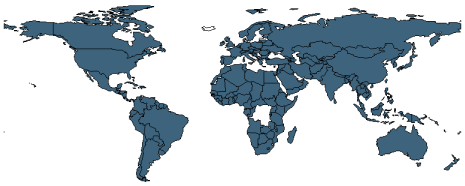


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6441 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

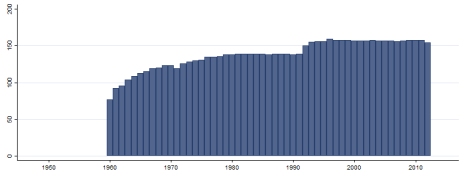
4.51.47 iaep_ufs Unitary or Federal State

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



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159

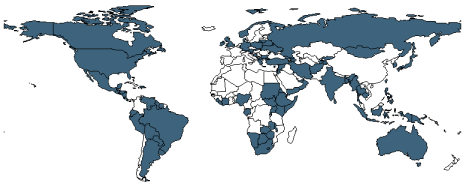


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176 **n**: 7325 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 42

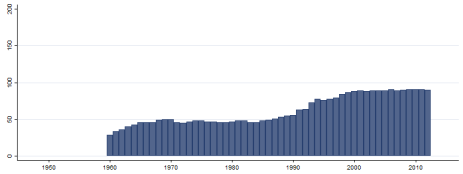
4.51.48 iaep_wrmcc Who Removes Members of Constitutional Court

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



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 93



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 133 **n**: 3283 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.52 Rotberg & Gisselquist

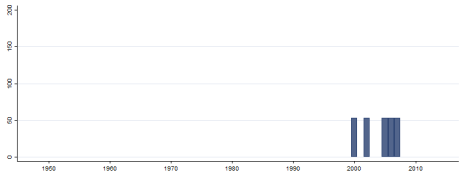
`http://www.nber.org/data/iag.html`
(Rotberg & Gisselquist, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-30)

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 detailed information on how the indexes are constructed.

4.52.1 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 better governance.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

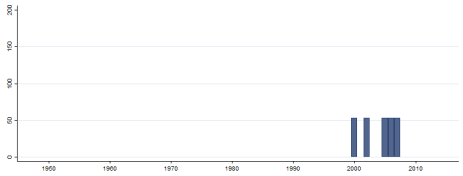


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.2 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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

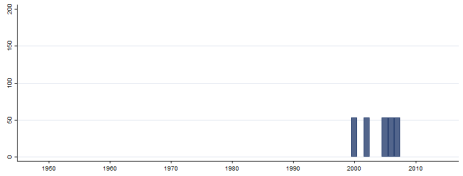


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.3 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.

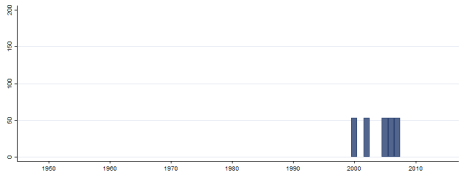
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.4 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).

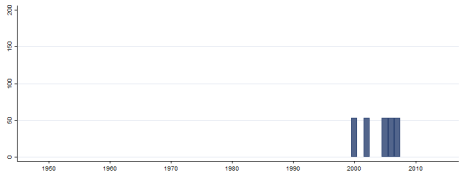


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.5 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.

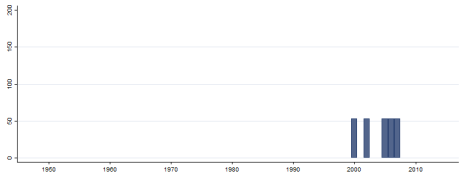


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.52.6 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.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.53 International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group

`https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg`
(P. Group et al., n.d.)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-30)

ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government ICRG collects political information and financial and economic data, converting these into risk points.

4.53.1 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

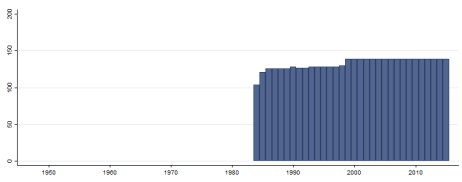
political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 139



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 147 **n**: 4244 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 29

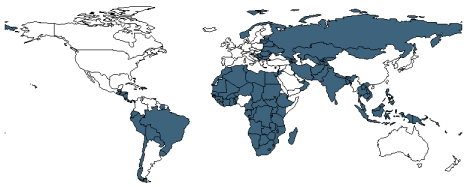
4.54 International Centre for Tax and Development

`http://www.ictd.ac/datasets/the-ictd-government-revenue-dataset`
(Wilson Prichard & Goodall, 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-30)

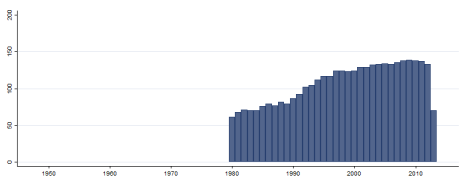
The ICTD Government Revenue Dataset A major obstacle to cross-country research on the role of revenue and taxation in development has been the weakness of available data. This paper presents a newGovernment Revenue Dataset (GRD), developed through the International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD). The dataset meticulously combines data from several major international databases, as well as drawing on data compiled from all available International Monetary Fund (IMF) Article IV reports.

4.54.1 ictd_revexsc Revenue excluding social contributions

Revenue excluding social contributions.



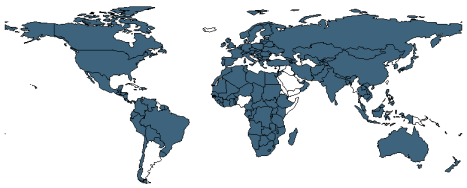
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 141



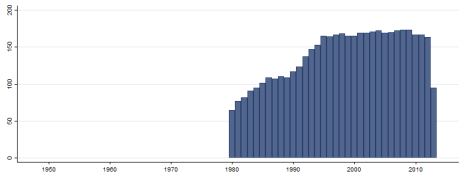
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 153 **n**: 3641 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.54.2 ictd_revnontax Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue

Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue.



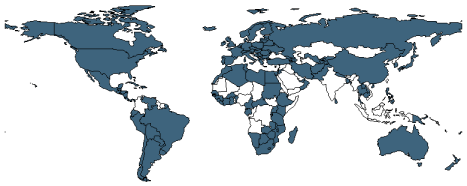
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



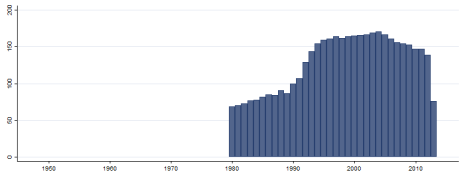
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187 **n**: 4747 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.54.3 ictd_taxdirexscr Direct taxes excluding social contributions and resource revenue

Direct taxes excluding social contributions and resource revenue.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148

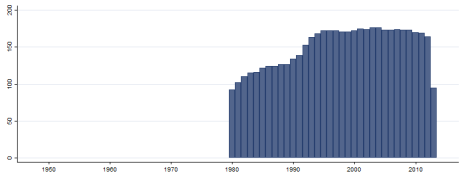


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 184 **n**: 4378 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.54.4 ictd_taxexsc Taxes excluding social contributions

Taxes excluding social contributions.

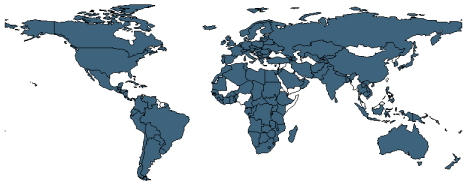
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171



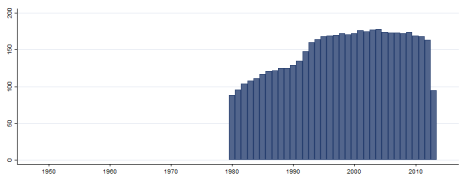
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188 **n**: 5111 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.54.5 ictd_taxexscr Non-resource tax excluding social contributions

Non-resource tax excluding social contributions.



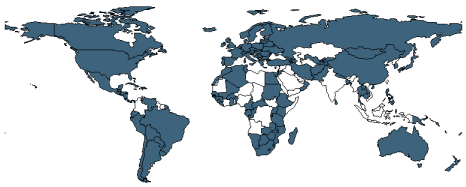
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171



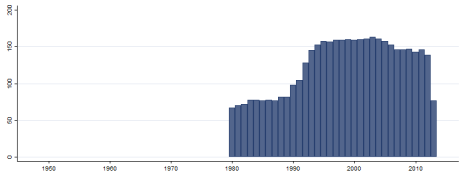
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188 **n**: 5042 $\overline{N}$: 148 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.54.6 ictd_taxgs Taxes on goods and services, Total

Taxes on goods and services.



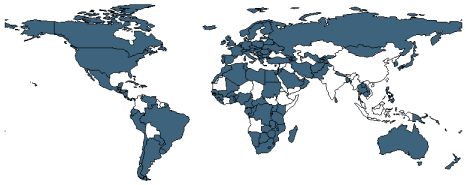
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 146



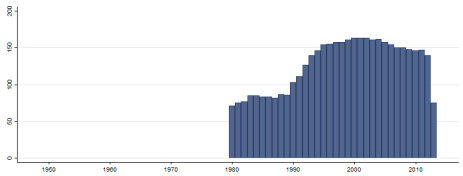
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 178 **n**: 4242 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.54.7 ictd_taxinttt Taxes on international trade and transactions, Total

Taxes on international trade and transactions.



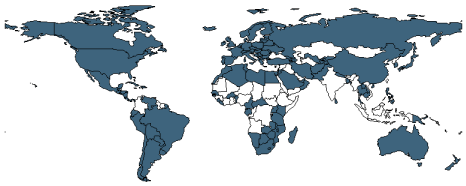
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



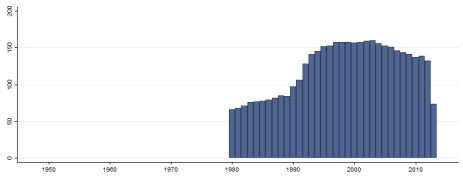
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 4307 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.54.8 ictd_taxipcexr Non-resource component of taxes on income, profits, and capital gains

Non-resource component of taxes on income, profits, and capital gains.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 139



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182 **n**: 4169 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.55 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

`http://www.idea.int/uid/`
(The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2016a) (The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2016b)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-01)

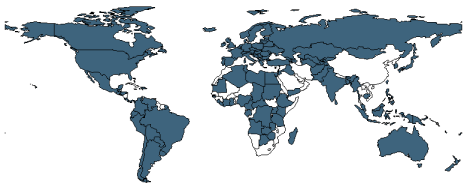
International IDEA Unified Database International IDEA has been collecting comparative data on electoral processes and democracy related topics since its establishment in 1995. Global Database on Elections and Democracy. The database provides both quantitative and qualitative data for the latest election process. Quantitative data are given in the form of usual statistics, such as voter turnout and voting age population statistics, or in the form of multiple choices, such as types of electoral systems and models of electoral management. International IDEA's database on Political Finance is a leading source of comparative information on political finance regulations. It includes laws and regulations from 180 individual countries.

4.55.1 idea_bdac Ban on Anonymous Donations to Candidates

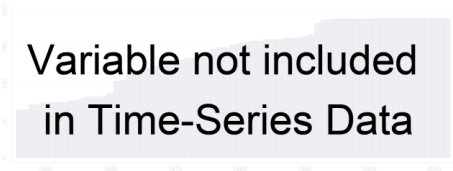
Is there a ban on anonymous donations to candidates? To ensure that donations do not come from other banned sources and to increase transparency, anonymous donations to candidates are sometimes banned outright or banned over a certain level (critics argue that provisions for anonymous donations protects the right to privacy of donors).

Anonymous donations is support, contributions or donations to political parties and/or candidates where the identity of the donor or contributor is not disclosed.

0. No
1. Yes
2. No, but specific limit



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 144



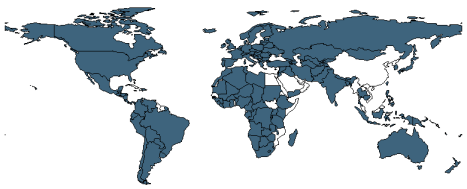
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.2 idea_bdap Ban on Anonymous Donations to Political Parties

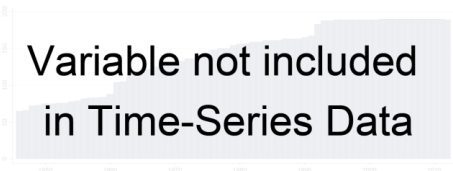
Is there a ban on anonymous donations to political parties? To ensure that donations do not come from other banned sources and to increase transparency, anonymous donations to political parties are sometimes banned outright or banned over a certain level (critics argue that provisions for anonymous donations protects the right to privacy of donors).

Anonymous donations is support, contributions or donations to political parties and/or candidates where the identity of the donor or contributor is not disclosed.

0. No
1. Yes
2. No, but specific limit



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 164



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.3 idea_bdcc Ban on Corporate Donations to Candidates

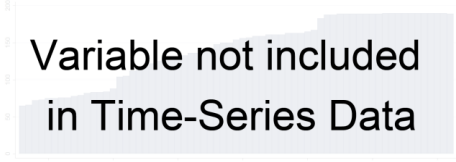
Is there a ban on corporate donations to candidates? It is often discussed if corporations should be allowed to make donations to candidates, those in favor claim it is a matter of freedom of speech,

those against argue that the influence of corporate interests over politics must be controlled.

Corporate donations is support, contributions or donations to political parties and/or candidates from entities such as corporations, companies and/or business enterprises.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

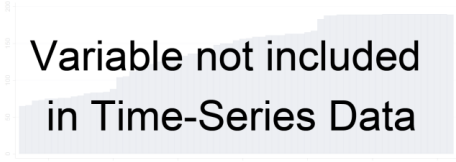
4.55.4 idea_bdcp Ban on Corporate Donations to Political Parties

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.

Corporate donations is support, contributions or donations to political parties and/or candidates from entities such as corporations, companies and/or business enterprises.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170



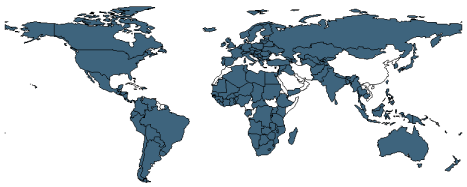
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.5 idea_bdfc Ban on Foreign Donations to Candidates

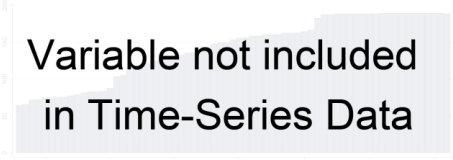
Is there a ban on donations from foreign interests to candidates? An important issue in many countries is to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country. Foreign interests such as governments, corporations, organizations and/or individuals may therefore be banned from making donations to political parties.

In order to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country, it is quite common to ban foreign interests from making donations to political parties. Among the entities prohibited to contribute directly or indirectly are governments, corporations, organizations or individuals who are not citizens; that do not reside in the country or have a large share of foreign ownership.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 164



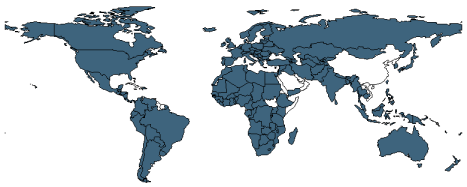
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.6 idea_bdfp Ban on Foreign Donations to Political Parties

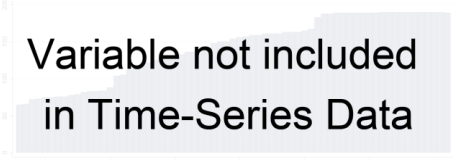
Is there a ban on donations from foreign interests to political parties? An important issue in many countries is to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country. Foreign interests such as governments, corporations, organizations and/or individuals may therefore be banned from making donations to political parties.

In order to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country, it is quite common to ban foreign interests from making donations to political parties. Among the entities prohibited to contribute directly or indirectly are governments, corporations, organizations or individuals who are not citizens; that do not reside in the country or have a large share of foreign ownership.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



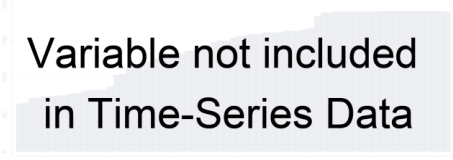
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.7 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.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 162



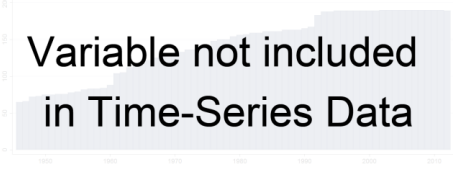
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.8 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.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 168

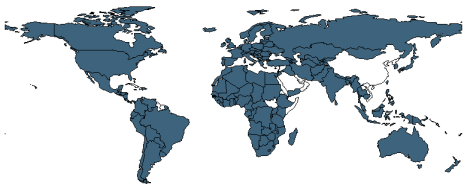


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

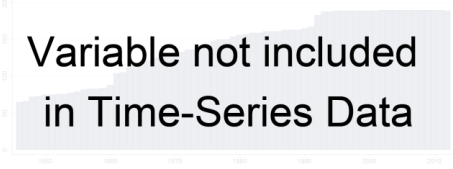
4.55.9 idea_bdo Ban on Other Form of Donation

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.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 168

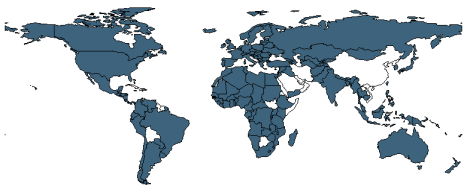


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

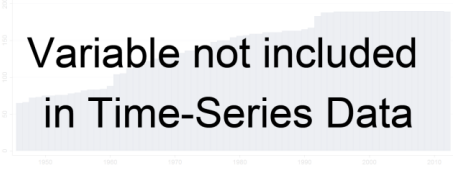
4.55.10 idea_bdtc Ban on Trade Union Donations to Candidates

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.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 163

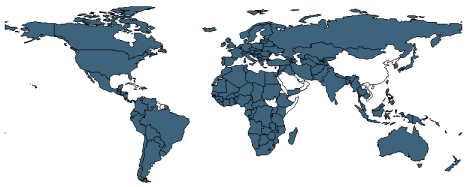


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.11 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.

0. No
1. Yes



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

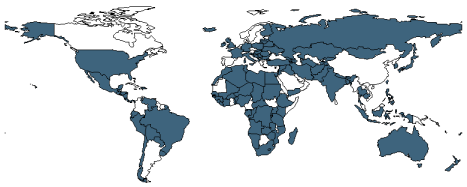
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 167

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.12 idea_bsr Ban on using State Resources in Favor/Against Political Party or Candidate

Are there bans on state resources being used in favour or against a political party or candidate? To reduce abuse of state (administrative) resources, some countries ban the use of public resources in favour of or against a particular political party or candidate (excluding regulated public funding). This can include an overall ban, but it can also include specific bans on bias in state controlled media; public officials campaigning while on duty or the use of government vehicles in election campaigns.

0. No
1. Yes



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

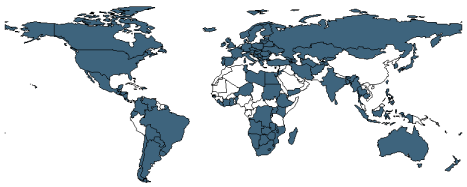
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 127

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.13 idea_bsrpc Ban on State Resources given to/recieved by Political Parties or Candidates

Is there a ban on state resources being given to or received by political parties or candidates (excluding regulated public funding)? To stop abuse of state (administrative) resources, some countries ban the giving of state resources to political parties or candidates, or banning political parties/candidates from receiving such funds.

0. No
1. Yes



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 119

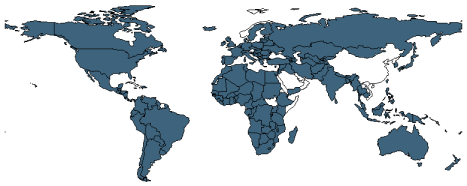
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.14 idea_bvb Ban on Vote Buying

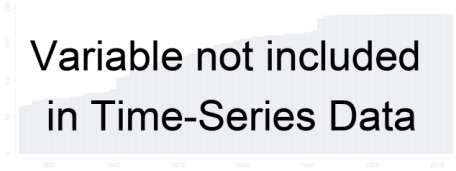
Is there a ban on vote buying? One type of campaign spending banned in many countries is the buying (and selling of votes), in other words to offer or provide financial or material incentives for voters to vote in a certain way or to abstain from voting.

Vote buying is a form of political swindling that is intended to increase the number of votes a particular candidate or political party receives in an election by providing money or other benefits to constituents in exchange for their vote.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171

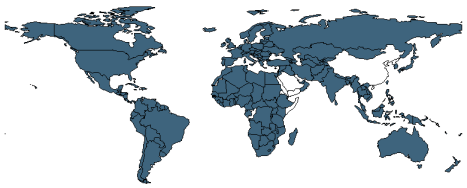


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

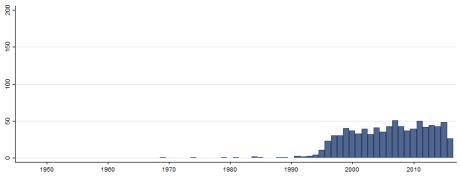
4.55.15 idea_esf Electoral System Design

Electoral System Design:

1. PR
2. Plurality/Majority
3. Mixed
4. Transition
5. Other



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 185



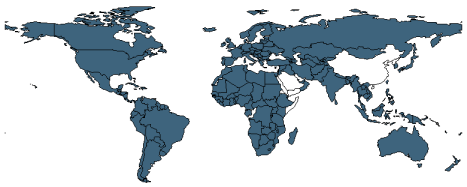
Min. Year:1969 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 191 **n**: 838 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.55.16 idea_esl Electoral System for National Legislature

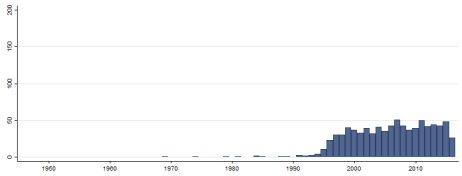
Electoral System for National Legislature:

1. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
Under a List Proportional Representation (List PR) system each party or grouping presents a list of candidates for a multi-member electoral district, the voters vote for a party, and parties receive seats in proportion to their overall share of the vote. In some (closed list) systems the winning candidates are taken from the lists in order of their position on the lists. If the lists are 'open' or 'free' the voters can influence the order of the candidates by marking individual preferences.
2. Block Vote (BV)
Block Vote is a plurality/majority system used in multi-member districts. Electors have as many votes as there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats. Usually voters vote for candidates rather than parties and in most systems may use as many, or as few, of their votes as they wish.
4. First Past the Post (FPTP)
First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.
5. Two-Round System (TRS)
The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.

6. Mixed Member Proportional (MMP)
Mixed Member Proportional is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-where the List PR system compensates for the disproportionality in the results from the plurality/majority system.
7. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.
8. Alternative Vote (AV)
The Alternative Vote is a preferential plurality/majority system used in single-member districts. Voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper. A candidate who receives an absolute majority (50 per cent plus 1) of valid first preference votes is declared elected. If no candidate achieves an absolute majority of first preferences, the least successful candidates are eliminated and their votes reallocated according to their second preferences until one candidate has an absolute majority. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.
9. Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV)
Under the Single Non-Transferable Vote system voters cast a single vote in a multi-member district. The candidates with the highest vote totals are declared elected. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.
11. Limited Vote (LV)
Limited Vote is a candidate-centred electoral system used in multi-member districts in which electors have more than one vote, but fewer votes than there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats.
12. First Past the Post, Block Vote (FPTPBV)
13. First Past the Post, List Proportional Representation (FPTPList PR)
14. First Past the Post, Party Block Vote (FPTPPBV)
15. First Past the Post, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (FPTPPBVList PR)
16. Parallel
17. In transition
18. Modified Borda Count (Modified BC)
19. Two-Round System,Party Block Vote (TRSPBV)



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 185



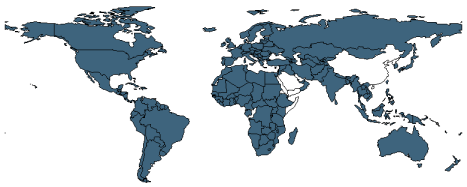
Min. Year:1969 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 191 **n**: 838 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.55.17 idea_esp Electoral System for the President

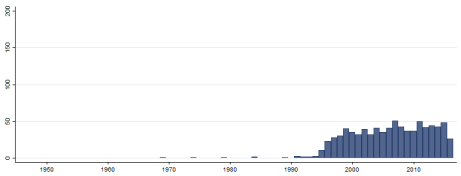
Electoral System for the President:

1. Two-Round System (TRS)
The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.
4. First Past the Post (FPTP)
First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning can-

didate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.
5. Supplementary Vote (SV)
6. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.
8. Transition
10. Other
11. Not applicable



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 185



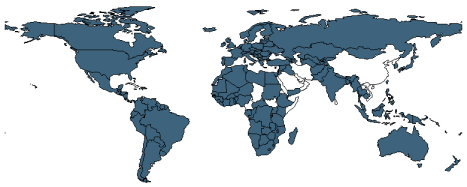
Min. Year:1969 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 191 **n**: 824 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.55.18 idea_frcc Candidates have to Report their Finances (campaigns)

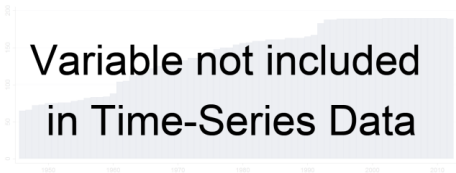
Do candidates have to report on their campaigns finances? To ensure transparency in campaign finance, some countries require that candidates submit special financial reports in relation to election campaigns.

Campaign finance is financial transactions, to political parties or candidates, related to an electoral campaign which could include formal, financial, or in-kind donations or expenditures.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171

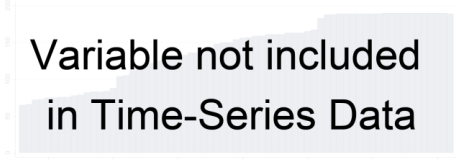


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.19 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.

0. No
1. Yes



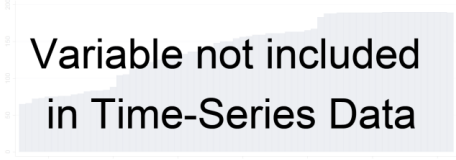
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.20 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.

0. No
1. Yes



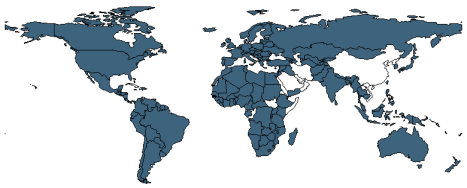
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 172

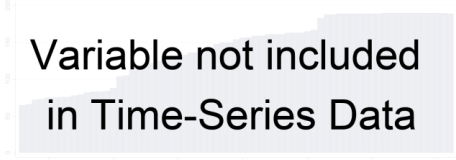
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.21 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.

0. No
1. Yes





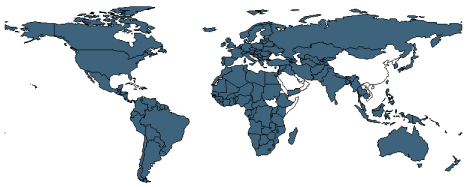
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 172

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

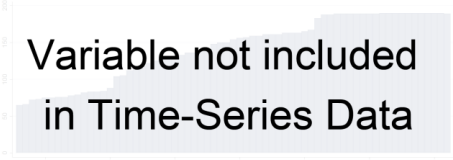
4.55.22 idea_ldp Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (time-period)

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.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 174

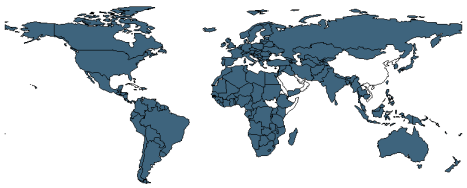


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

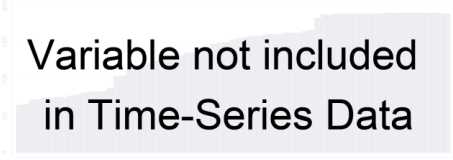
4.55.23 idea_ldpe Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (election)

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.

0. No
1. Yes
2. Regular Limits Applies



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 175

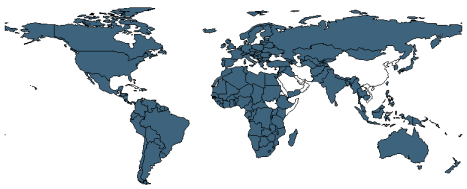


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

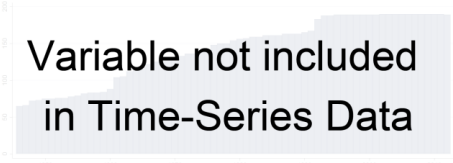
4.55.24 idea_lsc Limit on Candidates' Spending

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.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 172

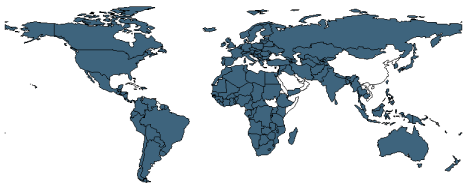


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

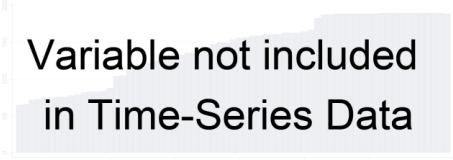
4.55.25 idea_lsp Limit on Political Parties' Spending

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.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 176



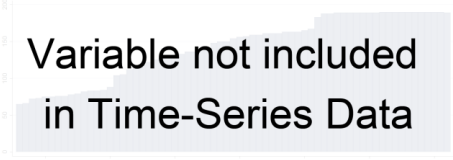
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.26 idea_mc Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Candidates

Are there provisions for free or subsidized access to media for candidates? A form of indirect state assistance is to provide free or subsidized access to eligible candidates to (often state controlled) media. This is normally intended to help level the playing and allowing eligible candidates to make their message heard.

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169

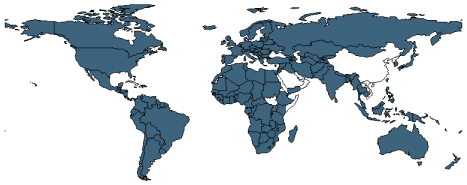


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

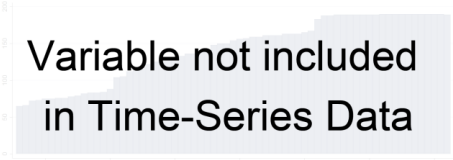
4.55.27 idea_mp Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Political Parties

Are there provisions for free or subsidized access to media for political parties? A form of indirect state assistance is to provide free or subsidized access to eligible political parties to (often state controlled) media. This is normally intended to help level the playing and allowing eligible political parties to make their message heard.

0. No
1. Yes



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

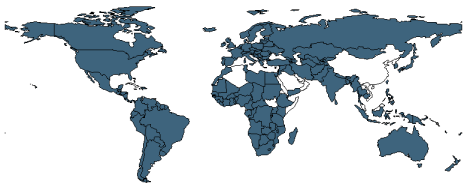
4.55.28 idea_ofag Other Financial Advantages to Encourage Gender Equality in Political Parties

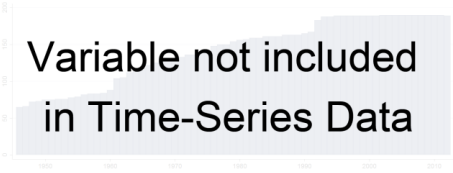
Are there provisions for other financial advantages to encourage gender equality in political parties? Some countries use other types of financial measures to encourage gender equality within political parties. This can include earmarking of public funding to women's wings or for gender-related activities, or to reduce the nomination deposit for women candidates.

0. No
1. Yes

Note: Different types of "Yes" coded as 1. Yes : Yes, funding to women's wings; Yes, reduced

nomination fee; Yes, other; Yes, reduced nomination feeNo; Yes, funding to women's wingsYes, increased media accessYes, funds earmarked for gender activities; Yes, funds earmarked for gender activitiesYes, other; Yes, funds earmarked for gender activities. Original datasource provides codes for all types.





Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

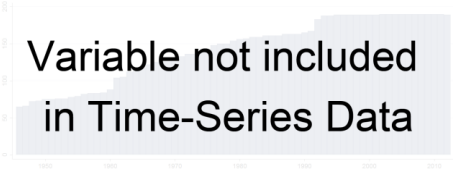
4.55.29 idea_pfp Direct Public Funding of Political Parties

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.

Direct Public Funding is government provision of money or subsidies to political parties or candidates during election campaigns or for regular party financing.

0. No
1. Yes

Note: Different types of "Yes" coded as 1. Yes : Yes, in relation to campaigns; Yes, regularly provided funding; Yes, both regularly provided funding and in relation to campaigns. Original datasource provides codes for all types.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177

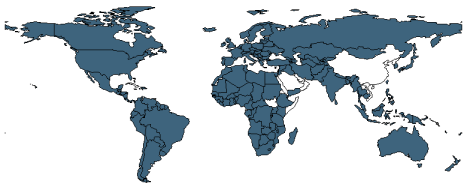
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.30 idea_pfpg Public Funding of Political Parties Related to Gender Equality

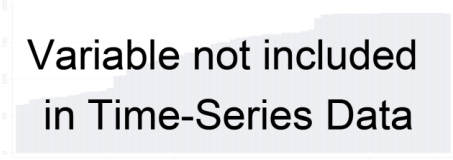
Is the provision of direct public funding to political parties related to gender equality among candidates? Some countries reduce the funding provided to political parties if they do not meet certain criteria regarding gender equality among their candidates, or provide additional state funding to political parties that meet such criteria.

Direct Public Funding is government provision of money or subsidies to political parties or candidates during election campaigns or for regular party financing.

0. No
1. Yes
2. Not Applicable



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 174



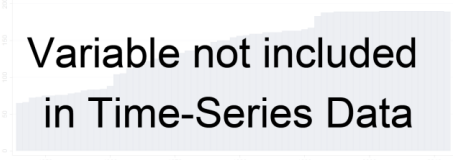
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.31 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.

0. No
1. Yes
2. Not Applicable
3. Sometimes

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170

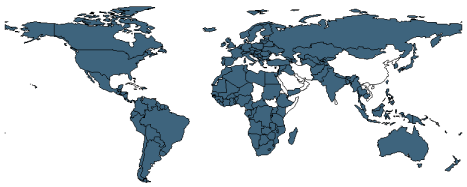


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

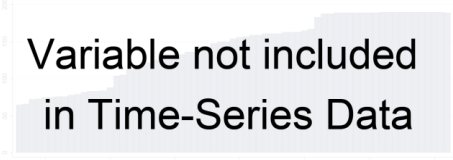
4.55.32 idea_rip Information from Political Parties/Candidates have to be made public

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.

0. No
1. Yes
2. Not Applicable



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

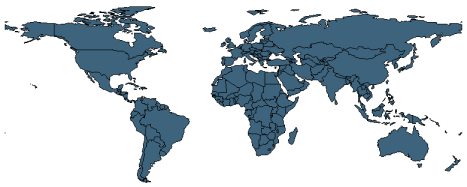
4.56 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

`http://www.healthdata.org/gbd`
(Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-04)

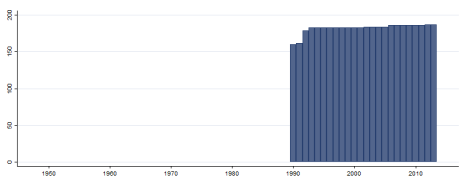
Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 (GBD 2013) Data IHME provides rigorous and comparable measurement of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them.

4.56.1 ihme_drbs Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

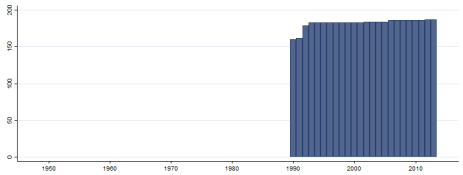


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 4374 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.56.2 ihme_drf Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

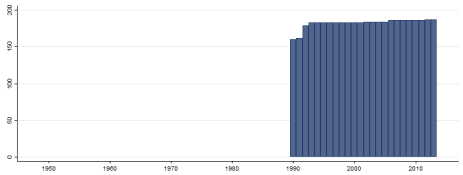


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 4374 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.56.3 ihme_drm Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

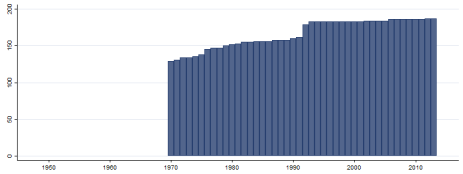


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 4374 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.56.4 ihme_lebs0001 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 0-1 years.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

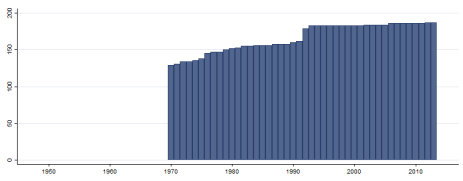


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.5 ihme_lebs0104 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years.

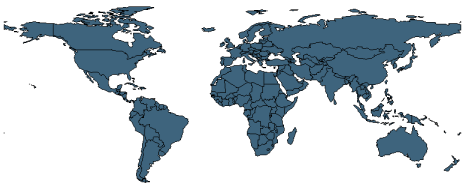
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



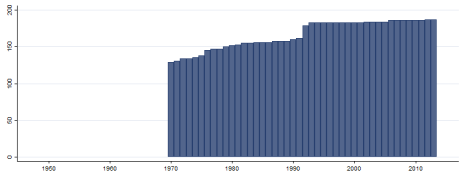
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.6 ihme_lebs0509 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 5-9 years.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

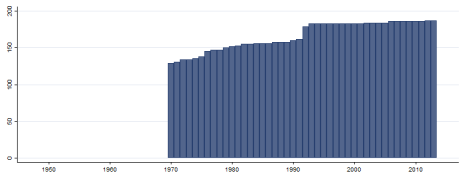


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.7 ihme_lebs1014 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 10-14 years.

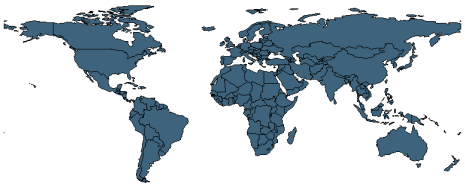
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



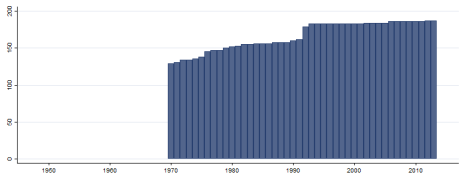
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.8 ihme_lebs1519 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 15-19 years.



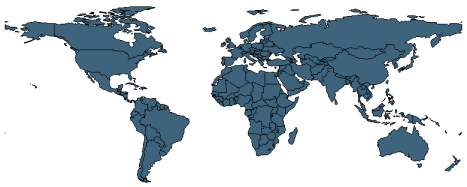
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



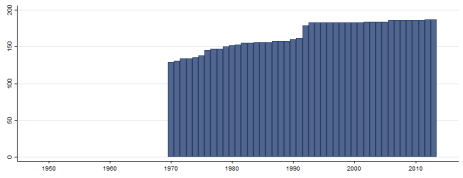
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.9 ihme_lebs2024 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 20-24 years.



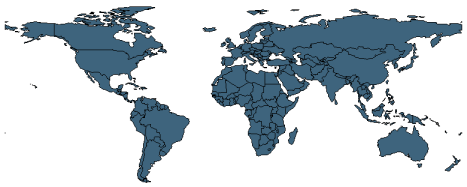
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



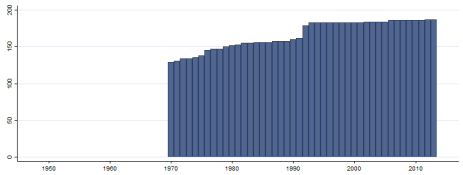
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.10 ihme_lebs2529 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 25-29 years.



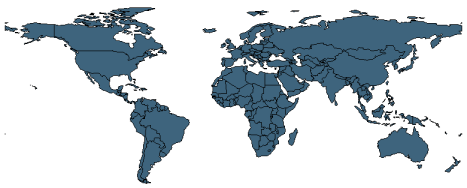
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



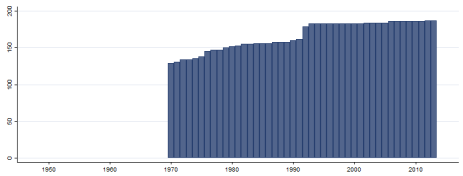
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.11 ihme_lebs3034 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 30-34 years.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

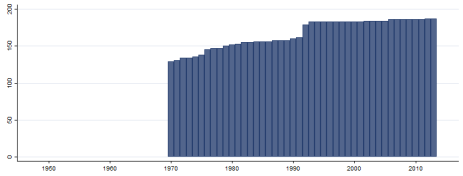


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.12 ihme_lebs3539 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 35-39 years.

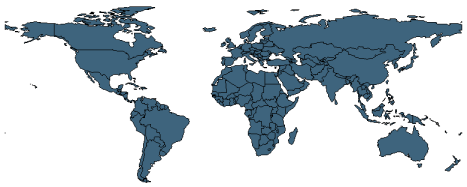
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



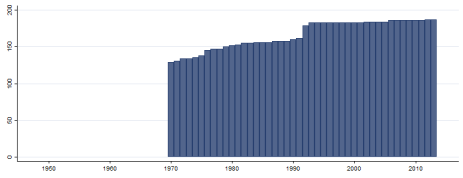
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.13 ihme_lebs4044 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 40-44 years.



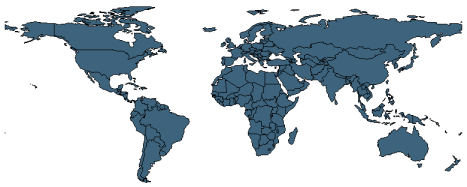
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



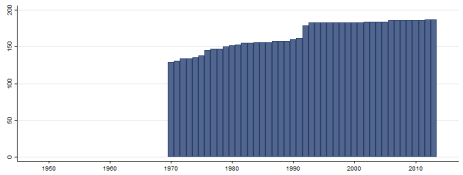
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.14 ihme_lebs4549 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 45-49 years.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

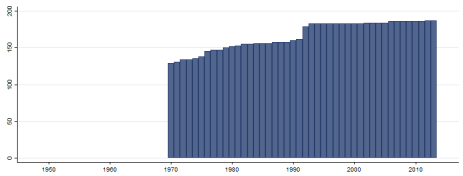


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.15 ihme_lebs5054 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 50-54 years.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

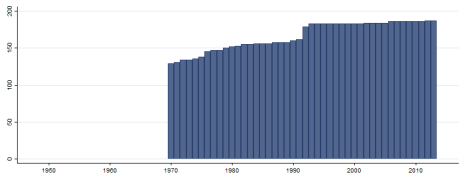


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.16 ihme_lebs5559 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 55-59 years.

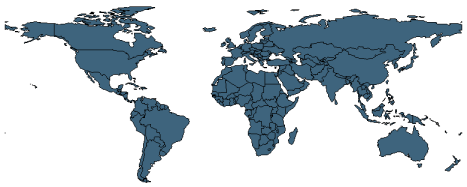
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



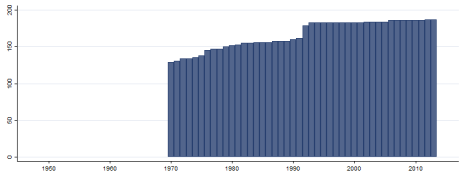
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.17 ihme_lebs6064 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 60-64 years.



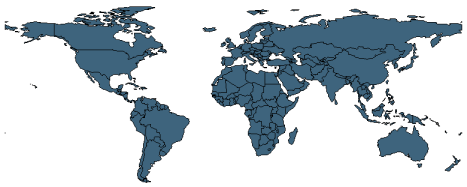
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



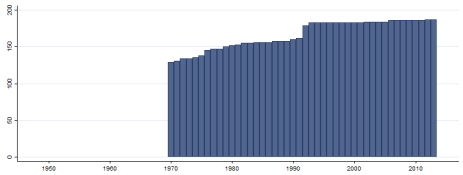
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.18 ihme_lebs6569 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 65-69 years.



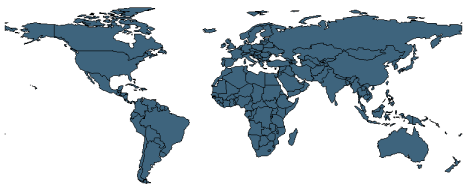
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



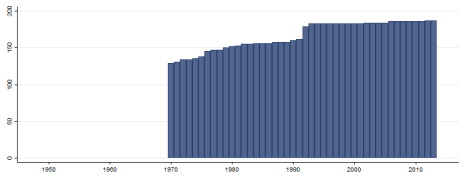
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.19 ihme_lebs7074 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 70-74 years.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

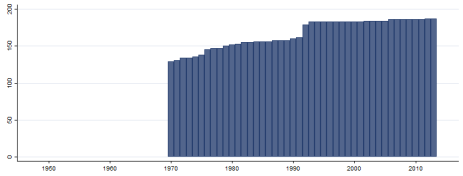


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.20 ihme_lebs7579 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 75-79 years.

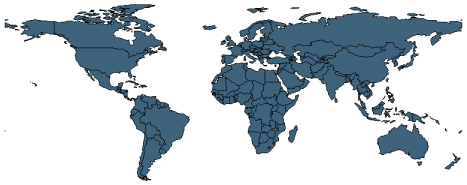
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



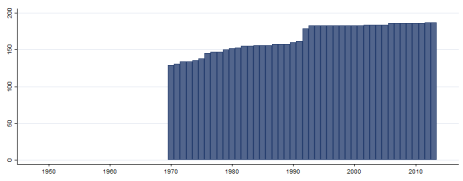
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.21 ihme_lebs8084 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 80-84 years

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 80-84 years.



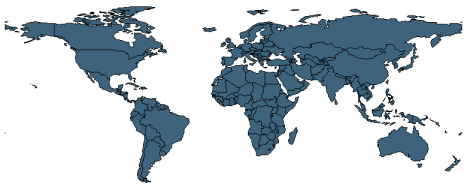
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



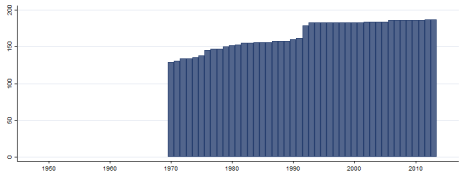
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.22 ihme_lef0001 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

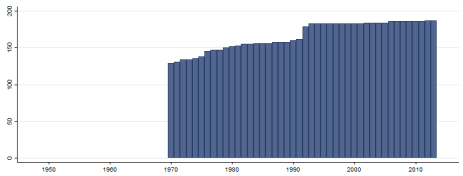


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.23 ihme_lef0104 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

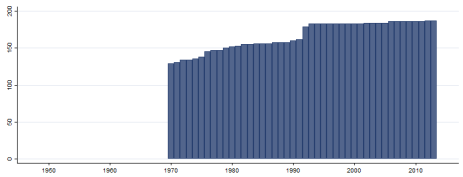


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.24 ihme_lef0509 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years.

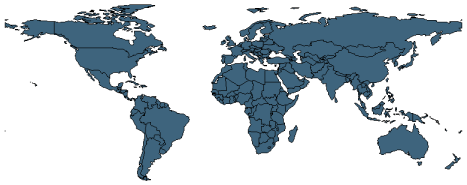
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



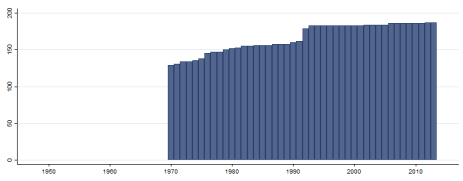
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.25 ihme_lef1014 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years.



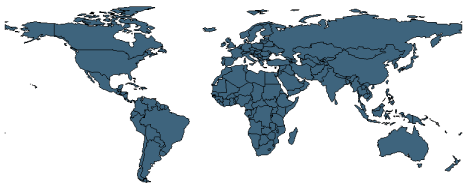
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



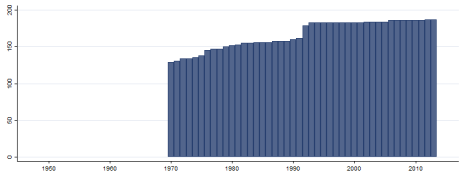
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.26 ihme_lef1519 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

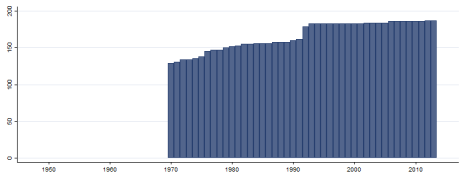


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.27 ihme_lef2024 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

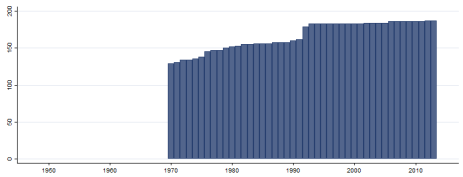


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.28 ihme_lef2529 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years.

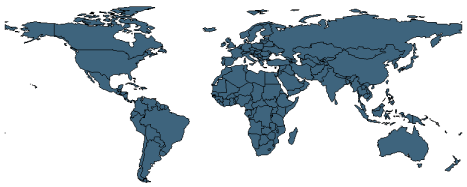
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



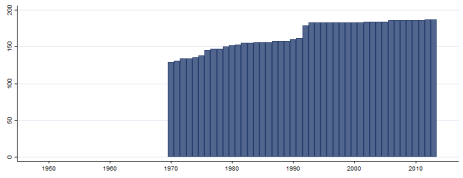
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.29 ihme_lef3034 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years.



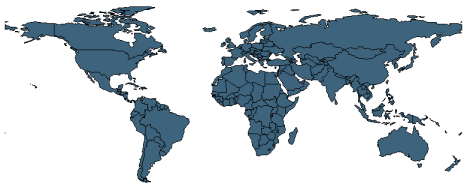
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



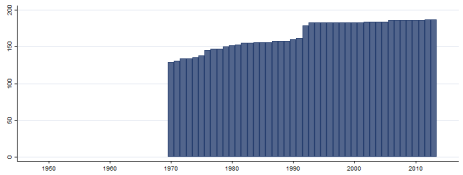
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.30 ihme_lef3539 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

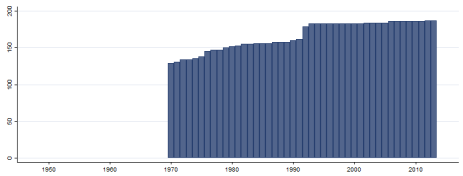


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.31 ihme_lef4044 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

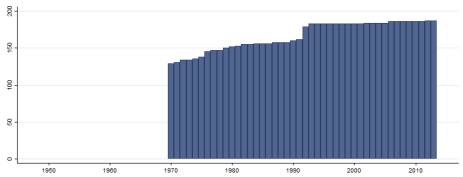


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.32 ihme_lef4549 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

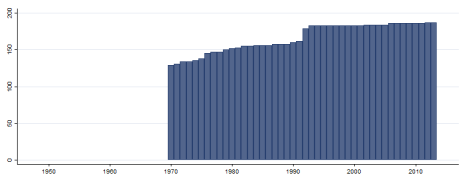


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.33 ihme_lef5054 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years.

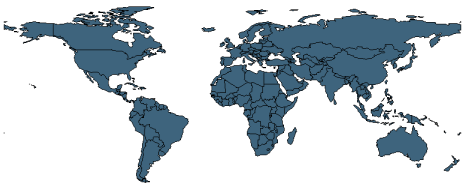
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



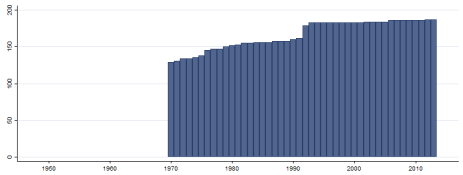
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.34 ihme_lef5559 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

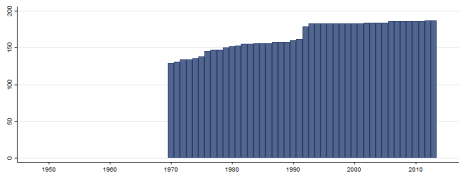


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.35 ihme_lef6064 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years.

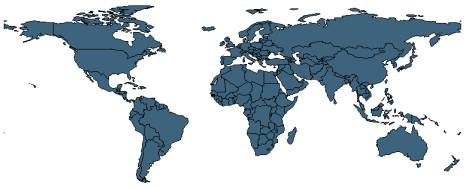
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



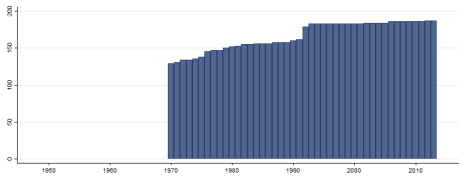
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.36 ihme_lef6569 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years.



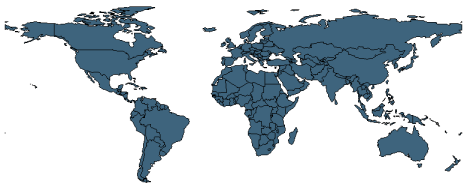
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



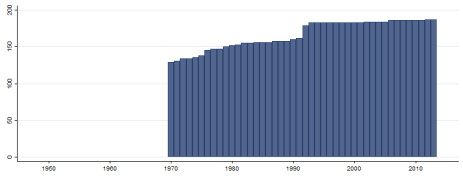
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.37 ihme_lef7074 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years.



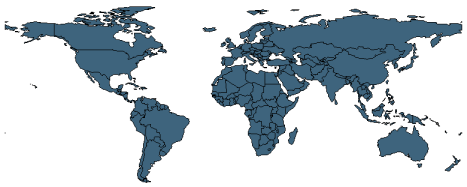
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



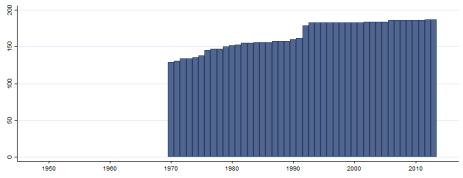
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.38 ihme_lef7579 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

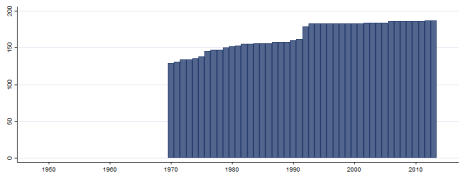


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.39 ihme_lef8084 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80-84 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80-84 years.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

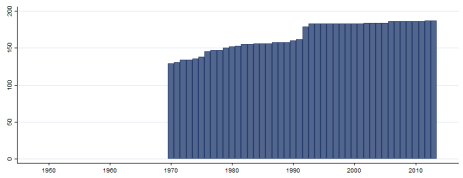


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.40 ihme_lem0001 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years.

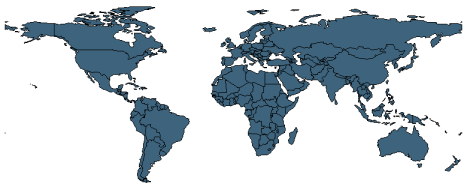
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



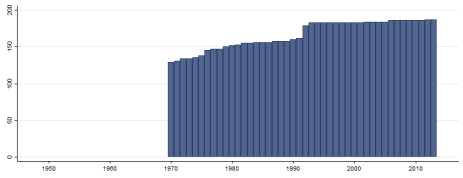
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.41 ihme_lem0104 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years.



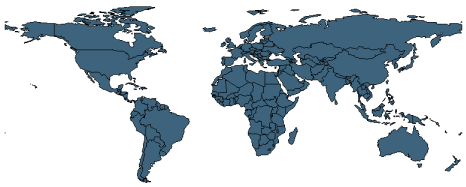
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



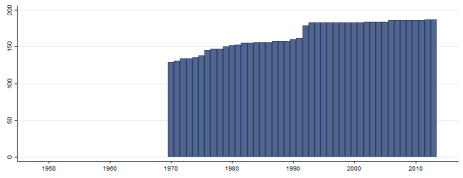
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.42 ihme_lem0509 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years.



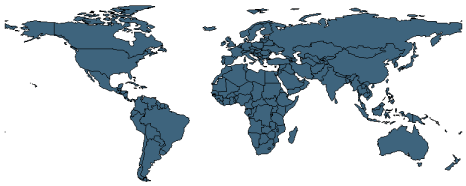
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



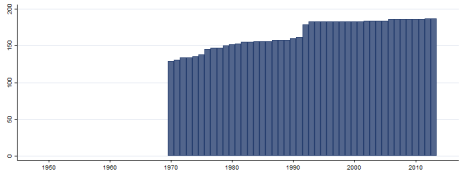
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.43 ihme_lem1014 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years.



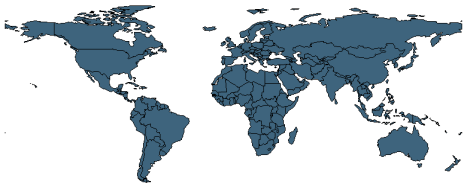
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



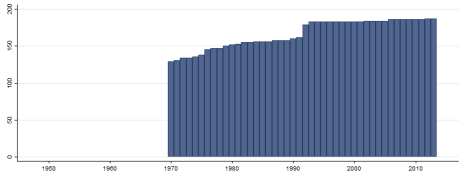
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.44 ihme_lem1519 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years.



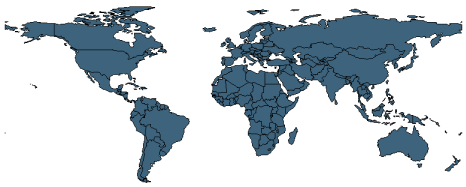
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



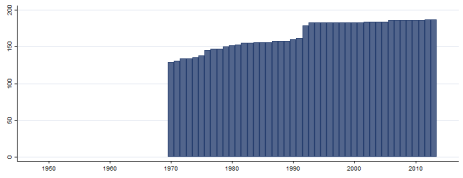
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.45 ihme_lem2024 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years.



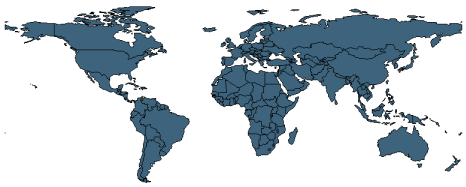
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



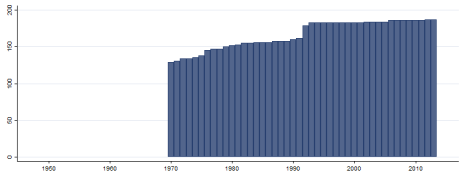
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.46 ihme_lem2529 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years.



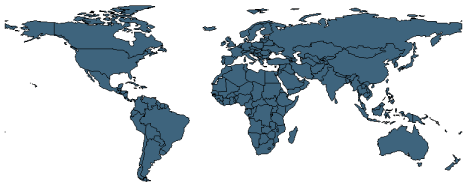
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



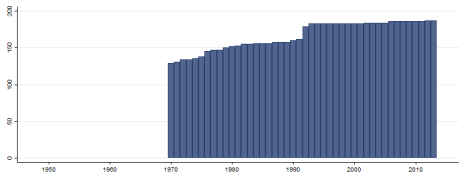
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.47 ihme_lem3034 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years.



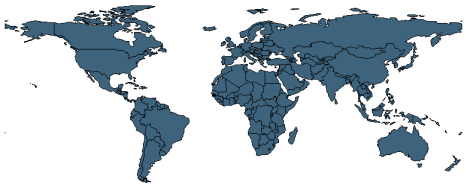
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



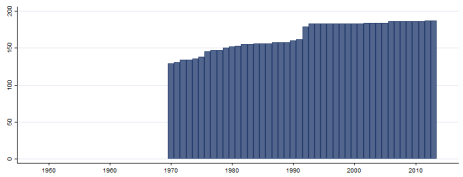
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.48 ihme_lem3539 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years.



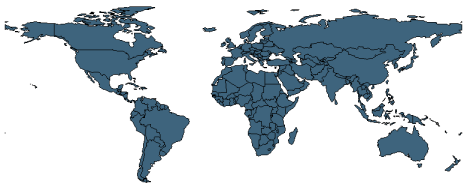
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



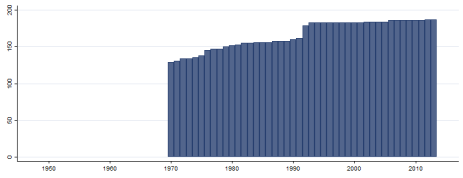
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.49 ihme_lem4044 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years.



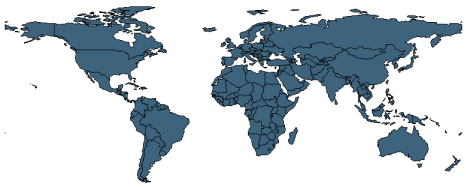
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



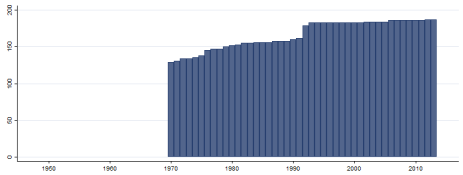
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.50 ihme_lem4549 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years.



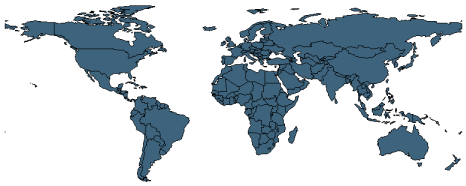
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



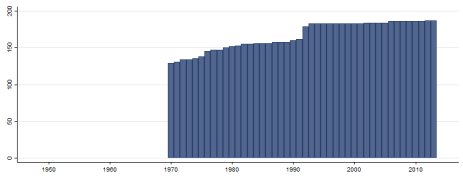
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.51 ihme_lem5054 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years.



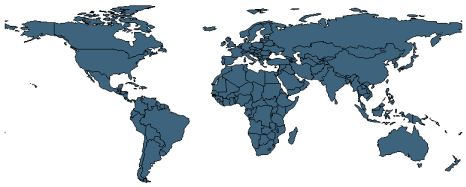
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



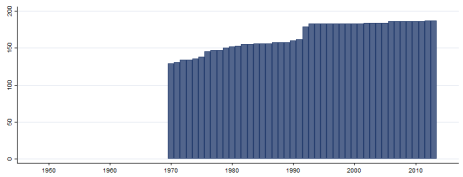
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.52 ihme_lem5559 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

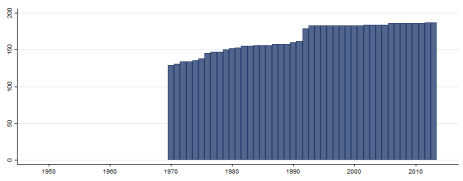


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.53 ihme_lem6064 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years.

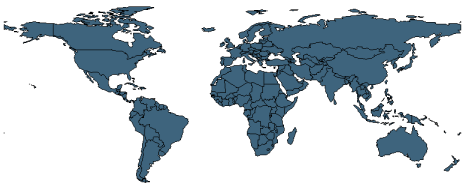
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



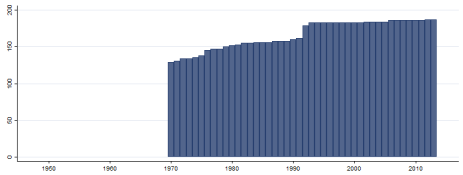
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.54 ihme_lem6569 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

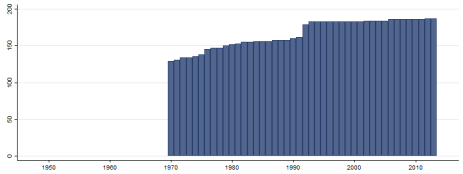


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.55 ihme_lem7074 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years.

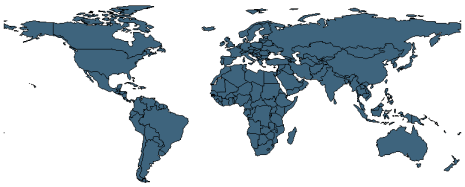
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



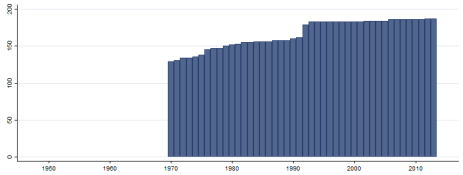
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.56 ihme_lem7579 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187

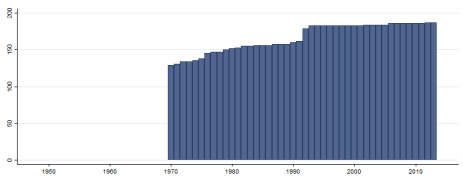


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.56.57 ihme_lem8084 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80-84 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80-84 years.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191 **n**: 7322 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 38

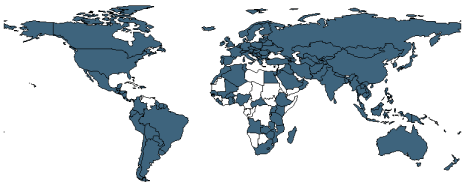
4.57 International Monetary Fund

`http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/weodata/download.aspx`
(IMF, 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-04)

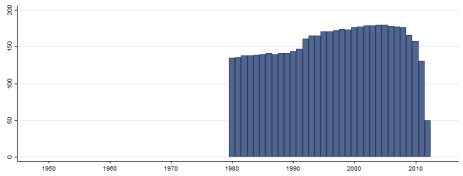
World Economic Outlook Database The World Economic Outlook (WEO) database contains selected macroeconomic data series from the statistical appendix of the World Economic Outlook report, which presents the IMF staff's analysis and projections of economic developments at the global level, in major country 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.

4.57.1 imf_ab Current account balance (Percent of GDP)

Current account balance (% of GDP). Current account is all transactions other than those in financial and capital items. The major classifications are goods and services, income and current transfers. The focus of the BOP is on transactions (between an economy and the rest of the world) in goods, services, and income.Note: only real data is added to QoG dataset, estimated values coded as missing.



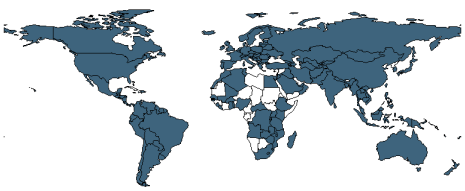
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 158



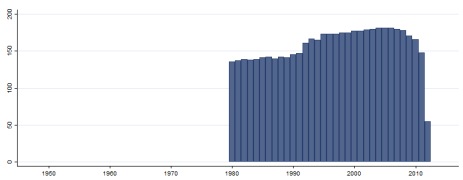
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5139 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.57.2 imf_abd Current account balance (Billions, US dollar)

Current account balance (Billions, US dollar). Current account is all transactions other than those in financial and capital items. The major classifications are goods and services, income and current transfers. The focus of the BOP is on transactions (between an economy and the rest of the world) in goods, services, and income.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165

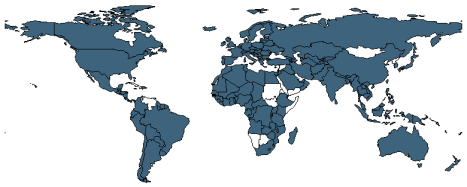


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5203 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 28

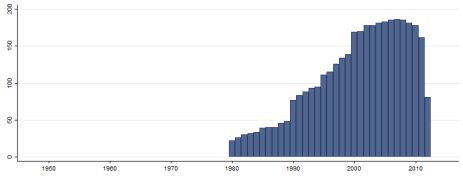
4.57.3 imf_exp Government expenditure (Percent of GDP)

Government expenditure (% of GDP). Total expenditure consists of total expense and the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets.

Note: Apart from being on an accrual basis, total expenditure differs from the GFSM 1986 definition of total expenditure in the sense that it also takes the disposals of nonfinancial assets into account.



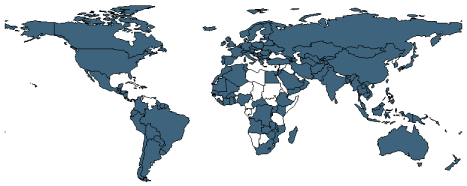
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177



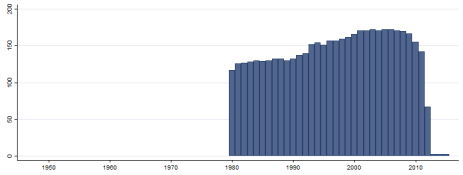
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 187 **n**: 3635 $\overline{N}$: 110 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.57.4 imf_expg Volume of exports of goods (Percent change)

Volume of exports of goods (% change). Percent change of volume of exports of goods refers to the aggregate change in the quantities of exports of goods whose characteristics are unchanged. The goods and their prices are held constant, therefore changes are due to changes in quantities only.



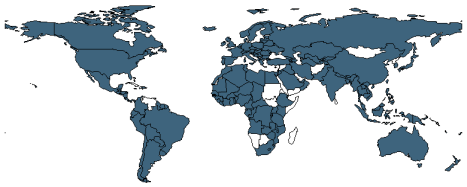
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 154



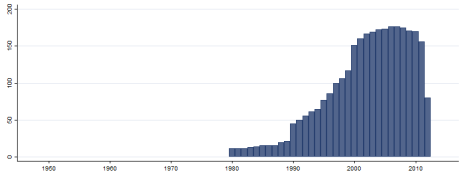
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 4858 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.57.5 imf_gd Government gross debt (Percent of GDP)

Government gross debt (% of GDP). Gross debt consists of all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. This includes debt liabilities in the form of SDRs, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable. Thus, all liabilities in the GFSM 2001 system are debt, except for equity and investment fund shares and financial derivatives and employee stock options. Debt can be valued at current market, nominal, or face values.



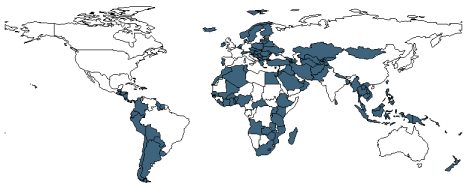
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 169



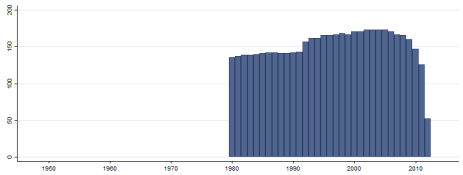
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177 **n**: 3011 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.57.6 imf_gdp GDP (Billions, US dollar)

GDP (Billions, US dollar). Values are based upon GDP in national currency converted to U.S. dollars using market exchange rates (yearly average). Exchange rate projections are provided by country economists for the group of other emerging market and developing countries. Exchanges rates for advanced economies are established in the WEO assumptions for each WEO exercise. Expenditure-based GDP is total final expenditures at purchasers? prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 147

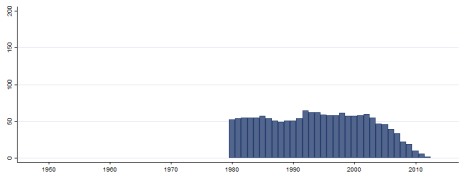


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183 **n**: 5021 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.57.7 imf_gdpc GDP per capita (US dollar)

GDP per capita (US dollar). GDP is expressed in current U.S. dollars per person. Data are derived by first converting GDP in national currency to U.S. dollars and then dividing it by total population.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

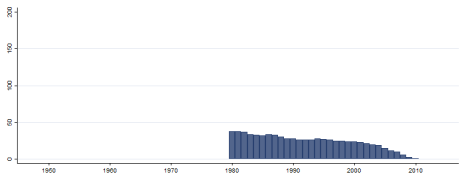


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 91 **n**: 1575 $\overline{N}$: 48 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.57.8 imf_gdpcppp GDP per capita (PPP) (Current international dollar)

GDP per capita (PPP) (Current international dollar, Units). Expressed in GDP in PPP dollars per person. Data are derived by dividing GDP in PPP dollars by total population.

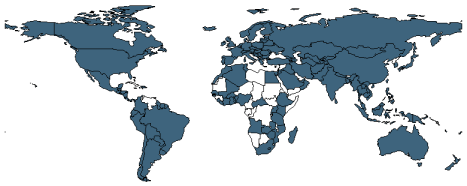
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



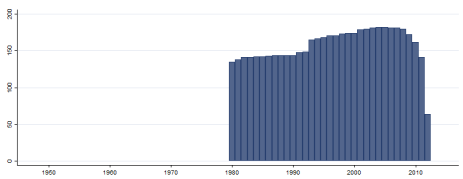
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 48 **n**: 752 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.57.9 imf_gdpgr GDP Growth (%)

GDP Growth (%). Annual percentages of constant price GDP are year-on-year changes; the base year is country-specific . Expenditure-based GDP is total final expenditures at purchasers? prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.



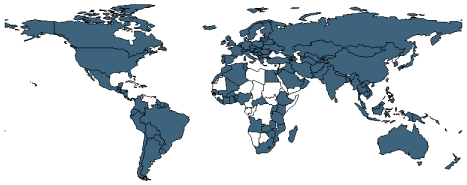
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162



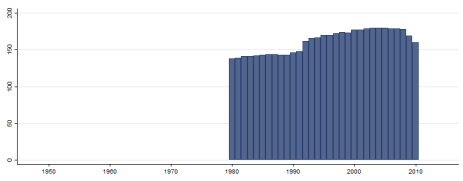
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186 **n**: 5203 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.57.10 imf_gdpppps GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%)

GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%). Expressed in percent of world GDP in PPP dollars.



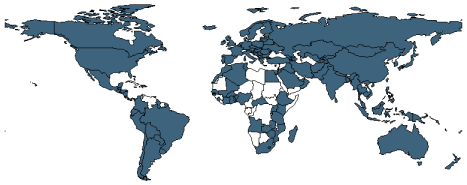
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 160



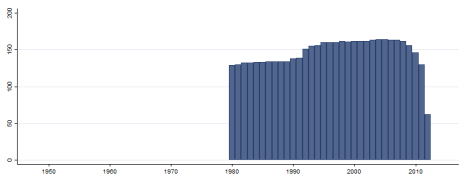
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 185 **n**: 5004 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.57.11 imf_gns Gross national savings (Percent of GDP)

Gross national savings (% of GDP). Expressed as a ratio of gross national savings in current local currency and GDP in current local currency. Gross national saving is gross disposable income less final consumption expenditure after taking account of an adjustment for pension funds. [SNA 1993] For many countries, the estimates of national saving are built up from national accounts data on gross domestic investment and from balance of payments-based data on net foreign investment.



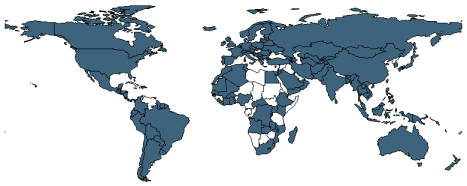
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 146



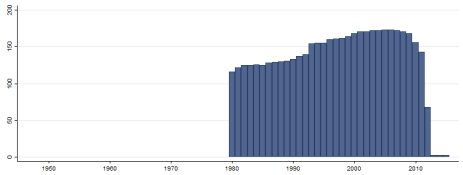
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 169 **n**: 4826 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.57.12 imf_imp Volume of imports of goods and services (Percent change)

Volume of imports of goods and services (% change). Percent change of volume of imports refers to the aggregate change in the quantities of total imports whose characteristics are unchanged. The goods and services and their prices are held constant, therefore changes are due to changes in quantities only.



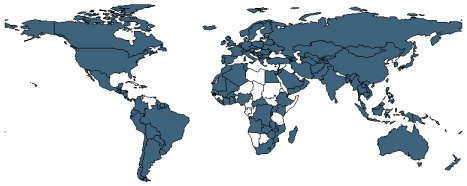
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 155



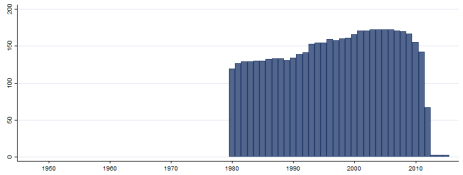
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 176 **n**: 4865 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.57.13 imf_impg Volume of Imports of goods (Percent change)

Volume of Imports of goods (% change). Percent change of volume of imports of goods refers to the aggregate change in the quantities of imports of goods whose characteristics are unchanged. The goods and their prices are held constant, therefore changes are due to changes in quantities only.



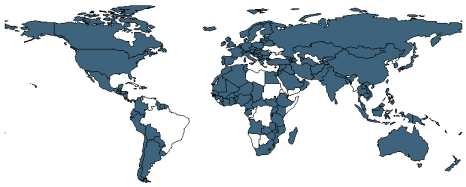
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 154



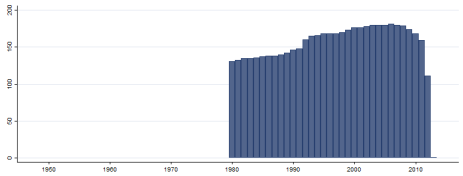
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 4883 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.57.14 imf_infl Inflation (Index)

Inflation (Index). Expressed in averages for the year, not end-of-period data. A consumer price index (CPI) measures changes in the prices of goods and services that households consume. Such changes affect the real purchasing power of consumers? incomes and their welfare. As the prices of different goods and services do not all change at the same rate, a price index can only reflect their average movement. A price index is typically assigned a value of unity, or 100, in some reference period and the values of the index for other periods of time are intended to indicate the average proportionate, or percentage, change in prices from this price reference period. Price indices can also be used to measure differences in price levels between different cities, regions or countries at the same point in time. [CPI Manual 2004, Introduction] For euro countries, consumer prices are calculated based on harmonized prices. For more information see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-BE-04-001/EN/KS-BE-04-001-EN.PDF.]



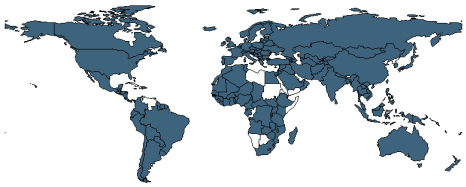
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



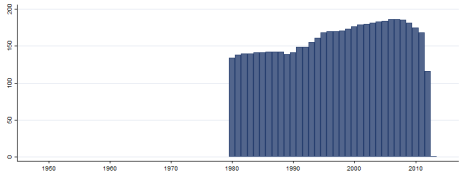
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187 **n**: 5219 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.57.15 imf_inflch Inflation (Percent change)

Inflation (% change). Annual percentages of average consumer prices are year-on-year changes.



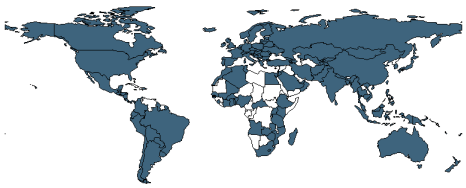
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 176



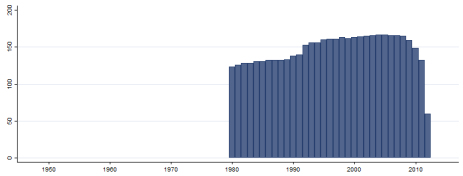
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188 **n**: 5287 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.57.16 imf_inv Total investment (Percent of GDP)

Total investment (% of GDP). Expressed as a ratio of total investment in current local currency and GDP in current local currency. Investment or gross capital formation is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables for a unit or sector.



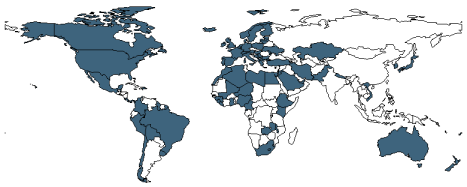
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 149



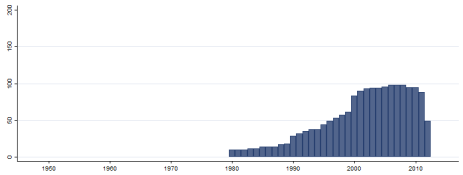
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 4835 $\overline{N}$: 147 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.57.17 imf_nd Government net debt (Percent of GDP)

Government net debt (% of GDP). Net debt is calculated as gross debt minus financial assets corresponding to debt instruments. These financial assets are: monetary gold and SDRs, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts receivable.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 95

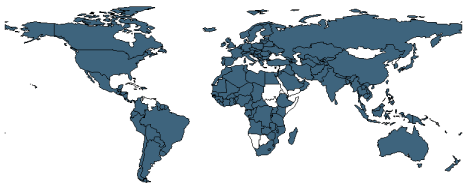


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 99 **n**: 1738 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 18

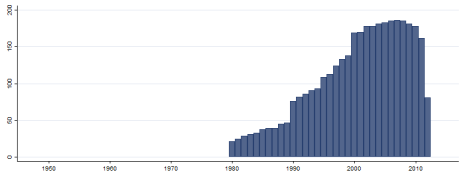
4.57.18 imf_nlb Government net lending/borrowing (Percent of GDP)

Government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP). Net lending / borrowing is calculated as revenue minus total expenditure. This is a core GFS balance that measures the extent to which general government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy and nonresidents (net lending), or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors and nonresidents (net borrowing). This balance may be viewed as an indicator of the financial impact of general government activity on the rest of the economy and nonresidents (GFSM 2001, paragraph 4.17).

Note: Net lending/borrowing is also equal to net acquisition of financial assets minus net incurrence of liabilities.



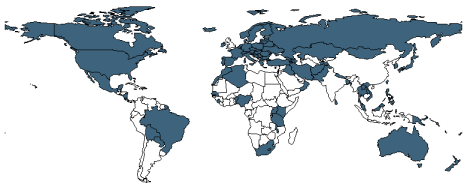
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177



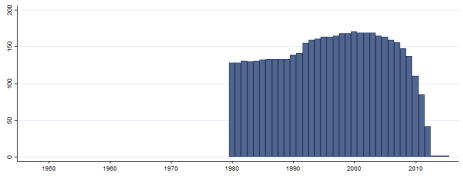
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 187 **n**: 3609 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.57.19 imf_pop Population (Persons, Millions)

Population (Persons, Millions). For census purposes, the total population of the country consists of all persons falling within the scope of the census. In the broadest sense, the total may comprise either all usual residents of the country or all persons present in the country at the time of the census.



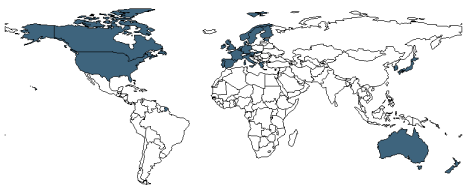
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 110



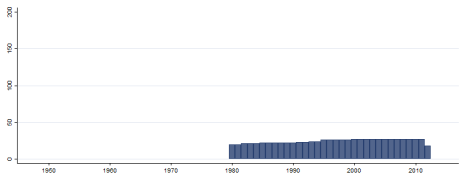
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 4743 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.57.20 imf_ppgdp GDP Output Gap (% of potential GDP)

GDP Output Gap (% of potential GDP). Output gaps for advanced economies are calculated as actual GDP less potential GDP as a percent of potential GDP. Estimates of output gaps are subject to a significant margin of uncertainty.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 27

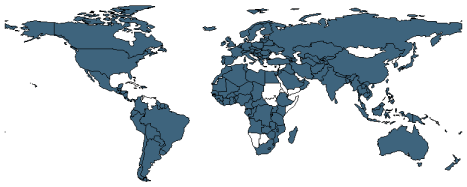


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 27 **n**: 801 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 30

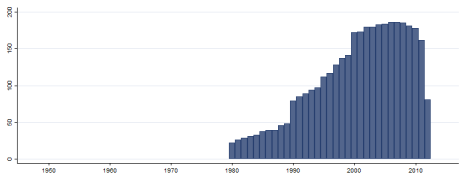
4.57.21 imf_rev Government revenue (Percent of GDP)

Government revenue (% of GDP). Revenue consists of taxes, social contributions, grants receivable, and other revenue. Revenue increases government's net worth, which is the difference between its assets and liabilities (GFSM 2001, paragraph 4.20).

Note: Transactions that merely change the composition of the balance sheet do not change the net worth position, for example, proceeds from sales of nonfinancial and financial assets or incurrence of liabilities.



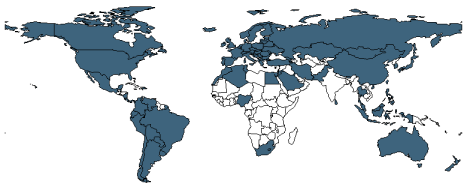
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177



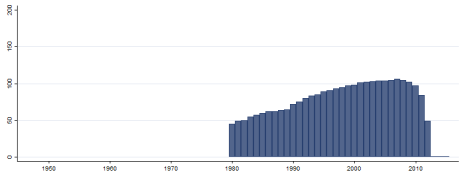
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 187 **n**: 3661 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.57.22 imf_ue Unemployment rate (Percent of total labor force)

Unemployment rate (Percent of total labor force). Unemployment rate can be defined by either the national definition, the ILO harmonized definition, or the OECD harmonized definition. The OECD harmonized unemployment rate gives the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labor force (the total number of people employed plus unemployed). As defined by the International Labour Organization, unemployed workers are those who are currently not working but are willing and able to work for pay, currently available to work, and have actively searched for work.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 97



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 108 **n**: 2692 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.58 ERCAS European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building

`http://integrity-index.org/`
(project is co-funded by the Seventh Framework Programme for Research & of the European Union., 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-25)

Index of Public Integrity This dataset contains all data used in the construction of the Index of Public Integrity (IPI). The overall IPI score is the arithmetic average of the following six components scores: Judicial Independence, Administrative Burden, Trade Openness, Budget Transparency, E-Citizenship, Freedom of the Press.

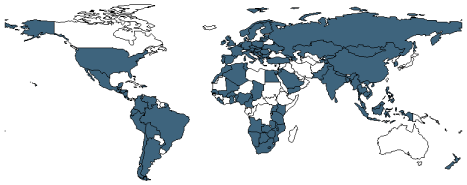
Several indices currently show that corruption remains a key issue not only in developing countries but also in many modern societies. How to control it better has thus become a major question of international development. Yet, the common corruption indices tell us mainly about how citizens and experts perceive the state of corruption in their society. They do not tell us anything about the causes of corruption nor about how the situation could be improved. The Index of Public Integrity ipi-toolbar takes a different approach. It assesses a society's capacity to control corruption and ensure that public resources are spent without corrupt practices. It is based on years of research and the evaluation of the efforts of different societies to make advances in the control of corruption.

Evidence from comparisons across countries shows that establishing effective control of corruption requires much more than the mere adoption of specific tools and strict legal regulations. It relies on a balance between a state calibrated to reduce the possibility of the abuse of influence and a society's capacity to hold its government accountable. The IPI highlights the most important dimensions of that mechanism. It correlates with the World Bank's and Transparency International's measures of control of corruption, but in contrast to them it is more objective and transparent.

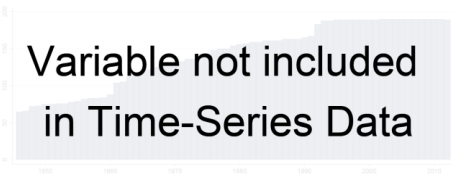
Note: The original data for index estimations correspond to 2015, therefore the data from this report assigned to 2015.

4.58.1 ipi_ab Administrative Burden (index)

Administrative Burden measures the extent of domestic bureaucratic regulation. Am excessive administrative burden and too many regulations open doors for discretion and red tape, thereby resulting in a high risk of corruption. Consists of the simple mean of standardized values of: number of procedures required to start up a business; time needed to start up a business; number of tax payments per year; time to pay taxes. The indicators are taken from the World Bank Doing Business Data 2016. This mean value has been transformed to be in range between 1 and 10 with 10 implying the lowest administrative burden.



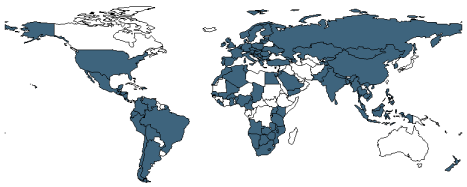
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 105



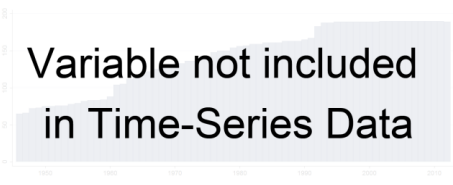
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.58.2 ipi_bt Budget Transparency (index)

Budget Transparency measures the extent and quality of public accessibility to the executive's budget proposals in order to provide a control mechanism for discretionary public spending. Simple mean value of the scores resulting from 14 specific questions from the Open Budget Survey that cover transparency of the Executive's Budget Proposal. More information on questions and respective scores are presented in the full dataset. The data is to a large extent provided by the International Budget Partnership and in some cases relies on own data. The value has been standardized and transformed to be in range between 1 and 10 with 10 implying the highest budget transparency.



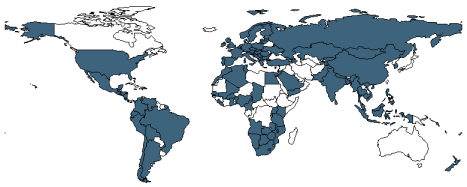
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 105



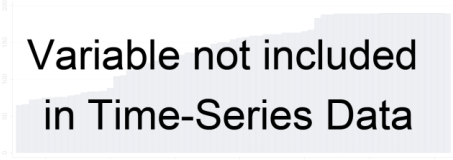
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.58.3 ipi_e E-Citizenship (index)

E-Citizenship captures the ability of citizens to use online tools and social media and thus exercise social accountability. Internet media in general and social networks in particular are indispensable components of citizen empowerment. Simple mean of standardized values of the: Fixed broadband subscriptions (% population); Internet users (% population); Facebook users (% population). The first two variables were taken from International Telecommunication Union's ICT Dataset 2015, the latter from the Internet World Stats 2015 The value has been transformed to be in range between 1 and 10 with 10 implying the highest score for E-Citizenship.



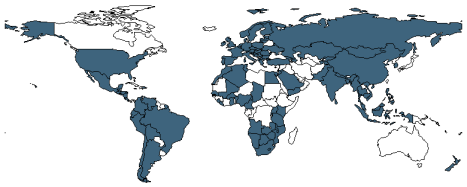
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 105



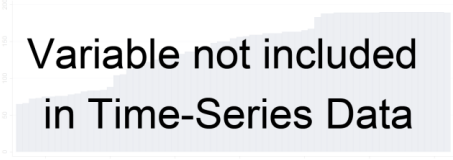
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.58.4 ipi_fop Freedom of the Press (index)

Freedom of the Press measures the degree of media independence resulting from a specific national legal, political and economic environment in which print, broadcast, and internet-based media operate. Free media are indispensable to the monitoring of democratic institutions, public accountability and good government. The score stems from the Freedom House Freedom of the Press Report 2015. Values have been standardized and transformed to be in range between 1 and 10 with 10 implying the highest freedom of the press.



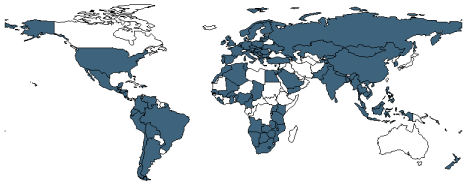
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 105



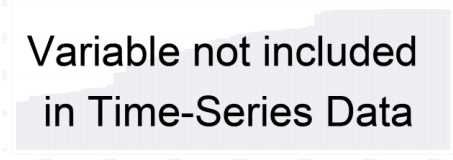
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.58.5 ipi_ipi Index of Public Integrity (overall)

The overall IPI score is the arithmetic average of the following six components scores: Judicial Independence, Administrative Burden, Trade Openness, Budget Transparency, E-Citizenship, Freedom of the Press.



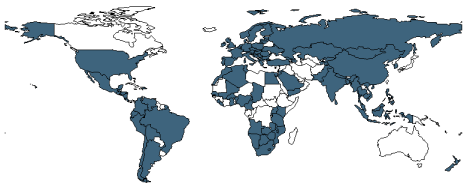
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 105



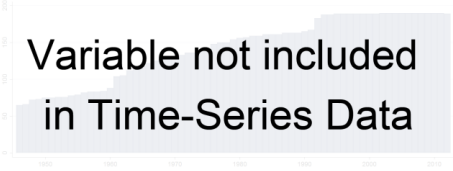
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.58.6 ipi_ji Judicial Idependence (index)

Judicial Independence captures the extent of impartial and non-corrupt judiciary systems that constitute legal constraints on government power and are thus key elements of effective control of corruption. Based on the Şjudicial independenceT̆ indicator from the Executive Opinion Survey of the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Dataset 2015-2016 that asks the question ŞTo what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms? [1 = heavily influenced; 7 = entirely independent].The indicator has been standardized and transformed to be in range between 1 and 10 with 10 implying the highest judicial independence.



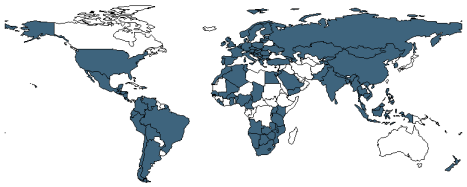
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 105



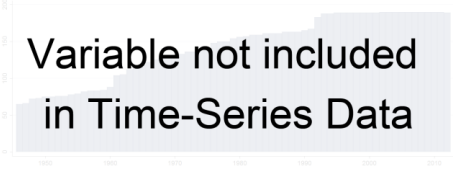
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.58.7 ipi_tradeopen Trade Openness (index)

Trade Openness measures the extent of regulation concerning a country's external economic activity. Open countries can control corruption better by removing room for discretion at the level of administrative trade barriers and thus allowing free competition. Made up from the simple mean of standardized values of: average number of documents required to export and import; time for exporting and importing. The indicators stem from the World Bank Doing Business Data 2015. Their value has been transformed to be in range between 1 and 10 with 10 implying the highest trade openness.



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 105



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59 Inter-Parliamentary Union

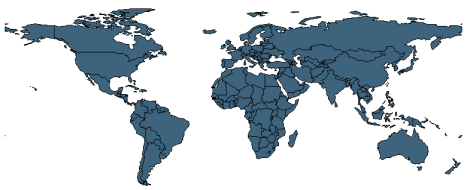
`http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world-arc.htm`
(Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-05)

Inter-Parliamentary Union Data The data has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments. Comparative data on the world and regional averages as well as data concerning the two regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage can be found on separate pages.

Note: The figures for South Africa on the distribution of seats in the Upper House do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats. Included in the QoG Dataset are the data for January each year.

4.59.1 ipu_l_s Number of Seats (Lower House)

Number of Seats (Lower House).



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194 **n**: 3683 $\overline{N}$: 184 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.59.2 ipu_l_sw Share of Women (Lower House)

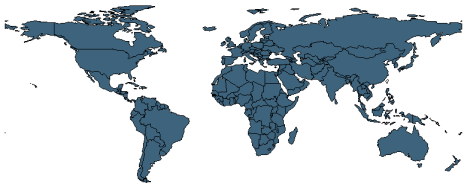
Share of Women (Lower House).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 191 **n**: 1881 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.59.3 ipu_l_w Number of Women (Lower House)

Number of Women (Lower House).

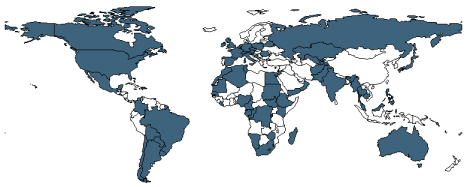


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

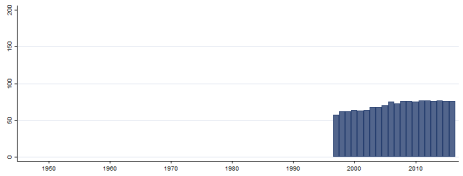
Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194 **n**: 3576 $\overline{N}$: 179 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.59.4 ipu_u_s Number of Seats (Upper House)

Number of Seats (Upper House).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 81

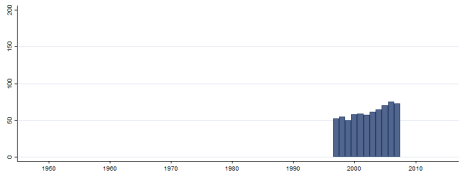


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 89 **n**: 1412 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.59.5 ipu_u_sw Share of Women (Upper House)

Share of Women (Upper House).

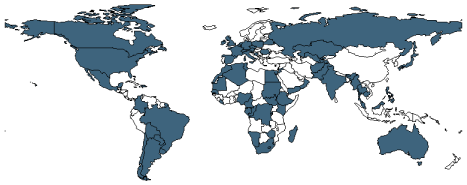
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



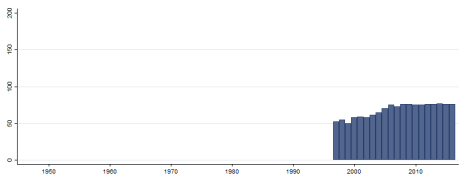
Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 82 **n**: 675 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.59.6 ipu_u_w Number of Women (Upper House)

Number of Women (Upper House).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 81



Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 89 **n**: 1359 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 15

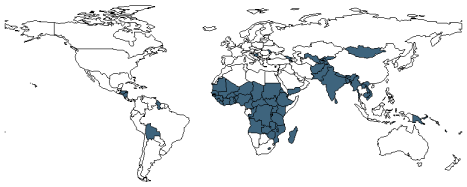
4.60 International Development Association (IDA)

`http://ida.worldbank.org/financing/ida-resource-allocation-index`
(W. B. Group, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-05)

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.

4.60.1 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.

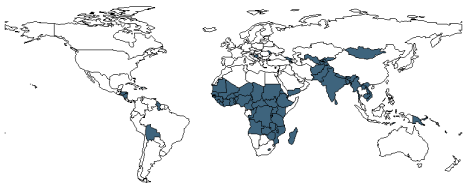


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80

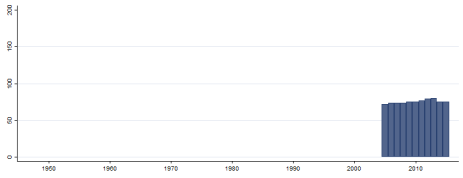
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.2 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.



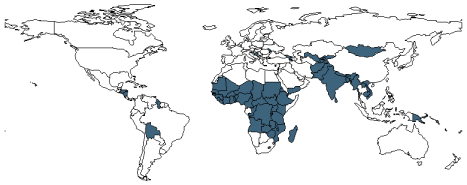
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



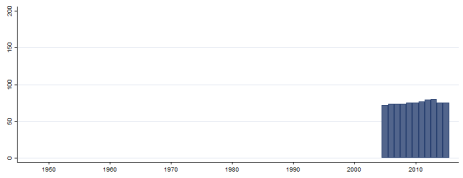
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.3 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.



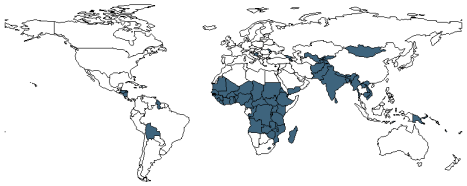
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



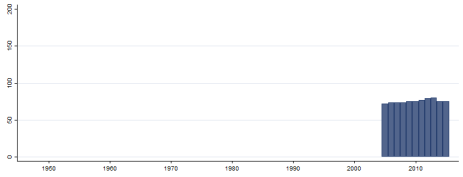
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.4 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.



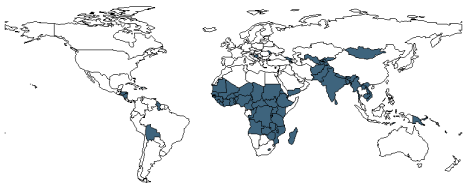
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



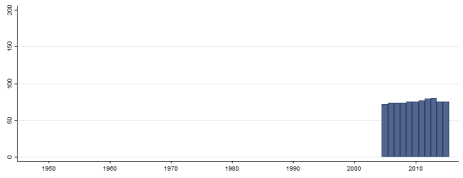
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.5 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.



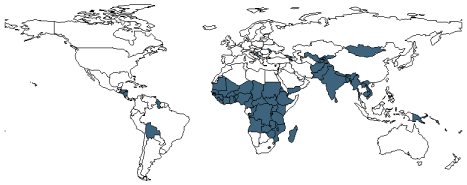
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



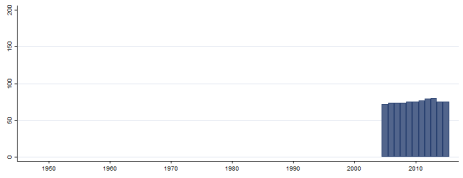
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.6 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.



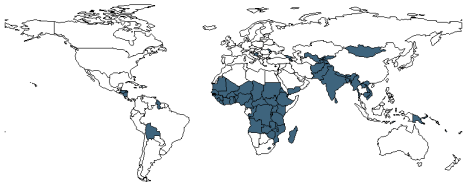
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.7 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.

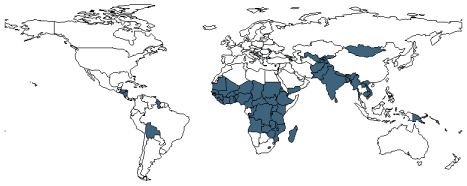


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80

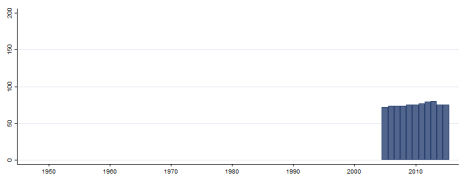
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.8 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.



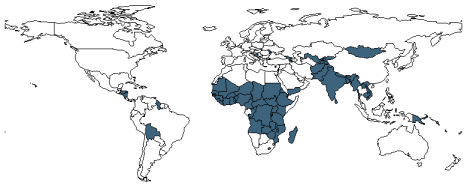
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



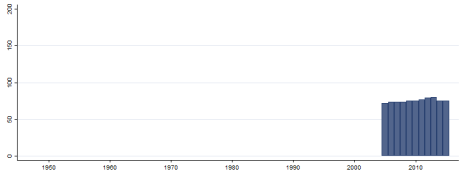
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.9 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).



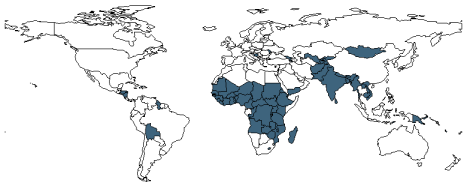
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



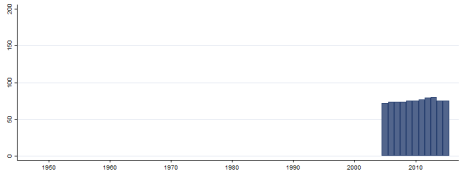
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.10 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.



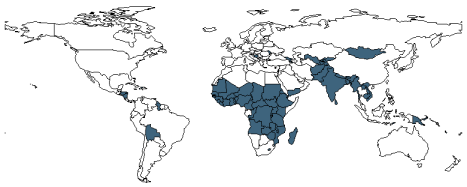
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



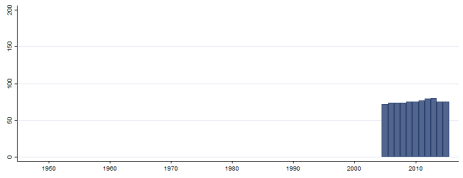
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.11 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).



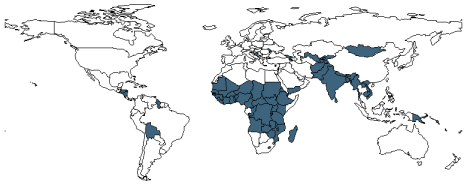
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



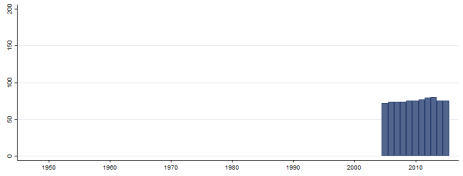
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.12 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.



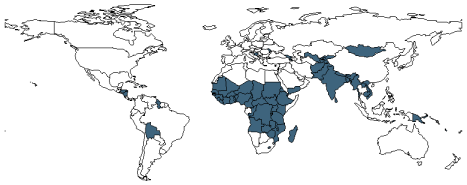
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



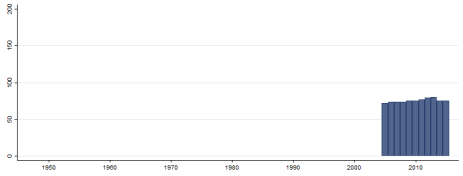
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.13 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.



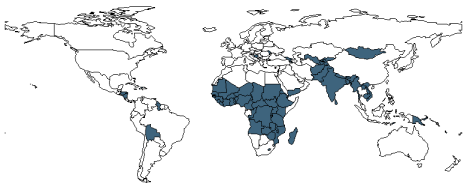
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.14 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.

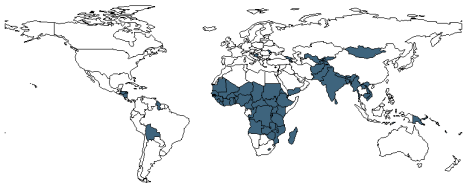


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.15 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.

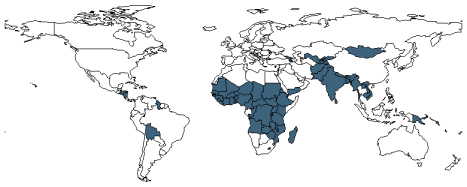


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80

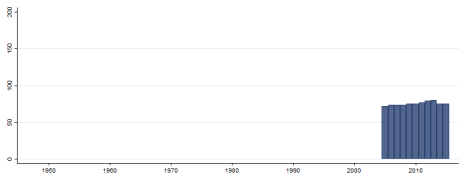
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 826 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.16 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).



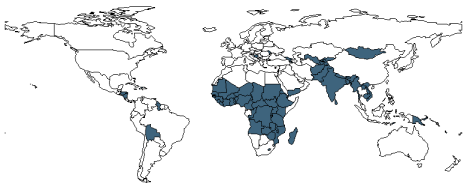
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



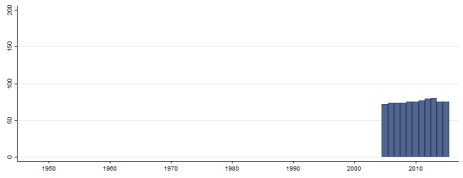
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.60.17 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 81 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.61 Johnson & Wallack

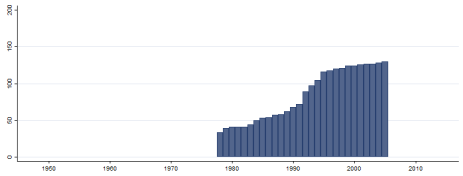
`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/17901`
(Wallack, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-05)

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.

4.61.1 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



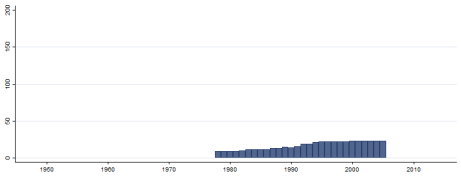
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 133 **n**: 2366 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.61.2 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

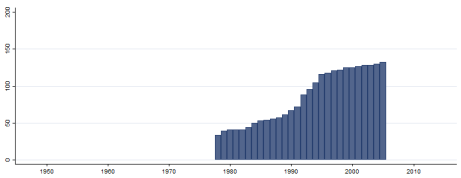


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 24 **n**: 472 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.61.3 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



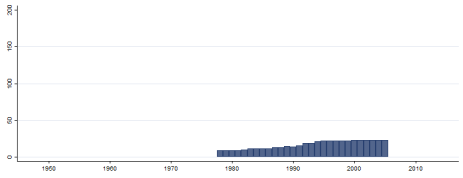
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 135 **n**: 2371 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.61.4 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



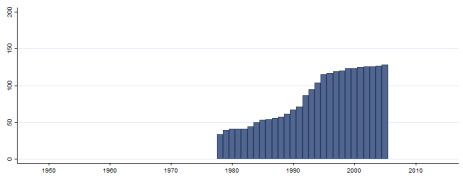
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 24 **n**: 472 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.61.5 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



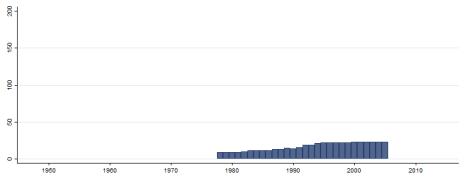
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 131 **n**: 2344 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.61.6 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

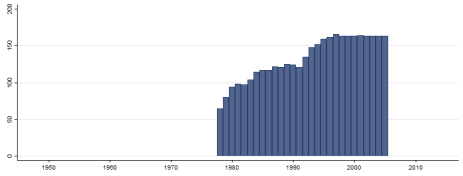
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 24 **n**: 472 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.61.7 jw_bicameral Bicameral System

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

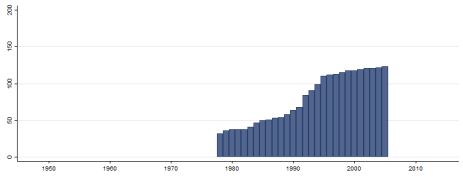


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 172 **n**: 3726 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.61.8 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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

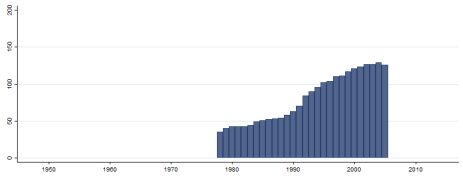


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 126 **n**: 2234 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.61.9 jw_election Year of Election(lower/only house)

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to lower house.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

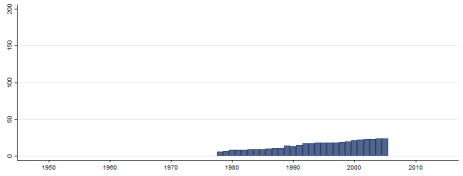


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 152 **n**: 2265 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.61.10 jw_election2 Year of Election(upper house)

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to upper house.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



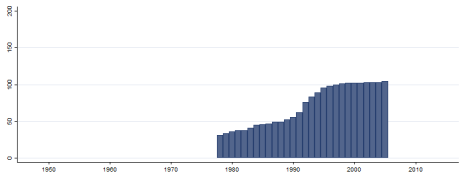
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 26 **n**: 420 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.61.11 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).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

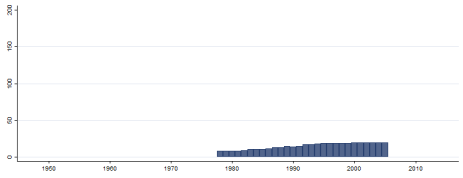


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 106 **n**: 1987 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.61.12 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).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

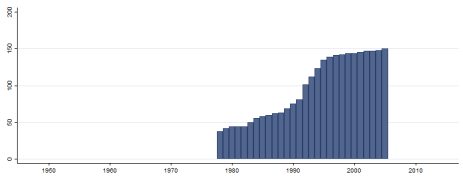


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 21 **n**: 423 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.61.13 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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

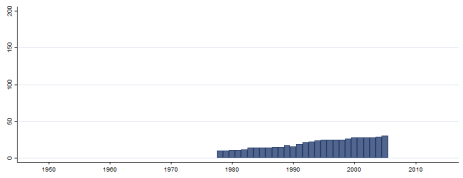


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 155 **n**: 2704 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.61.14 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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

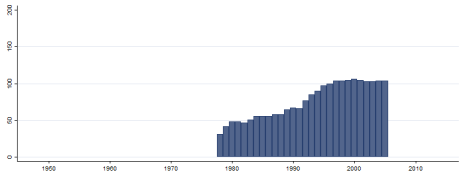


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 556 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.61.15 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.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

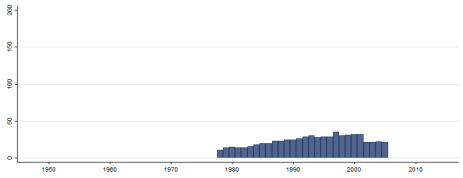


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 124 **n**: 2136 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.61.16 jw_mcand2 District Magnitude of Average Legislator(upper house)

This is the district magnitude of the average legislator in the upper house.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



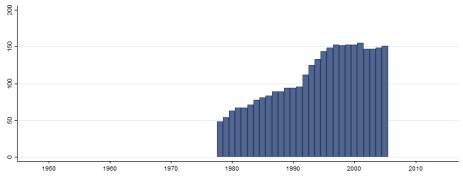
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 43 **n**: 654 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.61.17 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



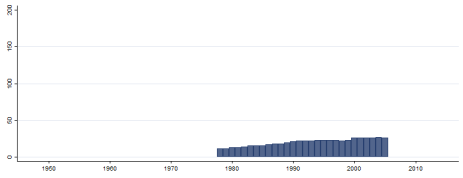
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 161 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.61.18 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



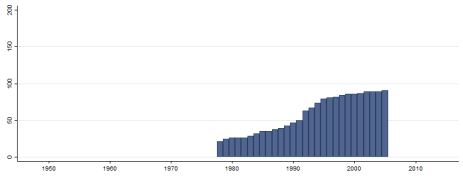
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 29 **n**: 566 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.61.19 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



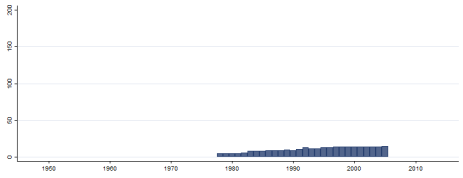
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 94 **n**: 1619 $\overline{N}$: 58 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.61.20 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



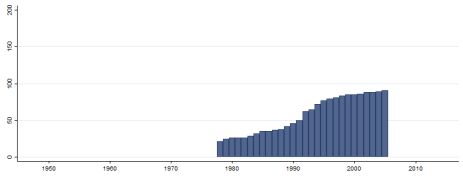
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 16 **n**: 297 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.61.21 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



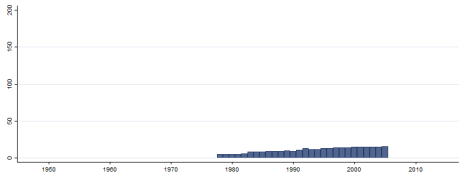
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 94 **n**: 1599 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.61.22 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



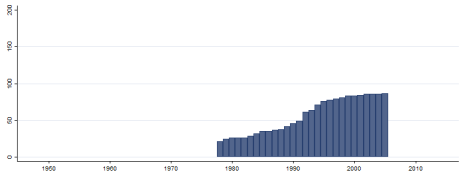
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 17 **n**: 303 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.61.23 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



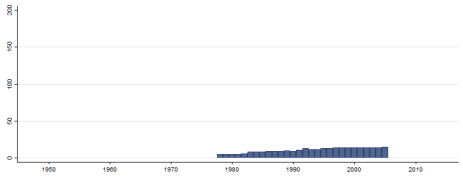
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 90 **n**: 1572 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.61.24 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



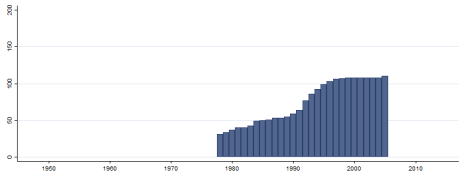
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 16 **n**: 297 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.61.25 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



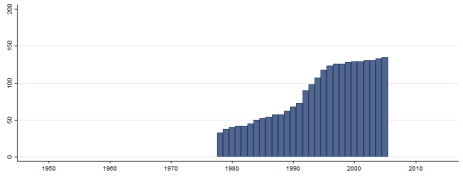
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 111 **n**: 2087 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.61.26 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



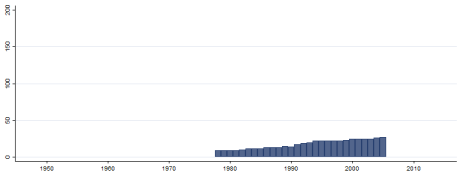
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 138 **n**: 2417 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.61.27 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



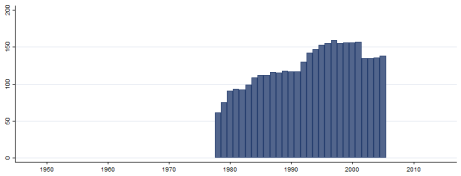
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 28 **n**: 492 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.61.28 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



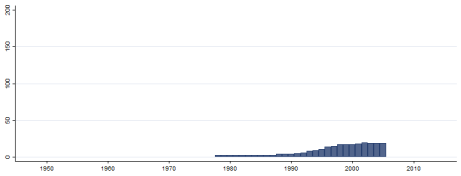
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 3481 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.61.29 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



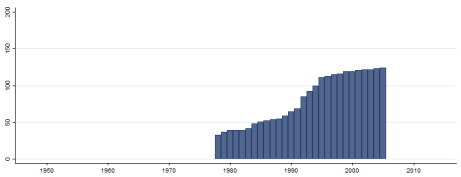
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 21 **n**: 256 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.61.30 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



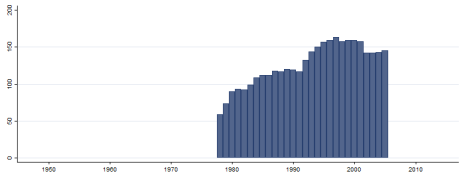
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 127 **n**: 2264 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.61.31 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



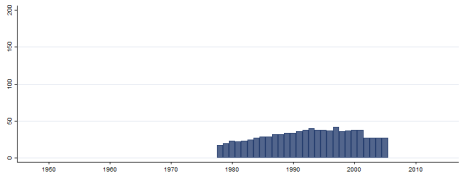
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 171 **n**: 3542 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.61.32 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



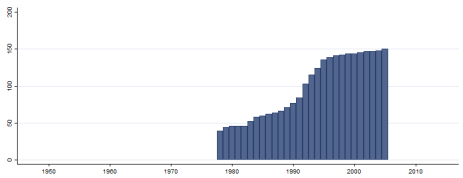
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 52 **n**: 873 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.61.33 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



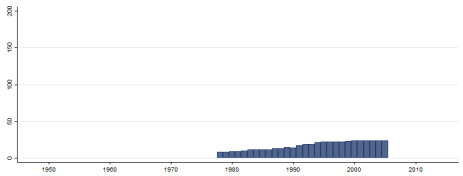
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 155 **n**: 2740 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.61.34 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



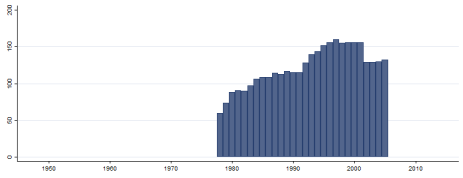
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 26 **n**: 478 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.61.35 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



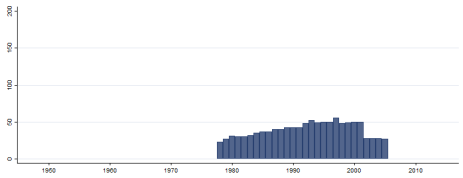
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 3421 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.61.36 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



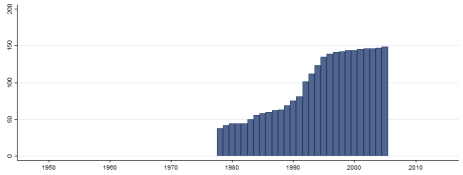
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 67 **n**: 1104 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.61.37 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



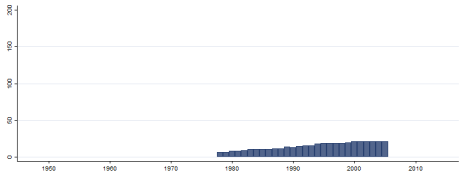
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 155 **n**: 2700 $\overline{N}$: 96 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.61.38 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



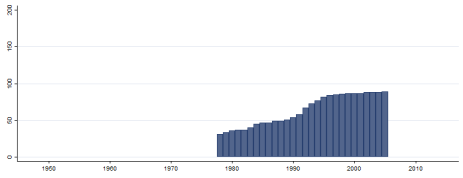
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 23 **n**: 421 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.61.39 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



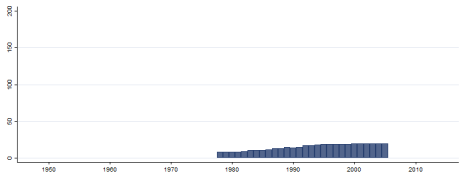
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 90 **n**: 1783 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.61.40 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



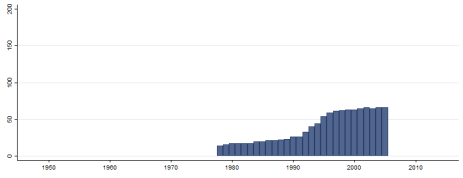
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 21 **n**: 423 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.61.41 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



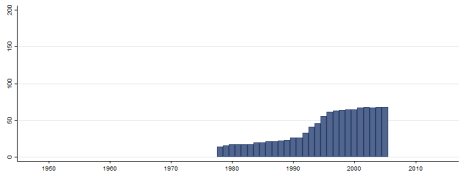
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 71 **n**: 1084 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.61.42 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



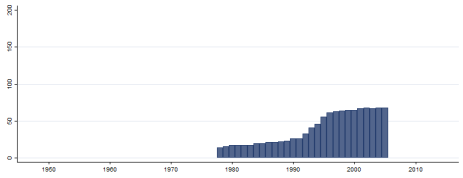
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 73 **n**: 1109 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.61.43 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



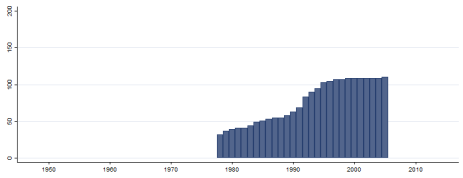
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 73 **n**: 1109 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.61.44 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



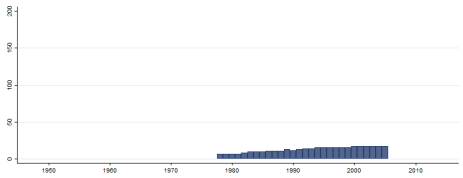
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 111 **n**: 2141 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.61.45 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

4.62 Kunčič

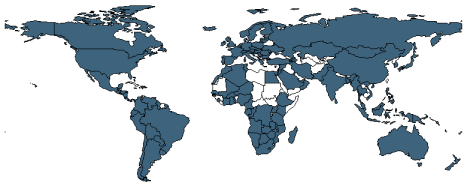
`https://sites.google.com/site/aljazkuncic/research`
(Kunčič, 2014)

(Data downloaded: 2016-09-16)

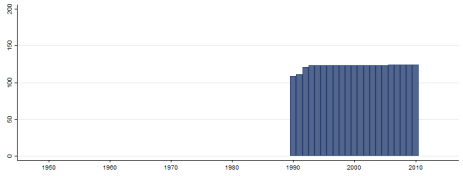
Institutional Quality Dataset More than 30 established institutional indicators can be clustered into three homogeneous groups of formal institutions: legal, political and economic, which capture to a large extent the complete formal institutional environment of a country. The latent qualities of legal, 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.

4.62.1 kun_cluster Cluster memberships based on means

Cluster membership based on means.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 124

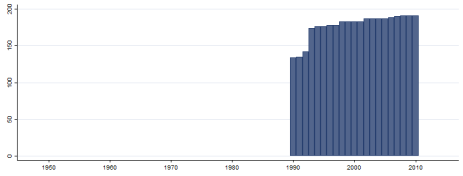


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 125 **n**: 2560 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.62.2 kun_ecoabs Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages)

Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).

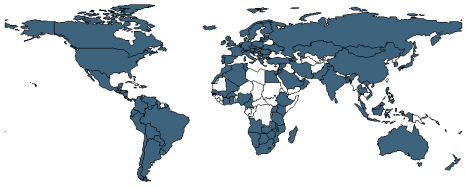
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 190



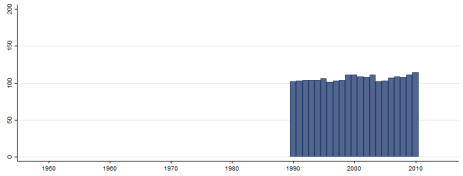
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 193 **n**: 3725 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.62.3 kun_ecorel Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 114

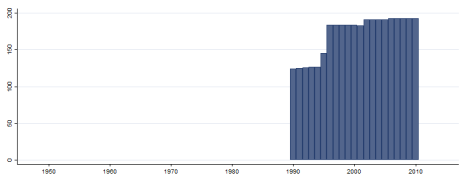


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 125 **n**: 2235 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.62.4 kun_legabs Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).

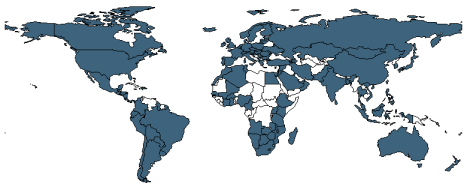
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



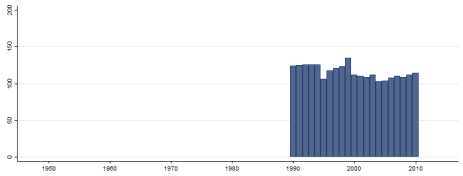
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 195 **n**: 3606 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.62.5 kun_legrel Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 114

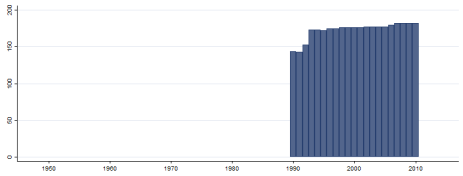


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 141 **n**: 2433 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.62.6 kun_polabs Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).

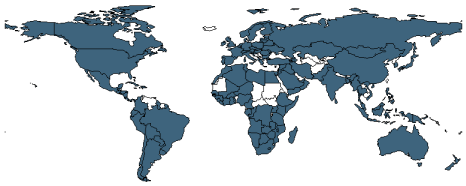
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 181



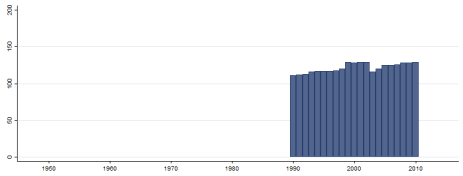
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 184 **n**: 3628 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.62.7 kun_polrel Political institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).



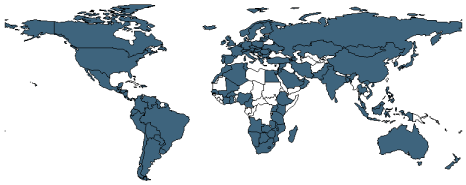
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 128



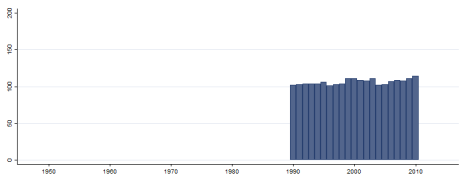
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 133 **n**: 2553 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.62.8 kun_wiqreco_all Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).



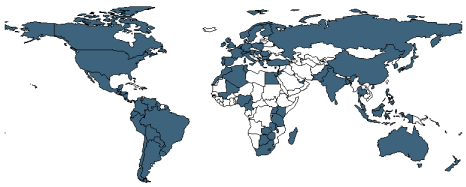
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 114



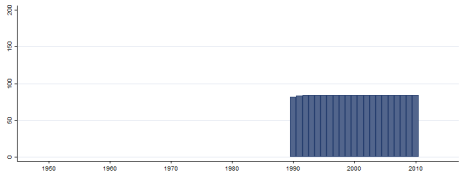
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 125 **n**: 2235 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.62.9 kun_wiqreco_full Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).



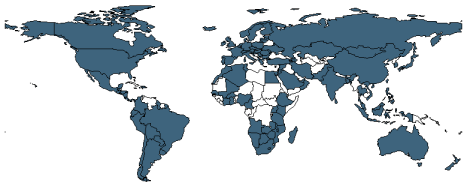
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 84



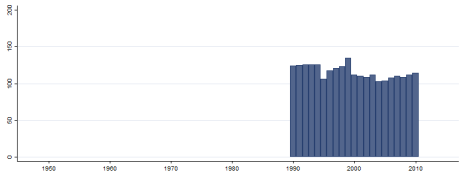
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 84 **n**: 1761 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.62.10 kun_wiqrleg_all Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).



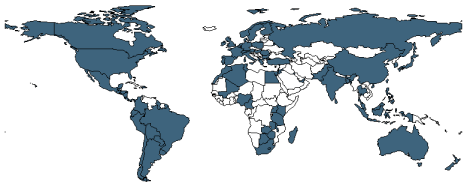
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 114



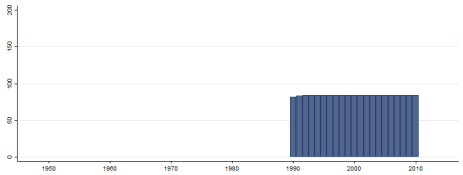
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 141 **n**: 2433 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.62.11 kun_wiqrleg_full Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).



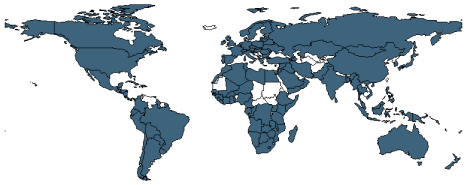
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 84



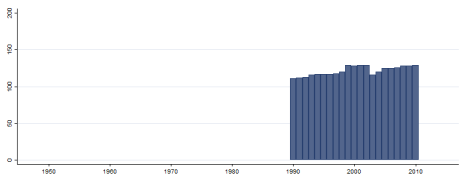
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 84 **n**: 1761 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.62.12 kun_wiqrpol_all Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).



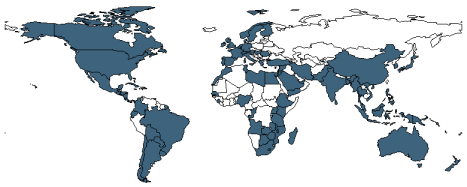
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 128



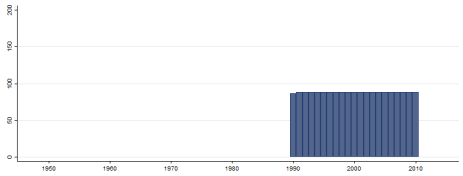
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 133 **n**: 2553 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.62.13 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: 87



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 89 **n**: 1847 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 21

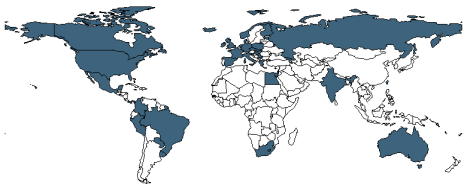
4.63 LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg

`http://www.lisdatacenter.org/data-access/key-figures/download-key-figures/`
(LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-10)

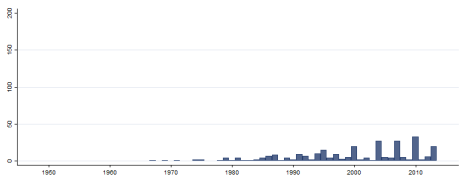
Luxembourg Income Study Database and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database LIS, formerly known as The Luxembourg Income Study, is a data archive and research center dedicated to cross-national analysis. LIS is home to two databases, the Luxembourg Income Study Database, and the Luxembourg Wealth Study 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.

4.63.1 lis_atk05 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5)

Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

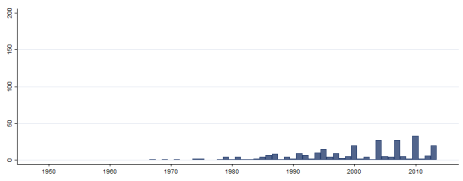


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.2 lis_atk1 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1)

Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

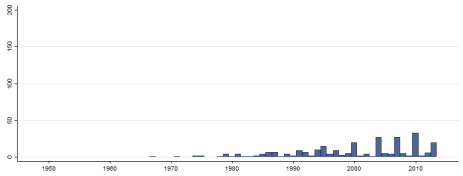


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.3 lis_clsmf % Children Living in Single-Mother Families

Children Living in Single-Mother Families (%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

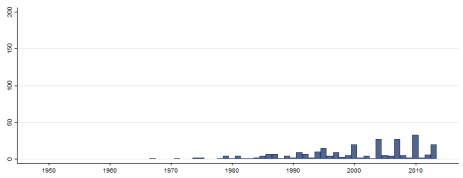


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 267 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.4 lis_cprsmf Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50%)

Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

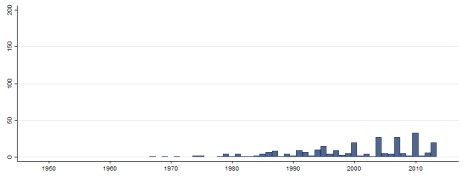


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 267 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.5 lis_cprtpf Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50%)

Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

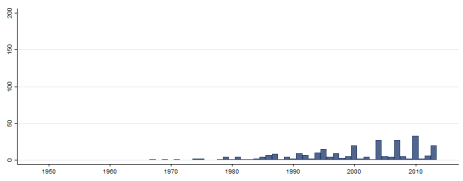


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.6 lis_dc150 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

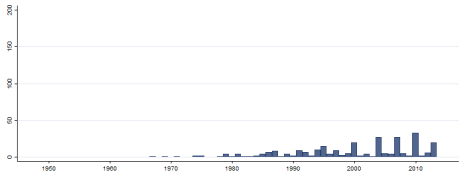


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.7 lis_dc5075 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

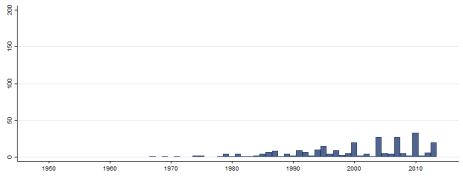


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.8 lis_dc75150 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

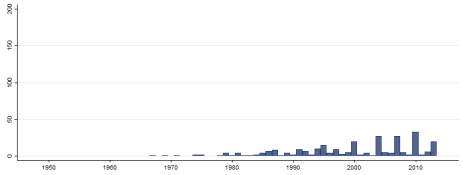


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.9 lis_gini Gini Coefficient

Gini Coefficient.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

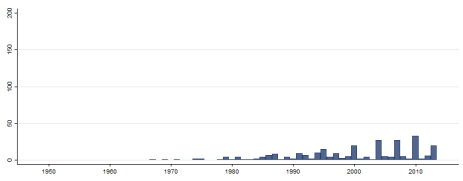


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.10 lis_meaneqi Mean Equivalized Income

Mean Equivalized Income.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

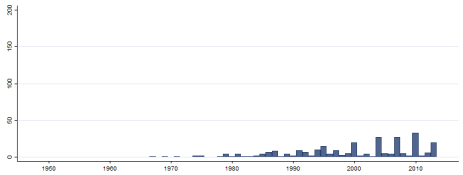


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.11 lis_medeqi Median Equivalized Income

Median Equivalized Income.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

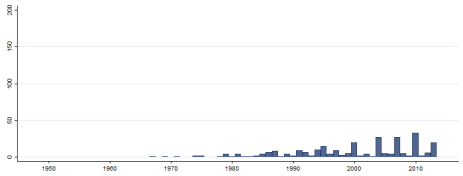


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.12 lis_pr8020 Percentile Ratio (80/20)

Percentile Ratio (80/20).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

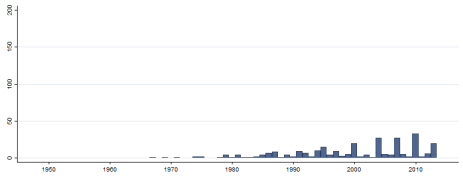


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.13 lis_pr9010 Percentile Ratio (90/10)

Percentile Ratio (90/10).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

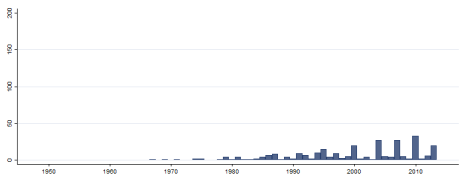


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.14 lis_pr9050 Percentile Ratio (90/50)

Percentile Ratio (90/50).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

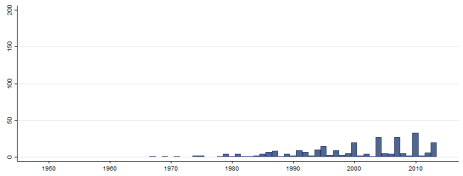


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.15 lis_rpr40 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

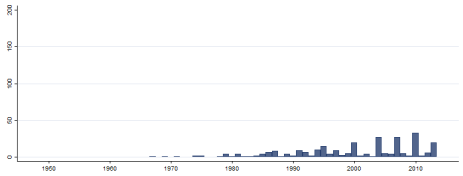


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 268 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.16 lis_rprc40 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

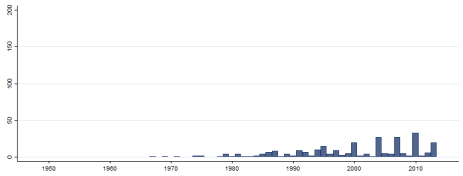


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.17 lis_rprc50 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

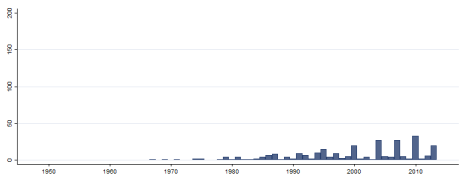


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.18 lis_rprc60 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

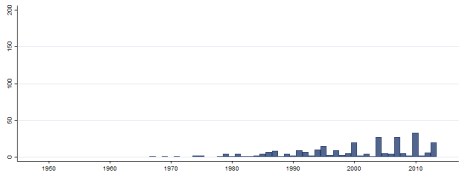


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.19 lis_rpre50 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

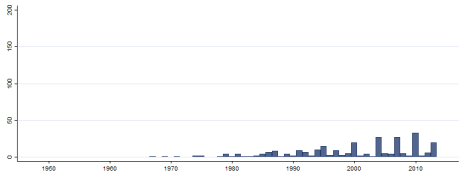


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 268 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.20 lis_rpre60 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

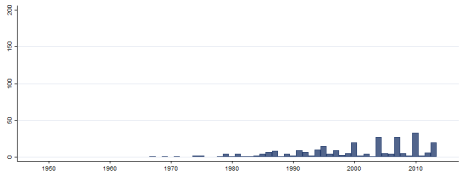


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 268 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.21 lis_rprt40 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

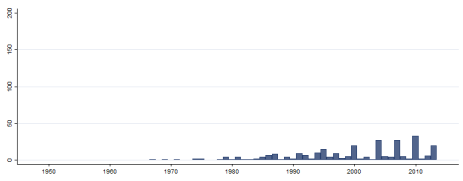


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.22 lis_rprt50 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37

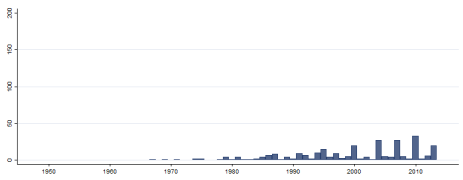


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.63.23 lis_rprt60 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%).

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 37



Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 47 **n**: 269 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 6

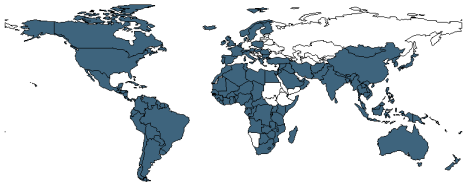
4.64 La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny

`http://faculty.tuck.dartmouth.edu/rafael-laporta/research-publications/`
(Porta et al., 1999)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

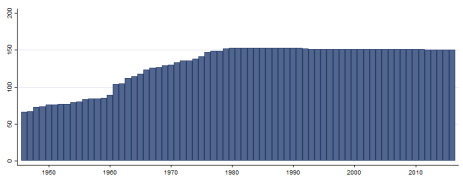
Data used in the article "The Quality of Government" Original sources for the Religion variables: Barrett (1982), Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations (1995), Statistical Ab-stract of the World (1995), United Nations (1995) and CIA (1996).

4.64.1 lp_catho80 Religion: Catholic

Religion: Catholic: Catholics as percentage of population in 1980.



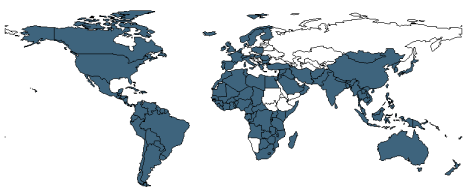
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 150



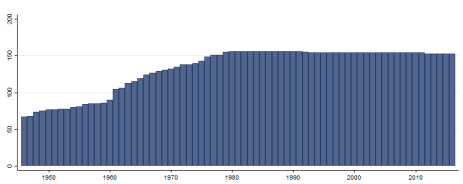
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 153 **n**: 9246 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.64.2 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).



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 153

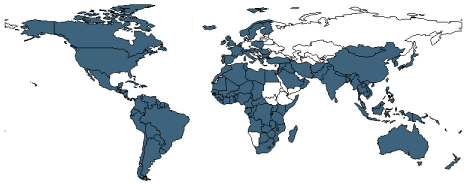


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 156 **n**: 9404 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 60

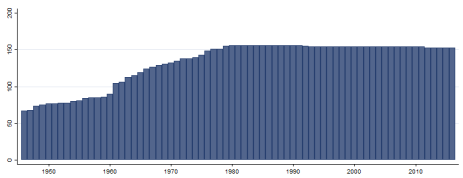
4.64.3 lp_legor Legal Origin

Legal origin: Identifies the legal origin of the Company Law or Commercial code of each country. There are five possible origins:

1. English Common Law
2. French Commercial Code
3. Socialist/Communist Laws
4. German Commercial Code
5. Scandinavian Commercial Code



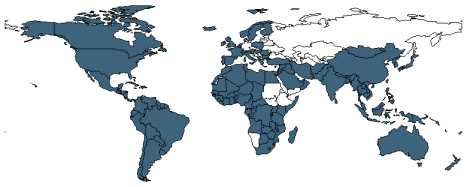
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 153



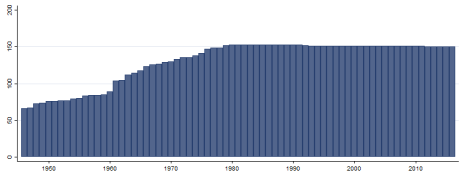
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 156 **n**: 9404 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.64.4 lp_muslim80 Religion: Muslim

Religion: Muslim: Muslims as percentage of population in 1980.



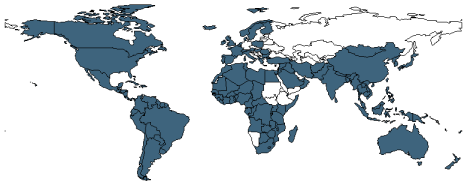
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 150



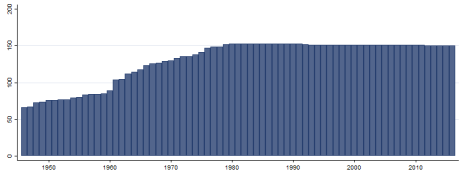
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 153 **n**: 9246 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.64.5 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.



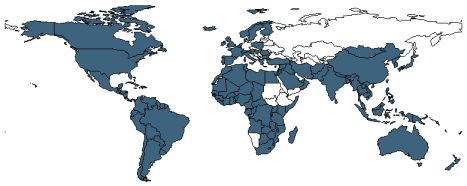
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 150



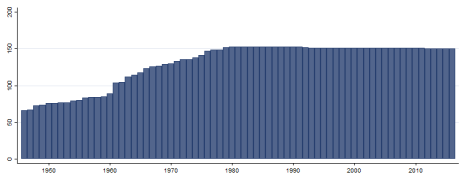
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 153 **n**: 9246 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.64.6 lp_protmg80 Religion: Protestant

Religion: Protestant: Protestants as percentage of population in 1980.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 150



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 153 **n**: 9246 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.65 Angus Maddison

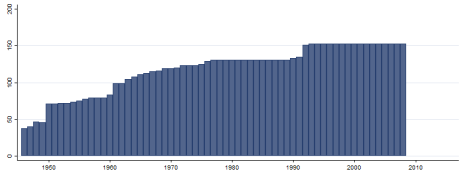
`http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/maddison-project/home.htm`
(Bolt & Zanden, 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

Maddison Project Database The Maddison Project has launched an updated version of the original Maddison dataset in January 2013. The update incorporates much of the latest research in the field, and presents new estimates of economic growth in the world economic between AD 1 and 2010. The new estimates are presented and discussed in Bolt, J. and J. L. van Zanden (2014). The Maddison Project: collaborative research on historical national accounts. The Economic History Review, 67 (3): 627-651.

4.65.1 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).

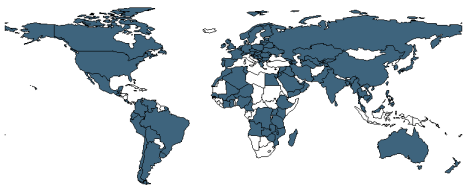
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



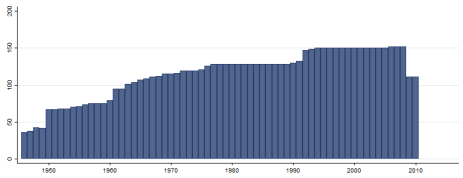
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 158 **n**: 7421 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.65.2 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).



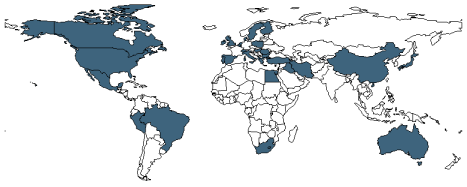
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 110



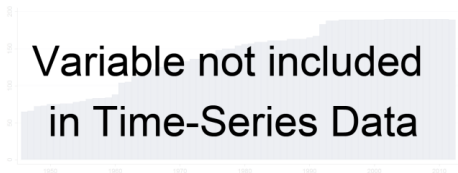
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 158 **n**: 7432 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.65.3 mad_gdppc1500 GDP per Capita year 1500

GDP per Capita year 1500.



Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 30



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.65.4 mad_gdppc1600 GDP per Capita year 1600

GDP per Capita year 1600.

Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.65.5 mad_gdppc1700 GDP per Capita year 1700

GDP per Capita year 1700.

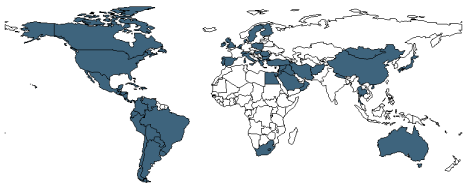
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 30

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.65.6 mad_gdppc1820 GDP per Capita year 1820

GDP per Capita year 1820.



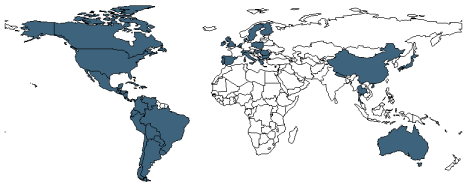
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 56

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

4.65.7 mad_gdppc1900 GDP per Capita year 1900

GDP per Capita year 1900.



Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 44

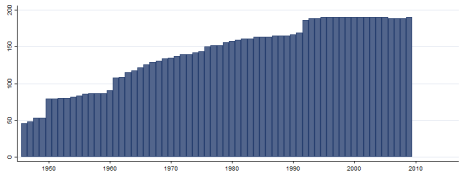
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.65.8 mad_pop Population (thousand)

Population (1000's at mid-year).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 198 **n**: 9031 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 46

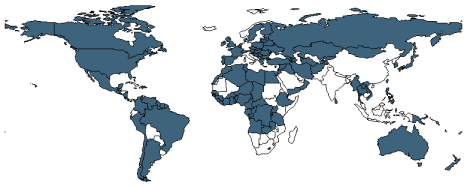
4.66 Susan D. Hyde and Nikolay Marinov (2012)

`http://hyde.research.yale.edu/nelda/#contact`
(Hyde & Marinov, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

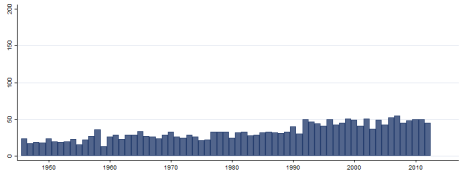
National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy The National Elections across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA)

4.66.1 nelda_fme First Multiparty Election

This indicates when a country is newly independent is having its first elections, when a country holds the first multiparty elections after a significant period of non-democratic rule, or when a country transitions from single-party elections to multi-party elections. Multiparty means that more than one party is allowed to contest the election, and that at least some of the parties are both nominally and effectively independent of the ruling actors.



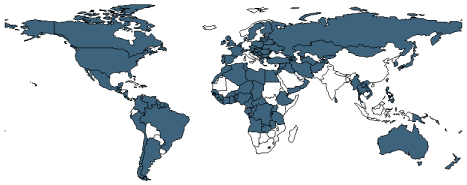
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 121



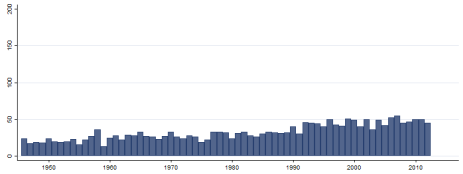
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 2219 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.66.2 nelda_mbbe Media Bias before Election

If there were reports by either domestic or outside actors of media bias in favor of the incumbent or ruling party, it is coded as a "yes." In cases where the media is totally controlled by the government, and/or no opposition is allowed, the answer is "yes." It is possible that the answer is "No" even if the political system is tightly controlled.



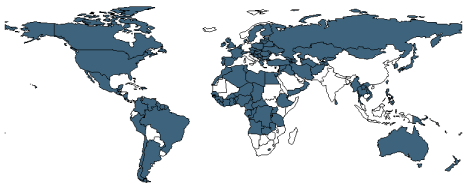
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 121



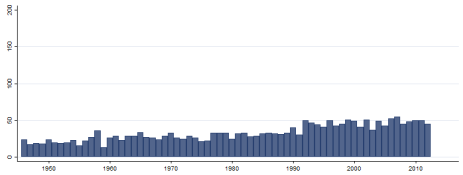
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 2182 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.66.3 nelda_mtop Was More Than One Party Legal

This variable indicates whether multiple political parties were technically legal. The legalization of multiple parties need not necessarily mean the existence of a functioning opposition party, as there may be other non-legal barriers to the development of an opposition party. Similarly, a well organized opposition party may exist but may not be legal.



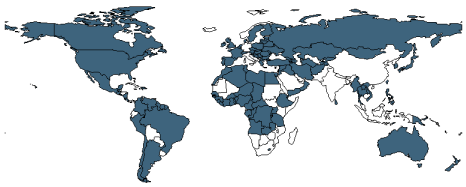
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 121



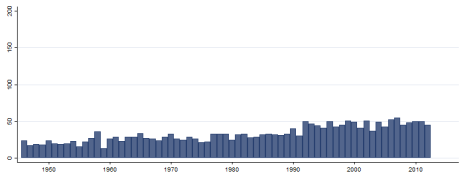
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 2219 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.66.4 nelda_noe Number of Elections, Total

The number of Elections during the year (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).



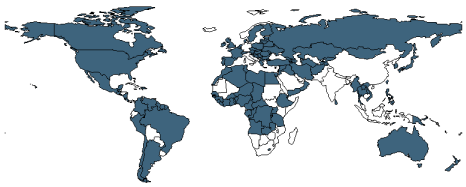
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 121



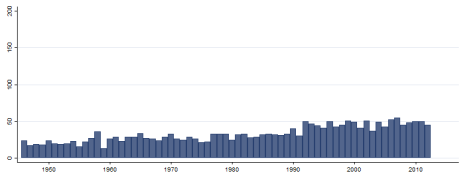
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 2219 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.66.5 nelda_noea Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly

Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.



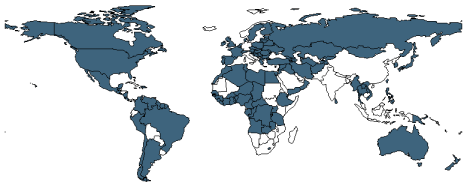
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 121



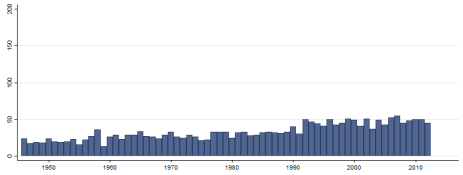
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 2219 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.66.6 nelda_noee Number of Elections, Executive

Number of executive elections during the year.



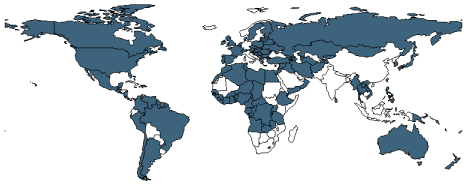
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 121



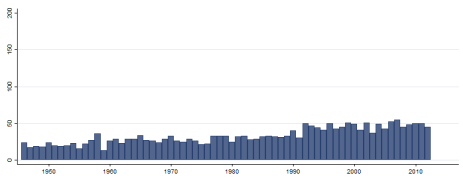
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 2219 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.66.7 nelda_noel Number of Elections, Legislative

Number of legislative elections during the year.



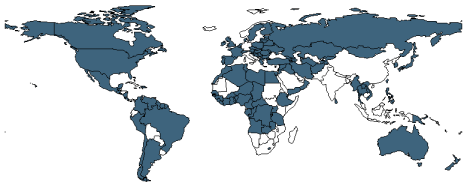
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 121



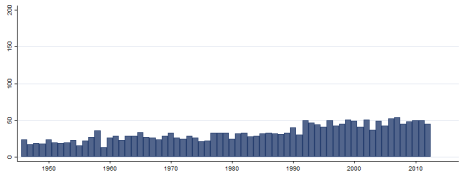
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 2219 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.66.8 nelda_oa Was Opposition Allowed

This variable indicates whether at least one opposition political party existed to contest the election. Some countries have multiple government parties but no opposition political party. An opposition party is one that is not in the government, meaning it is not affiliated with the incumbent party in power.



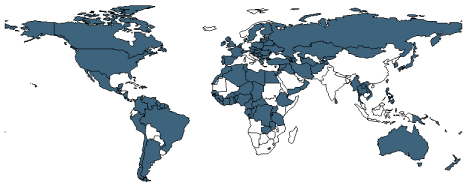
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 121



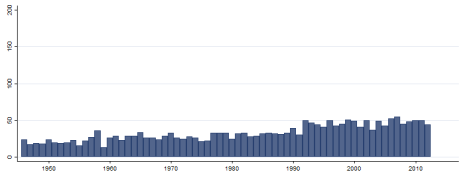
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 2218 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.66.9 nelda_rpae Riots and Protests after Election

If so, a "Yes" is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.



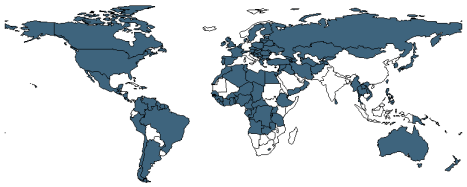
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 120



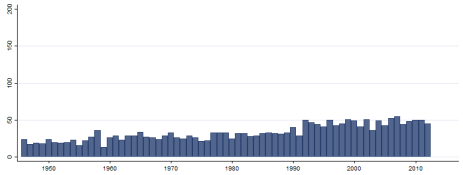
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 2214 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.66.10 nelda_vcdbe Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election

If there was any significant violence relating to the elections that resulted in civilian deaths, a "yes" is coded. These deaths should be at least plausibly related to the election, though sometimes it is difficult to be certain. Deaths related to civil war that are not intended to influence the election, and are not caused by the election, should not be counted.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 121



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 2215 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.67 Pippa Norris

`http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm`
(Norris, 2009)

(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

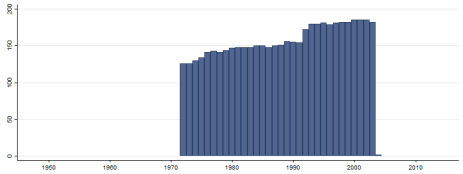
Pippa Norris. 2009. Democracy Time-series Dataset This dataset is in a country-year case format, suitable for cross-national time-series analysis. It contains data on the social, economic and political characteristics of 191 nations with over 600 variables from 1971 to 2007. In particular, it merges 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.

4.67.1 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



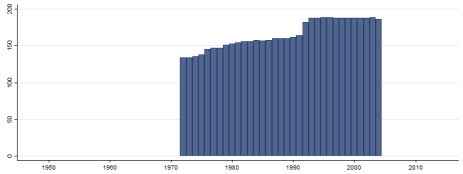
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 190 **n**: 5066 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.67.2 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



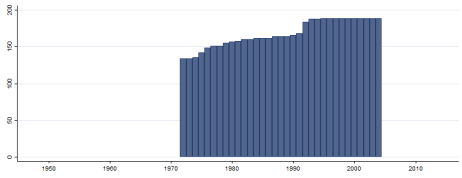
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 192 **n**: 5469 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.67.3 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

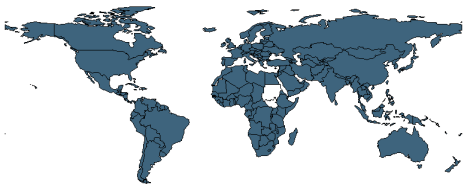
4.68 Natural Resource Management Index

`http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi`
(Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University, 2011)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-22)

Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) Data The Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI), 2011 Release is a composite index for 174 countries 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. The 2011 release of the NRMI includes a consistent time series of NRMIs for 2006 to 2011. In addition, the 2011 release includes two new indicators that will eventually supplant the NRMI: a Natural Resource Protection Indicator (NRPI) that is solely composed of the eco-region protection indicator, and a 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.

4.68.1 nrmi_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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 192

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 193 **n**: 1157 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.68.2 nrmi_nrmi Natural Resource Management Index

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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 170

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 175 **n**: 1004 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.69 Nunn and Puga (2012)

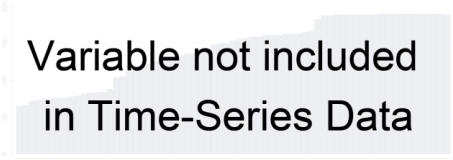
http://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/
(Nunn & Puga, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data The dataset of terrain ruggedness and other geographical characteristics of countries was created by Nathan Nunn and Diego Puga for their article 'Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa', published in the Review of Economics and Statistics 94(1), February 2012: 20-36.

4.69.1 nunn_desert % Desert

The percentage of the land surface area of each country covered by sandy desert, dunes, rocky or lava flows, was calculated on the basis of the desert layer of the Collins Bartholomew World Premium digital map data (Collins Bartholomew, 2005) and the country boundaries described above. This was initially computed as a cruder measure of soil (in)fertility for an early draft of the paper and is no longer used in the final version. Nunn and Puga have left it in the dataset in case it is of use to other researchers.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190

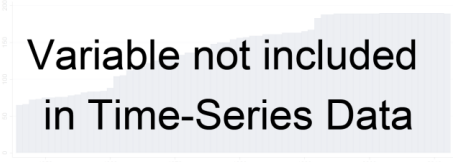


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.69.2 nunn_dist_coast Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km.)

Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km). To calculate the average distance to the closest ice-free coast in each country, Nunn and Puga first compute the distance to the nearest ice-free coast for every point in the country in equi-rectangular projection with standard parallels at 30 degrees, on the basis of sea and sea ice area features contained in the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000) and the country boundaries described above. Then Nunn and Puga average this distance across all land in each country not covered by inland water features. Units are thousands of kilometres.

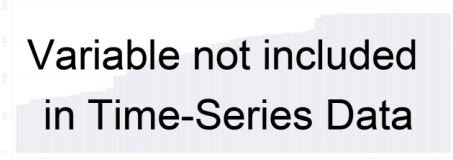
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.69.3 nunn_near_coast % Within 100 km. of ice-free coast

Within 100 km of ice-free coast. On the basis of the same data used to calculate the average distance to nearest ice-free coast, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that is within 100km of the nearest ice-free coast.

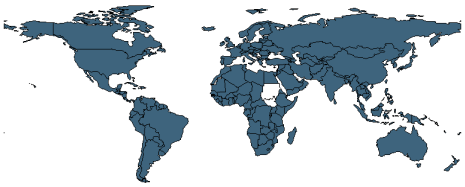


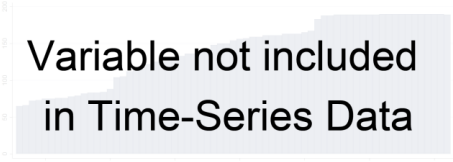
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.69.4 nunn_rugged Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m.)

This is the Terrain Ruggedness Index originally devised by Riley, DeGloria, and Elliot (1999) to quantify topographic heterogeneity in wildlife habitats providing concealment for preys and lookout posts.The source of elevation data is GTOPO30 (US Geological Survey, 1996), a global elevation data set developed through a collaborative international effort led by staff at the US Geological Survey's Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS). Elevations in GTOPO30 are regularly spaced at 30 arc-seconds across the entire surface of the Earth on a map using a geographic projection, so the sea-level surface distance betNunn and Pugaen two adjacent grid points on a meridian is half a nautical mile or, equivalently, 926 metres. After calculating the Terrain Ruggedness Index for each point on the grid, Nunn and Puga average across all grid cells in the country not covered by water to obtain the average terrain ruggedness of the country's land area. Since the sea-level surface that corresponds to a 30 by 30 arcsecond cell varies in proportion to the cosine of its latitude, when calculating the average terrain ruggedness - or the average of any other variable - for each country, Nunn and Puga Nunn and Pugaigh each cell by its latitude-varying sea-level surface. Nunn and Puga assign land to countries - for this and other variables - using digital boundary data based on the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000), which Nunn and Puga have updated to reflect 2000 country boundaries using information from the International Organization for Standardization ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency and other sources. Nunn and Puga exclude areas covered by permanent inland water area features contained in the same edition of the Digital Chart of the World. The units for the terrain ruggedness index correspond to the units used to measure elevation differences. In our calculation, ruggedness is measured in hundreds of metres of elevation difference for grid points 30 arc-seconds (926 metres on the equator or any meridian) apart.



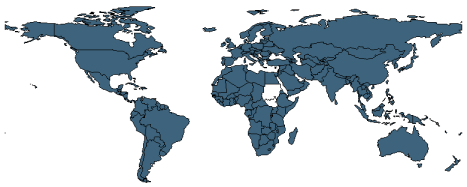


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190

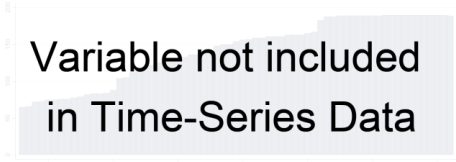
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.69.5 nunn_tropical % Tropical climate

Tropical climate. Using detailed temperature and precipitation data from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre of the German Nunn and Pugaather Service, Kottek, Grieser, Beck, Rudolf, and Rubel (2006) classify each cell on a 30 arc-minute grid covering the entire land area of the Earth into one of 31 climates in the widely-used Köppen-Geiger climate classification. Based on these data and the country boundaries described above, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that has any of the four Köppen-Geiger tropical climates.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

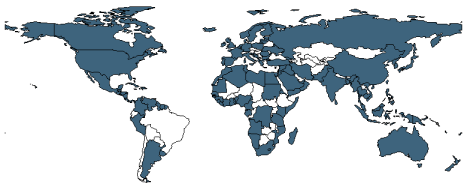
4.70 The Ocean Health Index

`http://www.oceanhealthindex.org`
(Sea Around Us Project, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-22)

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.

4.70.1 ohi_ohi The Ocean Health Index

The Ocean Health Index establishes reference points for achieving ten widely accepted socio-ecological objectives, and scores the oceans adjacent to 171 countries and territories on how successfully they deliver these goals. Evaluated globally and by country, these ten public goals represent the wide range of benefits that a healthy ocean can provide; each country's overall score is the average of its respective goal scores. The ten socio-ecological objectives are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 146

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 146 **n**: 584 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.71 Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jaggers

`http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html`
(Marshall et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-16)

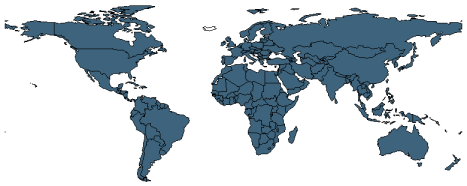
Polity IV Annual Time-Series, 1800-2015 The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resource for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority. Polity IV Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2014, annual, cross-national, time-series and polity-case formats coding democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in

all independent countries with total population greater than 500,000 in 2014 (167 countries in 2014). Please note that the codes -99, -88, -77 and -66 has been recoded to missing.

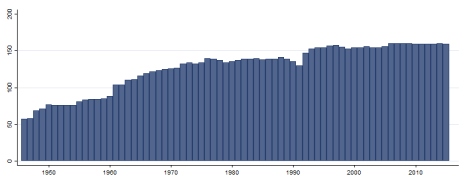
4.71.1 p_autoc Institutionalized Autocracy

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. Authors 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 authors 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. Authors 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. This 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**: 2014
N: 164

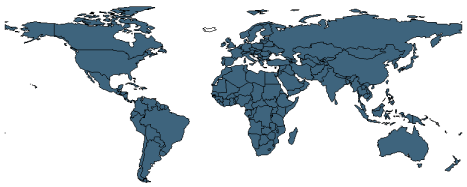


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 8917 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 49

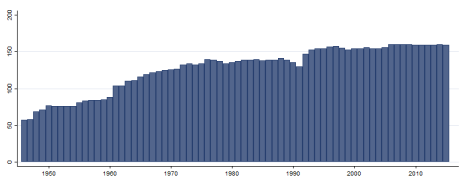
4.71.2 p_democ Institutionalized Democracy

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. Authors 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**: 2014
N: 164

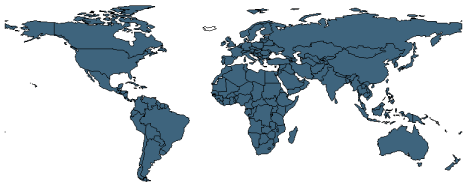


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 8917 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 49

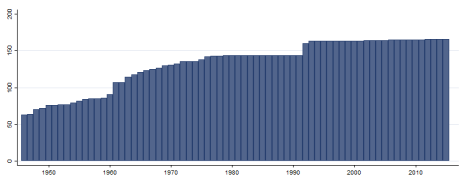
4.71.3 p_durable Regime Durability

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 166

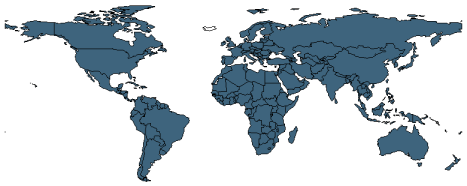


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 9285 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 51

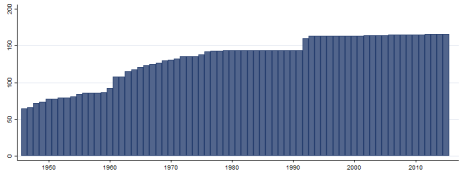
4.71.4 p_flag Tentative Coding

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 166

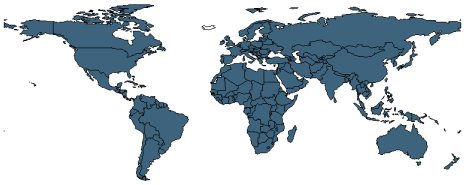


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 9314 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 51

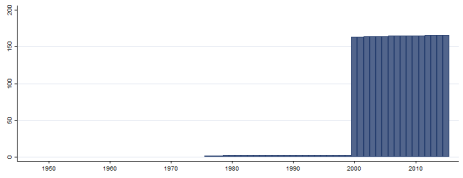
4.71.5 p_fragment Polity Fragmentation

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 166

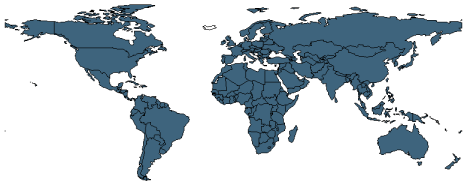


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 168 **n**: 2705 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 16

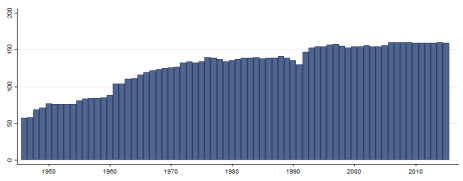
4.71.6 p_parcomp The Competitiveness of Participation

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**: 2014
N: 164

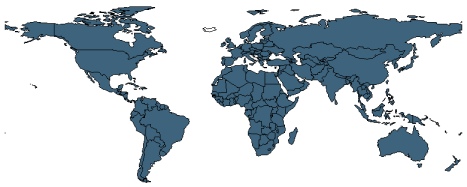


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 8917 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 49

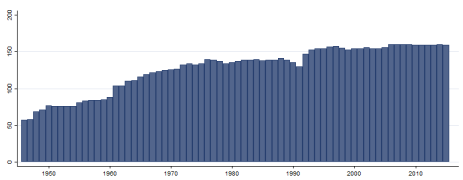
4.71.7 p_parreg Regulation of Participation

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 factionalism, but significant groups, issues, and/or types of conventional participation are regularly excluded from the political process.
5. Regulated: Relatively stable and enduring political groups regularly compete for political influence and positions with little use of coercion. No significant groups, issues, or types of conventional political action are regularly excluded from the political process.



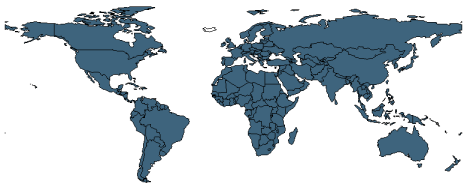
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 164



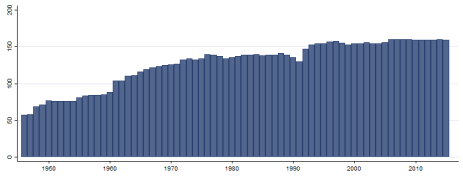
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 8917 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.71.8 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**: 2014
N: 164



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 8917 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 49

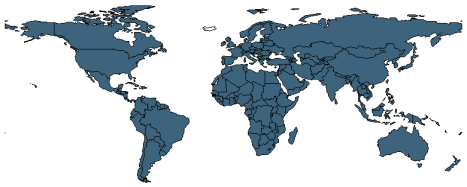
4.71.9 p_polity2 Revised Combined Polity Score

Revised Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual polity score by applying a simple treatment, or "fix" to convert instances of "standardized authority scores" (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been converted according to the following rule set:

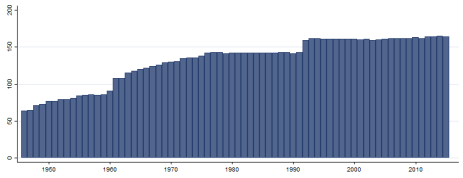
(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing."
(-77) Cases of "interregnum," or anarchy, are converted to a "neutral" Polity score of "0."
(-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.

For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

Note: Ongoing (-88) transitions in the most recent year are converted to "system missing" values. Transitions (-88) following a year of independence, interruption (-66), or interregnum (-77) are prorated from the value "0".



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165

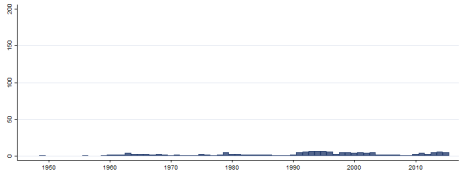


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 182 **n**: 9214 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.71.10 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 profound 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



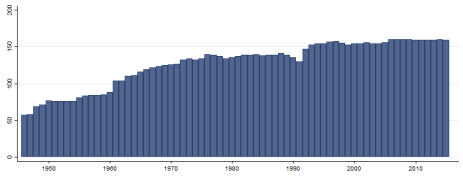
Min. Year:1949 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 39 **n**: 174 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.71.11 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**: 2014
N: 164

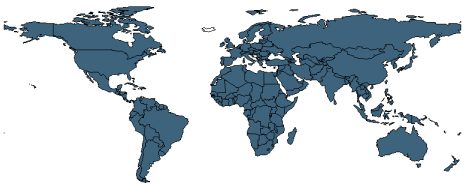


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 8917 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 49

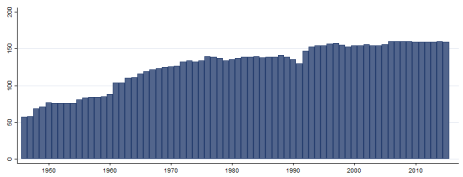
4.71.12 p_xrcomp Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment

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**: 2014
N: 164



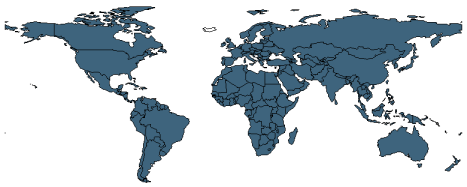
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 8917 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.71.13 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 transitional arrangements between designation and election.



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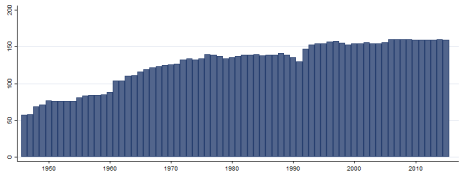
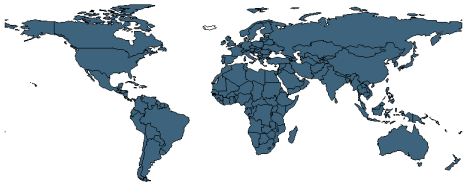


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 8917 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.71.14 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 differentiate the extent of institutionalization:

1. Unregulated: Changes in chief executive occur through forceful seizures of power. Such caesaristic transfers of power are sometimes legitimized after the fact in noncompetitive elections or by legislative enactment. Despite these "legitimization" techniques, a polity remains unregulated until the de facto leader of the coup has been replaced as head of government either by designative or competitive modes of executive selection. However, unregulated recruitment does not include the occasional forceful ouster of a chief 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**: 2014
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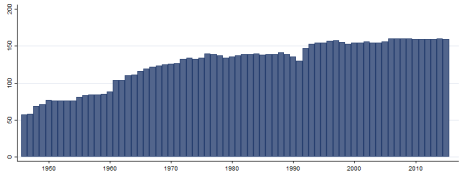


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 8917 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.72 Norris, Martínez and Frank

`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/UO9ABD`
(Norris et al., 2015)

(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

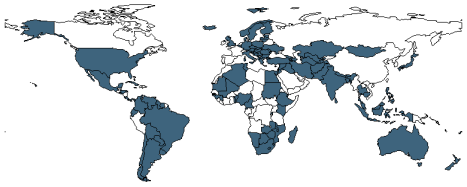
Electoral Integrity Project (Version 3.5) A global expert survey on Perceptions of Electoral Integrity (PEI). This study is conducted by Pippa Norris, Ferran Martínez i Coma and Richard W. Frank for the Electoral Integrity Project based at the Universities of Sydney and Harvard. The PEI asks experts to evaluate electoral integrity.

The concept of electoral integrity refers to international standards and global norms governing the appropriate conduct of elections. These standards have been endorsed in a series of authoritative conventions, treaties, protocols, and guidelines by agencies of the international community, notably by the decisions of the UN General Assembly, by regional bodies such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the African Union (AU), and by member states in the United Nations. Following endorsement, these standards apply universally to all countries throughout the electoral cycle, including during the pre-electoral period, the campaign, on polling day, and in its aftermath.

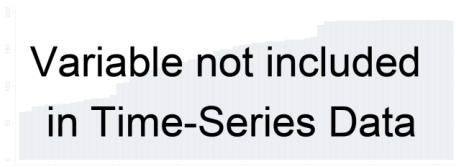
To operationalize this notion, the PEI asks experts to evaluate elections using 49 indicators, grouped into eleven categories reflecting the whole electoral cycle. The dataset also includes a summary 100-point PEI Index based on summing all 49 indicators. The PEI index provides one way to summarize the overall integrity of the election. Alternatively, analysts can examine indices for each of the eleven dimensions, or use the disaggregated scores for each of the 49 individual indicators. In this way, data can be reaggregated flexibly to construct any measure which is preferred conceptually. The PEI dataset is designed to provide a comprehensive, systematic and reliable way to monitor the quality of elections worldwide. The third release of the dataset (PEI_3) included 2012 and 2013 cases and expands the comparison by including all national elections held from January 1st to December 31st 2014. In total PEI_3 included expert evaluations of 127 elections held in 107 countries. In addition, in 2014 elections in Haiti, Lebanon, and Comoros were delayed or suspended. Those are thus not included in the dataset. The election in Thailand was held and later annulled. Results are included in the data release.

4.72.1 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)?



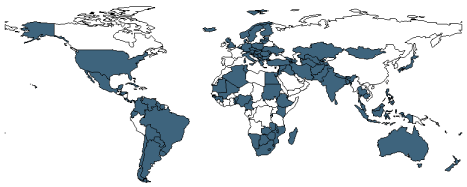
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 117



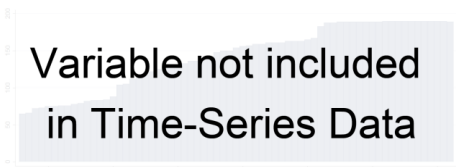
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.72.2 pei_eirhci Electoral Integrity Rating, Higher C.I.

The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.



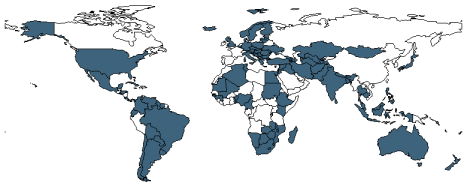
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 117



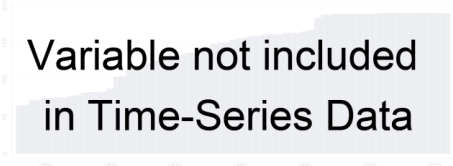
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.72.3 pei_eirlci Electoral Integrity Rating, Lower C.I.

The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 117

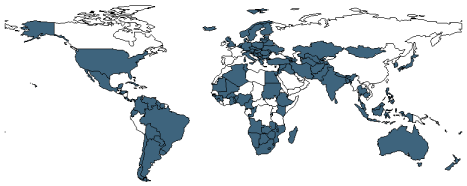


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

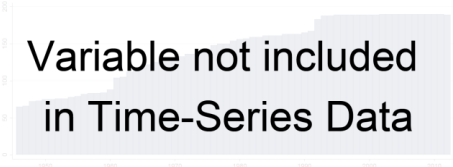
4.72.4 pei_off Elected Office

What government body was this election for?

1. Legislative
2. Presidential
3. Both



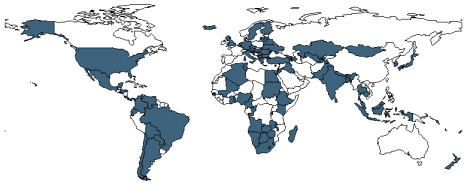
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 125



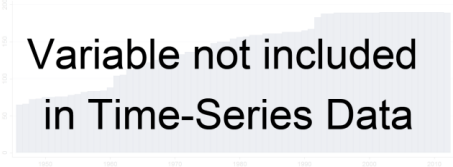
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.72.5 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.



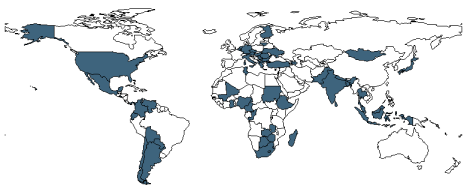
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 96



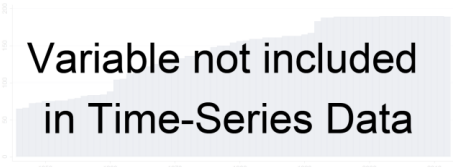
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.72.6 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.



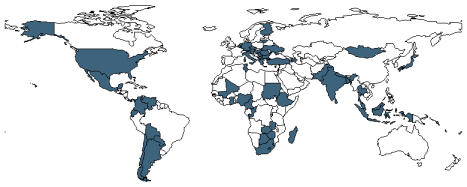
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 56



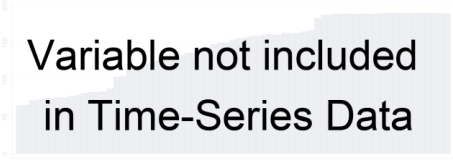
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.72.7 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.



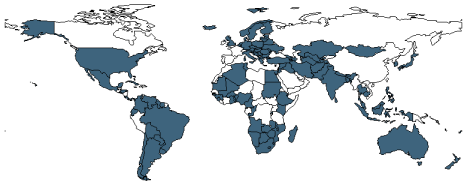
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 56



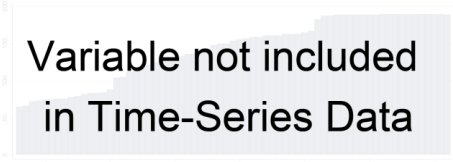
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.72.8 pei_peit Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type

Classification of the PEI Index on three categories (high, medium or low).



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 125



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73 Persson & Tabellini

`http://didattica.unibocconi.eu/myigier/index.php?IdUte=48805&idr=4273&lingua=eng&comando=Apri`
(Persson & Tabellini, 2005)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-28)

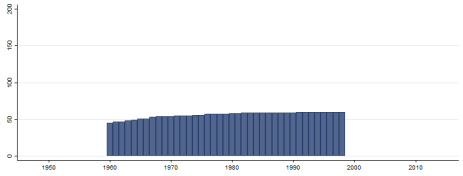
The Economic Effects of Constitutions Persson and Tabellini only include countries of democratic rule in their sample. To be included in the cross-section, an average of the Freedom House indices for civil liberties and political rights (fh_cl and fh_pr) lower than an average of 5 for the 1990-1998 period 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).

4.73.1 pt_federal Federal Political Structure

Dummy variable:

1. If the country has a federal political structure
0. Otherwise

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 1998
N: 63 **n**: 2185 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 35

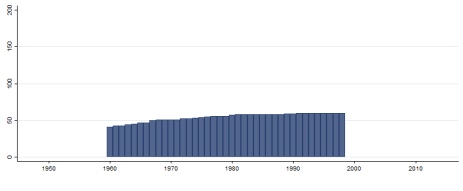
4.73.2 pt_maj Majoritarian Electoral Systems

Dummy variable:

1. 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**: 2117 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 34

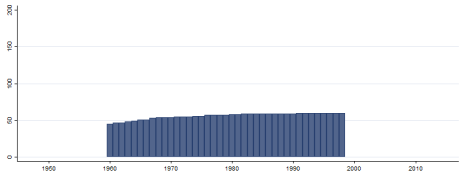
4.73.3 pt_pres Forms of Government

Dummy variable:

1. For presidential regimes
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**: 2185 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 35

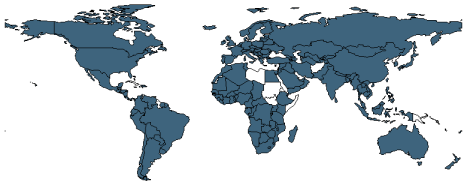
4.74 Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer

`http://www.rug.nl/research/ggdc/data/pwt/`
(Feenstra et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

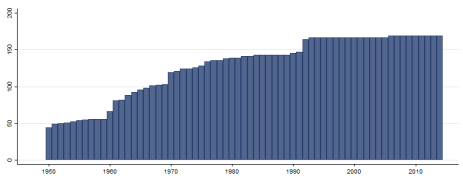
Penn World Table PWT version 9.0 is a database with information on relative levels of income, output, inputs and productivity, covering 182 countries between 1950 and 2014. In Penn World Table the users are offered two different series of data for China. "China Version 1" uses the official growth rates for the whole period. "China Version 2" uses the recent modifications of official Chinese growth rates. We have chosen to include China Version 1.

4.74.1 pwt_cs Capital stock at constant 2011 national prices (in mil. 2011US dollar)

Capital stock at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar).



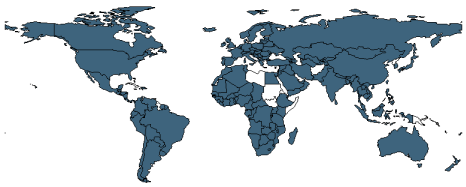
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



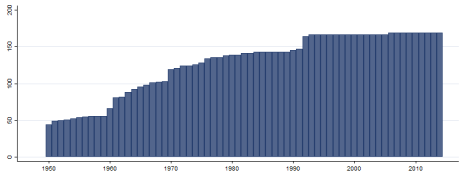
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8284 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.2 pwt_csppp Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2011US dollar)

Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US dollar).



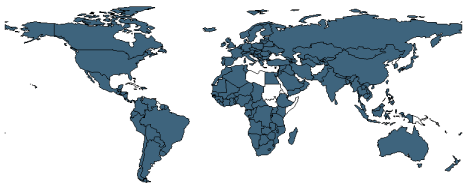
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



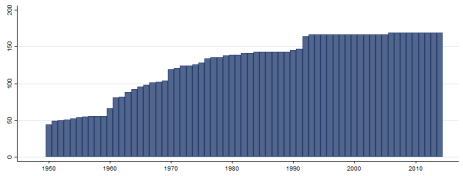
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8284 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.3 pwt_gc Share of government consumption at current PPPs

Share of government consumption at current PPPs.



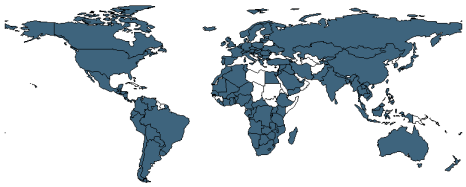
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



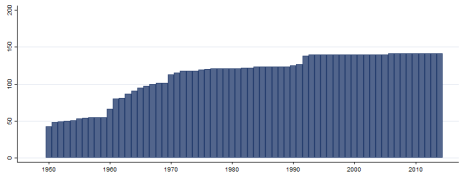
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.4 pwt_hci Human Capital Index

Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro/Lee, 2010) and assumed returns.



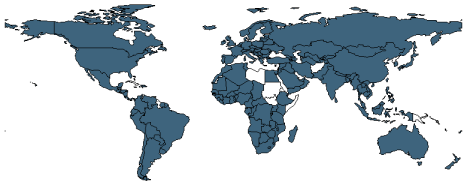
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 141



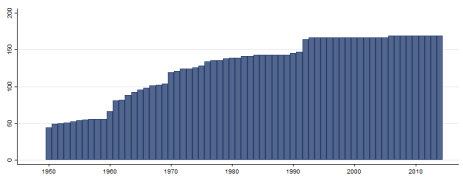
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 146 **n**: 7299 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.74.5 pwt_me Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs

Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.



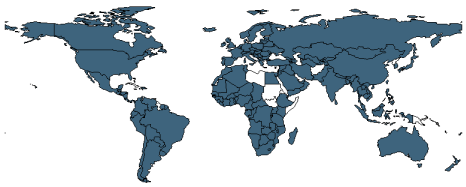
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



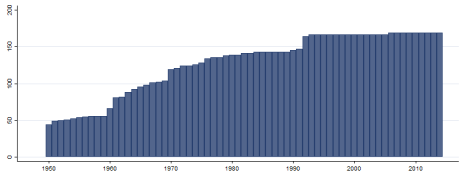
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.6 pwt_mi Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs

Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.



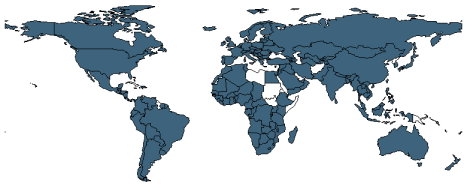
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



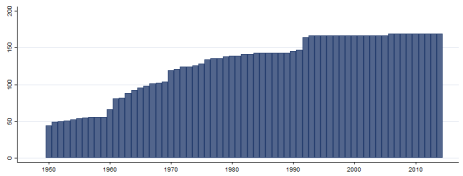
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.7 pwt_plcf Price level of capital formation

Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



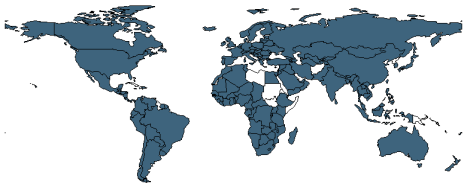
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



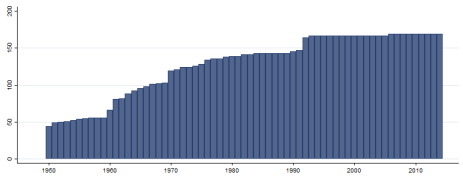
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.8 pwt_plcs Price level of capital stock

Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2005=1.



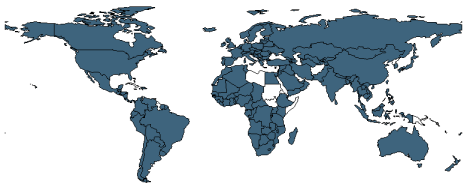
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



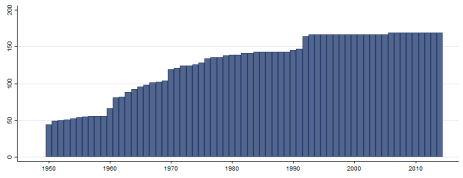
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8284 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.9 pwt_ple Price level of exports

Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



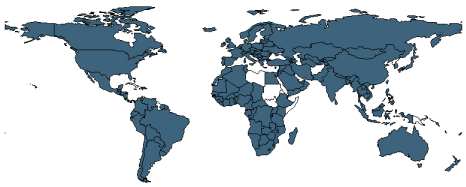
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



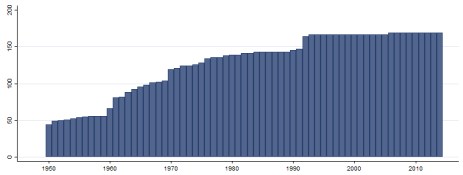
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.10 pwt_plgc Price level of government consumption

Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



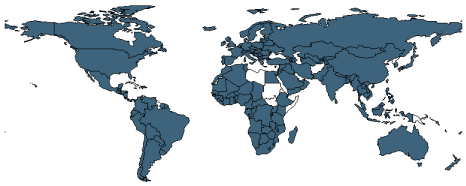
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



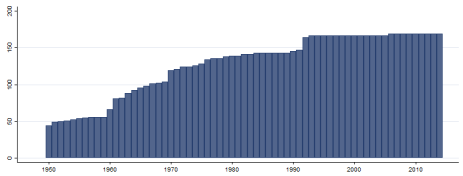
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.11 pwt_plhc Price level of household consumption

Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



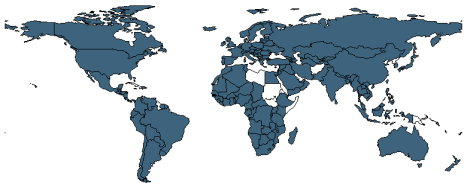
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



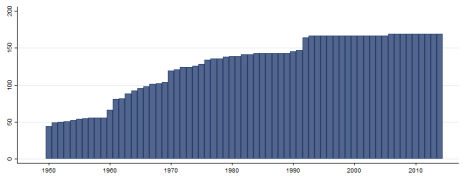
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.12 pwt_pli Price level of imports

Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2005=1.



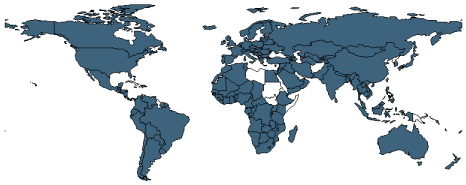
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



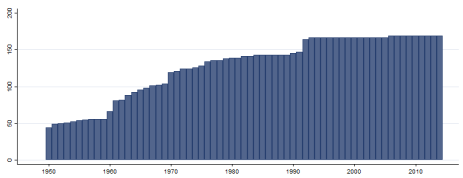
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.13 pwt_pop Population (in millions)

Population (in millions).



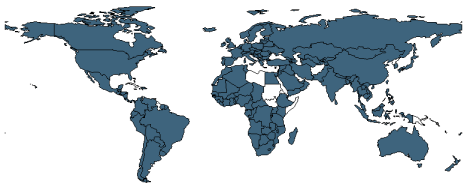
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



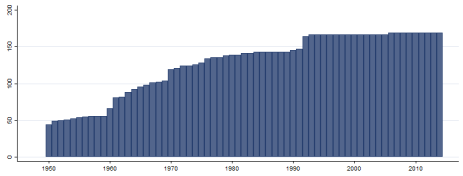
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.14 pwt_rgdp Real GDP at constant 2011 national prices (in mil. 2011US dollar)

Real GDP at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar).



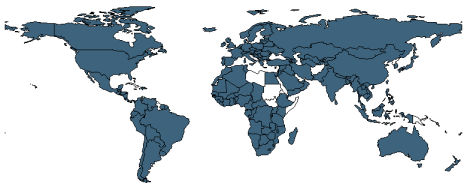
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



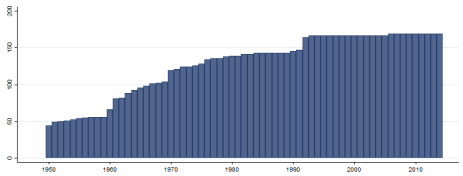
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.15 pwt_rt Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs

Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.



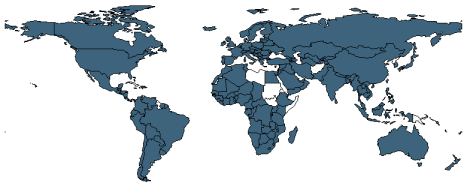
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



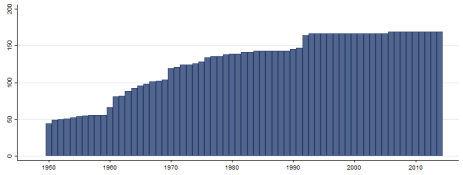
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.16 pwt_sgcf Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs

Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs.



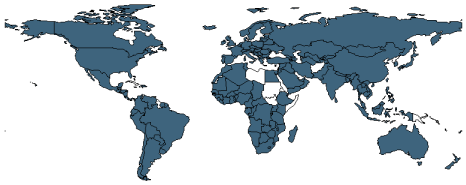
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



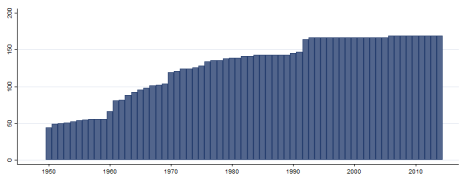
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.17 pwt_shhc Share of household consumption at current PPPs

Share of household consumption at current PPPs.



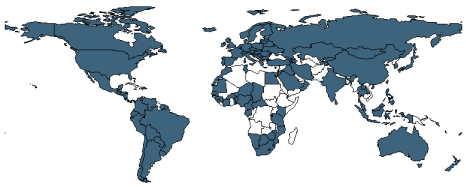
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



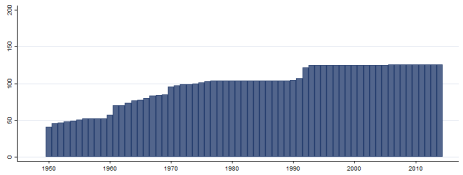
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.18 pwt_slcgdp Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices

Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.



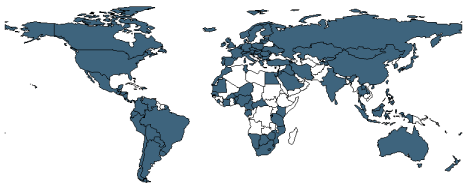
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 126



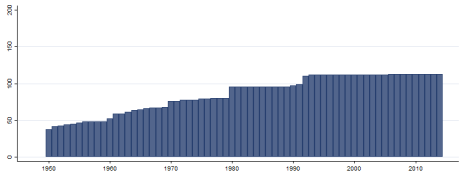
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 129 **n**: 6388 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.74.19 pwt_tfp TFP at constant national prices

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2005=1).



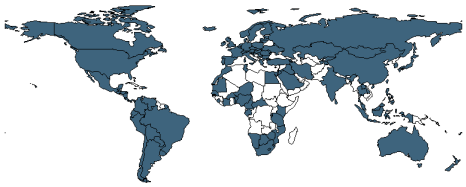
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 113



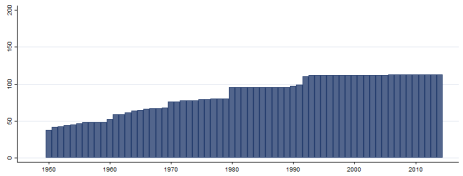
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 116 **n**: 5602 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.20 pwt_tfpppp TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1)

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).



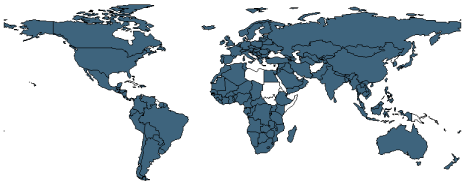
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 113



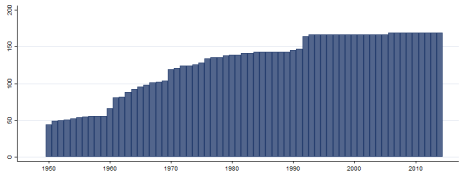
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 116 **n**: 5602 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.74.21 pwt_xr Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8285 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.75 Dahlstrom et al.

`http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogexpertsurveydata/`
(Dahlstrom et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-08)

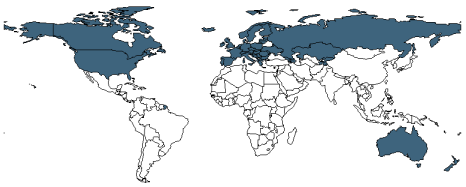
The QoG Expert-Survey The QoG Survey is a data set on the structure and behavior of public administration, based on a web survey. The dataset covers key dimensions of quality of government, such as politicization, professionalization, openness, and impartiality.

Included in the QoG dataset are three indexes, each based on a group of questions from the survey. When constructing the indexes authors excluded countries with less than three responding experts.

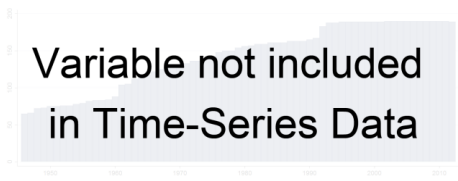
The confidence interval variables give the higher and lower limits of the 95% confidence interval.

4.75.1 qs_closed Closed Public Administration

Closed Public Administration: The index measures to what extent the public administration is more closed or public-like, rather than open or private-like. Higher values indicate a more closed public administration. It is based on three questions from the survey. The index is constructed by first taking the mean for each responding expert of the three questions above. The value for each country is then calculated as the mean of all the experts' means. (If one or more answers are missing, these questions are ignored when calculating the mean value for each expert).



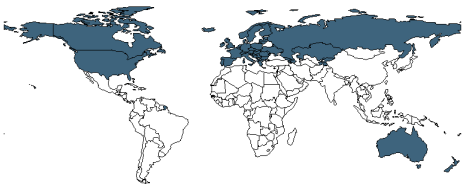
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47



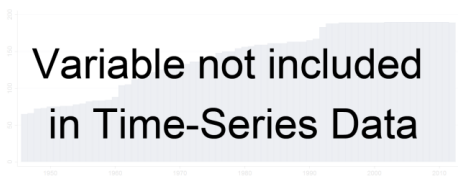
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.2 qs_closed_cih Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Closed Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



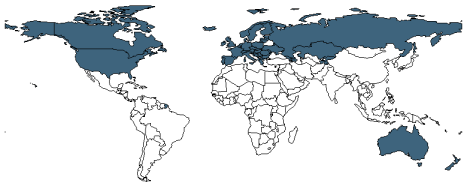
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47



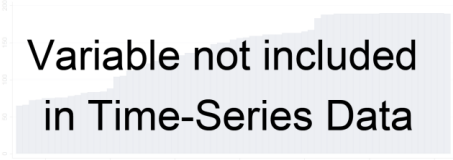
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.3 qs_closed_cil Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Closed Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47

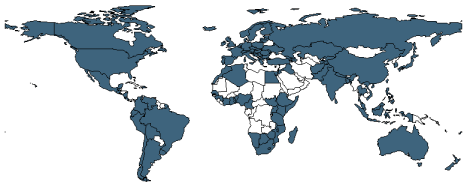


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

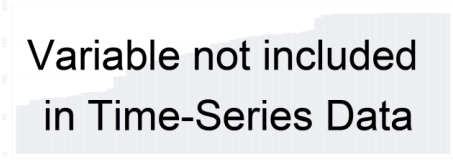
4.75.4 qs_impar Impartial Public Administration

Impartial Public Administration: The index measures to what extent government institutions exercise their power impartially. The impartiality norm is defined as: "When implementing laws and policies, government officials shall not take into consideration anything about the citizen/case that is not beforehand stipulated in the policy or the law."

The index is constructed by adding each measure weighted by the factor loading obtained from a principle components factor analysis. Missing values on one or more of the questions have been imputed on the individual expert level. After that, aggregation to the country level has been made (mean value of all experts per country).



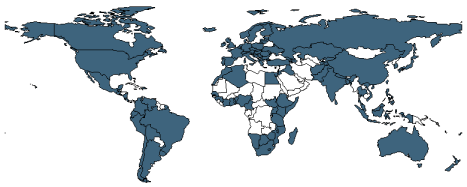
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 112



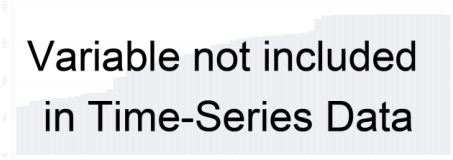
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.5 qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



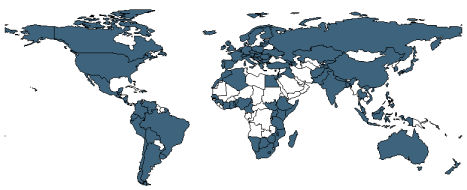
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 112



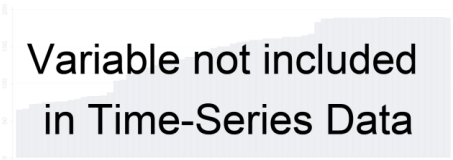
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.6 qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 112

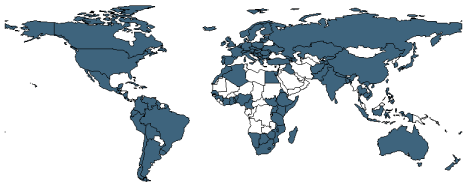


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

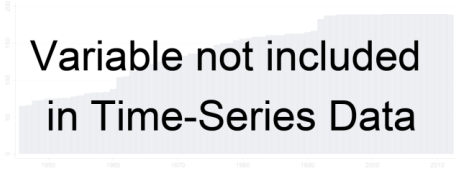
4.75.7 qs_proff Professional Public Administration

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).



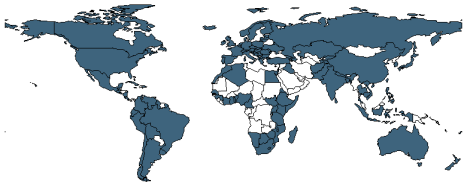
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 115



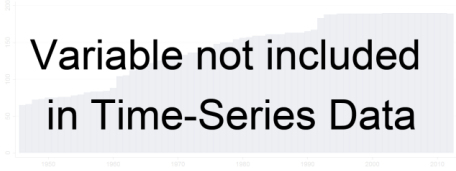
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.8 qs_proff_cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (High).



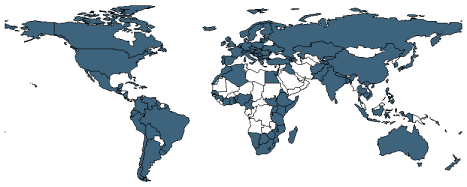
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 115



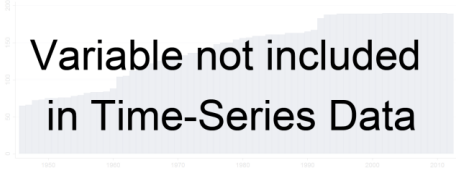
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.75.9 qs_proff_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low).



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 115



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

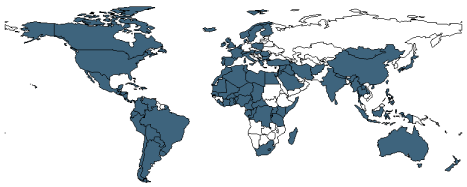
4.76 Philip G. Roeder

`http://weber.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm`
(Roeder, 2001)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

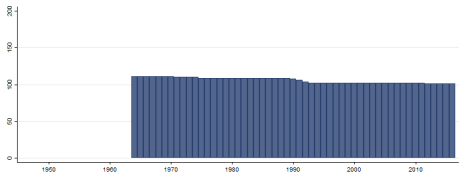
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985 Indices are computed from population estimates of different sources. For details, please follow link above.

4.76.1 r_atlas Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Atlas-1964

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).



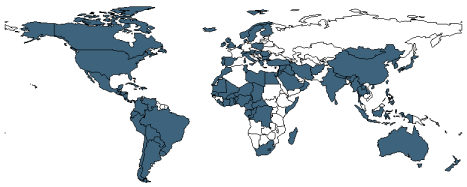
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 101



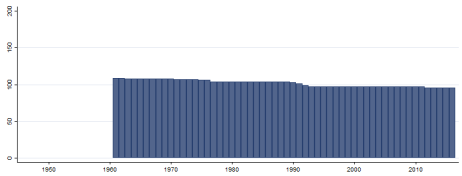
Min. Year:1964 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 111 **n**: 5613 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.76.2 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).



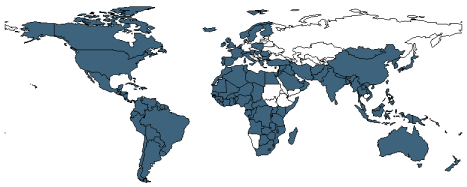
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 96



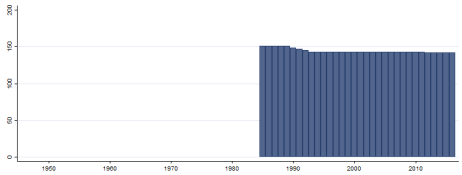
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 109 **n**: 5700 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.76.3 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).



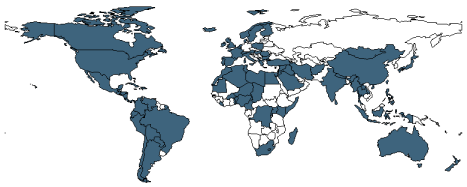
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 142



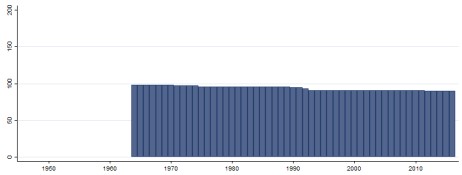
Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 151 **n**: 4623 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.76.4 r_muller Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization, Muller - 1964

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).



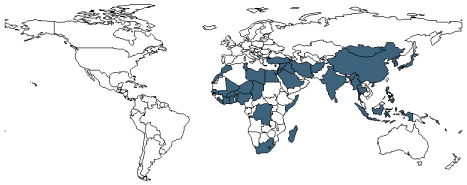
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 90



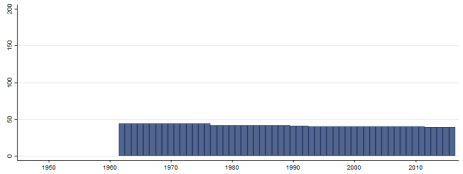
Min. Year:1964 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 98 **n**: 4976 $\overline{N}$: 94 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.76.5 r_roberts Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Roberts(1962)

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 39



Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 44 **n**: 2284 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.77 Michael L Ross

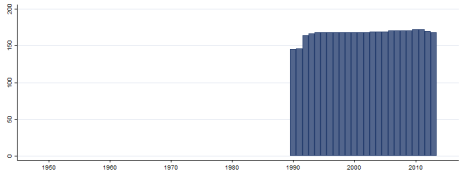
`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y`
(Ross & Mahdavi, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014 Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in original source; to calculate the total value of production, author multiply the volume by the world price for oil or gas. Since these are world prices for a single (benchmark) type of oil/gas, they only approximate the actual price - which varies by country according to the quality, the terms of contracts, the timing of the transactions, and other factors. These figures do not tell how much revenues were collected by governments or companies - only the approximate volume and value of production. Data on oil production from 1946 to 1969, and gas production from 1955 (when it first was reported) to 1969, are from the US Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, for various years.

4.77.1 ross_gas_exp Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year

Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171

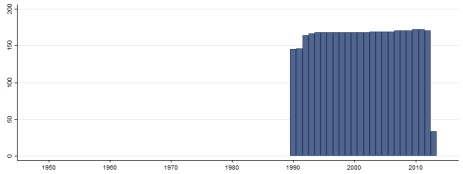


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 4007 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.77.2 ross_gas_netexp Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar.

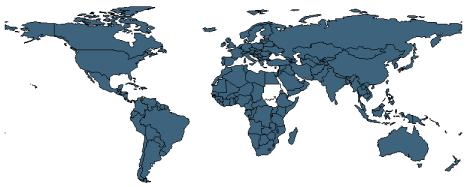
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171



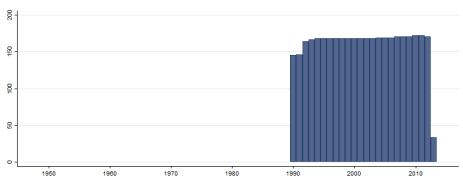
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 3872 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.77.3 ross_gas_netexpc Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar

Net gas exports value per capita, constant.



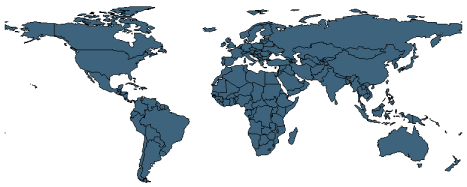
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171



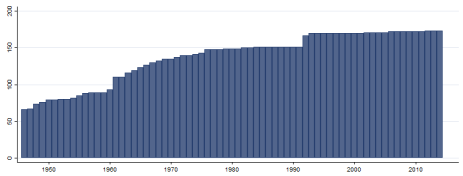
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 3871 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.77.4 ross_gas_price Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe

Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173

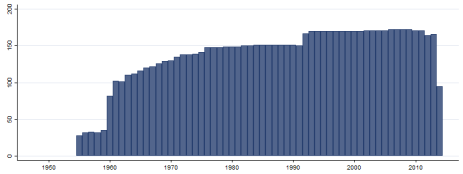


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 9485 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.77.5 ross_gas_prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172

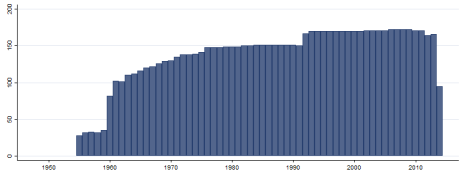


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 8335 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.77.6 ross_gas_value_2000 Gas production value in 2000 dollars

Gas production value in 2000 dollars.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172

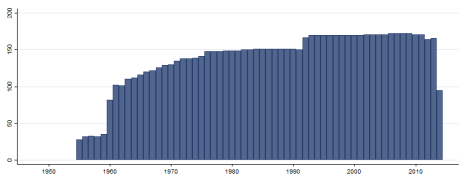


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 8335 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.77.7 ross_gas_value_2014 Gas production value in 2014 dollars

Gas production value in 2014 dollars.

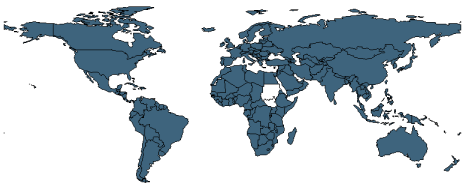
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172



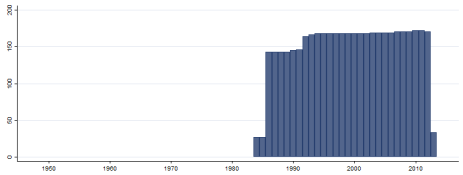
Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 8335 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.77.8 ross_oil_exp Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day

Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171

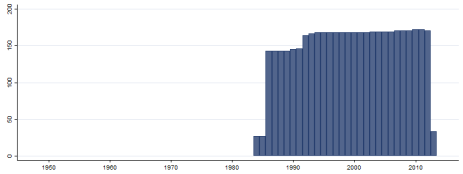


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 4498 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.77.9 ross_oil_netexp Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar.

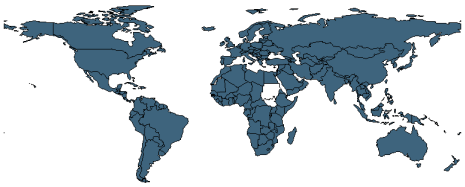
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171



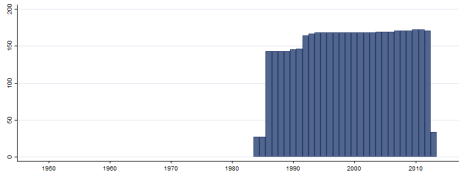
Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 4498 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.77.10 ross_oil_netexpc Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value per capita, constant.



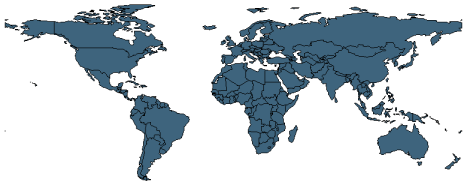
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171



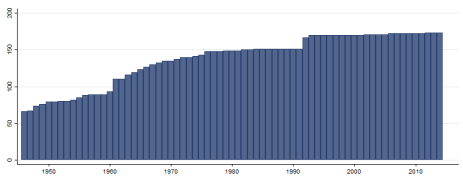
Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 4497 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.77.11 ross_oil_price Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl

Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl.



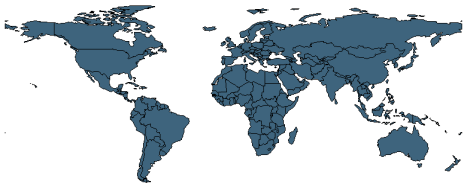
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173



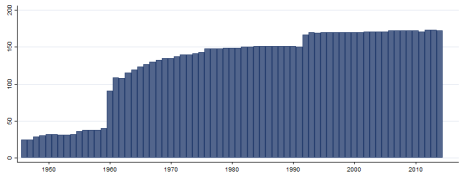
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 9485 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.77.12 ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons

Oil production in metric tons.



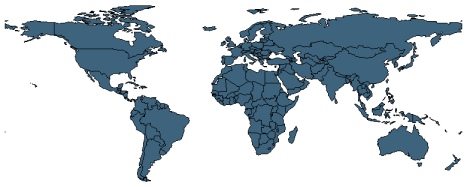
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173



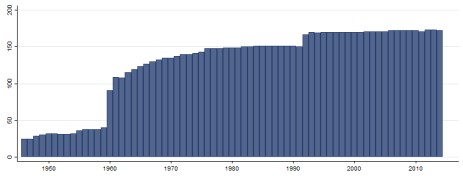
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8809 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.77.13 ross_oil_value_2000 Oil production value in 2000 dollars

Oil production value in 2000 dollars.



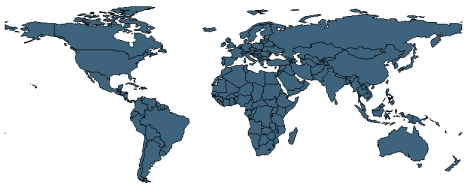
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173



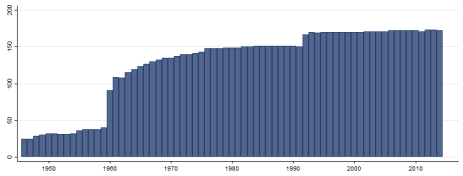
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8809 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.77.14 ross_oil_value_2014 Oil production value in 2014 dollars

Oil production value in 2014 dollars.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8809 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.78 Reporters Sans Frontières

`http://en.rsf.org/`
(Reporters Without Borders, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2015-11-27)

Press Freedom The Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index ranks the performance of 180 countries according to a range of criteria that include media pluralism and independence, respect for the safety and freedom of journalists, and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate.

4.78.1 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 176

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179 **n**: 2189 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.79 Putterman (2007)

`http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Economics/Faculty/Louis_Putterman/antiquity%20index.htm`
(Putterman, 2007)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

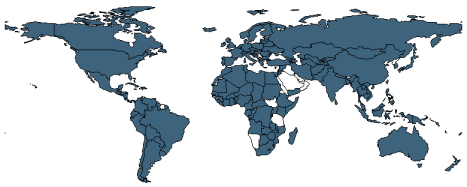
State Antiquity Index The index used by Bockstette et al. was constructed as follows. They began by dividing the period from 1 to 1950 C.E. into 39 half centuries. Years before 1 C.E. were ignored on grounds that the experience of more than 2000 years ago would be unlikely to have much effect today, and in order to avoid low-return research effort using low quality information. For each period of fifty years, they asked three questions (and allocated points) as follows:

1. Is there a government above the tribal level? (1 point if yes, 0 points if no)
2. Is this government foreign or locally based? (1 point if locally based, 0.5 points if foreign [i.e., the country is a colony], 0.75 if in between [a local government with substantial foreign oversight]
3. How much of the territory of the modern country was ruled by this government? (1 point if over 50%, 0.75 points if between 25% and 50%, 0.5 points if between 10% and 25%, 0.3 points if less than 10%).

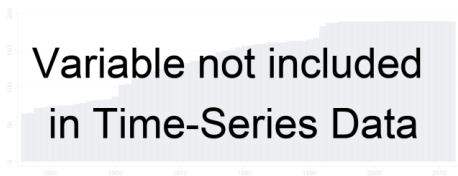
To combine the data of the 39 periods, Bockstette et al. tried alternative rates for discounting the influence of the past, ranging from 0 to a discount of 50% for each half century.

4.79.1 sai_statehist00v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 0%.



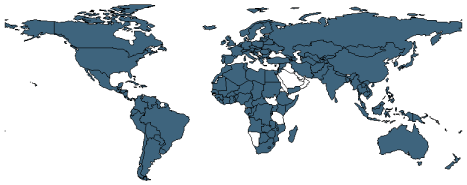
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147



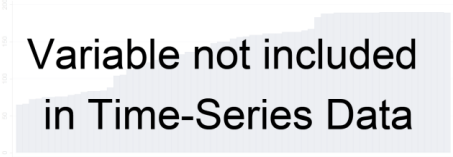
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.2 sai_statehist01v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 1%.



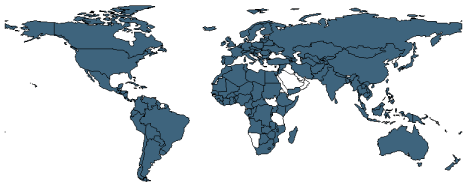
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147



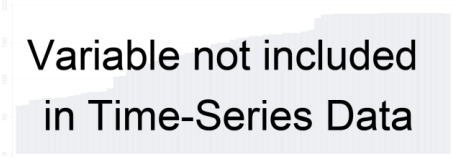
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.3 sai_statehist05v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 5%.



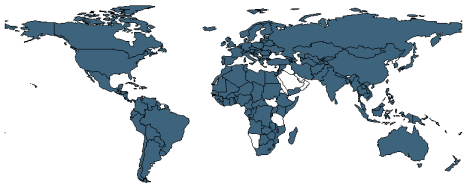
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147



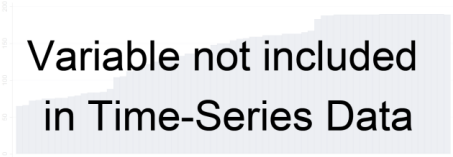
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.4 sai_statehist10v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 10%.



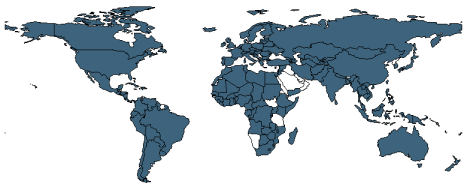
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147



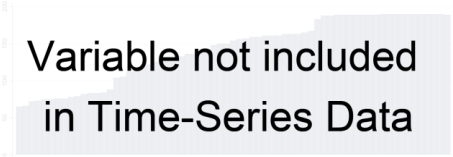
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.5 sai_statehist50v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 50%.



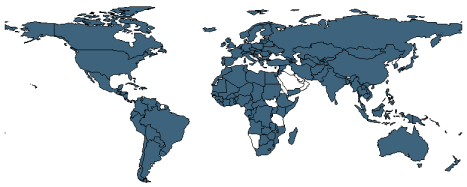
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.6 sai_statehistn00v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%.



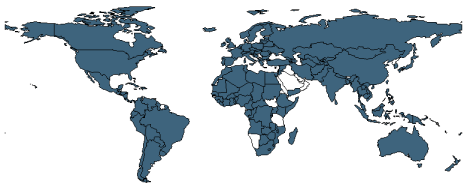
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 147

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.7 sai_statehistn01v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 1%.



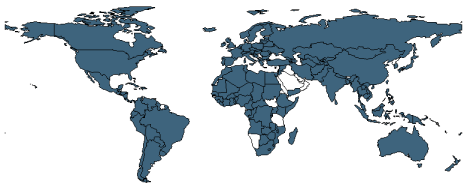
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 147

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.8 sai_statehistn05v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 5%.



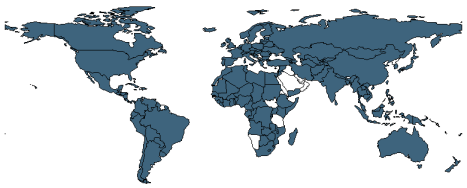
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 147

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.9 sai_statehistn10v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%.



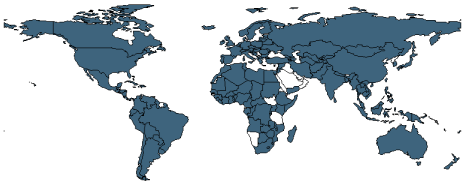
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 147

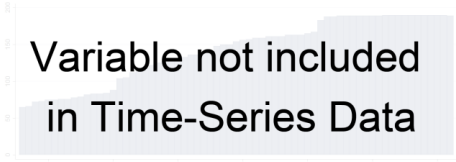
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.79.10 sai_statehistn50v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

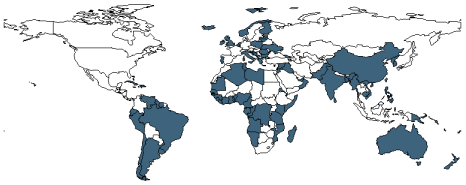
4.80 Sea Around Us Project

`http://www.seaaroundus.org/data/#/marine-trophic-index`
(Pauly & Zeller, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-24)

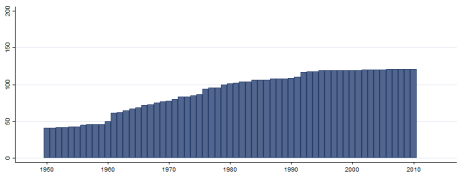
Sea Around Us Project Data The Sea Around Us Project is a scientific collaboration between the University of British Columbia and the Pew Environment Group that began in July 1999. The aims of the project are to provide an integrated analysis of the impacts of fisheries on marine ecosystems, and to devise 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.

4.80.1 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) etc. The countries that have mainland and ilands, only index of mainland included as an index for the specific country (e.x. Brazil).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 120



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 122 **n**: 5531 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 45

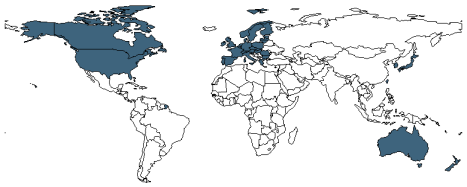
4.81 Lyle Scruggs

`http://cwed2.org/download.php`
(Scruggs et al., 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

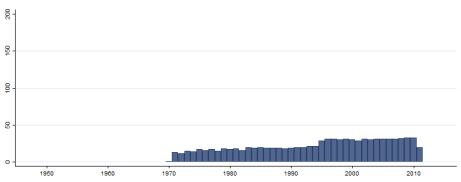
The Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset This data set collection provides systematic data on institutional features of social insurance programs in eighteen countries spanning much of the post-war period. Its purpose is to provide an essential complement to program spending data that is available from international sources like the OECD's Social Expenditure Database.

4.81.1 sc_mp Min Pension replacement rate (single)

Minimum pension replacement rate: Single (100%).



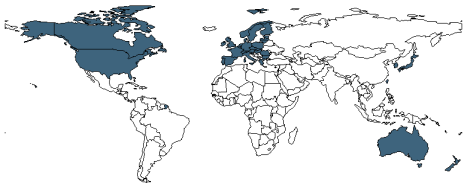
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



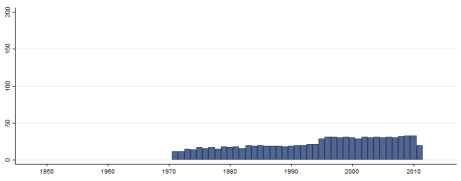
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 938 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.2 sc_mpc Min Pension replacement rate (couple)

Minimum pension replacement rate: Family (100%/0%).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33

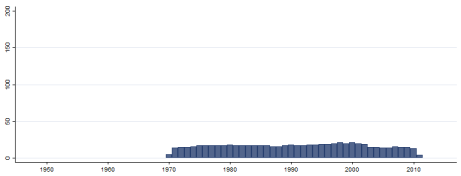


Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 934 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.3 sc_pcov Pension coverage

Coverage/Take-up: Portion of those above official retirement age who are in receipt of a public pension.

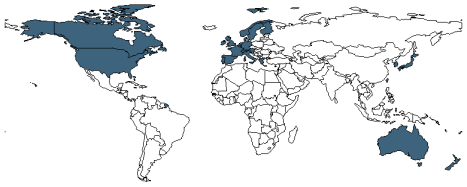
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



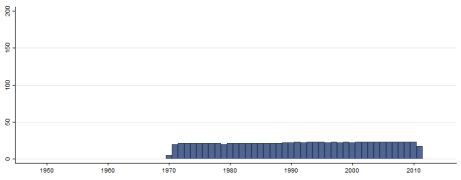
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21 **n**: 687 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.81.4 sc_penagef Female Retirement Age

Female retirement age.



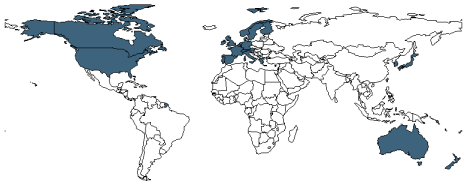
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23



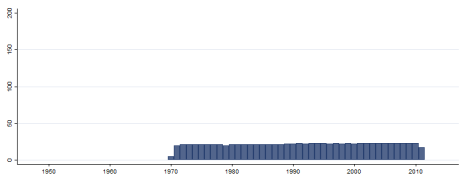
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 898 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.81.5 sc_penagem Male Retirement Age

Male retirement age.



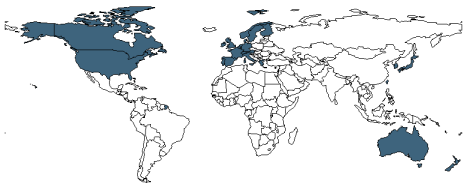
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23



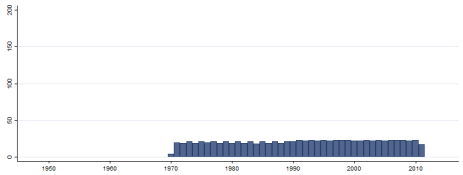
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 898 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.81.6 sc_pfund Pension funding ratio

The ratio of employee pension contributions to employer and employee pension contributions .



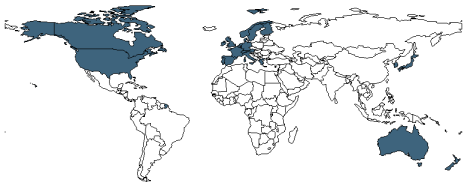
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23



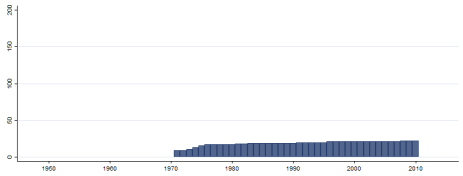
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 874 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.81.7 sc_pgen Pension Generosity Index

Pension Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED.



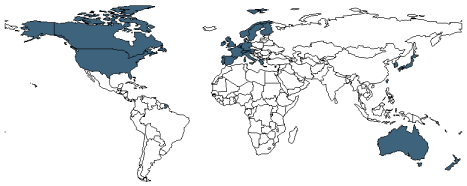
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



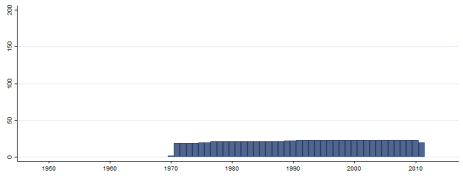
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22 **n**: 749 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.81.8 sc_pqual Pension qualification period (years)

Standard number of years of pension insurance to be considered fully covered.



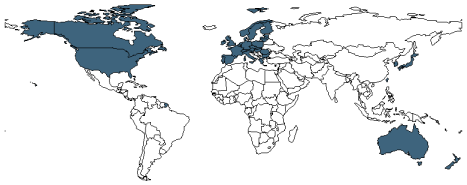
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23



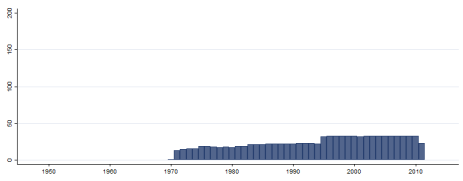
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 894 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.81.9 sc_sick Sickness replacement rate (single)

Sickness insurance. Replacement rate: Single (100%).



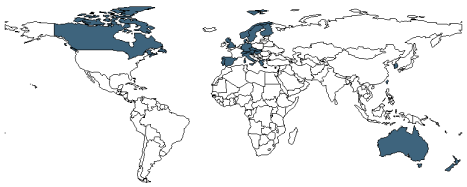
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



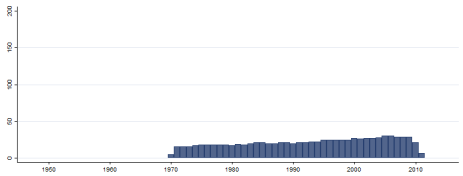
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 1020 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.81.10 sc_sickcov Sickness coverage

Sickness insurance. Coverage: Percentage of the labor force with sickpay insurance. This is not the percentage of currently unemployed/sick who are currently receiving benefits.



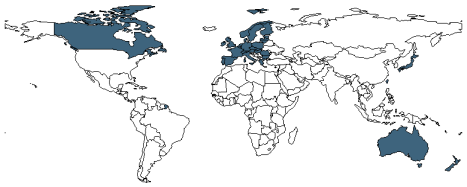
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



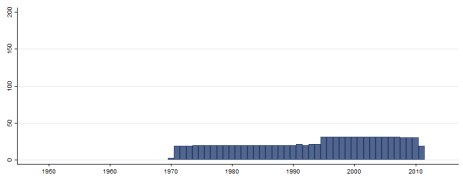
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31 **n**: 899 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.81.11 sc_sickdur Sickness duration (weeks)

Sickness insurance. Duration: Weeks of benefit entitlement excluding times of means-tested assistance or long-term disability/invalidity pensions.



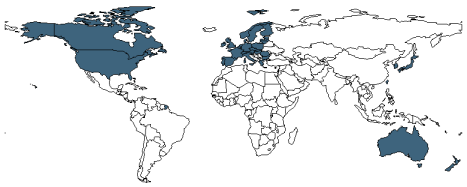
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 30



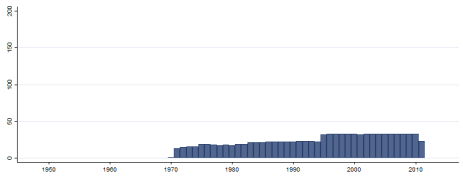
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31 **n**: 995 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.81.12 sc_sickf Sickness replacement rate (family)

Sickness insurance. Replacement rate: : Family (100%/0%).



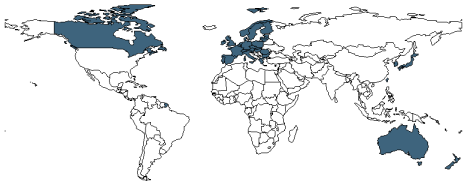
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



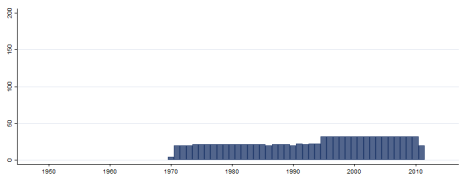
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 1020 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.81.13 sc_sickqual Sickness Qualification (weeks)

Sickness insurance. Qualification period: Weeks of insurance needed to qualify for benefit.



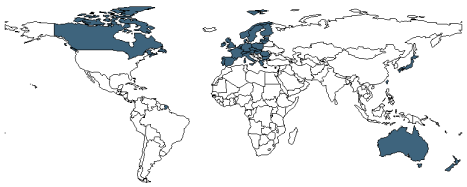
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32



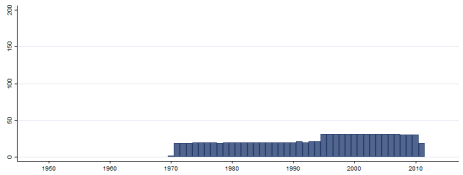
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32 **n**: 1038 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.81.14 sc_sickwait Sickness Waiting Period (days)

Sickness insurance. Waiting days: Days one must wait to start receiving benefit after becoming sick.



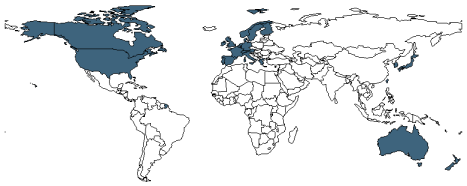
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 30



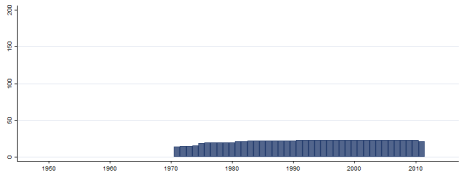
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31 **n**: 993 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.81.15 sc_skgen Sickness Generosity Index

Sickness Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED.



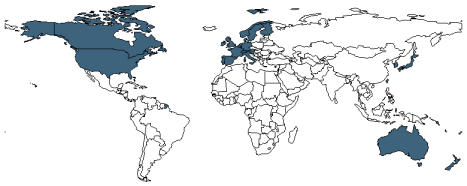
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23



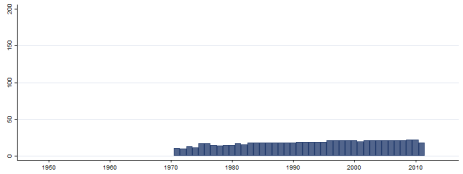
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 878 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.81.16 sc_sp Standard Pension replacement rate (single)

Standard pension replacement rate: Single (100%).



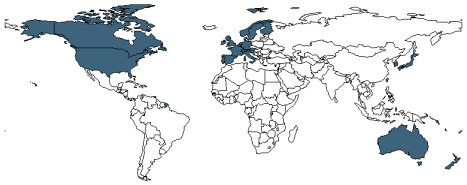
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22



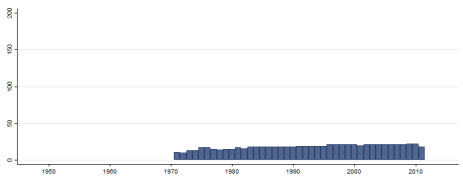
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 745 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.81.17 sc_spc Standard Pension replacement rate (couple)

Standard pension replacement rate: Family (100%/0%).



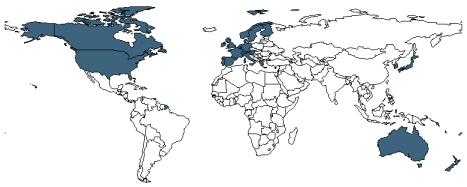
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22



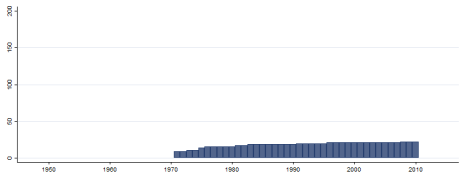
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 22 **n**: 746 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.81.18 sc_tgen Combined Generosity Index

Combined Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED.



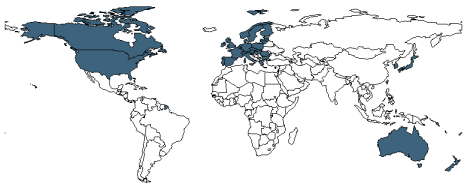
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



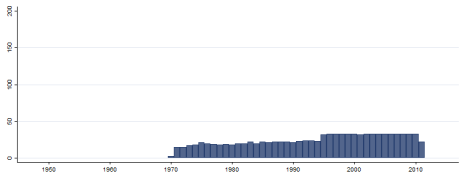
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22 **n**: 738 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.81.19 sc_ue Unemployment replacement rate (single)

Unemployment insurance. Replacement rate: Single (100%).



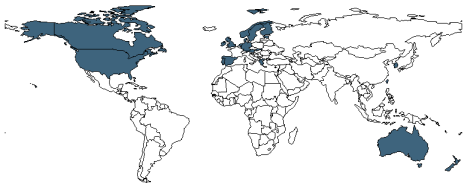
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



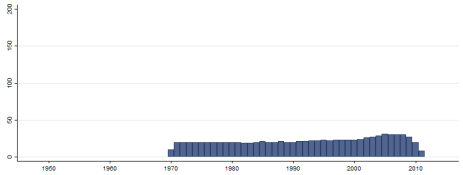
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.81.20 sc_uecov Unemployment coverage

Coverage: Percentage of the labor force insured for unemployment risk. A Methodological Genealogy, CWED Working Paper 01, available on the CWED website. The methodology and scaling differs in important ways from the original generosity index in the previous CWED project.



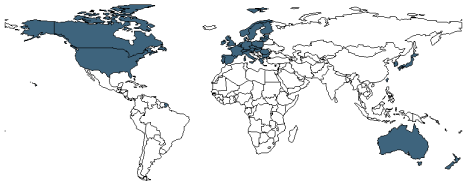
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 20



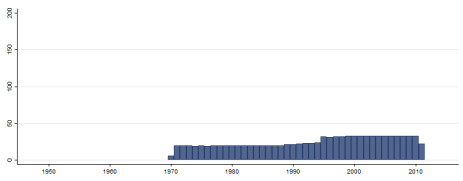
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32 **n**: 915 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.81.21 sc_uedur Unemployment duration (weeks)

Duration: Weeks of benefit entitlement excluding times of means-tested assistance.



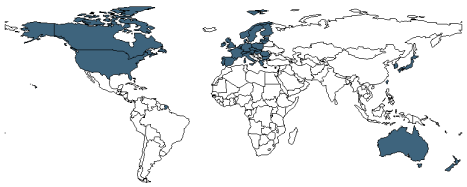
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



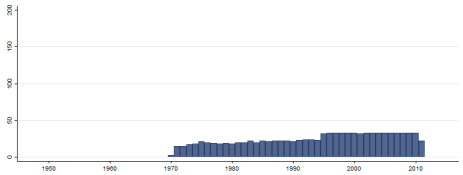
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 1043 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.81.22 sc_uef Unemployment replacement rate (family)

Unemployment insurance. Replacement rate: Family (100%/0%).



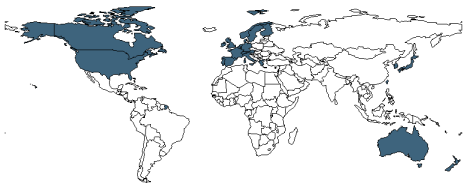
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



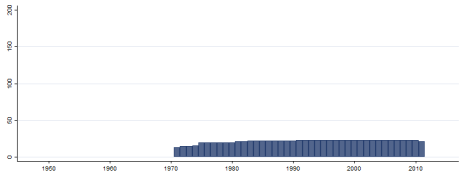
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 1037 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.81.23 sc_uegen Unemployment Generosity Index

Unemployment Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED.



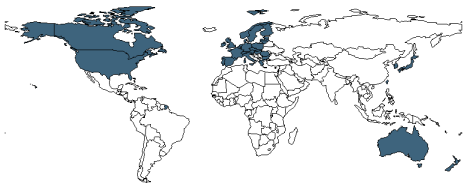
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23



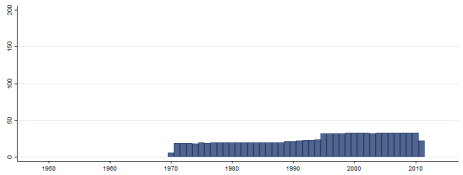
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 878 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.81.24 sc_uequal Unemployment qualification (weeks)

Unemployment insurance. Qualification period: Weeks of insurance needed to qualify for benefit.



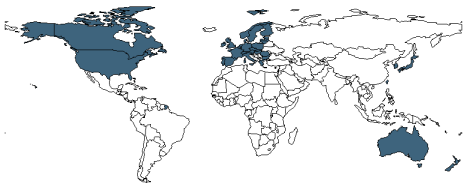
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



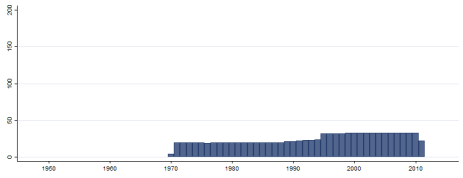
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 1039 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.81.25 sc_uewait Unemployment Waiting Period (days)

Waiting days: Days one must wait to start receiving benefit after becoming unemployed.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 1043 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.82 Korpi, W. and Palme, J.

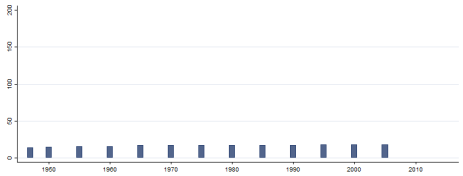
`https://dspace.it.su.se/dspace/handle/10102/7`
(Korpi & Palme, 2007)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

Social Citizenship Indicator Programme Database The SCIP Database consists of gross and net value variables of the four insurance programs in the 18 countries between 1930 and 2005.
Used abbreviations: APW= Average Production Worker, APWW= Average Production Workers Wage, RR= Replacement Rate.

4.82.1 scip_a1stnerf Accident, first week net RR, family

Accident, first week net APW RR, family. Net familied worker replacement rate in first week with work accident benefit: (scip_abestw1f / scip_napwekfa) for years and in countries when benefit not taxable, and (scip_abestw1f / scip_ scip_agapweek) for years and in countries when benefit taxable.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

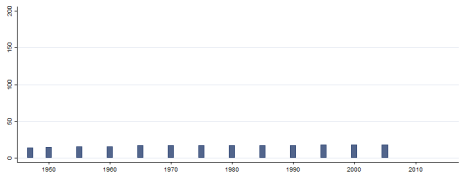


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.2 scip_a1stners Accident, first week net RR, single

Accident, first week net APW RR, single. Net single worker replacement rate in first week with work accident benefit: (scip_abestw1s / scip_napweksi) for years and in countries when benefit not taxable, and (scip_abestw1s / scip_ scip_agapweek) for years and in countries when benefit taxable.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



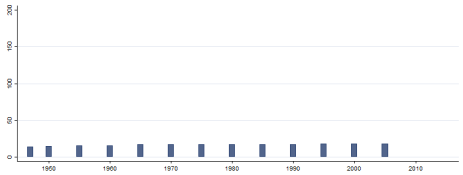
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.3 scip_abenfulf Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family

Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family. Full amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



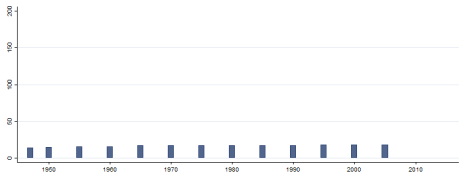
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.4 scip_abenfuls Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker

Accident, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker. Full amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



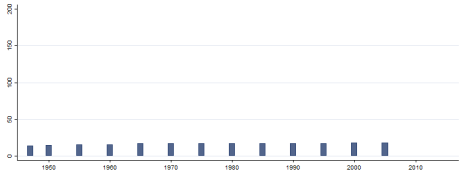
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.5 scip_abenmaxf Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family

Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family. Maximum amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



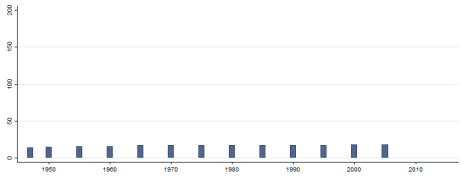
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.6 scip_abenmaxs Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Accident, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker. Maximum amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



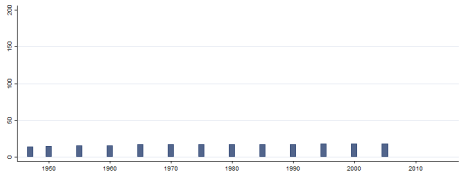
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.7 scip_abenminf Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family

Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family. Minimum amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



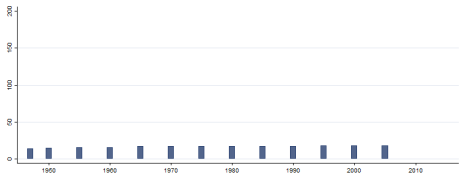
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.8 scip_abenmins Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Accident, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker. Minimum amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell (as calculated on basis of earnings of worker in lowest insured wage class specified in legislation; or, in some countries, on the basis of legislated minimum absolute levels of daily insurance or assistance benefit).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



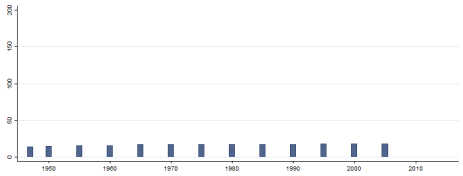
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.9 scip_abestw1f Accident, first week gross benefit, family APW

Accident, first week gross benefit, family APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross benefit paid to familied worker in first week of work accident spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



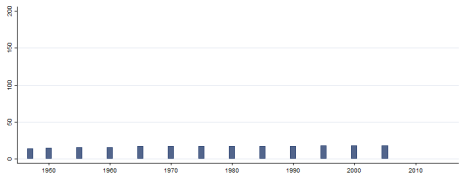
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.10 scip_abestw1s Accident, first week gross benefit, single APW

Accident, first week gross benefit, single APW. Standard amount of gross benefit paid to single worker in first week of work accident spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



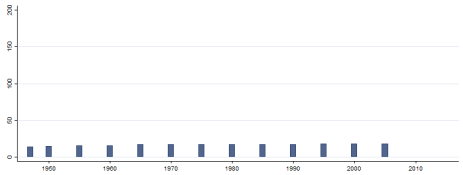
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.11 scip_abesw26f Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW

Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



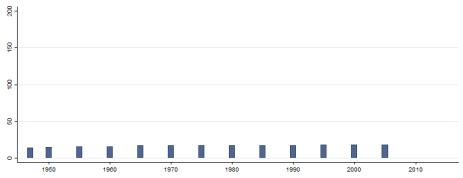
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.12 scip_abesw26s Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW

Accident, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week work accident spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



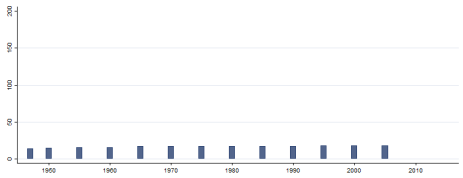
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.13 scip_accfanet Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family

Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family. Net income for a family with one wage earner with 26-weeks of APW and 26-weeks with work accident insurance benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



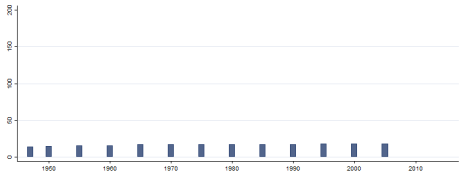
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.14 scip_accsinet Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single

Accident net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single. Net income for single person with 26-weeks of APW and 26-weeks with work accident insurance benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

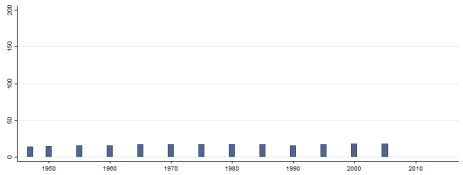


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.15 scip_acontper Accident, contribution period

Accident, contribution period. Amount of weeks of contribution required to qualify for benefit, made in course of reference period.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

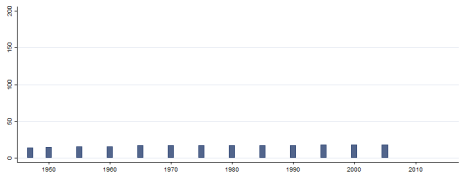


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.16 scip_acovratl Accident, labour force coverage rate

Accident, labour force coverage rate. Coverage ratio as proportion of labour force (scip_anoinsur /scip_alabforc).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

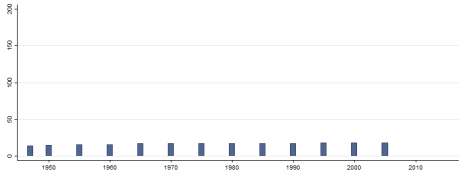


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.17 scip_aduratio Accident, duration

Accident, duration. Amount of weeks during which sickness benefit is payable to single industrial worker with work record as detailed in general information (indefinite duration maximised at 156 weeks, or three years.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

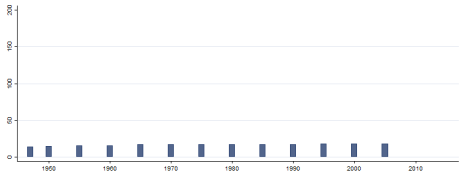


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.18 scip_afinempr Accident, financing by employer

Accident, financing by employer. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from employer contributions.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



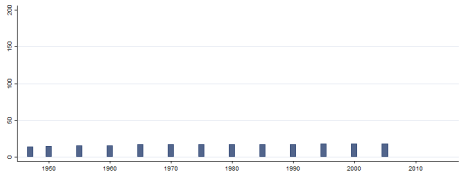
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.19 scip_afininsr Accident, financing by insured

Accident, financing by insured. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from contributions by the individuals insured.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



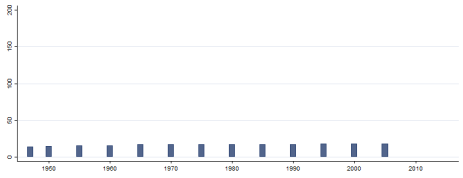
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.20 scip_afinstat Accident, financing by state

Accident, financing by state. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



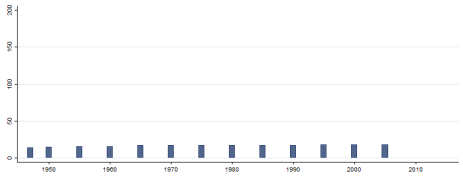
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.21 scip_agapweek Gross APW weekly wage

Gross APW weekly wage. Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



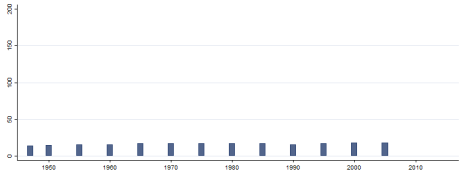
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.22 scip_ainceil Accident, income ceiling

Accident, income ceiling. Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



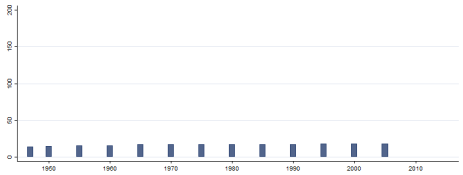
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.23 scip_alabforc Number in labour force

Number in labour force. Number in labour force (in hundreds of thousands).

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

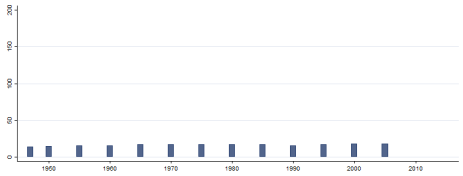
4.82.24 scip_ameantst Accident, means-test

Accident, means-test. Dummy variable indicating whether individual and/or household means test is applied to determine male worker's qualification for benefit.

1. Means test
0. None

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



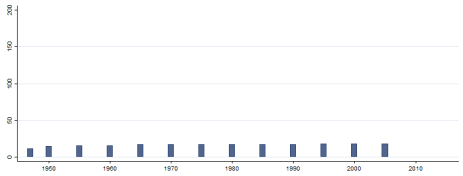
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.25 scip_anoinsur Accident, number of insured

Accident, number of insured. Total number of people formally entitled to work accident insurance benefits (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



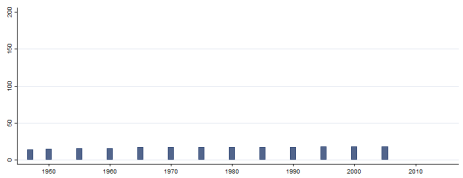
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.26 scip_aratfulf Accident, Full gross RR (26w), family

Accident, Full gross RR (26w), family. Full gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_aratminf / scip_ scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



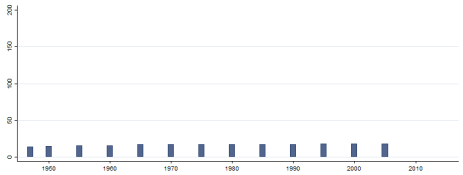
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.27 scip_aratfuls Accident, Full gross RR (26w), single worker

Accident, Full gross RR (26w), single worker. Full gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_abenfuls / scip_ scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



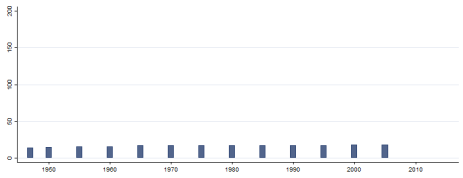
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.28 scip_aratmaxf Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), family

Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), family. Maximum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_aratmaxf / scip_ scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



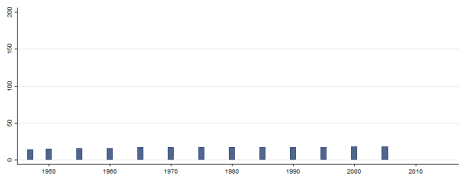
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.29 scip_aratmaxs Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker

Accident, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker. Maximum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_abenmaxs /scip_ scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



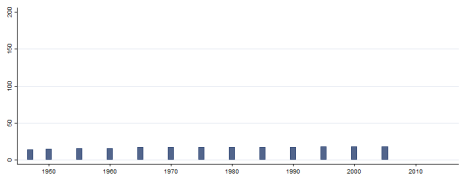
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.30 scip_aratminf Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), family

Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), family. Minimum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_abenminf / scip_ scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



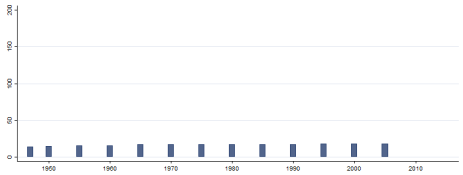
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.31 scip_aratmins Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker

Accident, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker. Minimum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_abenmins/scip_ scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



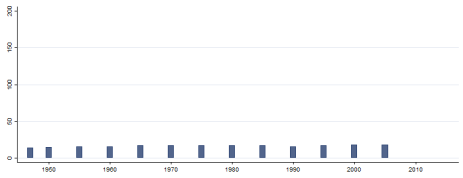
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.32 scip_arefrper Accident, reference period

Accident, reference period. Amount of weeks within which contribution record must have been fulfilled in order to qualify for benefit.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



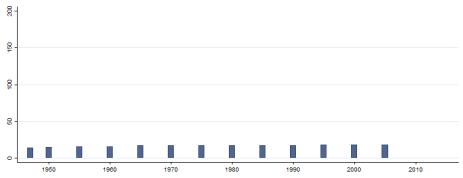
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.33 scip_artstw1f Accident, gross first week RR, family APW

Accident, gross first week RR, family APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, familied worker (scip_abestw1f / scip_ scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



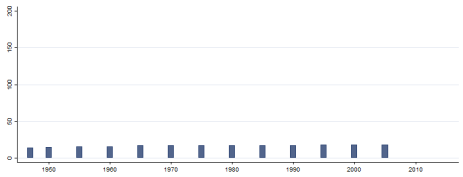
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.34 scip_artstw1s Accident, gross first week RR, single APW

Accident, gross first week RR, single APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, single worker (scip_abestw1s / scip_ scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



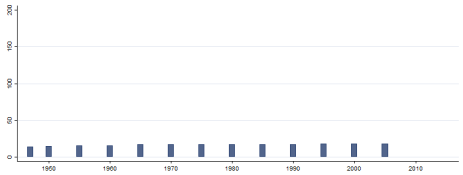
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.35 scip_artsw26f Accident, gross 26-week RR, family APW

Accident, gross 26-week RR, family APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, familied worker (scip_abesw26f / scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



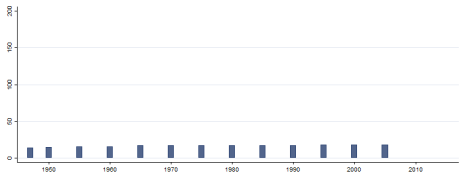
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.36 scip_artsw26s Accident, gross 26-week RR, single APW

Accident, gross 26-week RR, single APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, single worker (scip_ scip_abesw26s / scip_agapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



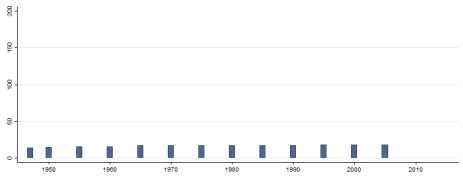
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.37 scip_awaiting Accident, waiting days

Accident, waiting days. Number of legislated administrative "waiting days" of sickness at beginning of work accident spell when no benefits are paid out.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



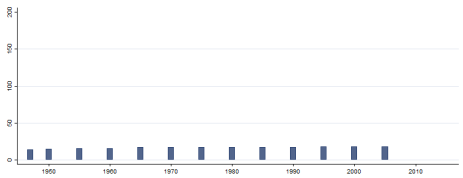
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.38 scip_az2indf Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family

Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family. (scip_a1stnerf+scip_azrr26fa)/2. Average of two components: a four-person family, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



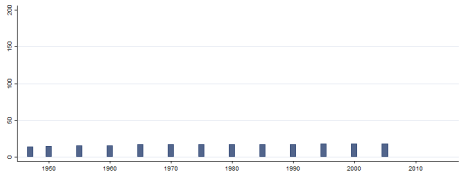
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.39 scip_az2inds Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single

Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single. (scip_a1stners+scip_azrr26si)/2. Average of two components: a single person, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



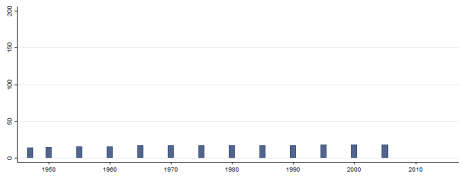
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.40 scip_az4ind Accident, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Accident, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks. (scip_a1stners+scip_a1stnerf+scip_azrr26si+scip_-azrr26fa)/4. Average of four components: a single person and a four-person family, for first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



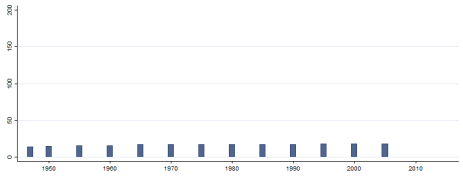
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.41 scip_azrr26fa Accident, 26 weeks net RR, family

Accident, 26 weeks net APW RR exclusive, family. Standard net familied worker replacement rate for total 26-week period of work accident benefit, excluding prior half-year's wage income from numerator and denominator.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



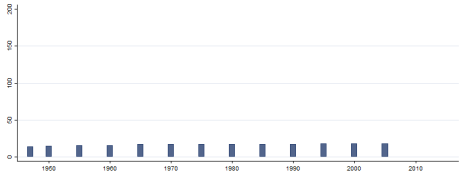
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.42 scip_azrr26si Accident, 26 weeks net RR, single

Accident, 26 weeks net APW RR exclusive, single. Standard net single worker replacement rate for total 26-week period of work accident benefit, excluding prior half-year's wage income from numerator and denominator.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



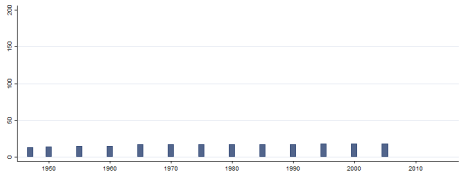
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.43 scip_employes Number of employees

Number of employees. Number of dependent employees (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



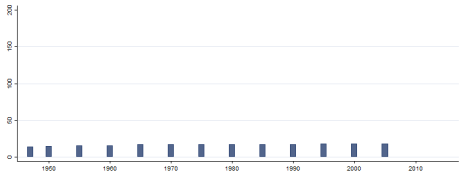
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.44 scip_gapw26wy Gross APWW 26 weeks

Gross APWW 26 weeks. Gross wage for an APW after 26 weeks of work.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



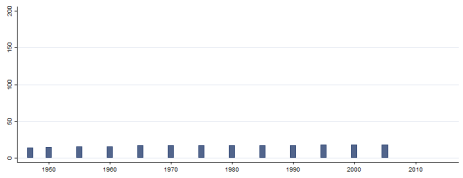
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.45 scip_gapwyear Gross APW wage

Gross APW wage. Gross average industrial production worker's wage per year.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



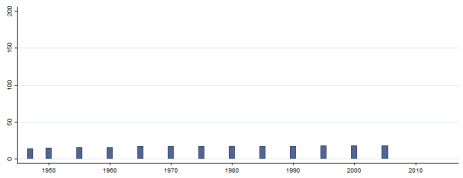
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.46 scip_n26apwfa Net APWW 26 weeks, family

Net APWW 26 weeks, family. Net wage for a familied APW, after 26 weeks of work.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



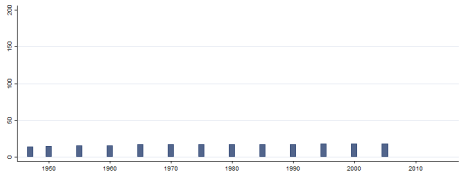
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.47 scip_n26apwsi Net APWW 26 weeks, single

Net APWW 26 weeks, single. Net wage for a single APW, after 26 weeks of work.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



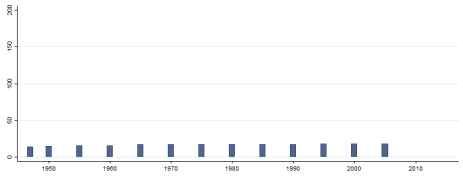
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.48 scip_napwekfa Net APWW per week, family

Net APWW per week, family. Net wage for a familied APW, per week.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



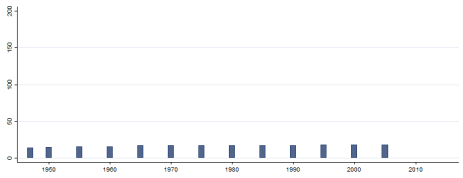
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.49 scip_napweksi Net APWW per week, single

Net APWW per week, single. Net wage for a single APW, per week.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



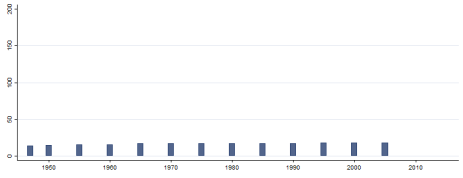
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.50 scip_netapwco Net APWW yearly, couple

Net APWW yearly, couple. Net wage for APW couple (single worker and homemaker spouse, no children), over entire year.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



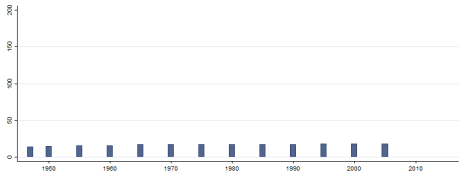
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.51 scip_netapwfa Net APWW yearly, family

Net APWW yearly, family. Net wage for a familied APW, over entire year.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



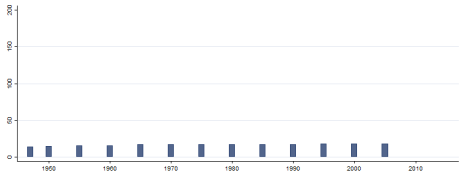
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.52 scip_netapwsi Net APWW yearly, single

Net APWW yearly, single. Net wage for a single APW, over entire year.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



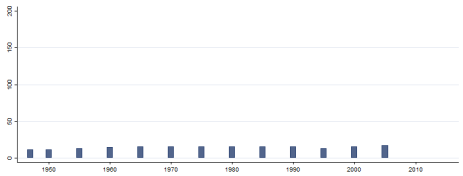
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.53 scip_pbeaverp Pension, average paid gross

Pension, average paid gross. The average pension paid to old-age pensioners (At the end of the year in question).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



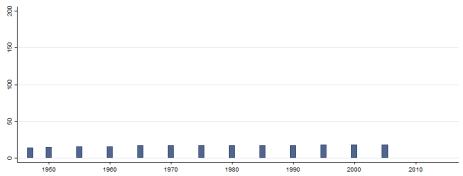
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 194 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.82.54 scip_pbefulco Pension, full standard worker gross, couple

Pension, full standard worker gross, couple. Full old-age pension benefit for a married couple where only one spouse have been an average production worker per year (refers to the case where the conditions are fulfilled to the widest extent possible).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



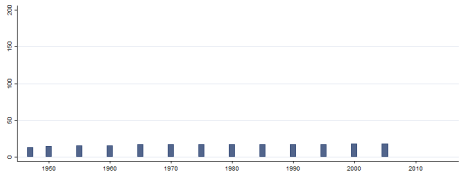
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.55 scip_pbemaxco Pension, maximum gross, couple

Pension, maximum gross, couple. Maximum benefit for a married couple where only one spouse have been a wage earner per year (refers to the income-related benefits above that of an APW wage).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



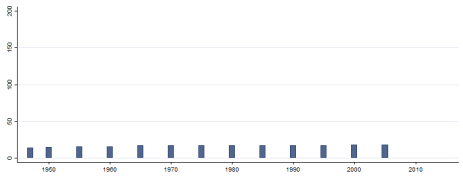
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.56 scip_pbeminco Pension, minimum gross, couple

Pension, minimum gross, couple. Minimum old-age pension benefit for a married couple where only one spouse have been gainfully employed per year (reflects the floor of the pension insurance).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



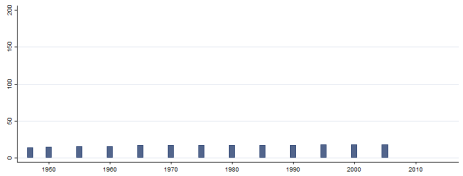
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.57 scip_pbenfuls Pension, full standard worker gross, single

Pension, full standard worker gross, single. Full old-age pension benefit for a single average production worker per year (refers to the case where the conditions are fulfilled to the widest extent possible).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



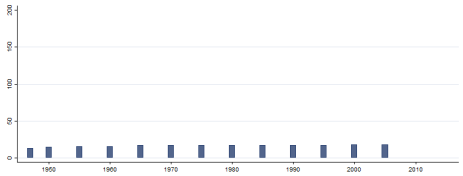
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.58 scip_pbenmaxs Pension, maximum gross, single

Pension, maximum gross, single. Maximum benefit for a single person per year (refers to the income-related benefits above that of an APW wage).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



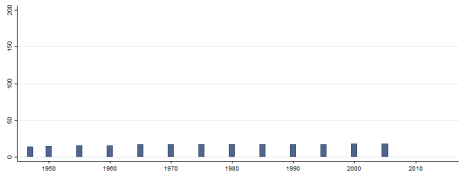
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.59 scip_pbenmins Pension, minimum gross, single

Pension, minimum gross, single. Minimum old-age pension benefit for a single person per year (reflects the floor of the pension insurance).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



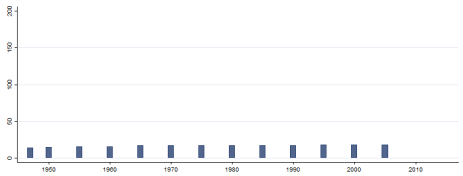
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.60 scip_pbenstws Pension, standard worker gross, single

Pension, standard worker gross, single. Standard old-age pension benefit for a single average production worker per year (refers to the eligibility status specific for the APW, see description of APWW).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



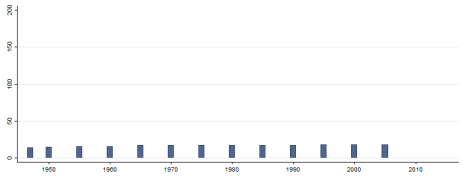
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.61 scip_pbestwco Pension, standard worker gross, couple

Pension, standard worker gross, couple. Standard old-age pension benefit for a married couple where only one spouse have been an average production worker per year (refers to the eligibility status specific for the APW, see description of APWW).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



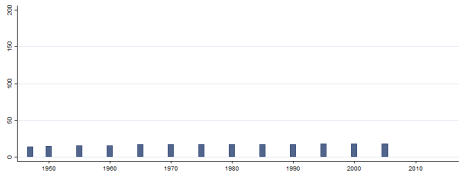
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.62 scip_pcontper Pension, contribution period

Pension, contribution period. Amount of weeks of contribution required to qualify for benefit, made in course of reference period.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



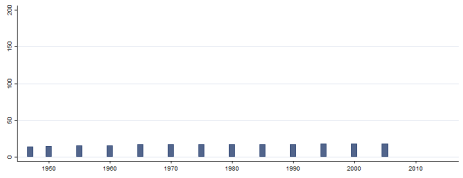
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.63 scip_pcovratp Pension, coverage

Pension, coverage. Coverage ratio in population 15-65 years of age.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



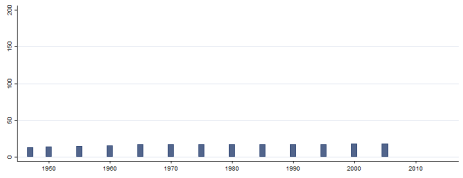
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.64 scip_pfinempr Pension, financing by employer

Pension, financing by employer. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from employer contributions.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



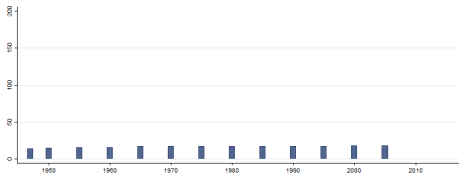
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.65 scip_pfininsr Pension, financing by insured

Pension, financing by insured. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from contributions by the individuals insured.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



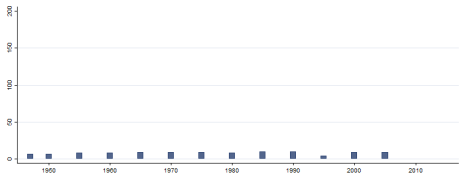
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.66 scip_pfinothr Pension, financing by other

Pension, financing by other. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from other financing sources (e.g. municipalities, interest income accruing from fund reserves, etc.).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



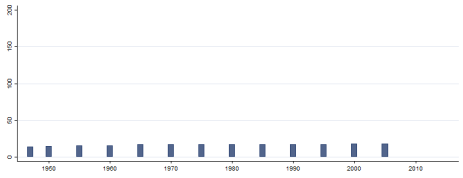
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 15 **n**: 107 $\overline{N}$: 2 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.82.67 scip_pfinstat Pension, financing by state

Pension, financing by state. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



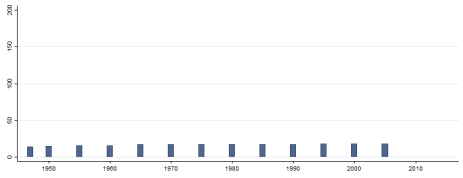
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.68 scip_pfulneco Pension, yearly full net, couple

Pension, yearly full net, couple. Full yearly amount of net pensions paid to couple.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



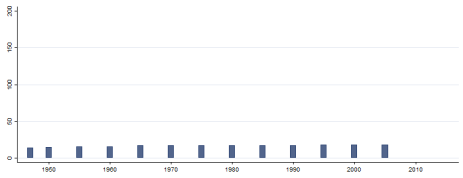
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.69 scip_pfulnesi Pension, yearly full net, single

Pension, yearly full net, single. Full yearly amount of net pensions paid to single worker.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



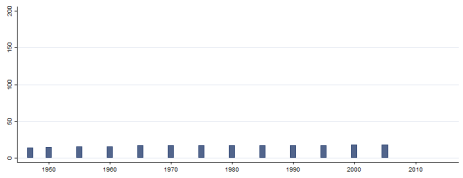
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.70 scip_pinceil Pension, income ceiling

Pension, income ceiling. Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



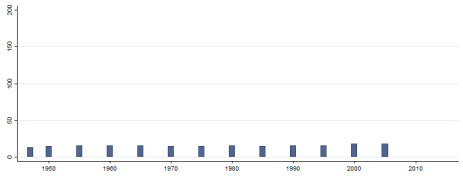
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.71 scip_pmaxneco Pension, yearly maximum net, couple

Pension, yearly maximum net, couple. Maximum yearly amount of net pensions paid to couple.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



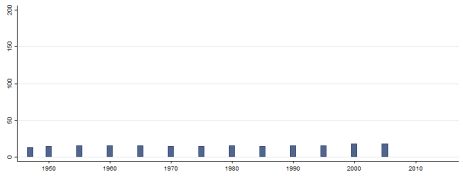
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 205 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.72 scip_pmaxnesi Pension, yearly maximum net, single

Pension, yearly maximum net, single. Maximum yearly amount of net pensions paid to 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**: 205 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 11

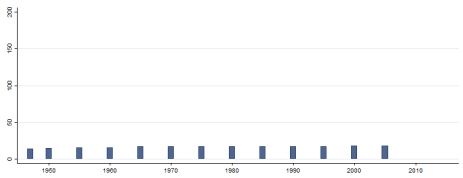
4.82.73 scip_pmeantst Pension, means test

Pension, means test. Dummy variable indicating whether individual and/or household means test is applied to determine male worker's qualification for benefit.

1. Means test
0. None

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



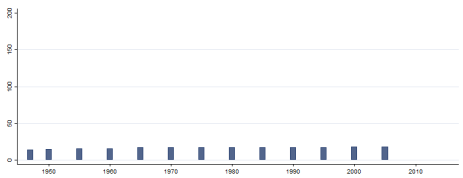
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.74 scip_pminneco Pension, yearly minimum net, couple

Pension, yearly minimum net, couple. Minimum yearly amount of net pensions paid to couple.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



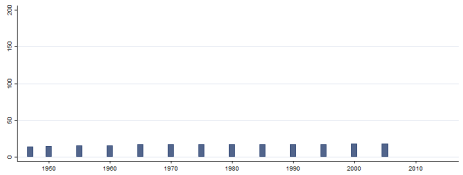
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.75 scip_pminnesi Pension, yearly minimum net, single

Pension, yearly minimum net, single. Minimum yearly amount of net pensions paid to single worker.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



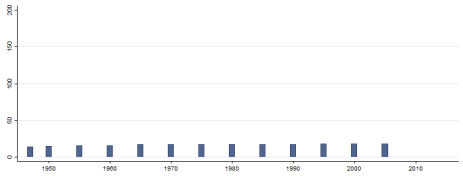
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.76 scip_pnerfuco Pension, yearly full net RR, couple

Pension, yearly full net RR, couple. Net full annual single APW replacement rate. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



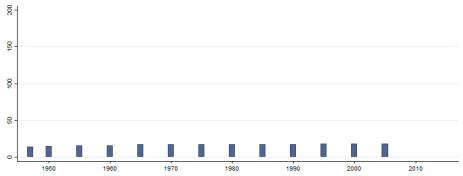
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.77 scip_pnerfusi Pension, yearly full net RR, single

Pension, yearly full net RR, single. Net full annual single APW replacement rate. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



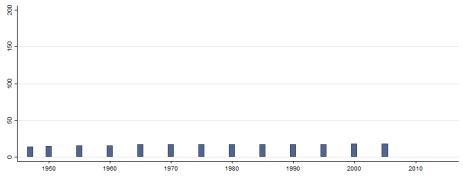
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.78 scip_pnermico Pension, yearly minimum net RR, couple

Pension, yearly minimum net RR, couple. Net minimum annual replacement rate for couple with one previously gainfully employed. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



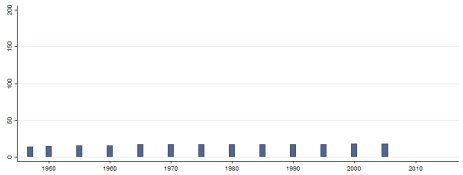
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.79 scip_pnermisi Pension, yearly minimum net RR, single

Pension, yearly minimum net RR, single. Net minimum annual single worker replacement rate. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



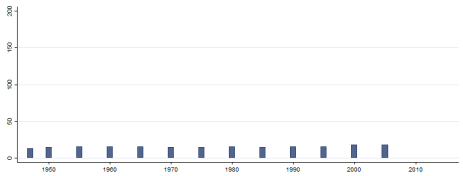
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.80 scip_pnermxco Pension, yearly maximum net RR, couple

Pension, yearly maximum net RR, couple. Net Maximum annual single worker replacement rate. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



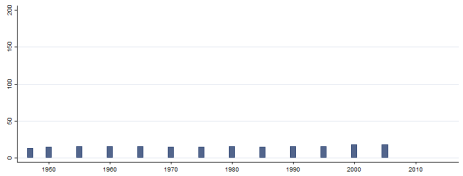
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 205 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.81 scip_pnermxsi Pension, yearly maximum net RR, single

Pension, yearly maximum net RR, single. Net Maximum annual single worker replacement rate. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



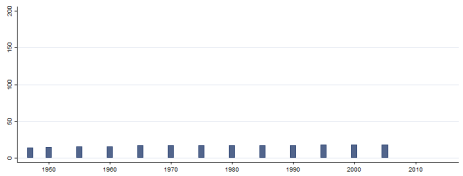
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 205 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.82 scip_pnerswco Pension, yearly standard worker net RR, couple

Pension, yearly net APW RR, couple. Net annual single APW replacement rate. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



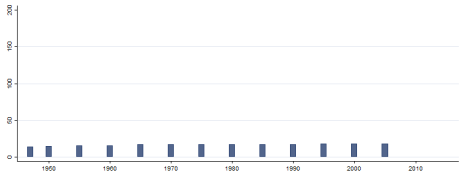
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.83 scip_pnerswsi Pension, yearly standard worker net RR, single

Pension, yearly net APW RR, single. Net annual single APW replacement rate. (Old age pension).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



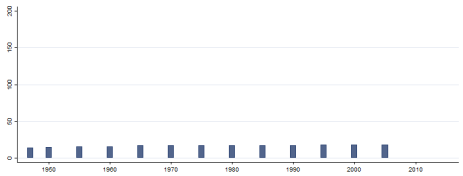
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.84 scip_pnoinsur Pension, number of insured

Pension, number of insured. Total number of people formally entitled to old-age pension (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



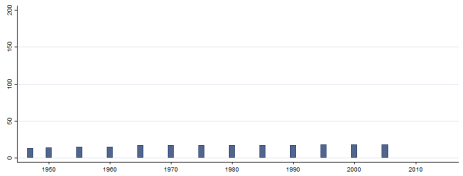
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.85 scip_popu1564 Working aged population

Working aged population. Total number of people in population 15-64 years of age (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



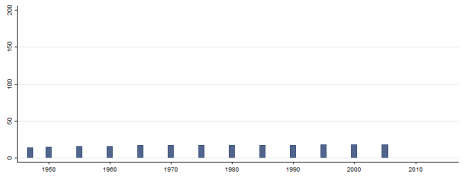
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.86 scip_popu65ab Population above age of 65

Population above age of 65. Total number of persons that possibly could receive old-age pension at the age of 65 years (i.e. population 65 years and older, in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



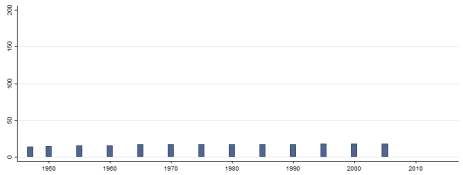
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.87 scip_popuabpa Population above normal pension age

Population above normal pension age. Total number of persons that possibly could receive old-age pension at the normal pension age (i.e. population above the normal pension age, in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



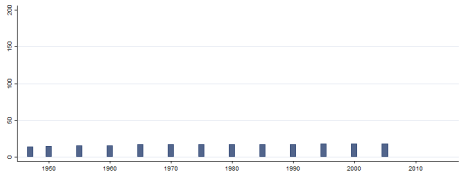
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.88 scip_pratfuls Pension, full gross RR, single

Pension, full gross RR, single. Pension replacement rate full single (scip_pbenfuls/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



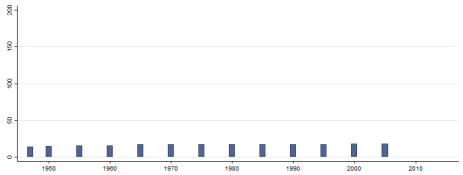
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.89 scip_pratmaxs Pension, maximum gross RR, single

Pension, maximum gross RR, single. Pension replacement rate maximum single (scip_pbenmaxs/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



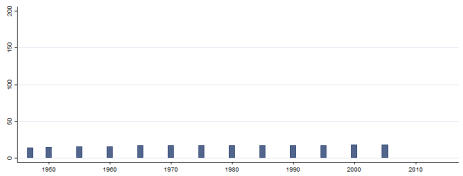
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.90 scip_pratmins Pension, minimum gross RR, single

Pension, minimum gross RR, single. Pension replacement rate minimum single (scip_pbenmins/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



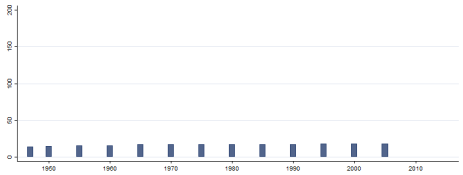
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.91 scip_pratstws Pension, standard worker gross RR, single

Pension, standard worker gross RR, single. Pension replacement rate standard worker single (scip_-pbenstws/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



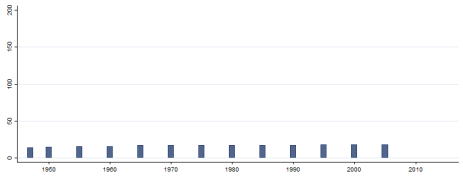
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.92 scip_prefrper Pension, reference period

Pension, reference period. Amount of years within which contribution record must have been fulfilled in order to qualify for benefit (if there is no specific reference period and the scheme is contributory, 50 years is coded).

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

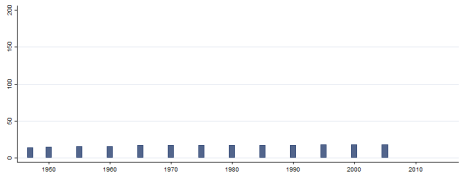
4.82.93 scip_presitst Pension, residence test

Pension, residence test. Dummy variable indicating whether there is a conditional residence test for benefit eligibility:

1. Residence test
0. None

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



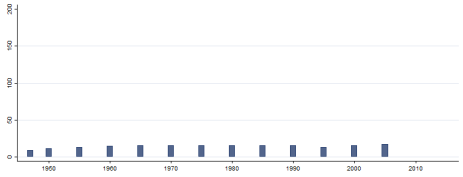
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.94 scip_prtaverp Pension, average paid gross RR

Pension, average paid gross RR. The average pension replacement rate (scip_pbeaverp/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



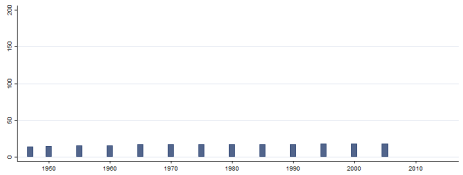
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 191 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.82.95 scip_prtfulco Pension, full gross RR, couple

Pension, full gross RR, couple. Pension replacement rate full couple (scip_pbenfulco/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



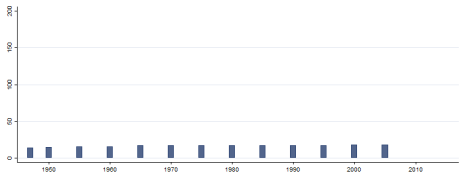
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.96 scip_prtmaxco Pension, maximum gross RR, couple

Pension, maximum gross RR, couple. Pension replacement rate max couple (scip_pbenmaxco/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



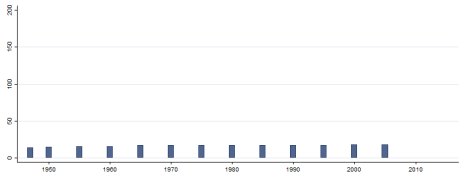
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.97 scip_prtminco Pension, minimum gross RR, couple

Pension, minimum gross RR, couple. Pension replacement rate minimum couple (scip_pbenminco/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



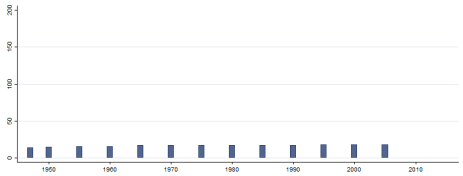
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.98 scip_prtstwco Pension, standard worker gross RR, couple

Pension, standard worker gross RR, couple. Pension replacement rate standard worker couple (scip_pbenstwco/ scip_gapwyear).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

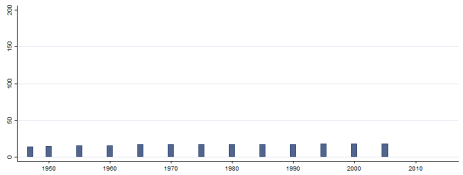


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.99 scip_pstwneco Pension, yearly standard worker net, couple

Pension, yearly standard worker net, couple. Standard yearly amount of net pensions paid to APW couple.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

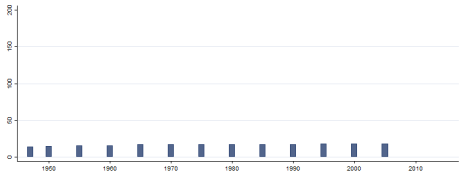


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.100 scip_pstwnesi Pension, yearly standard worker net, single

Pension, yearly standard worker net, single. Standard yearly amount of net pensions paid to single APW.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

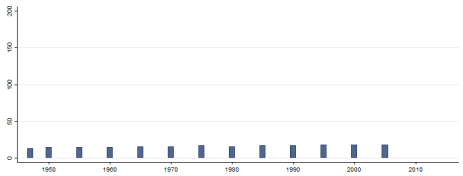


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.101 scip_ptakeupn Number of old-age pensioners

Number of old-age pensioners. Total number of persons actually receiving old-age pension (in hundreds of thousands).

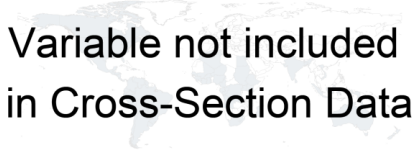
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



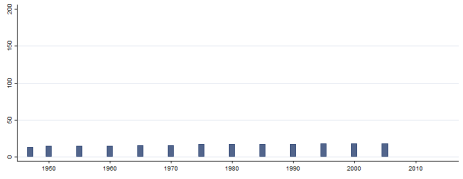
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 211 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.102 scip_pturat65 Pension, take up rate above age 65

Pension, take up rate above age 65. Share of pensioners in population above 65 years of age.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



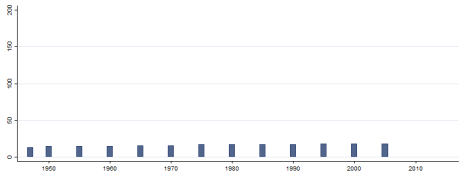
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 212 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.103 scip_pturatpa Pension, take up rate above pension age

Pension, take up rate above pension age. Share of pensioners in population above normal pension age.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



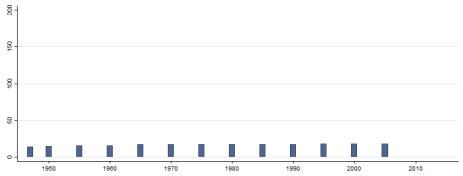
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 212 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.104 scip_px2indst Pension, net RR index, STW

Pension, net APW RR average, ((scip_pnerswsi + scip_pnerswco)/2).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



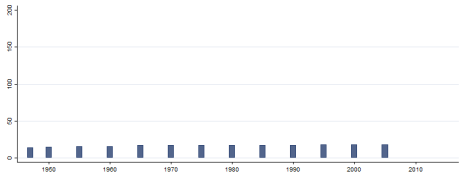
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.105 scip_s1stnerf Sickness, first week net RR, family

Sickness, first week net APW RR, family. Net familied worker replacement rate in first week with sickness benefit: (scip_sbestw1f / scip_napwekfa) for years and in countries when benefit not taxable, and (scip_sbestw1f/ scip_ scip_sgapweek) for years and in countries when benefit taxable.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



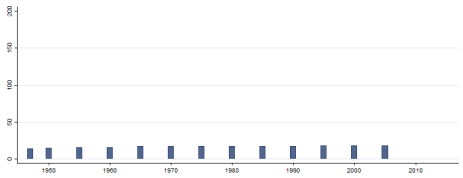
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.106 scip_s1stners Sickness, first week net RR, single

Sickness, first week net APW RR, single. Net single worker replacement rate in first week with sickness benefit: (scip_sbestw1s / scip_napweksi) for years and in countries when benefit not taxable, and (scip_sbestw1s / scip_ scip_sgapweek) for years and in countries when benefit taxable.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



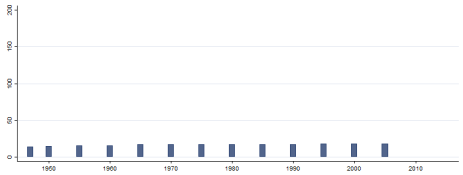
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.107 scip_sbenfulf Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family

Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family. Full amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week sickness spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



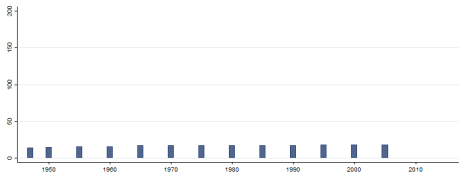
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.108 scip_sbenfuls Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker

Sickness, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker. Full amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week spell .

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



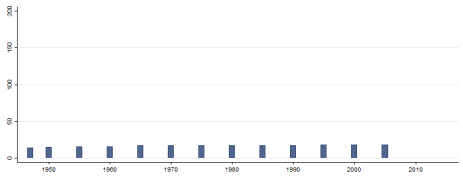
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.109 scip_sbenmaxf Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family

Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family. Maximum amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week sickness spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



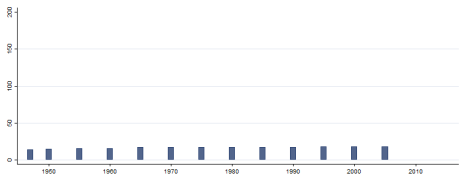
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.110 scip_sbenmaxs Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Sickness, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker. Maximum amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



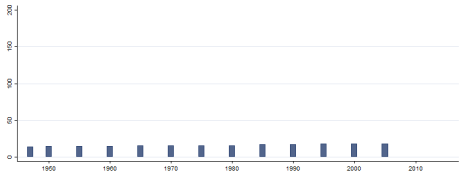
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.111 scip_sbenminf Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family

Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family. Minimum amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week sickness spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



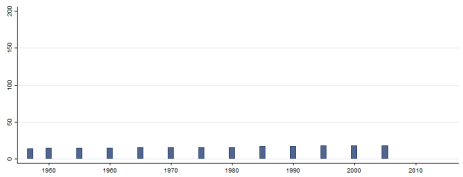
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 211 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.112 scip_sbenmins Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Sickness, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker. Minimum amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week spell (as calculated on basis of earnings of worker in lowest insured wage class specified in legislation; or, in some countries, on the basis of legislated minimum absolute levels of daily insurance or assistance benefit).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



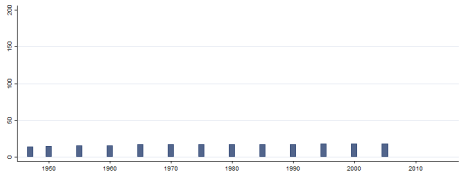
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 211 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.113 scip_sbestw1f Sickness, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW

Sickness, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross benefit paid to familied worker in first week of sickness spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



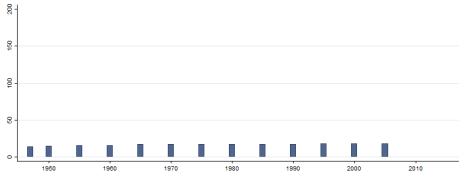
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.114 scip_sbestw1s Sickness, first week gross benefit, single APW

Sickness, first week gross benefit, single APW. Standard amount of gross benefit paid to single worker in first week of sickness spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



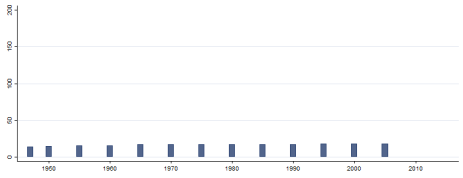
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.115 scip_sbesw26f Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW

Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week sickness spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



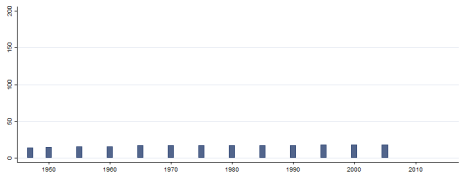
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.116 scip_sbesw26s Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW

Sickness, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week sickness spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



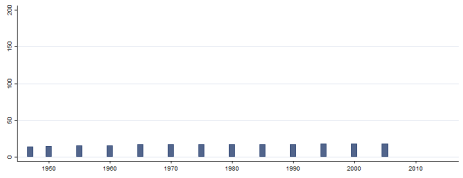
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.117 scip_scontper Sickness, contribution period

Sickness, contribution period. Amount of weeks of contribution required to qualify for benefit, made in course of reference period.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



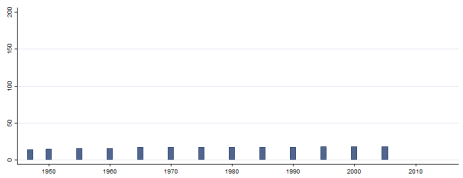
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.118 scip_scovratl Sickness, labour force coverage rate

Sickness, labour force coverage rate. Coverage ratio as proportion of labour force (scip_snoinsur / scip_slabforc).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

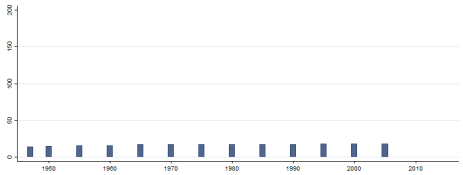


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.119 scip_scovratp Sickness, population coverage rate

Sickness, population coverage rate. Coverage ratio as proportion of population (scip_snoinsur / scip_spop1564).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

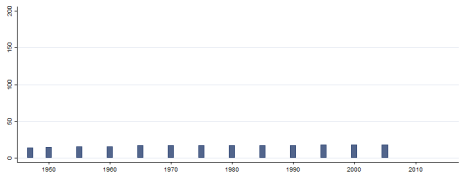


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.120 scip_sduratio Sickness, duration

Sickness, duration. Amount of weeks during which sickness benefit is payable to single industrial worker with work record as detailed in general information (indefinite duration maximised at 156 weeks, or three years.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

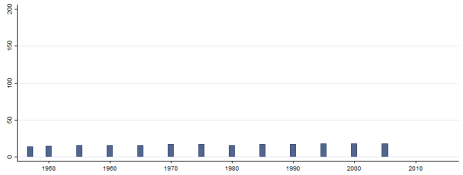


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.121 scip_sfinempr Sickness, financing by employer

Sickness, financing by employer. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from employer contributions.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

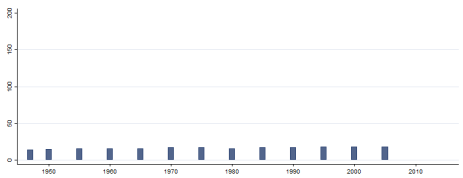


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.122 scip_sfininsr Sickness, financing by insured

Sickness, financing by insured. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from contributions by the individuals insured.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



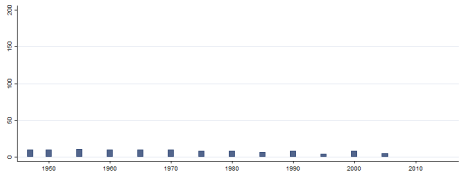
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.123 scip_sfinothr Sickness, financing by other

Sickness, financing by other. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from other financing sources (e.g. municipalities, interest income accruing from fund reserves, etc.).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



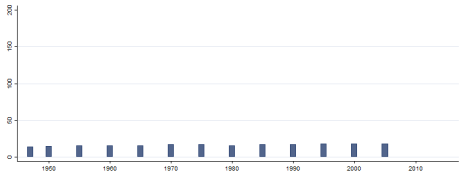
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 15 **n**: 109 $\overline{N}$: 2 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.82.124 scip_sfinstat Sickness, financing by state

Sickness, financing by state. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



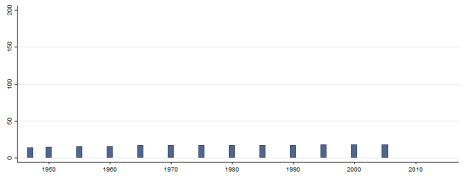
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.125 scip_sgapweek Gross APW weekly wage

Gross APW weekly wage. Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



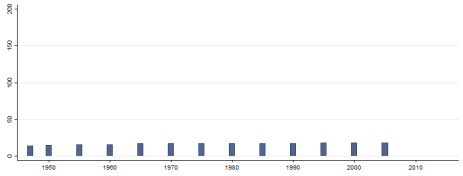
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.126 scip_sicfanet Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family

Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family. Net income for a family with one wage earner with 26-weeks of APW and 26-weeks with sickness insurance benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



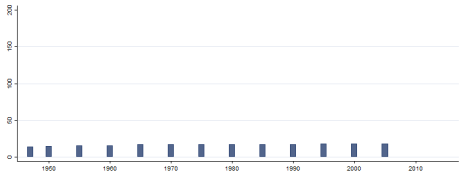
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.127 scip_sicsinet Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single

Sickness, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single. Net income for single person with 26-weeks of APW and 26-weeks with sickness insurance benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



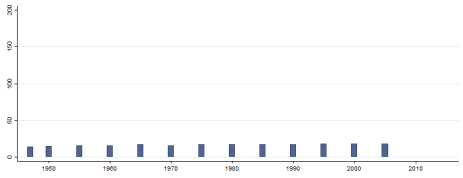
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.128 scip_sinceil Sickness, income ceiling

Sickness, income ceiling. Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



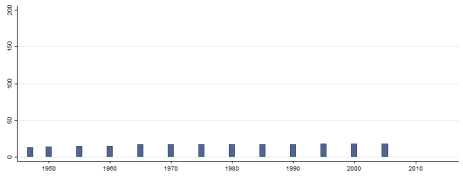
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.129 scip_slabforc Number in labour force

Number in labour force. Number in labour force (in hundreds of thousands).

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**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

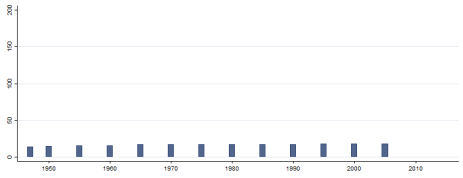
4.82.130 scip_smeantst Sickness, means-test

Sickness, means-test. Dummy variable indicating whether individual and/or household means test is applied to determine male worker's qualification for benefit.

1. Means test
0. None

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



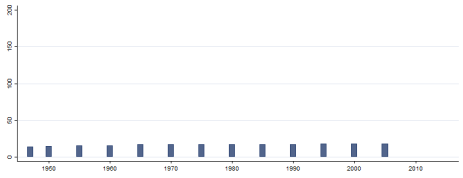
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.131 scip_snoinsur Sickness, number of insured

Sickness, number of insured. Total number of people formally entitled to sickness insurance benefits (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



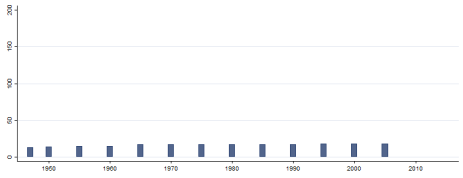
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.132 scip_spop1564 Population

Population. Number in population between 15-64 year old (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



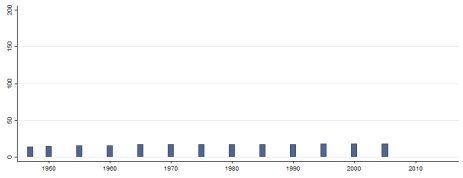
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.133 scip_sratfulf Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), family

Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), family. Full gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_sratminf / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



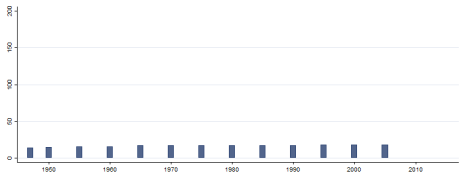
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.134 scip_sratfuls Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), single worker

Sickness, Full gross RR (26w), single worker. Full gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_sbenfuls / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



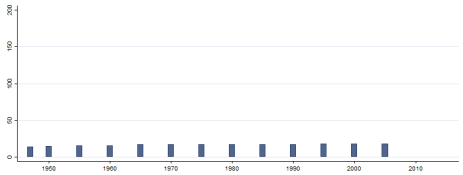
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.135 scip_sratmaxf Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), family

Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), family. Maximum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_sratmaxf / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



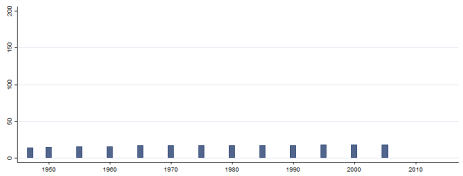
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.136 scip_sratmaxs Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker

Sickness, Maximum gross RR (26w), single worker. Maximum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_sbenmaxs / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



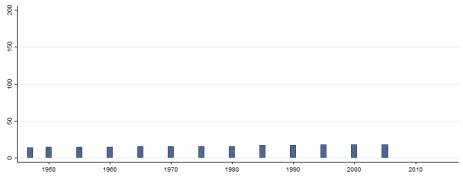
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.137 scip_sratminf Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), family

Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), family. Minimum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_sbenminf / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



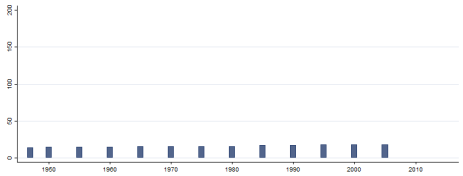
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 211 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.138 scip_sratmins Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker

Sickness, Minimum gross RR (26w), single worker. Minimum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_sbenmins / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



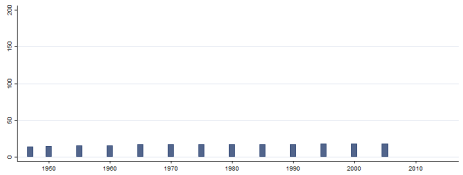
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 211 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.139 scip_srefrper Sickness, reference period

Sickness, reference period. Amount of weeks within which contribution record must have been fulfilled in order to qualify for benefit.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



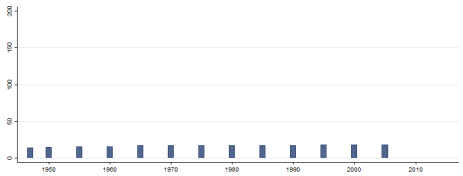
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.140 scip_srtstw1f Sickness, Standard gross first week RR, family APW

Sickness, Standard gross first week RR, family APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, familied worker (scip_sbestw1f / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



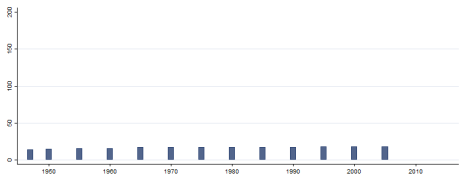
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.141 scip_srtstw1s Sickness, gross first week RR, single APW

Sickness, gross first week RR, single APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, single worker (scip_sbestw1s / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



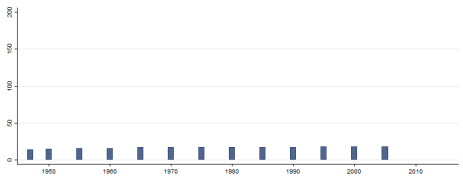
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.142 scip_srtsw26f Sickness, Standard gross 26-week RR, family APW

Sickness, Standard gross 26-week RR, family APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, familied worker (scip_sbesw26f / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



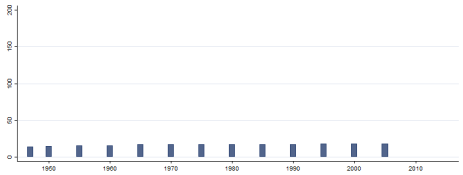
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.143 scip_srtsw26s Sickness, gross 26-week RR, single APW

Sickness, gross 26-week RR, single APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, single worker (scip_sbesw26s / scip_sgapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



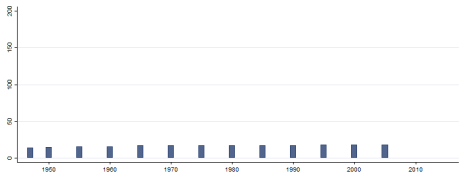
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.144 scip_swaiting Sickness, waiting days

Sickness, waiting days. Number of legislated administrative Şwaiting days" of sickness at beginning of sickness spell when no benefits are paid out.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



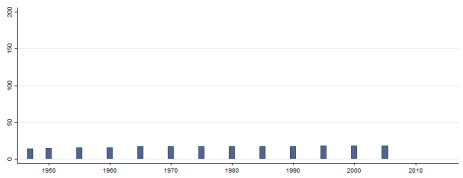
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.145 scip_sz2indf Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family

Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family. (scip_s1stnerf+scip_szrr26fa)/2. Average of two components: a four-person family, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



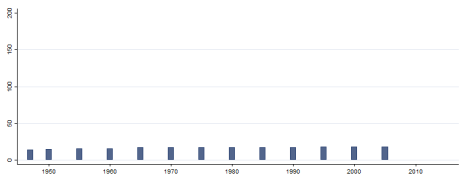
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.146 scip_sz2inds Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single

Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single. (scip_s1stners+scip_szrr26si)/2. Average of two components: a single person, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



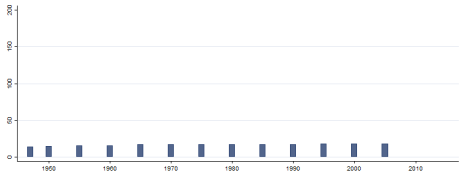
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.147 scip_sz4ind Sickness, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Sickness, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks. (scip_s1stners+scip_s1stnerf+scip_szrr26si+scip_-szrr26fa)/4. Average of four components: a single person and a four-person family, for first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



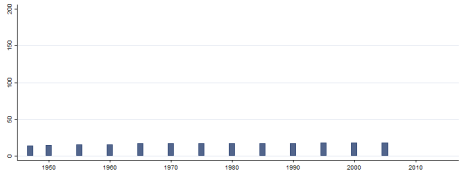
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.148 scip_szrr26fa Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, family

Sickness, 26 weeks net APW RR exclusive, family. Standard net familied worker replacement rate for total 26-week period of sickness benefit, excluding prior half-year's wage income from numerator and denominator.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



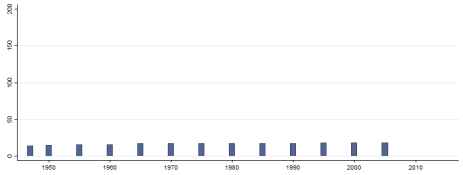
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.149 scip_szrr26si Sickness, 26 weeks net RR, single

Sickness, 26 weeks net APW RR exclusive, single. Standard net single worker replacement rate for total 26-week period of sickness benefit, excluding prior half-year's wage income from numerator and denominator.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



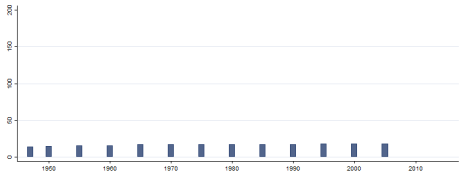
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.150 scip_u1stnerf Unemployment, first week net RR, family

Unemployment, first week net APW RR, family. Net familied worker replacement rate in first week of unemployment spell: (UBESTW1F / NAPWEKFA) for years and in countries when benefit not taxable, and (UBESTW1F / UGAPWEEK) for years and in countries when benefit taxable.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



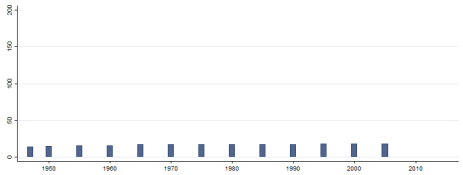
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.151 scip_u1stners Unemployment, first week net RR, single

Unemployment, first week net APW RR, single. Net single worker replacement rate in first week of unemployment spell: (UBESTW1S / NAPWEKSI) for years and in countries when benefit not taxable, and (UBESTW1S / UGAPWEEK) for years and in countries when benefit taxable.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



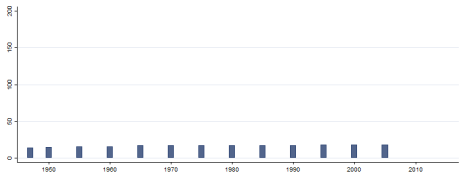
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.152 scip_ubenfulf Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family

Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), family. Full amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



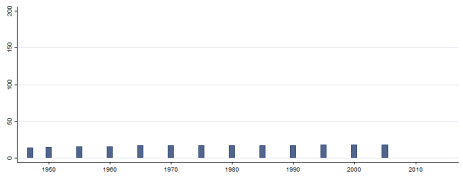
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.153 scip_ubenfuls Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker

Unemployment, weekly full gross benefit (26w), single worker. Full amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



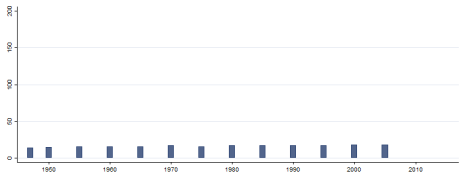
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.154 scip_ubenmaxf Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family

Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), family. Maximum amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



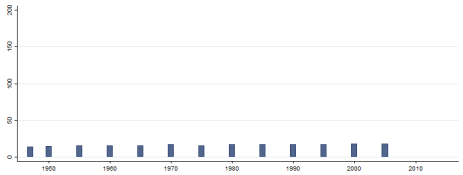
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.155 scip_ubenmaxs Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Unemployment, weekly maximum gross benefit (26w), single worker. Maximum amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



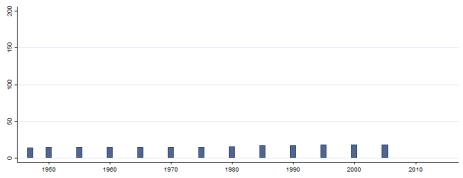
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.156 scip_ubenminf Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family

Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), family. Minimum amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week spell (calculated on assumptions parallel to those above).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



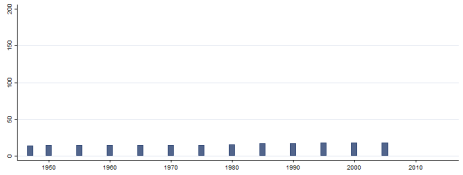
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 208 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.157 scip_ubenmins Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker

Unemployment, weekly minimum gross benefit (26w), single worker . Minimum amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week spell (as calculated on basis of earnings of worker in lowest insured wage class specified in legislation; or, in some countries, on the basis of legislated minimum absolute levels of daily insurance or assistance benefit).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



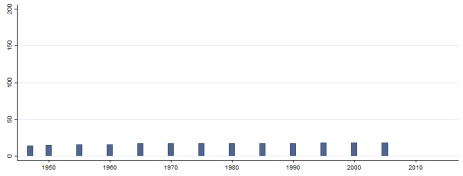
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 208 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.158 scip_ubestw1f Unemployment, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW

Unemployment, first week gross benefit (26w), family APW . Standard amount of average weekly gross benefit paid to familied worker in first week of unemployment spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



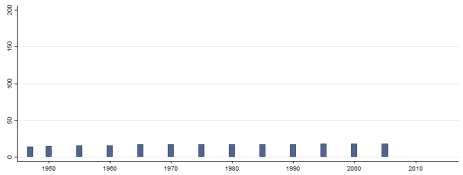
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.159 scip_ubestw1s Unemployment, first week gross benefit, single APW

Unemployment, first week gross benefit, single APW. Standard amount of gross benefit paid to single worker in first week of unemployment spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



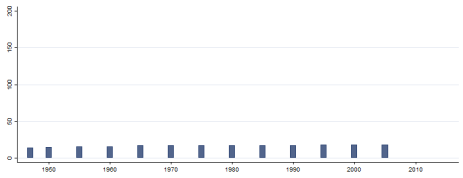
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.160 scip_ubesw26f Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW

Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, family APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross familied worker benefit over 26-week spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



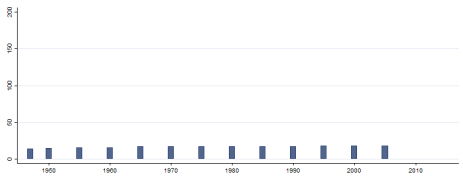
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.161 scip_ubesw26s Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW

Unemployment, 26 weeks average gross benefit, single APW. Standard amount of average weekly gross single worker benefit over 26-week unemployment spell.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



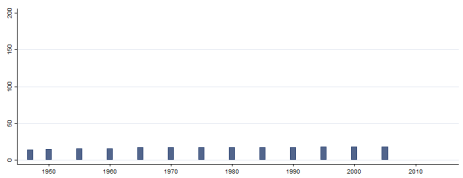
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.162 scip_ucontper Unemployment, contribution period

Unemployment, contribution period. Amount of weeks of contribution required to qualify for benefit, made in course of reference period.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



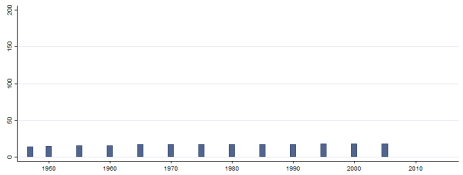
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.163 scip_ucovrate Unemployment, employee coverage rate

Unemployment, employee coverage rate. Unemployment insurance coverage ratio as proportion of employees (scip_unoinsur / scip_emplyes).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



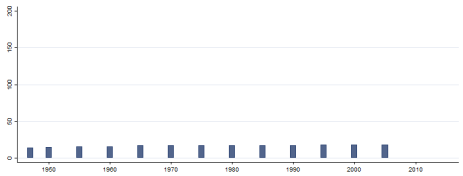
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.164 scip_ucovratl Unemployment, labour force coverage rate

Unemployment, labour force coverage rate. Unemployment insurance coverage ratio as proportion of labour force (scip_unoinsur / scip_ulabforc).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



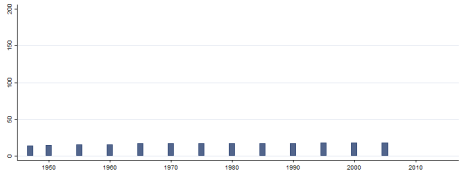
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.165 scip_uduratio Unemployment, duration

Unemployment, duration. Amount of weeks during which unemployment benefit is payable to single industrial worker with work record as detailed in general information (indefinite duration maximised at 156 weeks, or three years.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



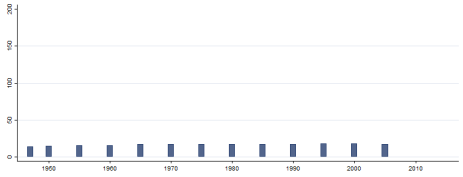
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.166 scip_ufinempr Unemployment, financing by employer

Unemployment, financing by employer. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from employer contributions.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



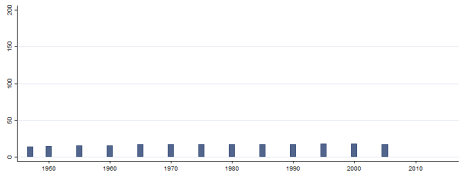
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.167 scip_ufininsr Unemployment, financing by insured

Unemployment, financing by insured. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from contributions by the individuals insured.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



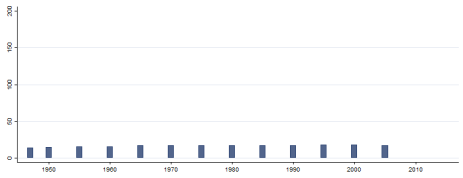
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.168 scip_ufinstat Unemployment, financing by state

Unemployment, financing by state. Total proportion of insurance fund receipts derived from state general revenue.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



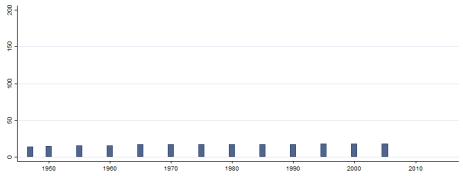
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 216 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.169 scip_ugapweek Gross APW weekly wage

Gross APW weekly wage. Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



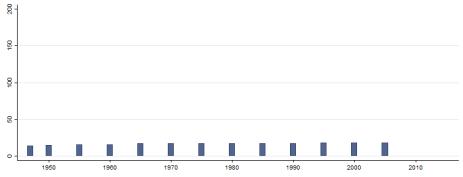
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.170 scip_uinceil Unemployment, income ceiling

Unemployment, income ceiling. Maximum annual income which workers may earn and still be qualified for benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



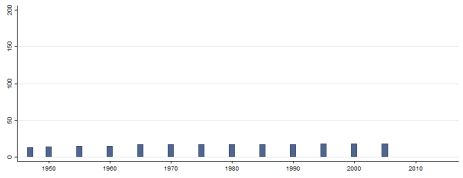
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.171 scip_ulabforc Number in labour force

Number in labour force. Number in labour force (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



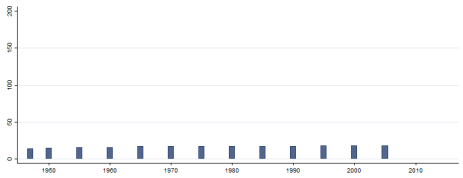
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 213 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.172 scip_umeantst Unemployment, means-test

Unemployment, means-test. Dummy variable indicating whether individual and/or household means test is applied to determine male worker's qualification for benefit:
(1) means test,
(0) none.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



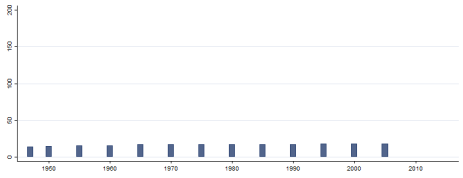
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.173 scip_unmfanet Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family

Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, family. Net income for a family with one wage earner with 26-weeks of APW and 26-weeks with unemployment insurance benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



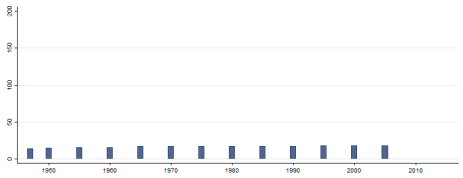
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.174 scip_unmsinet Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single

Unemployment, net benefit 26w + APWW 26w, single. Net income for single person with 26-weeks of APW and 26-weeks with unemployment insurance benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



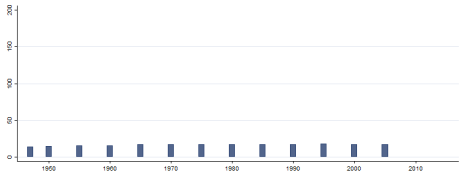
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.175 scip_unoinsur Unemployment, number of insured

Unemployment, number of insured. Total number of people formally entitled to unemployment insurance benefits (in hundreds of thousands).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



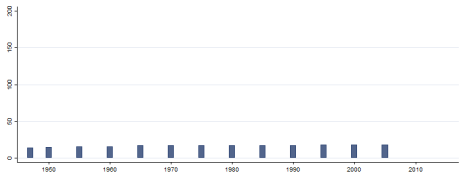
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 215 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.176 scip_uratfulf Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), family

Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), family. Full gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_uratminf / scip_ugapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



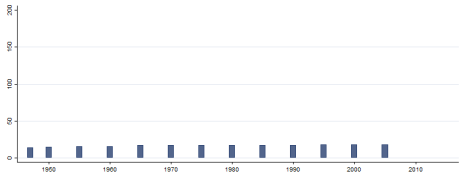
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.177 scip_uratfuls Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), single worker

Unemployment, full gross RR (26w), single worker. Full gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_ubenfuls / scip_ugapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



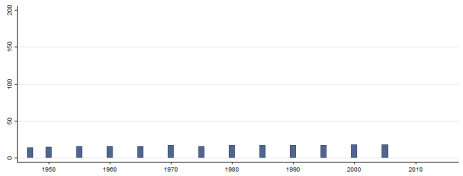
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.178 scip_uratmaxf Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), family

Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), family. Maximum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_uratmaxf / scip_ugapweek).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

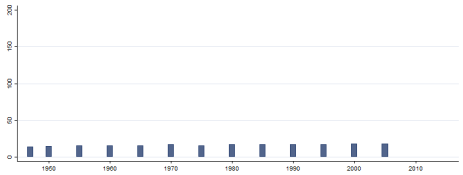


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.179 scip_uratmaxs Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), single worker

Unemployment, maximum gross RR (26w), single worker. Maximum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_ubenmaxs/ scip_ugapweek).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

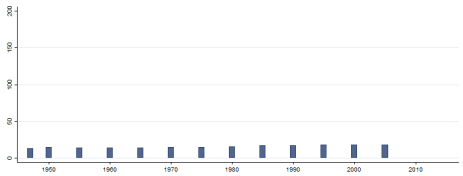


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 214 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.180 scip_uratminf Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), family

Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), family. Minimum gross replacement rate, familied worker (scip_ubenminf / scip_ugapweek).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

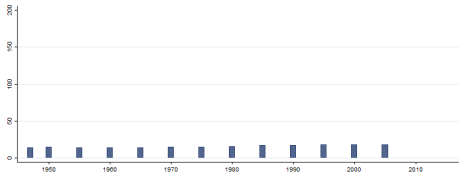


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 204 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.181 scip_uratmins Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), single worker

Unemployment, minimum gross RR (26w), single worker. Minimum gross replacement rate, single worker (scip_ubenmins / scip_ugapweek).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

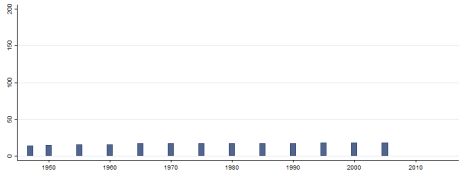


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 205 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.182 scip_urefrper Unemployment, reference period

Unemployment, reference period. Amount of weeks within which contribution record must have been fulfilled in order to qualify for benefit.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

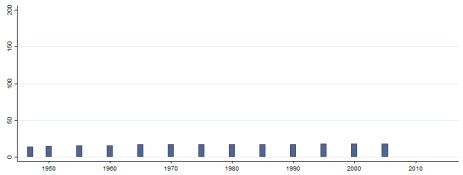


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.183 scip_urtstw1f Unemployment, standard gross first week RR, family APW

Unemployment, standard gross first week RR, family APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, familied worker (scip_ubestw1f / scip_ugapweek).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

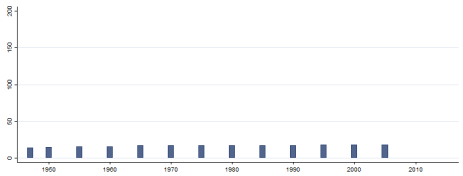


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.184 scip_urtstw1s Unemployment, gross first week RR, single APW

Unemployment, gross first week RR, single APW. Standard gross first week replacement rate, single worker (scip_ubestw1s / scip_ugapweek).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

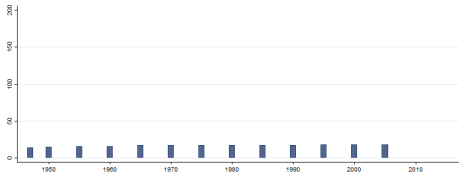


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.185 scip_urtsw26f Unemployment, standard gross 26-week RR, family APW

Unemployment, standard gross 26-week RR, family APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, familied worker (scip_ubesw26f/ scip_ugapweek).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

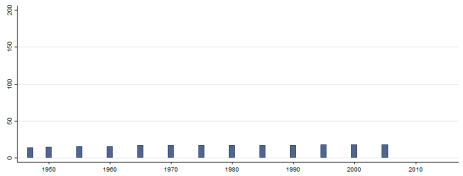


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.186 scip_urtsw26s Unemployment, gross 26-week RR, single APW

Unemployment, gross 26-week RR, single APW. Standard gross 26-week replacement rate, single worker (scip_ubesw26s / scip_ugapweek).

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



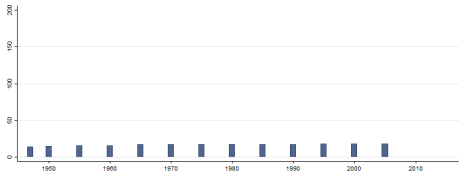
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.187 scip_uwaiting Unemployment, waiting days

Unemployment, waiting days. Number of legislated administrative :"waiting days" of unemployment at beginning of unemployment spell when no benefits are paid out.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



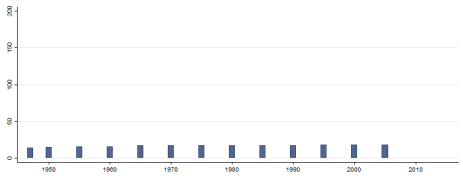
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.188 scip_uz2indf Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family

Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, family. (scip_u1stnerf+scip_uzrr26fa)/2. Average of two components: a four-person family, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



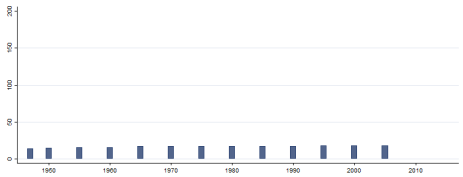
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.189 scip_uz2inds Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single

Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks, single. (scip_u1stners+scip_uzrr26si)/2. Average of two components: a single person, first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



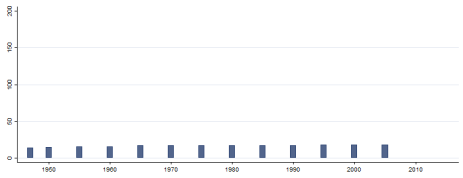
Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.190 scip_uz4ind Unemployment, net RR average 1 and 26 weeks

Unemployment, net APW RR average 1 and 26 weeks. (scip_u1stners+scip_u1stnerf+scip_uzrr26si+scip_uzrr26fa)/4. Average of four components: a single person and a four-person family, for first week after waiting days and 26 weeks with benefits.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

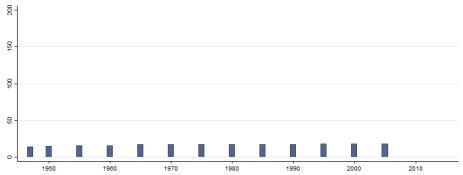


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.191 scip_uzrr26fa Unemployment, 26 weeks net RR exclusive, family

Unemployment, 26 weeks net APW RR exclusive, family. Standard net familied worker replacement rate for total 26-week period of unemployment spell, excluding prior half-year's wage income from numerator and denominator.

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

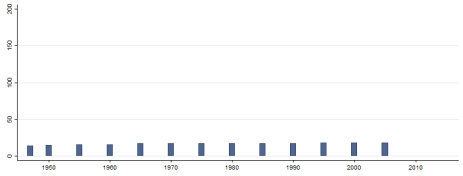


Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.82.192 scip_uzrr26si Unemployment, 26 weeks net RR exclusive, single

Unemployment, 26 weeks net APW RR exclusive, single. Standard net single worker replacement rate for total 26-week period of unemployment spell, excluding prior half-year's wage income from numerator and denominator.

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

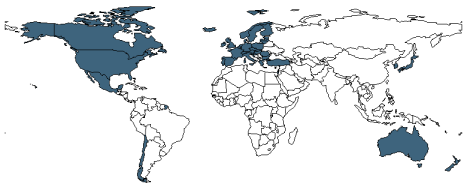
4.83 Sustainable Governance Indicators

`http://www.sgi-network.org/2015/Downloads`
(Kroll & Schrad-Tischler, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

Sustainable Governance Indicators How successful are OECD/EU member states in achieving sustainable policy outcomes? How well developed are the governance capacities of OECD/EU countries in terms of the interaction between government and societal actors? What is the quality of their democratic order? The SGI answer these key questions by carrying out a systematic, indicator-based comparison of all OECD and EU countries, thus providing insight into the analyzed nations' political and social sustainability. Some 100 international experts participate in this broad-based study, carried out by the Bertelsmann Foundation. The first two editions of the SGI were published in 2009 and 2011, the third edition in 2014. Based on qualitative and quantitative indicators, the SGI provide a detailed picture of the countries' strengths and weaknesses in terms of sustainable governance. The individual country reports as well as all quantitative data are freely accessible online at www.sgi-network.org. With the SGI, we seek to contribute to the debate on "good governance" and sustainable policymaking, identify successful models and foster international learning processes within the OECD/EU and beyond.

4.83.1 sgi_ec Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System)

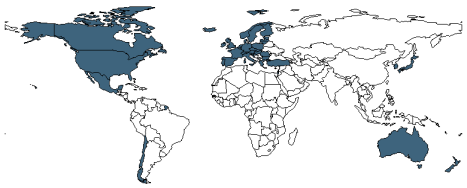


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.2 sgi_ecbg Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Budgets

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation)

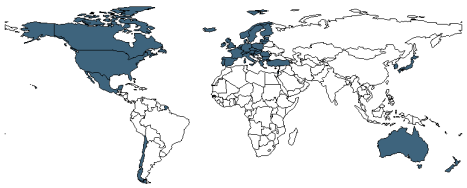


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.3 sgi_ecec Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Economy

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Economy (Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rate, Potential Output Growth Rate)

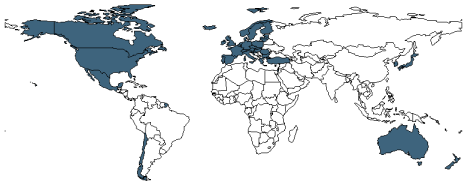


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.4 sgi_ecgf Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Global Financial System

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (Stabilizing Global Financial System, Tier 1 Capital Ratio, Banks' Nonperforming Loans)

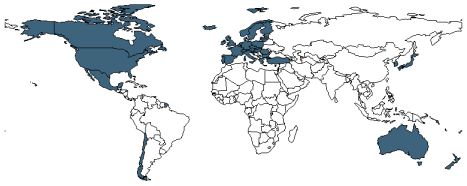


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

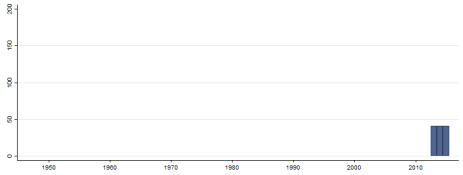
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.5 sgi_eclm Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Labor Markets

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Labor Market (Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence)



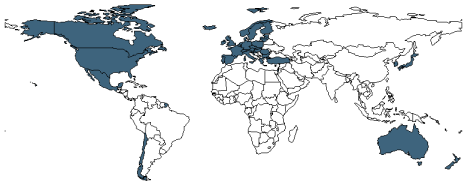
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.6 sgi_ecri Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Research and Innovation

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Research and Innovation (Research and Innovation Policy, Public R&D Spending, Non-public R&D Spending, Total Researchers, Intellectual Property Licenses, PCT Patent Applications)

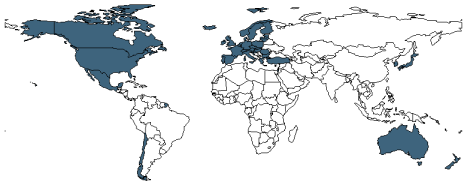


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.7 sgi_ectx Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Taxes

Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Taxes (Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Marginal Tax Burden for Businesses, Redistribution Effect)

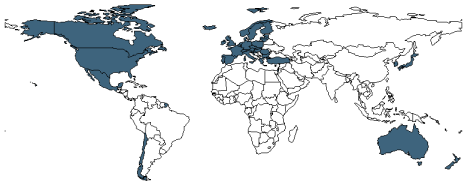


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.8 sgi_en Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies (Environment, Global Environmental Protection)

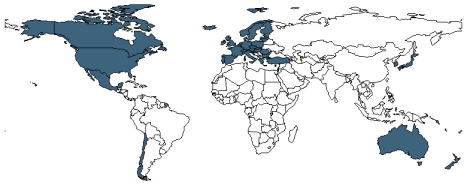


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

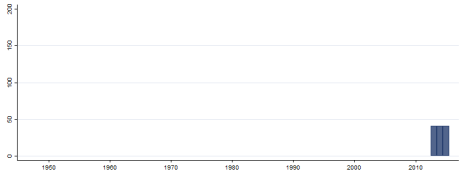
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.9 sgi_enen Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Environment

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Environment (Environmental Policy, Energy Productivity, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Particulate Matter, Water Usage, Waste Generation, Material Recycling, Biodiversity, Renewable Energy)



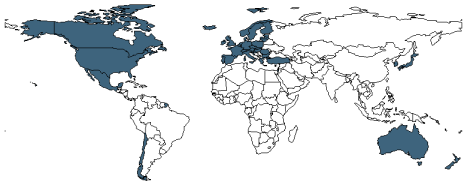
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41



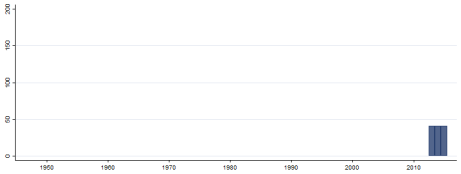
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.10 sgi_enge Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (Global Environmental Policy, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Kyoto Participation and Achievements)



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

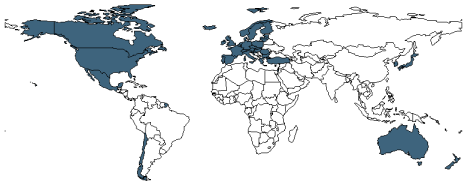
4.83.11 sgi_go Governance

This pillar of the SGI examines the governance capacities of a political system in terms of its executive capability and accountability. Sustainable governance is defined here as the political management of public affairs that adopts a long-term view of societal development, takes into account the interests of future generations, and facilitates capacities for social change.

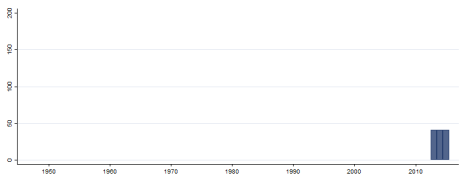
The Governance index examines how effective governments are in directing and implementing policies appropriate to these three goals. As a measuring tool grounded in practical evidence, the Governance index draws on 37 qualitative indicators posed in an expert survey that measure a country's institutional arrangements against benchmarks of good practices in governance. Governance in this context implies both the capacity to act ("executive capacity") and the extent to which non-governmental actors and institutions are endowed with the participatory competence to hold the government accountable to its actions ("executive accountability"). This includes citizens, legislatures, parties, associations and the media, that is, actors that monitor the government's activities and whose effective inclusion in the political process improve the quality of governance.

The dimension of Executive Capacity draws on the categories of steering capability, policy implementation and institutional learning. Steering capability questions explore the roles of strategic planning and expert advice, the effectiveness of interministerial coordination and regulatory impact assessments, and the quality of consultation and communication policies. Questions about implementation assess the government's ability to ensure effective and efficient task delegation to ministers, agencies or subnational governments. Questions on institutional learning refer to a government's ability to reform its own institutional arrangements and improve its strategic orientation.

The dimension of Executive Accountability is comprised of three categories corresponding to actors or groups of actors considered to be important agents of oversight and accountability in theories of democracy and governance. The questions here are designed to examine the extent to which citizens are informed of government policies, whether the legislature is capable of evaluating and acting as a "check" on the executive branch, and whether intermediary organizations (i.e., media, parties, interest associations) demonstrate relevance and policy know-how in exercising oversight. This approach is based on a dynamic understanding of governance in which power and authority is dispersed throughout the institutions, processes and structures of government. In order to account for the diversity of institutional arrangements, the index explicitly considers functional equivalencies in different countries, and pays equal attention to formal and informal as well as hierarchical and non-hierarchical institutional arrangements.



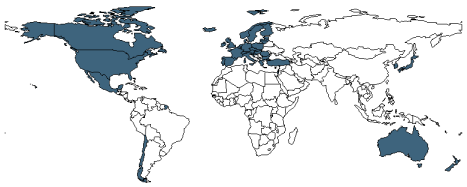
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.12 sgi_goea Governance: Executive Accountability

Governance: Executive Accountability (Citizens, Legislature, Intermediary Organizations)

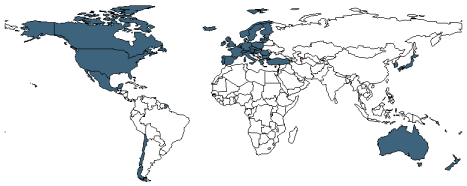


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.13 sgi_goec Governance: Executive Capacity

Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning)



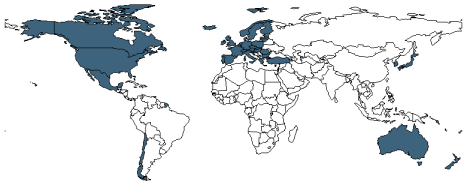
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

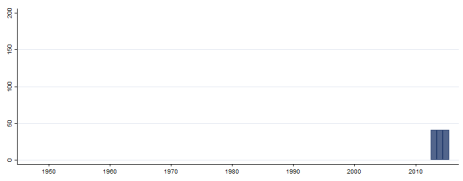
4.83.14 sgi_pp Policy Performance

This pillar of the SGI examines each country's policy performance in terms of three dimensions of sustainable development. If the goal of politics is to promote sustainable development, and if citizens are to be empowered to live their lives in accordance with their own individual talents, then governments must be able to establish and maintain the social, economic and environmental conditions for such well-being and empowerment. The conditions for social progress must be generated by suitable outcomes in certain policy fields. Such outcomes are examined by the Policy Performance pillar, which is comprised of 16 policy fields grouped in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability. Each policy field is addressed by a qualitative assessment and additional quantitative data. The point here is to examine domestic policymaking as well as the extent to which governments actively contribute to the provision of global public goods. The areas examined are:

1. Economic Policies: economy, labor markets, taxes, budgets, research and innovation, global financial system
2. Social Policies: education, social inclusion, health, families, pensions, integration policy, safe living conditions, global inequalities
3. Environmental Policies: environment policy, global environmental protection



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

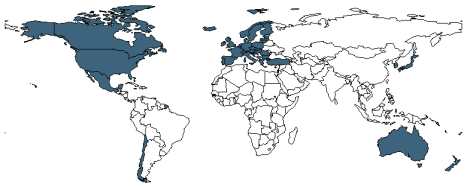


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.15 sgi_qd Quality of Democracy

This pillar of the SGI examines the quality of democracy in each country. From the perspective of long-term system stability and political performance, the quality of democracy and political participation are crucial aspects of a society's success. The stability and performance of a political system depends in large part upon the assent and confidence of its citizens. Democratic participation and oversight are also essential to genuine learning and adaptation processes, and to the ability to change. In this sense, guaranteeing opportunities for democratic participation and oversight, as well as the presence of due process and respect for civil rights, are fundamental prerequisites for the legitimacy of a political system. The quality of democracy in each country is measured against a definitional norm that considers issues relating to participation rights, electoral competition, access to information and the rule of law. Given that all OECD and EU member states constitute democracies, the questions posed here focus on the quality rather than the presence of democracy. Individual indicators monitor the following criteria:

1. Electoral processes
2. Access to information
3. Civil rights and political liberties
4. Rule of law

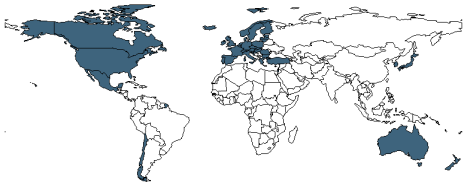


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

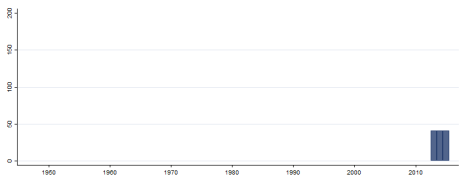
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.16 sgi_qdai Quality of Democracy: Access to Information

Quality of Democracy: Access to Information (Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, Access to Government Information)



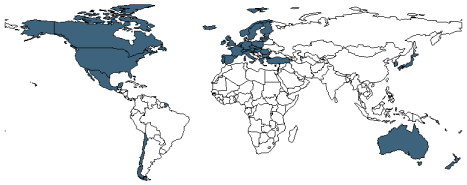
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.17 sgi_qdcr Quality of Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties

Quality of Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (Civil Rights, Political Liberties, Non-discrimination)



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
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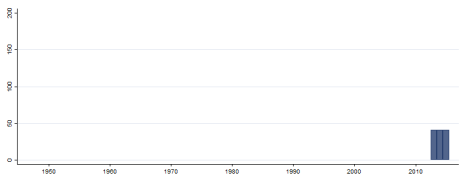
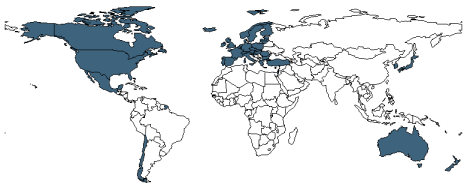


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.18 sgi_qdep Quality of Democracy: Electoral Process

Quality of Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making)



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
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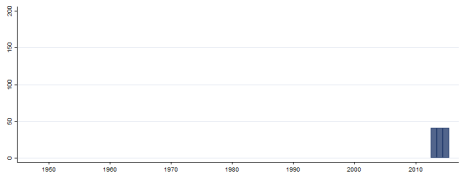
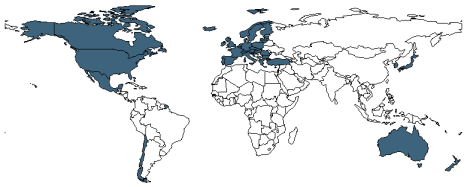


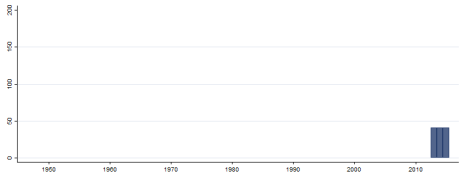
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.19 sgi_qdrl Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law

Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law (Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, Corruption Prevention)



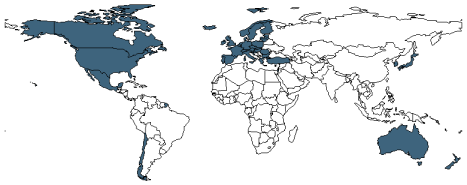
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.20 sgi_qdrlc Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention

Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention. To what extent are public officeholders prevented from abusing their position for private interests? This question addresses how the state and society prevent public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders: auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption. (1, 2): Public officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. (3, 4, 5): Some integrity mechanisms function, but do not effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions. (6, 7, 8): Most integrity mechanisms function effectively and provide disincentives for public officeholders willing to abuse their positions. (9, 10): Legal, political and public integrity mechanisms effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
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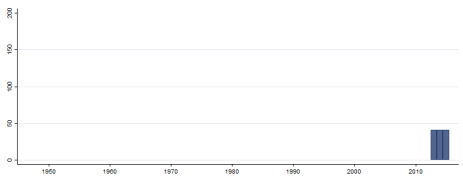
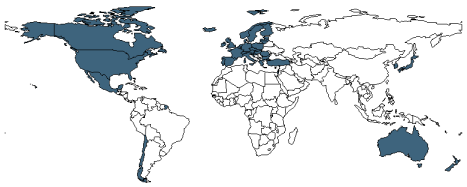


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.21 sgi_so Policy Performance: Social Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities)

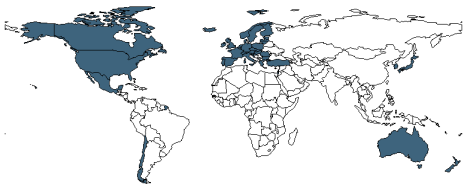


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.22 sgi_soed Policy Performance: Social Policies - Education

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Education (Education Policy, Upper Secondary Attainment, Tertiary Attainment, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Results, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Socioeconomic Background, Pre-primary Expenditure)

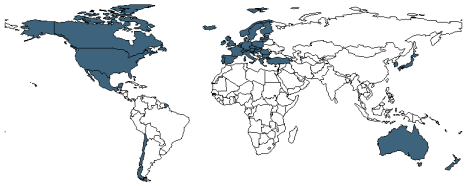


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

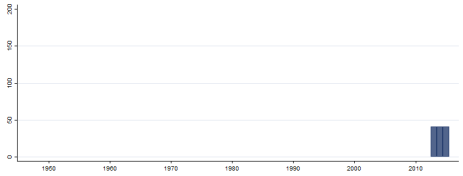
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.23 sgi_sofa Policy Performance: Social Policies - Families

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Families (Family Policy, Child Care Density Age 0-2, Child Care Density Age 3-5, Fertility Rate, Child Poverty Rate)



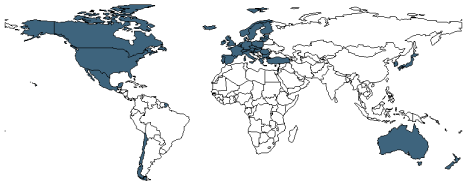
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.24 sgi_sogi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA))



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
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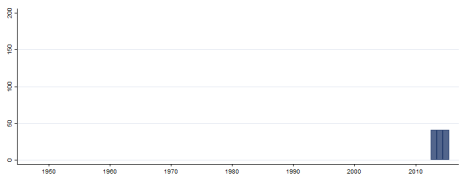
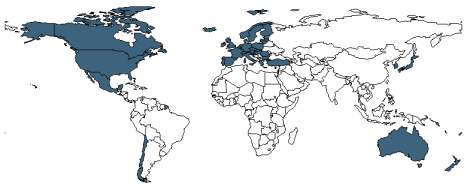


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.25 sgi_sohe Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status)



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
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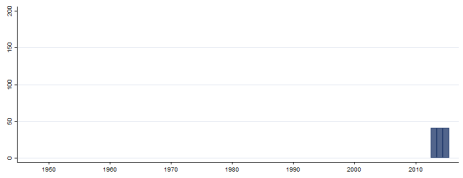
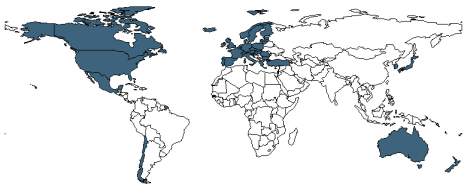


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.26 sgi_soin Policy Performance: Social Policies - Integration Policy

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Integration (Integration Policy, Foreign-born to Native Upper Secondary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Tertiary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Unemployment, Foreign-born to Native Employment)

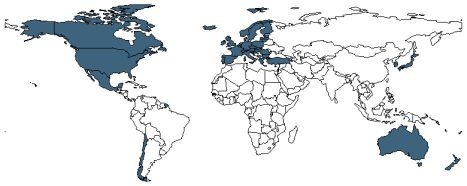


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41

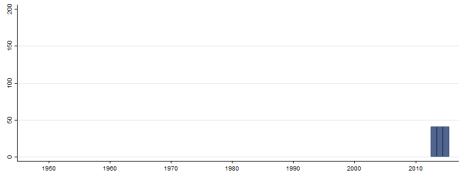
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.27 sgi_sope Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty)



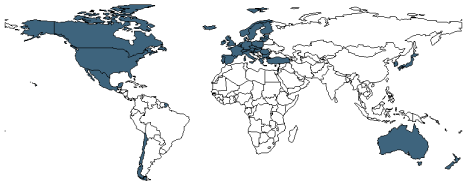
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41



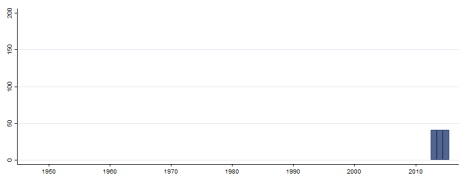
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.28 sgi_sosi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Social Inclusion

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction)



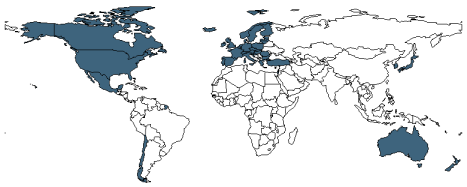
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41



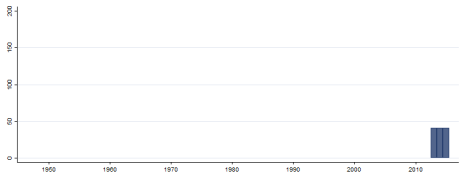
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.83.29 sgi_sosl Policy Performance: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Safe Living (Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Thefts, Confidence in Police)



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 41 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.84 Ceyhun & Oguz (2012)

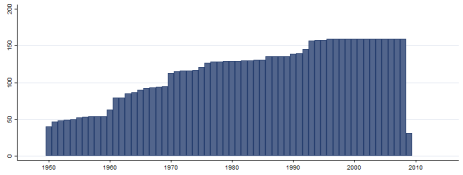
`http://www.econ.boun.edu.tr/public_html/RePEc/pdf/201205.pdf`
(Elgin & Oztunali, 2012)
(Data downloaded: 2015-10-06)

Shadow Economies: Model Based estimates The size of the shadow economy was estimated with two-sector dynamic general equilibrium model.

4.84.1 shec_se Level of the shadow economy

Level of the shadow economy

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 166 **n**: 6887 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.85 Nunn (2008)

`http://scholar.harvard.edu/nunn/pages/data-0`
(Nunn, 2008)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

"The Long-Term Effects of Africa's Slave Trades" Dataset To construct a measure of the total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900, Nunn collected data that report the total number of slaves exported from each port or region in Africa and data that reports the ethnic identity of slaves shipped from Africa.

There were a number of ways Nunn identified the ethnicity or "nation" of a slave:
"The easiest was often by a slave's name. Slaves were often given a Christian first name and a surname that identified their ethnicity (e.g., Tardieu [2001]). As well, a slave's ethnicity could often be determined from ethnic markings, such as cuts, scars, hairstyles, or the filing of teeth (Karasch 1987, pp. 4-9)."

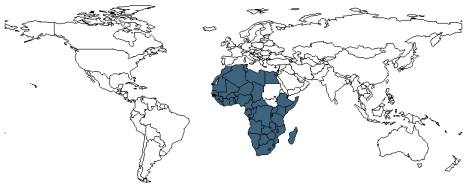
"Information on the ethnicities of slaves shipped during the trans-Atlantic slave trade comes from 54 different samples, totalling 80,656 slaves, with 229 distinct ethnic designations re- ported. Table I summarizes information about the samples used in the trans-Atlantic slave trade. The table reports the location, the years covered, the number of slaves, and the number of eth- nicities that could be identified for each sample. Similar tables for the other three slave trades are reported in Nunn (2007).

The ethnicity data for the Indian Ocean slave trade come from six samples, with a total of 21,048 slaves and 80 different ethnicities reported. The data for the Red Sea slave trade are from two samples: one from Jedda, Saudi Arabia, and the other from Bombay, India. The samples provide information for 67 slaves, with 32 different reported ethnicities. For the trans-Saharan slave trade two samples are available: one from central Sudan and the other from western Sudan. The samples provide information on the origins of 5,385 slaves, with 23 different ethnicities recorded. The shipping data from Austen (1992) also provide additional information on which caravan slaves were shipped on, the city or town that the caravan originated in, the destination of the caravan, and in some cases the ethnic identity of the slaves being shipped."
Nunn combines the data in the following way:

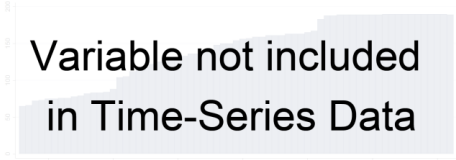
Using the shipping data, Nunn first calculates the number of slaves shipped from each coastal country in Africa. In an example 100,000 slaves were shipped from Country A and 250,000 were shipped from Country C. The problem with relying on the shipping data alone is that many of slaves shipped from Country A may have come from Country B, which lies landlocked behind Country A. Then, using the ethnicity data, Nunn calculates the ratio of slaves from each coastal country relative to any landlocked countries located inland of the coastal country. This requires to map ethnicities to countries and aggregate up to the country level. In practice, this step relied on a great amount of past research by African historians, linguists, and ethnographers. The sources most heavily used are Koelle (1854), Murdock (1959), Curtin (1969), Higman (1984), and Hall (2005).

4.85.1 slavet_lnexparea Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Land Area)

Total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900 normalized by land area.



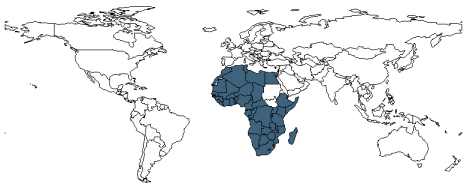
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 51

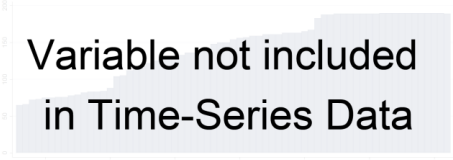


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.2 slavet_lnexppop Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Historic Population)

Total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900 normalized by average population.



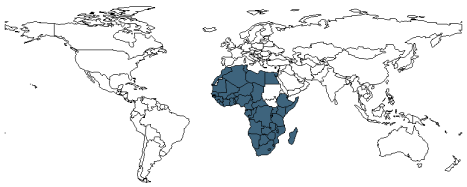


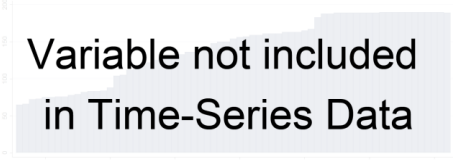
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 51

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.3 slavet_mindistatl Minimum Atlantic distance (000s of kms)

Shortest sailing distances to the locations of demand in the trans-Atlantic slave trades.



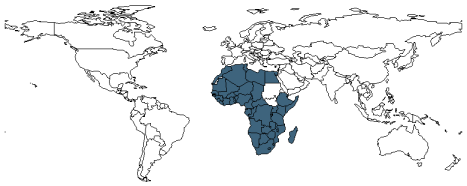


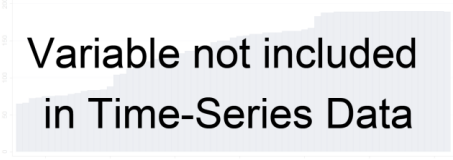
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 51

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.4 slavet_mindistind Minimum Indian distance (000s of kms)

Shortest sailing distances to the locations of demand in the Indian Ocean slave trades.



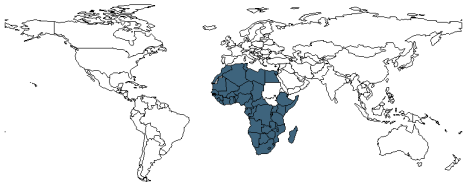


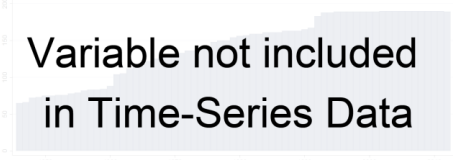
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 51

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.5 slavet_mindistred Minimum Red Sea distance (000s of kms)

Shortest overland distances to the locations of demand in the Red Sea slave trades.



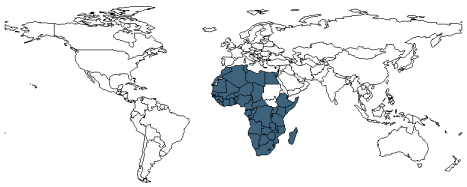


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 51

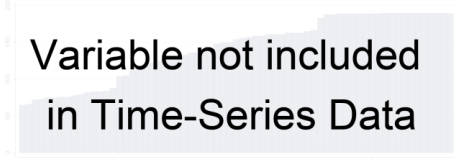
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85.6 slavet_mindistsah Minimum Saharan distance (000s of kms)

Shortest overland distances to the locations of demand in the trans-Saharan slave trades.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 51



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

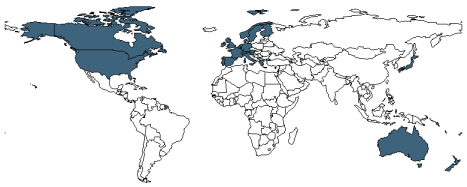
4.86 Duane Swank

`http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml`
(Swank, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-10)

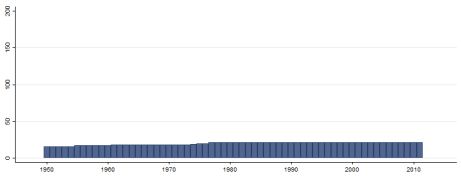
Comparative Political Parties Dataset Dataset captures characteristics of political parties in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Greece, Portugal, and Spain between 1950 to 2011.

4.86.1 sw_cccd Cabinet Portfolios: Centrist Christian Democratic

Cabinet Portfolios: Centrist Christian Democratic.



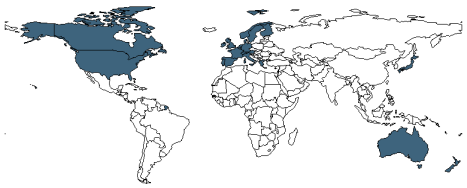
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



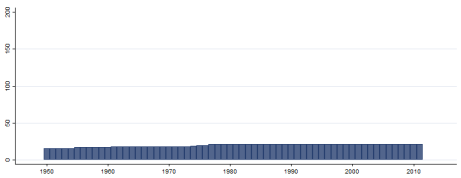
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.2 sw_ccd Cabinet Portfolios: Christian Democratic

Cabinet Portfolios: Christian Democratic.



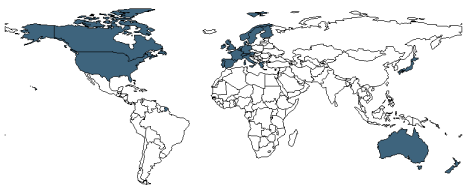
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



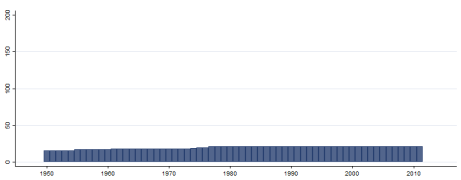
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.3 sw_cce Cabinet Portfolios: Center

Cabinet Portfolios: Center.



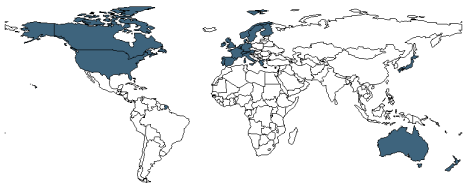
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



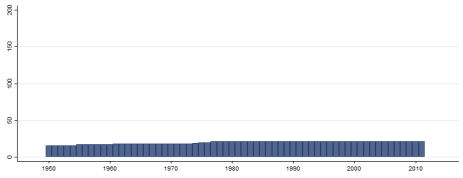
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.4 sw_cl Cabinet Portfolios: Left

Cabinet Portfolios: Left.



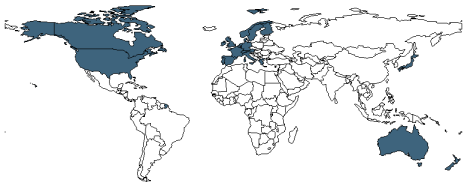
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



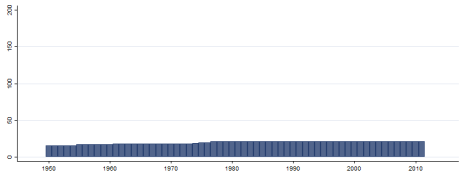
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.5 sw_cll Cabinet Portfolios: Left-Libertarian

Cabinet Portfolios: Left-Libertarian.



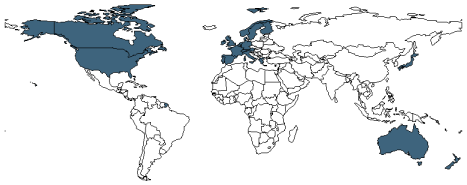
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



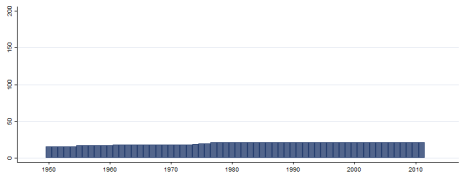
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.6 sw_cr Cabinet Portfolios: Right

Cabinet Portfolios: Right.



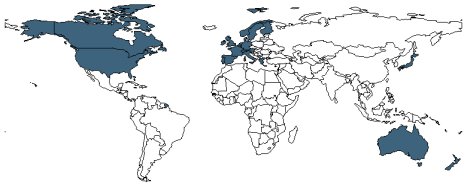
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



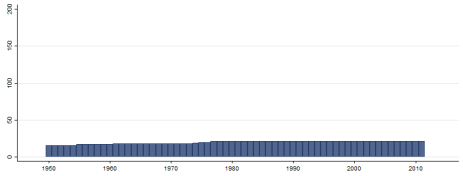
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.7 sw_crwp Cabinet Portfolios: Right-Wing Populist

Cabinet Portfolios: Right-Wing Populist.



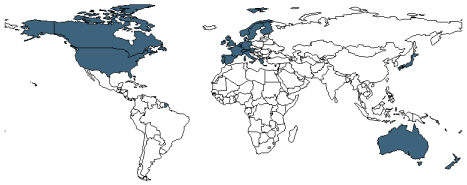
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



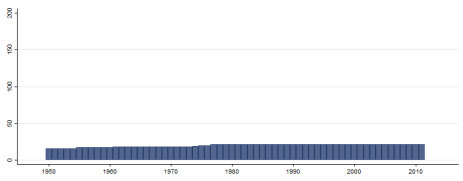
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.8 sw_ey Election Year

Election Year.



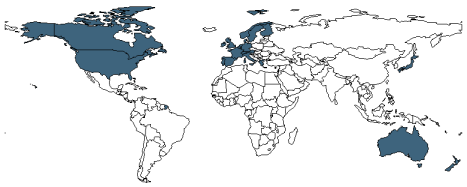
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



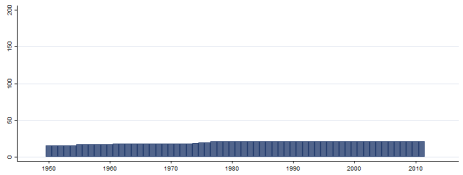
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.9 sw_gccd Governing Party Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic

Governing Party Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic.



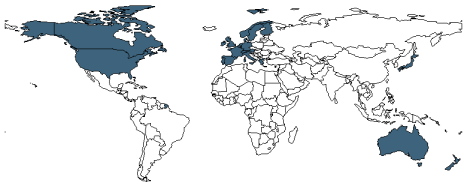
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



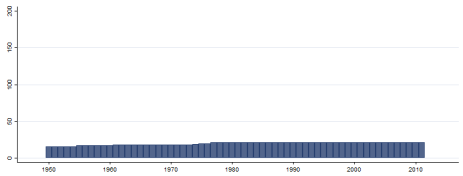
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.10 sw_gcd Governing Party Seats: Christian Democratic

Governing Party Seats: Christian Democratic.



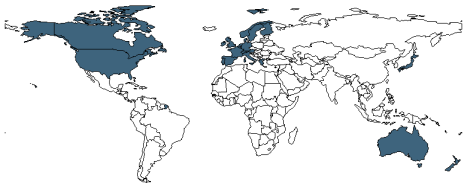
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



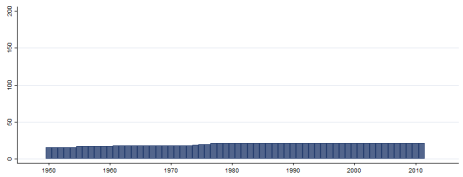
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.11 sw_gce Governing Party Seats: Center

Governing Party Seats: Center.



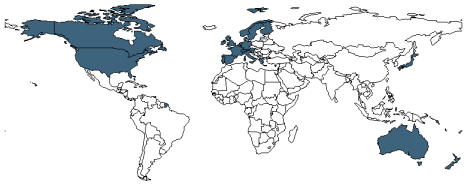
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



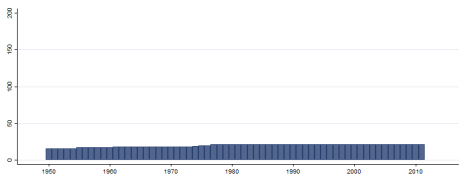
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.12 sw_gl Governing Party Seats: Left

Governing Party Seats: Left.



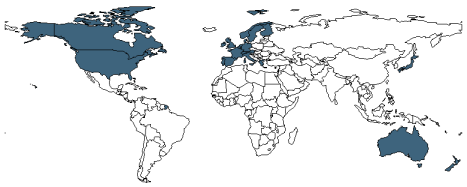
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



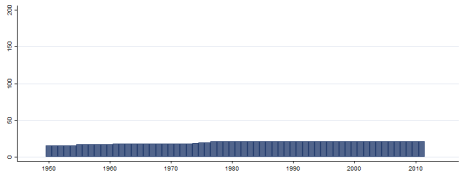
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.13 sw_gll Governing Party Seats: Left-Libertarian

Governing Party Seats: Left-Libertarian.



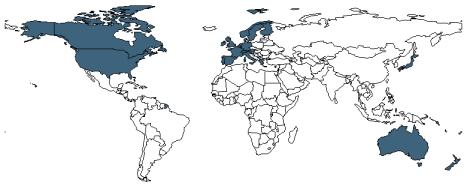
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



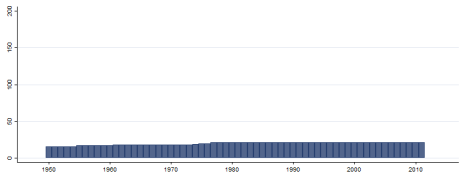
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.14 sw_gr Governing Party Seats: Right

Governing Party Seats: Right.



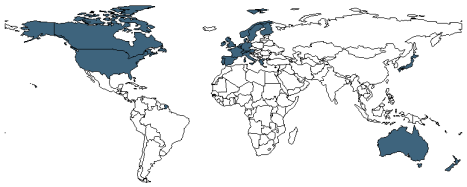
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



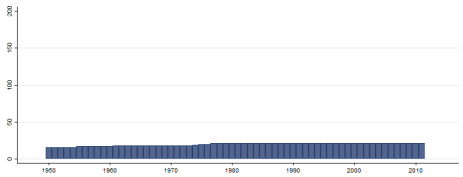
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.15 sw_grwp Governing Party Seats: Right-Wing Populist

Governing Party Seats: Right-Wing Populist.



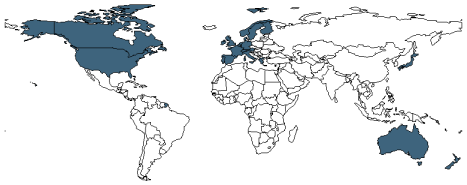
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



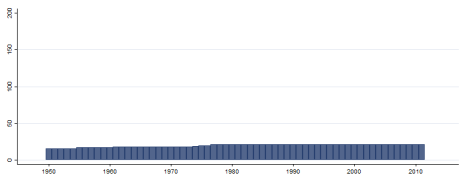
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.16 sw_lccd Legislative Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic

Legislative Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic.



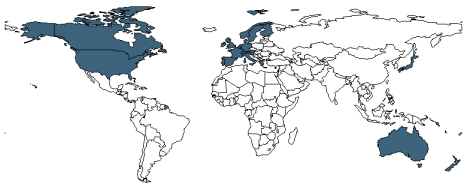
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



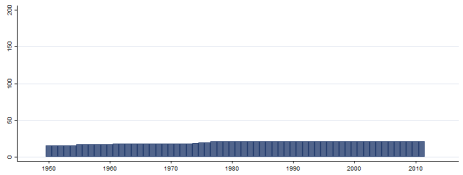
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.17 sw_lcd Legislative Seats: Christian Democratic

Legislative Seats: Christian Democratic.



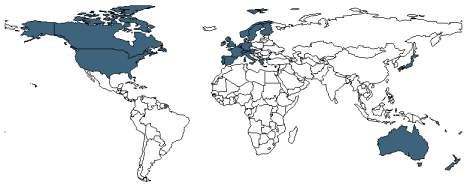
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



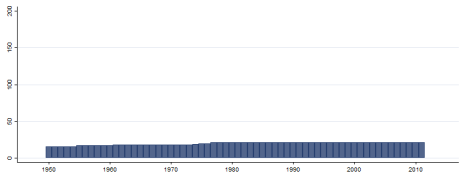
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.18 sw_lce Legislative Seats: Center

Legislative Seats: Center.



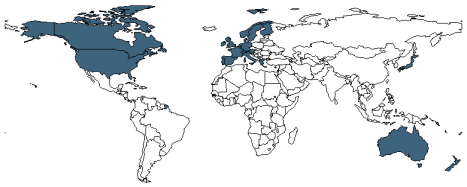
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



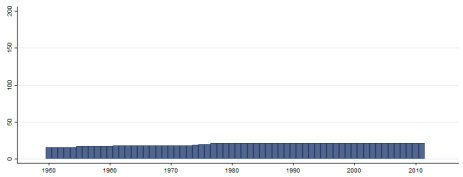
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.19 sw_ll Legislative Seats: Left

Legislative Seats: Left.



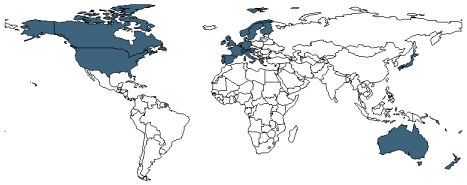
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



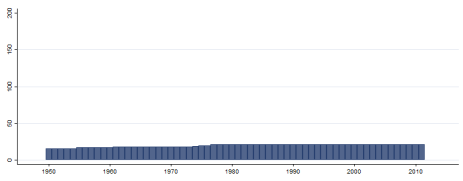
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.20 sw_lll Legislative Seats: Left-Libertarian

Legislative Seats: Left-Libertarian.



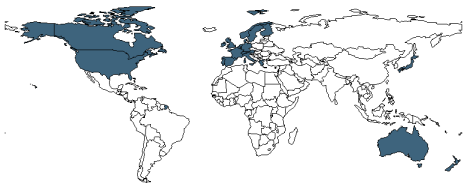
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



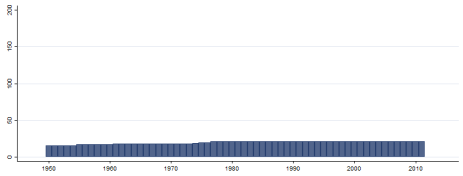
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.21 sw_lr Legislative Seats: Right

Legislative Seats: Right.



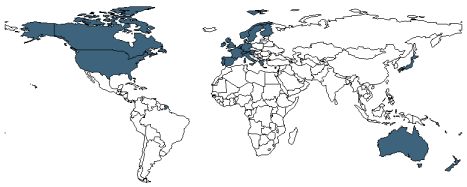
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



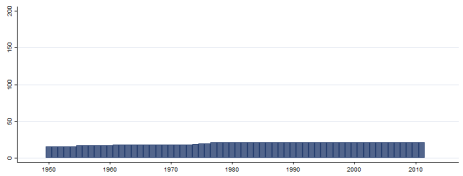
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.22 sw_lrwp Legislative Seats: Right-Wing Populist

Legislative Seats: Right-Wing Populist.



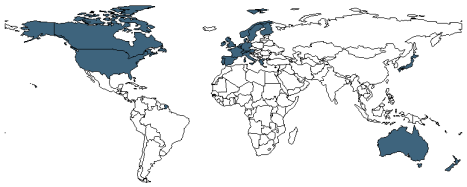
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



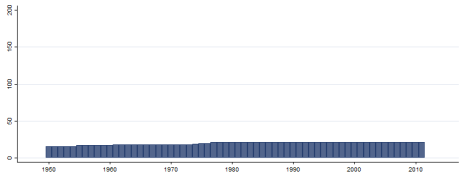
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.23 sw_vccd Votes: Centrist Christian Democratic

Votes: Centrist Christian Democratic.



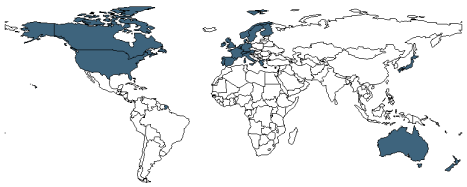
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



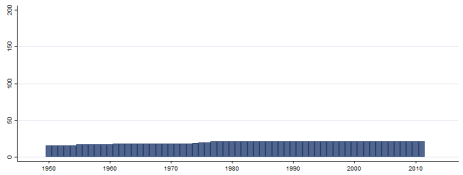
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.24 sw_vcd Votes: Christian Democratic

Votes: Christian Democratic.



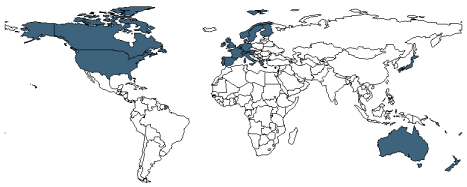
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



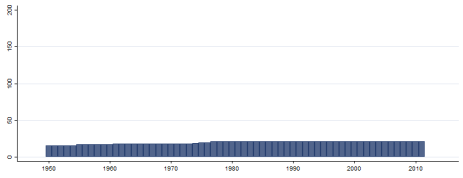
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.25 sw_vce Votes: Center

Votes: Center.



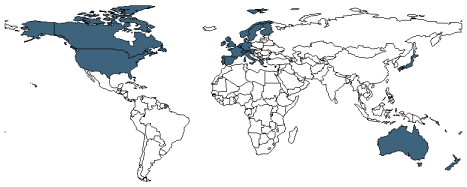
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



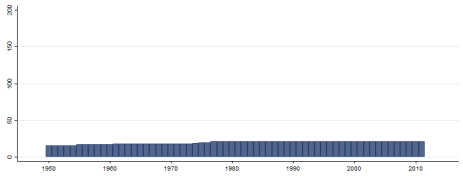
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.26 sw_vl Votes: Left

Votes: Left.



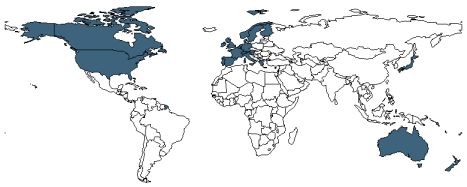
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



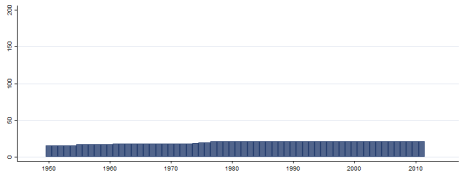
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.27 sw_vll Votes: Left-Libertarian

Votes: Left-Libertarian.



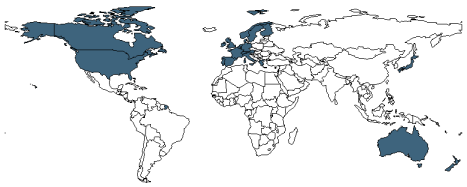
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



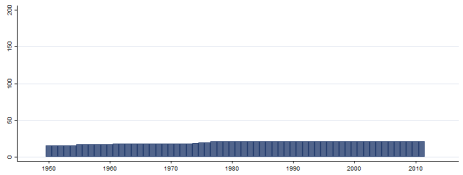
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.28 sw_vr Votes: Right

Votes: Right.



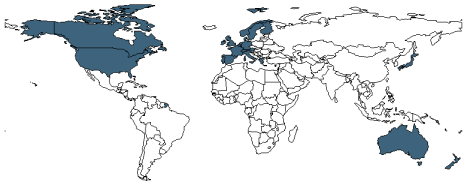
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



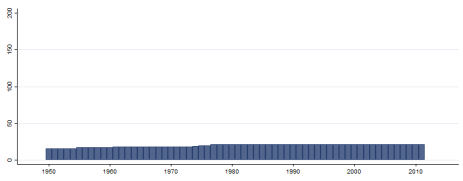
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.86.29 sw_vrwp Votes: Right-Wing Populist

Votes: Right-Wing Populist.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 1210 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.87 Transparency International

`http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/overview`
(International, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-20)

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 relate to the fact that different viewpoints have been collected and different questions have been asked. Moreover, each country's CPI score is composed as a 3-year moving average, implying that if changes occur they only gradually affect a country's score. For a more detailed discussion of comparability over time in the CPI, see Lambsdorff 2005.

Note: In 2012 TI changed to a scale ranging from 0-100 only assigning whole numbers. We have decided to multiply the values for years before 2012 by 10. Note also that there seems to have been some adjustment in the relative grading.

Also, the observation "Belgium/Luxembourg" from the 1995 data has been dropped.

4.87.1 ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index

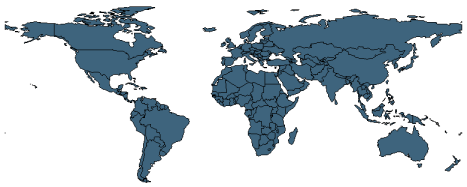
Corruption Perceptions Index.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180

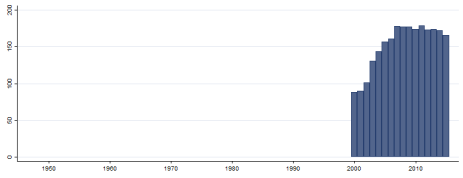
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 185 **n**: 2765 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.87.2 ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range.



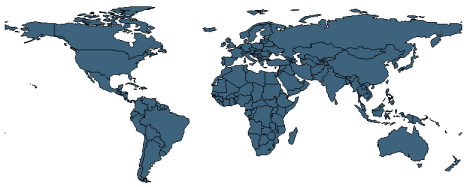
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180



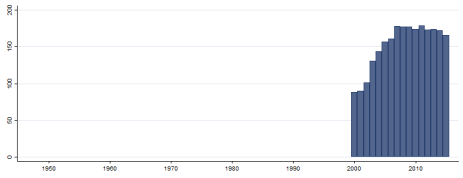
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 185 **n**: 2442 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.87.3 ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 185 **n**: 2442 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 13

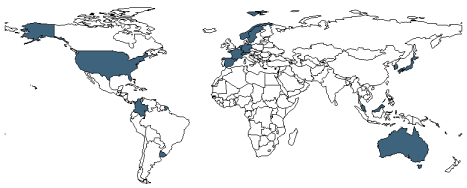
4.88 Alvaredo, Facundo, Anthony B. Atkinson, Thomas Piketty and Emmanuel Saez

`http://topincomes.g-mond.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/#Database:`
(Alvaredo et al., 2014)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-10)

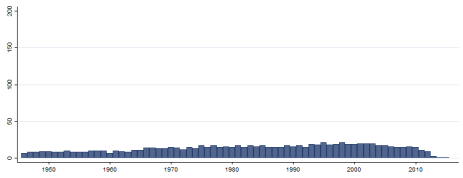
The World Top Incomes Database Built to accompany the publishing of the two books Top Incomes : a Global Perspective (2010, Oxford University Press) and Top Incomes over the XXth Century (2007, Oxford University Press), the World Top Incomes Database offers the most comprehensive set of historical series on income inequality available so far. In the 2010 book, the authors analyze the long term evolution of top incomes in 12 new countries (after the 10 initial countries analysed in the 2007 book). The results presented in the books and the website have considerably renewed our knowledge of the long run dynamics of inequality. In particular, they radically question Kuznets' optimistic hypothesis on the interplay between economic development and the distribution of income.

4.88.1 top_paretolorenz Pareto-Lorenz coefficient

Pareto-Lorenz coefficient.



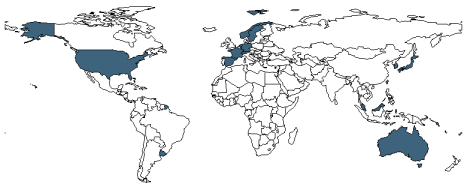
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 16



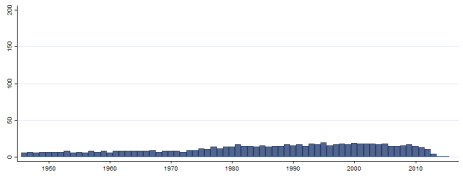
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 30 **n**: 937 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.88.2 top_top10_income_share Top 10% income share

Top 10% income share.



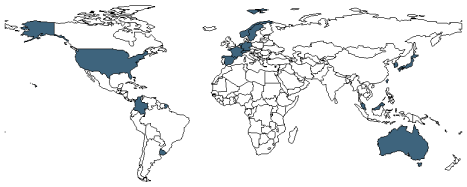
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 16



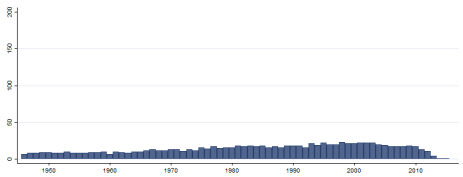
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 22 **n**: 818 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.88.3 top_top1_income_share Top 1% income share

Top 1% income share.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 17

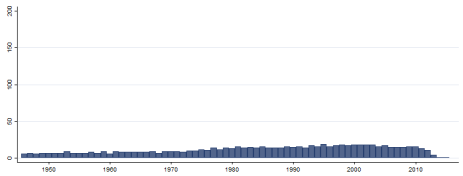


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 28 **n**: 973 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.88.4 top_top5_income_share Top 5% income share

Top 5% income share.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 16



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 22 **n**: 813 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.89 UCDP/PRIO

`https://www.prio.org/Data/Armed-Conflict/UCDP-PRIO/`
(Erik Melander, 2016) (N. P. Gleditsch et al., 2002)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-11)

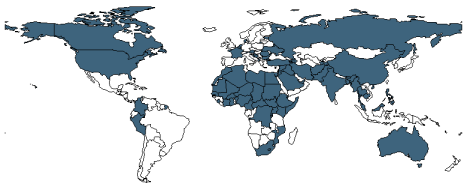
UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset The UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset is a joint project between the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University and the Centre for the Study of Civil War at the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO). The dataset was first presented in Gleditsch, Wallensteen, Eriksson, Sollenberg & Strand (2002). The project is part of the larger Uppsala Conflict Data Program.

Both UCDP and PRIO offer a range of other datasets, compatible with the UCDP/PRIO dataset. Of special importance is the UCDP Dyadic dataset which is based on the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, but goes beneath the conflict level and focuses on different dyads within each conflict. For more information on the UCDP Dyadic dataset, and for free download visit UCDP's web page. Further compatible datasets can be found on both PRIO's and UCDP's web pages.

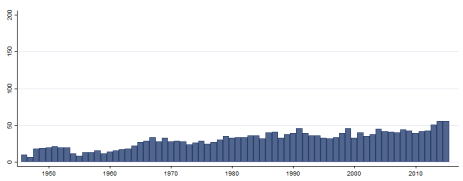
4.89.1 ucdp_type1 Extrasystemic armed conflict

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.



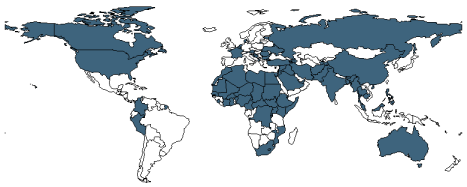
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 73



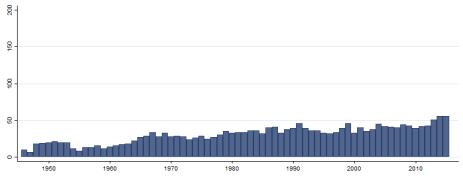
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 2153 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.89.2 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.



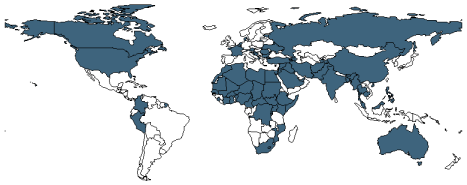
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 73



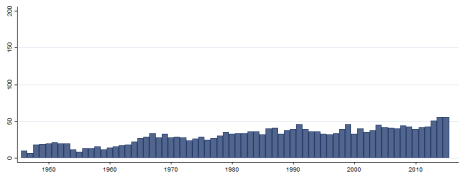
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 2153 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.89.3 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.



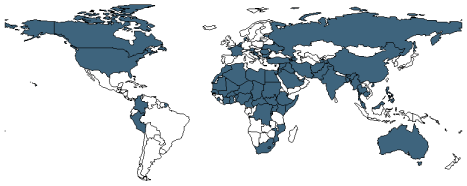
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 73



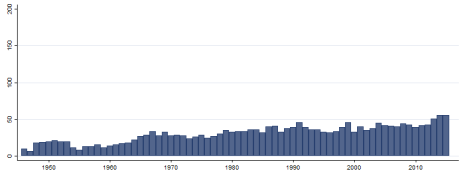
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 2153 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.89.4 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 73



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 2153 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 14

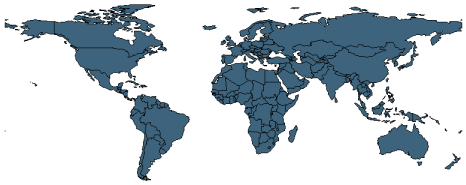
4.90 Daniel Pemstein, Stephen A. Meserve, James Melton

`http://www.unified-democracy-scores.org/uds.html`
(Pemstein et al., 2010)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-10)

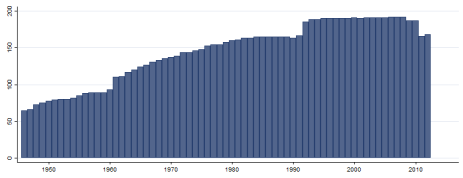
Unified Democracy Scores Unified Democracy Scores (UDS), now covering the time period 1946-2012. These new scores incorporate recent updates to three of the ten original measures - Freedom House (2014), Polity IV (Marshall et al. 2012), and VanHanen (2012) - that feature in the analysis that we report 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.

4.90.1 uds_mean Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean).



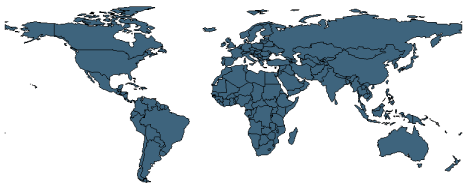
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188



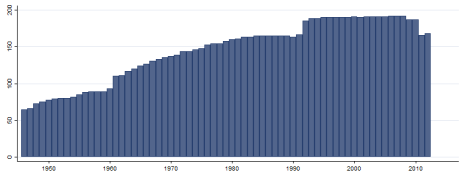
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 210 **n**: 9706 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.90.2 uds_median Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median).



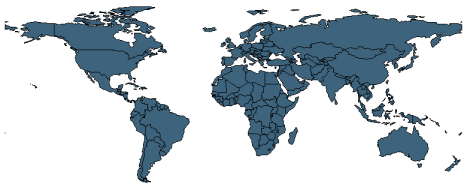
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188



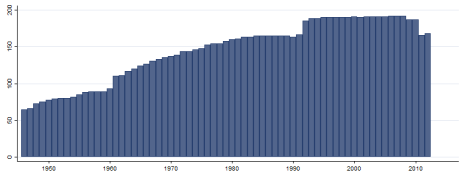
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 210 **n**: 9706 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.90.3 uds_pct025 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188

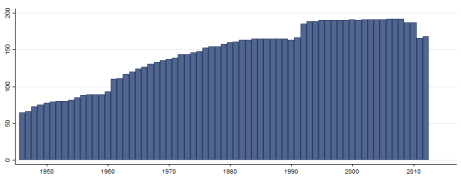


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 210 **n**: 9706 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.90.4 uds_pct975 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile).

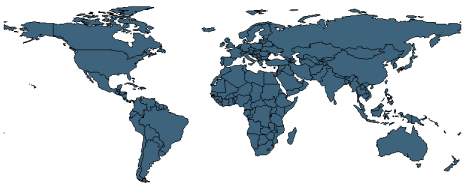
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188



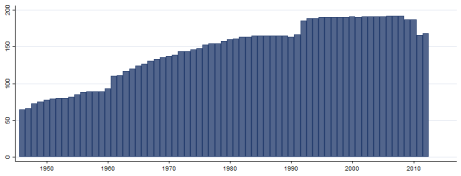
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 210 **n**: 9706 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.90.5 uds_sd Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 210 **n**: 9706 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 46

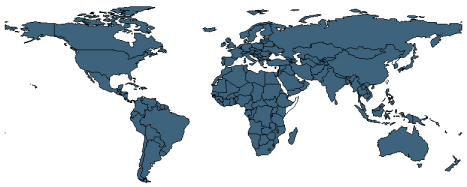
4.91 UNDP

`http://hdr.undp.org/en/data`
(United Nations Development Program, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-03)

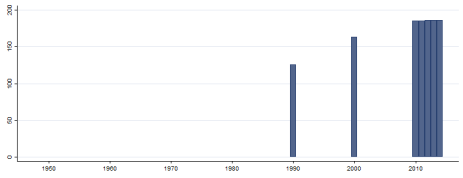
Human Development Report The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

4.91.1 undp_hdi Human Development Index

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean. Refer to Technical notes for more details. The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDRO offers the other composite indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 186



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.92 UNESCO

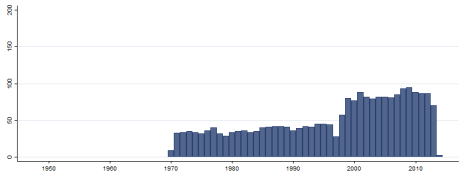
`http://data.uis.unesco.org/`
(UNESCO, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-05)

UNESCO Institute for Statistics UIS Data Centre contains all the latest available data and indicators, for education, literacy, science, technology and innovation, culture, communication and information.

4.92.1 une_cdorlgpf Cumulative drop-out rate to last grade of primary education, female (%)

Cumulative drop-out rate to the last grade of primary education, female (%)

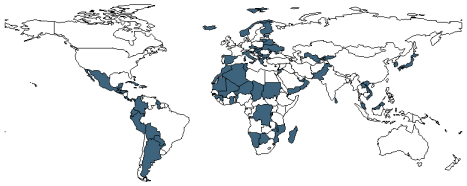
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 126



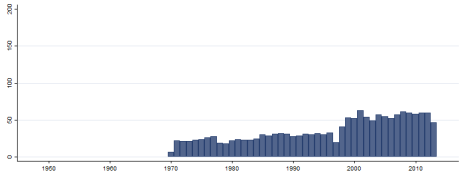
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 159 **n**: 2330 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.92.2 une_cdorlgpm Cumulative drop-out rate to last grade of primary education, male (%)

Cumulative drop-out rate to the last grade of primary education, male (%)



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 81

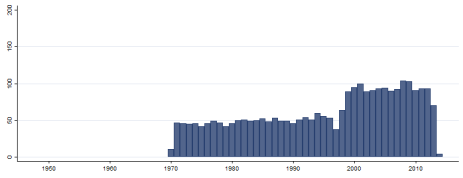


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104 **n**: 1591 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.92.3 une_cdorlgpt Cumulative drop-out rate to last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)

Cumulative drop-out rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)

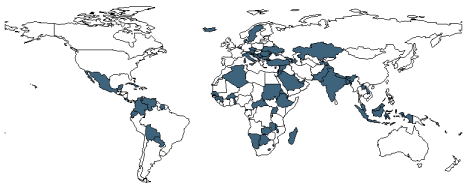
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 127



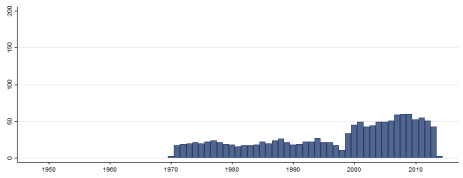
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 158 **n**: 2782 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.92.4 une_dorg1lsf Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary general education, female (%)



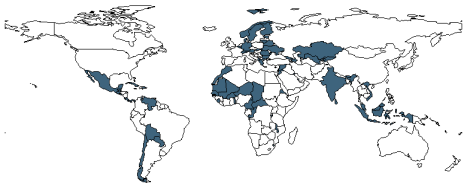
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 75



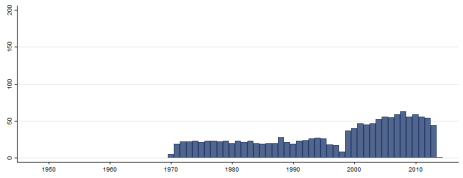
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 94 **n**: 1310 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.92.5 une_dorg1lsm Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary general education, male (%)



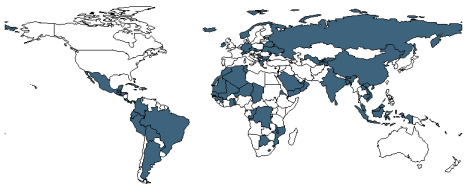
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 74



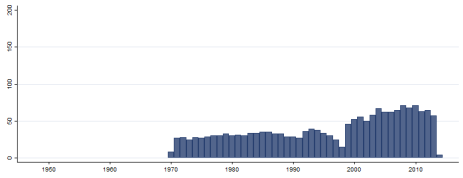
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 88 **n**: 1377 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.92.6 une_dorg1lst Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%)



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 84

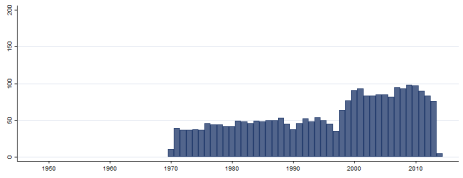


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 95 **n**: 1779 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.92.7 une_dorg1pf Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, female (%)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128

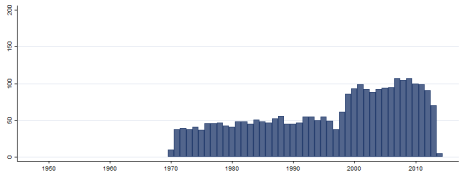


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 164 **n**: 2603 $\overline{N}$: 58 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.92.8 une_dorg1pm Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, male (%)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 137

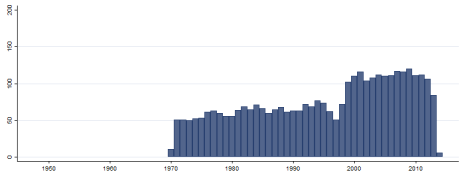


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166 **n**: 2744 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.92.9 une_dorg1pt Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 140

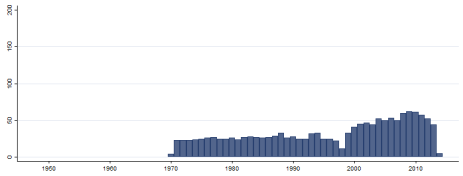


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 168 **n**: 3401 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.92.10 une_dorg2lst Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of lower secondary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%)

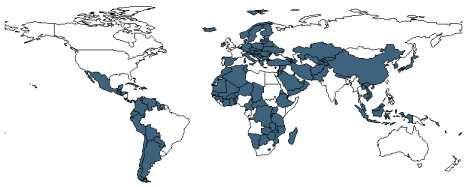
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 70



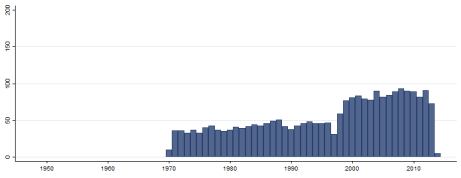
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 86 **n**: 1481 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.92.11 une_dorg2pf Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, female (%)



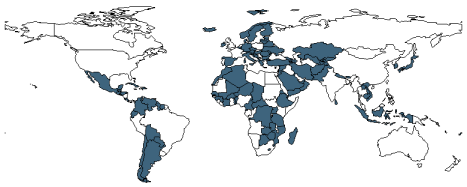
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 135



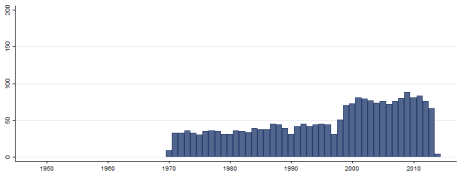
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 162 **n**: 2444 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.92.12 une_dorg2pm Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, male (%)



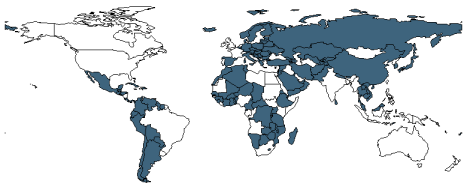
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 119



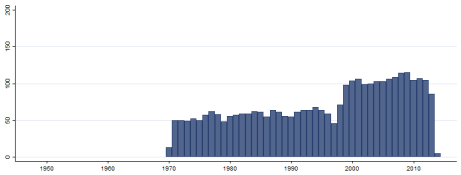
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 152 **n**: 2221 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.92.13 une_dorg2pt Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 2 of primary education, both sexes (%)



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 139

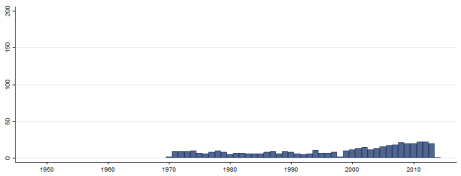


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 171 **n**: 3196 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.92.14 une_dorg3lsf Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of lower secondary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of lower secondary general education, female (%)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27

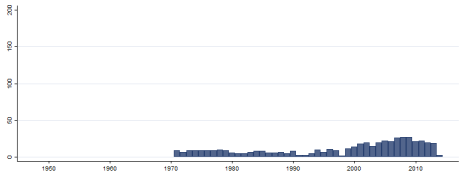


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47 **n**: 459 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.92.15 une_dorg3lsm Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of lower secondary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of lower secondary general education, male (%)

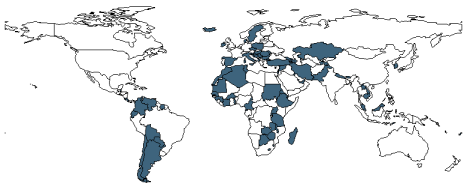
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 30



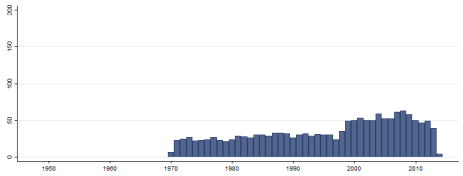
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47 **n**: 508 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.92.16 une_dorg3pf Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, female (%)



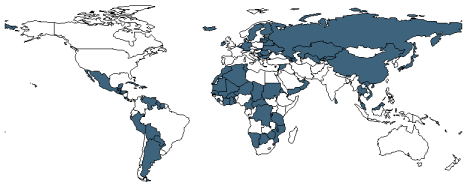
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 81



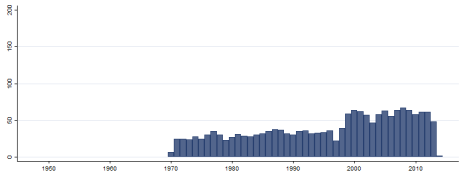
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 111 **n**: 1569 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.92.17 une_dorg3pm Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, male (%)



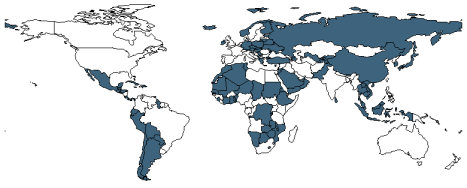
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 94



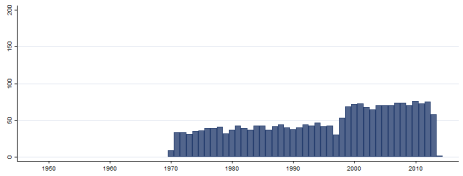
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 118 **n**: 1759 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.92.18 une_dorg3pt Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 3 of primary education, both sexes (%)



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 99

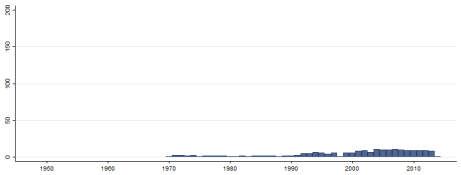


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 120 **n**: 2174 $\overline{N}$: 48 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.92.19 une_dorg4lst Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of lower secondary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%)

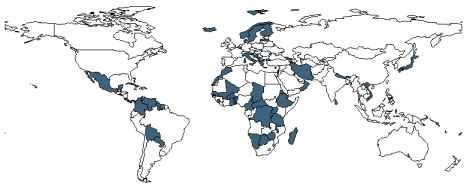
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



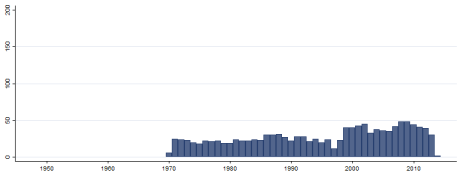
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 16 **n**: 209 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.92.20 une_dorg4pf Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, female (%)



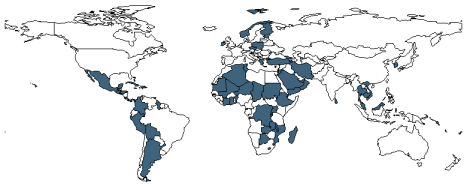
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 70



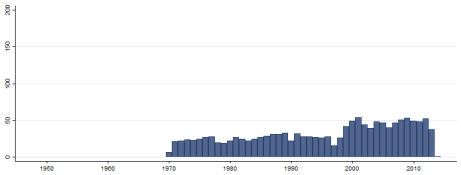
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 92 **n**: 1259 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.92.21 une_dorg4pm Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, male (%)



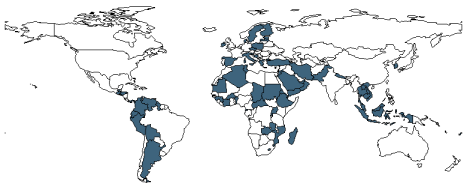
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 76



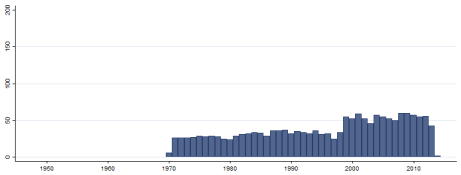
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101 **n**: 1423 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.92.22 une_dorg4pt Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%)



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 77

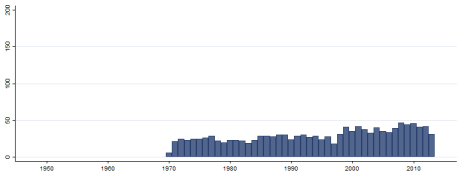


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 97 **n**: 1673 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.92.23 une_dorg5pf Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, female (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, female (%)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 69

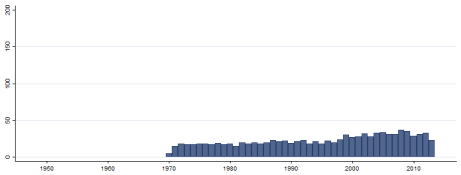


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 92 **n**: 1306 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.92.24 une_dorg5pm Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, male (%)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 49

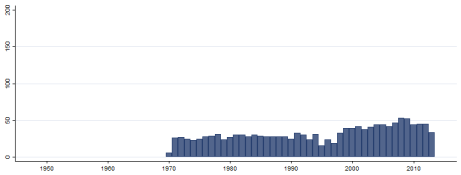


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 71 **n**: 1004 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.92.25 une_dorg5pt Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 65

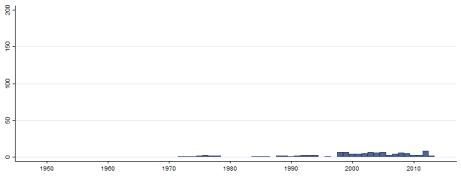


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 87 **n**: 1414 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.92.26 une_dorg6pm Drop-out rate from Grade 6 of primary education, male (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 6 of primary education, male (%)

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

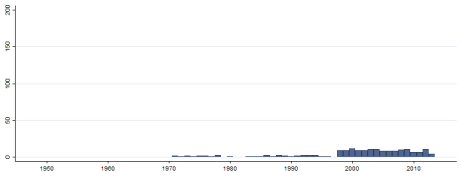


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 16 **n**: 113 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.92.27 une_dorg6pt Drop-out rate from Grade 6 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Drop-out rate from Grade 6 of primary education, both sexes (%)

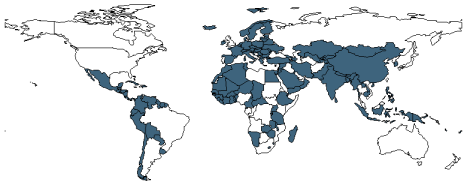
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



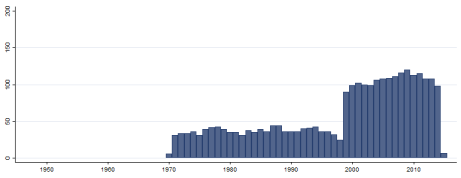
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 21 **n**: 185 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.92.28 une_girg1lsf Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary education, female (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary general education, female (%)



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147

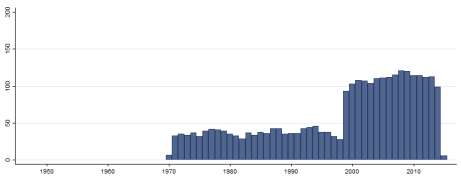


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 155 **n**: 2742 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.92.29 une_girg1lsm Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary education, male (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary general education, male (%)

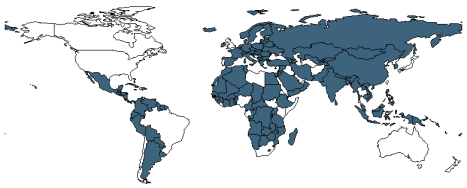
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



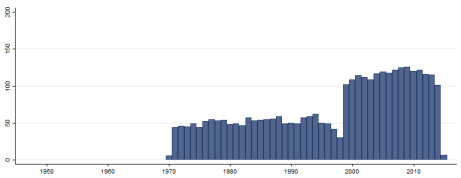
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 158 **n**: 2805 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.92.30 une_girg1lst Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary education, both sexes (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%)



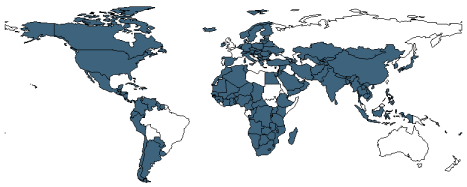
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 155



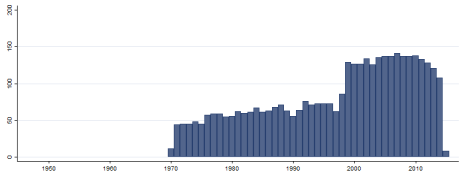
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 164 **n**: 3277 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.92.31 une_girg1pf Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, female (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, female (%)



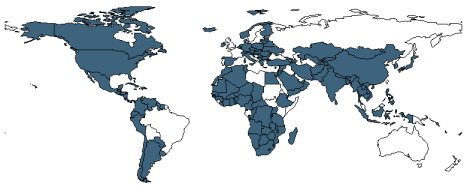
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 160



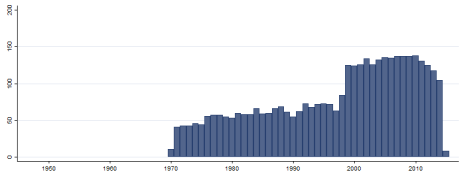
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 171 **n**: 3839 $\overline{N}$: 83 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.32 une_girg1pm Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, male (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, male (%)



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 157

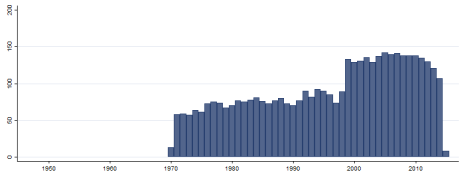


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 167 **n**: 3759 $\overline{N}$: 82 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.92.33 une_girg1pt Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%)

Gross intake ratio to Grade 1 of primary education, both sexes (%)

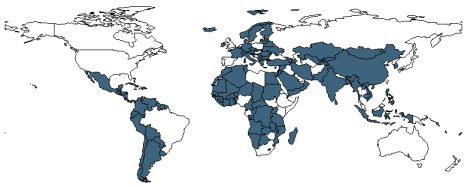
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 159



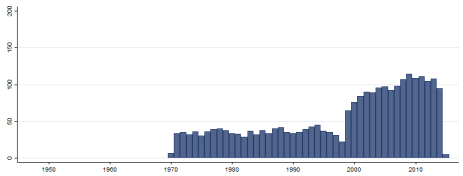
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 173 **n**: 4243 $\overline{N}$: 92 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.92.34 une_girlglsf Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education, female (%)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (%)



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 144

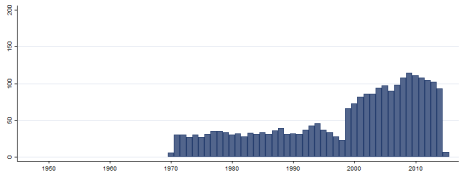


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 153 **n**: 2543 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.92.35 une_girlglsm Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education, male (%)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (%)

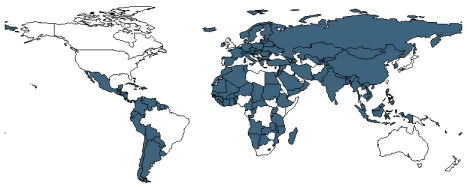
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 143



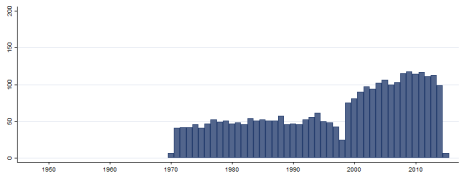
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 2441 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.92.36 une_girlglst Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education, both sexes (%)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%)



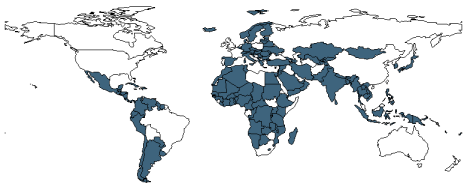
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 152



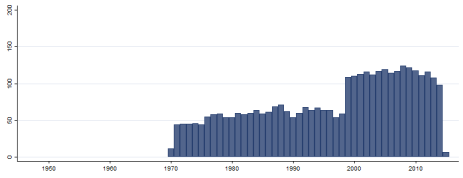
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 161 **n**: 2991 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.92.37 une_girlgpf Gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education, female (%)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (%)



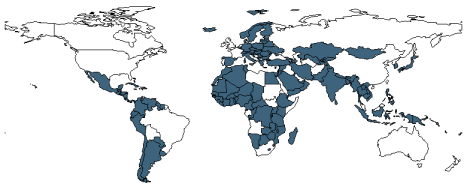
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 149



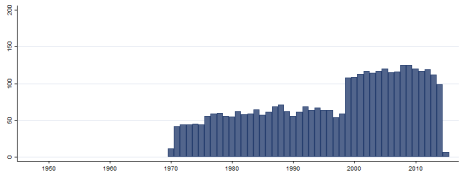
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 163 **n**: 3465 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.92.38 une_girlgpm Gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education, male (%)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (%)



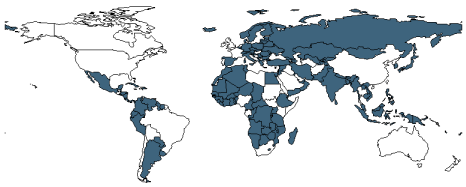
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 154



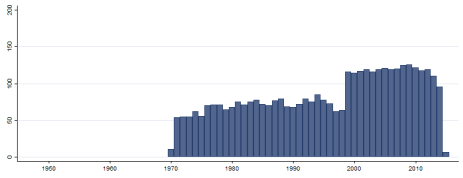
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 165 **n**: 3492 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.92.39 une_girlgpt Gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)



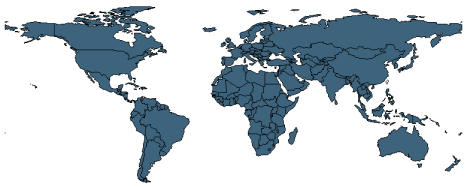
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 150



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 162 **n**: 3844 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.92.40 une_oeals Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years)

Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years)

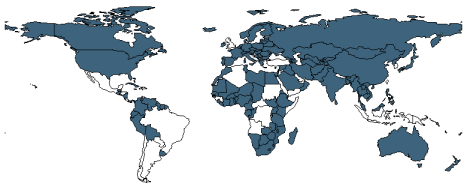


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193

Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194 **n**: 3627 $\overline{N}$: 191 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.92.41 une_oeapsnt Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

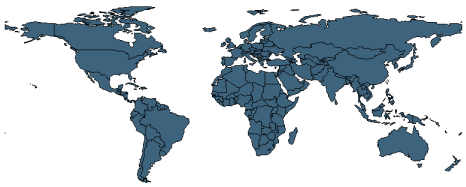


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 161

Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 166 **n**: 2486 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.92.42 une_oeaus Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years)

Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years)



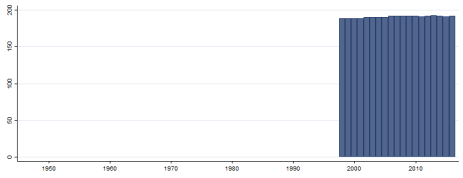
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193

Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194 **n**: 3627 $\overline{N}$: 191 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.92.43 une_tdurls Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years)

Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years)

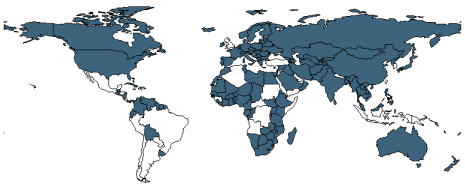
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193



Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194 **n**: 3627 $\overline{N}$: 191 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.92.44 une_tdurpsnt Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

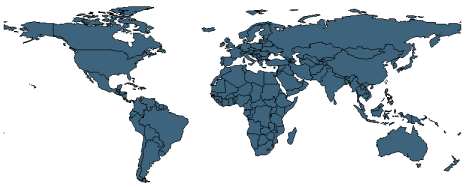


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 159

Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 166 **n**: 2470 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.92.45 une_tdurused Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years)

Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years)



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193

Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194 **n**: 3627 $\overline{N}$: 191 $\overline{T}$: 19

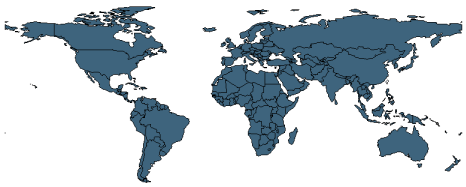
4.93 UN Statistics

`http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/dnlList.asp`
(UN Statistics, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-07)

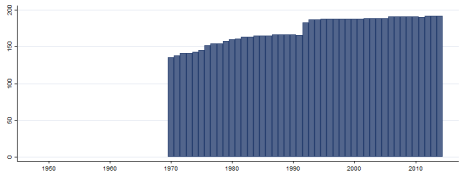
National Accounts Main Aggregates Database The National Accounts Main Aggregates Database presents a series of analytical national accounts tables from 1970 onwards for more than 200 countries and areas of the world. It is the product of a global cooperation effort between the Economic Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division, international statistical agencies and the national statistical services of these countries and is developed in accordance with the recommendation of the Statistical Commission at its first session in 1947 that the Statistics Division should publish regularly the most recent available data on national accounts for as many countries and areas as possible.

4.93.1 unna_ahff GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing

GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing.



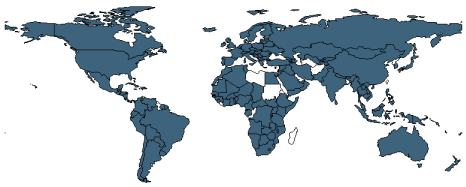
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



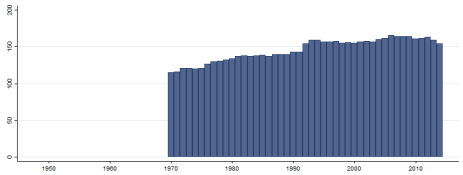
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 201 **n**: 7788 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.2 unna_cii GDP: Changes in Inventories

GDP: Changes in Inventories.



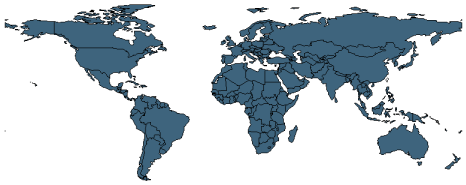
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 163



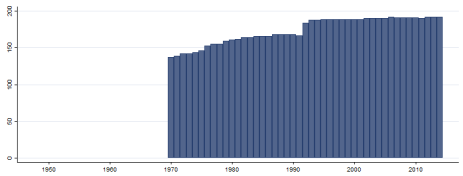
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 186 **n**: 6561 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.93.3 unna_con GDP: Construction

GDP: Construction.



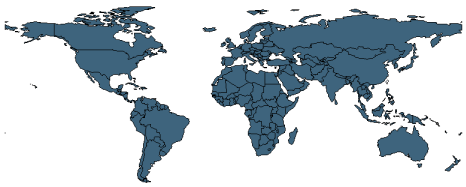
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



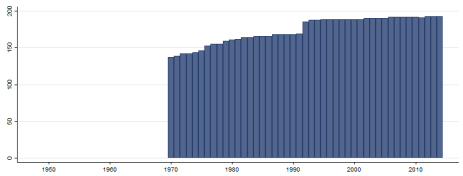
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 202 **n**: 7825 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.4 unna_er Exchange Rate (IMF Based)

Exchange Rate (IMF Based).



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193

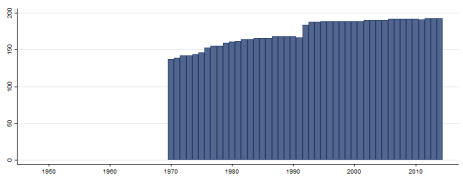


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 202 **n**: 7836 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.5 unna_fce GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure.

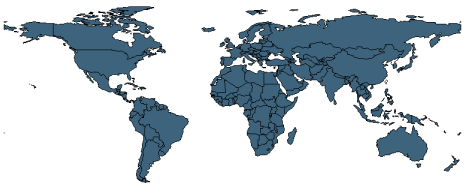
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193



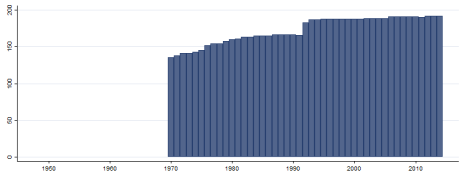
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 202 **n**: 7833 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.6 unna_gcf GDP: Gross Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Capital Formation.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192

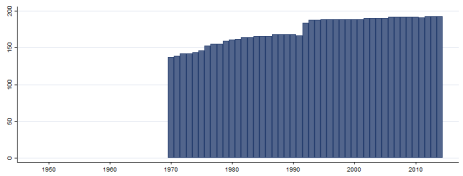


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 201 **n**: 7788 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.7 unna_gdp Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product.

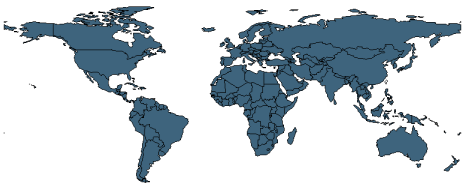
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193



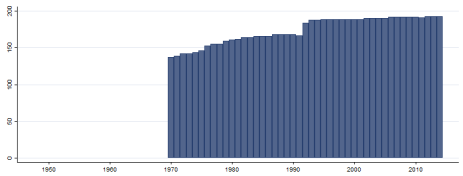
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 202 **n**: 7833 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.8 unna_gdppc GDP per Capita (Current Prices in US dollar)

GDP per Capita (Current Prices in US dollar).



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193

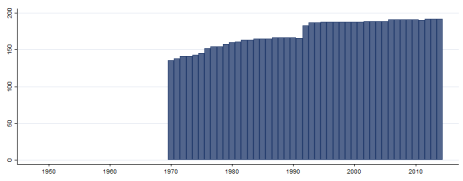


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 202 **n**: 7833 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.9 unna_gfcf GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation.

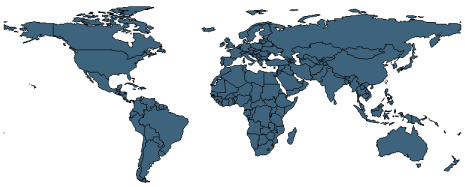
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



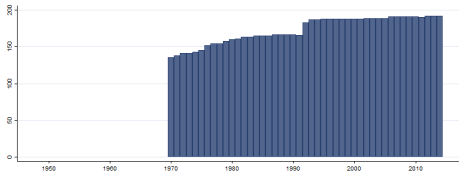
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 201 **n**: 7788 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.10 unna_ggfce GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure

GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192

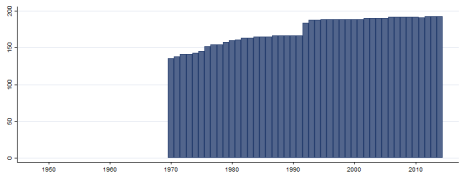


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 201 **n**: 7788 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.11 unna_gse GDP: Goods and Services - Export

GDP: Goods and Services - Export.

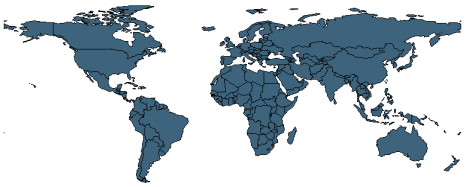
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193



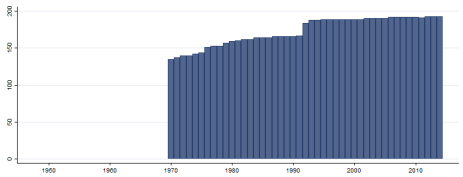
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 201 **n**: 7812 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.12 unna_gsi GDP: Goods and Services - Import

GDP: Goods and Services - Import.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193

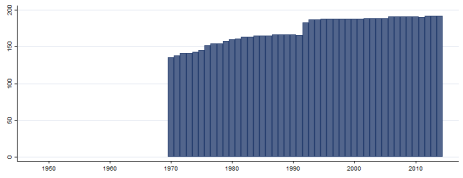


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 200 **n**: 7791 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.13 unna_hce GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure.

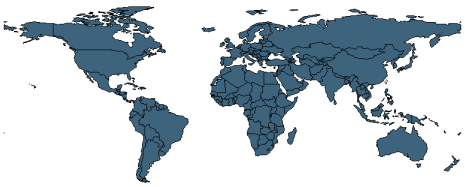
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



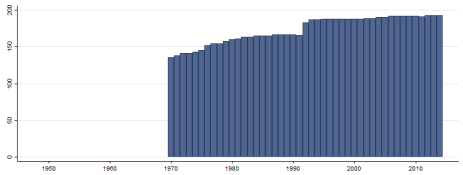
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 201 **n**: 7788 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.14 unna_man GDP: Manufacturing

GDP: Manufacturing.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193

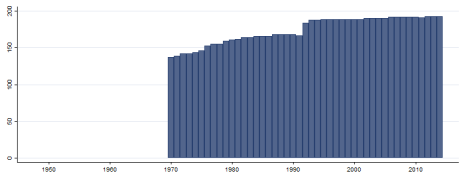


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 202 **n**: 7799 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.15 unna_mmu GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities

GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193

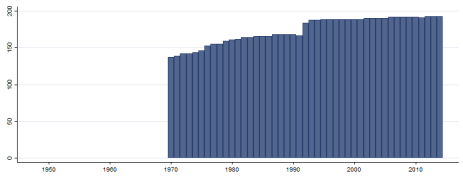


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 202 **n**: 7833 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.16 unna_oa GDP: Other Activities

GDP: Other Activities.

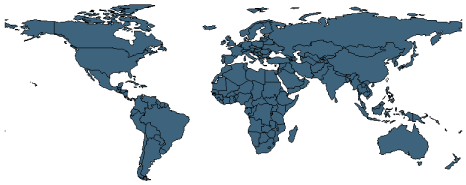
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193



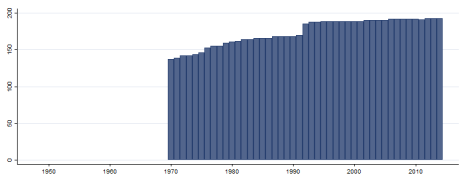
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 202 **n**: 7833 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.17 unna_pop Population

Population.



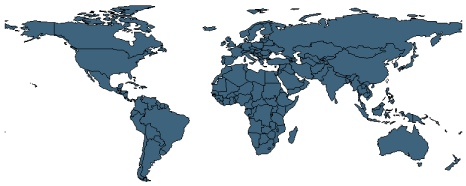
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193



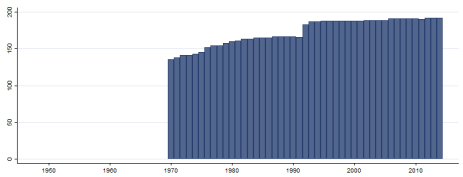
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 202 **n**: 7837 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.18 unna_tsc GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication

GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication.



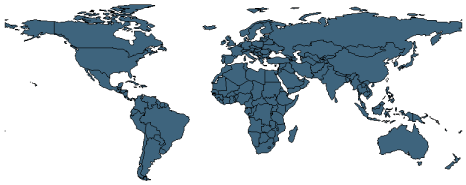
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



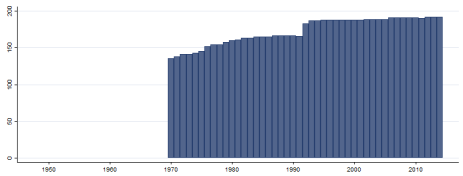
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 201 **n**: 7788 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.93.19 unna_wrrh GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels

GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 201 **n**: 7788 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.94 Vanhanen, Tatu

`https://services.fsd.uta.fi/catalogue/FSD1289?tab=download&lang=en&study_language=en`
(Vanhanen, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2015-11-24)

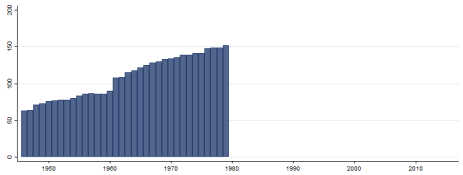
Measures of Democracy 1810-2014 The data contain three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen in his long-term research, for each year from 1810 to 2012. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

4.94.1 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



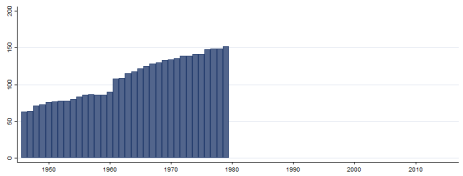
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 1979
N: 159 **n**: 3694 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.94.2 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



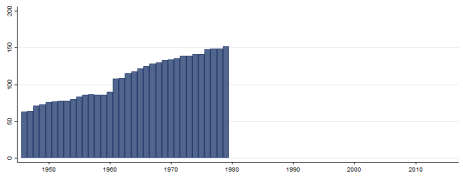
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 1979
N: 159 **n**: 3694 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.94.3 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 1979
N: 159 **n**: 3694 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.95 Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project

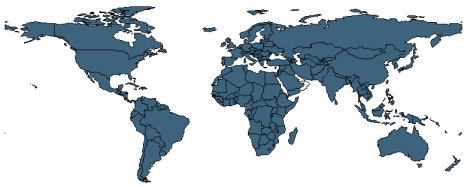
`https://v-dem.net/en/data/`
(Coppedge et al., 2016b) (Coppedge et al., 2016a)
(Data downloaded: 2016-01-12)

Varieties of Democracy Dataset version 6.2 Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It is a collaboration among more than 50 scholars worldwide which is co-hosted by the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden; and the Kellogg Institute at the University of Notre Dame, USA.

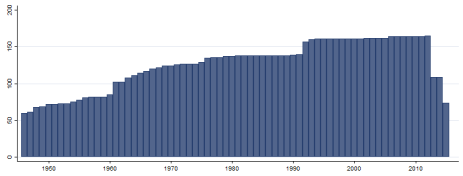
4.95.1 vdem_corr Political corruption

Political corruption. Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation. Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index; (b) executive corruption index; (c) the indicator for legislative corruption; and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption. In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. V-Dem replace missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165



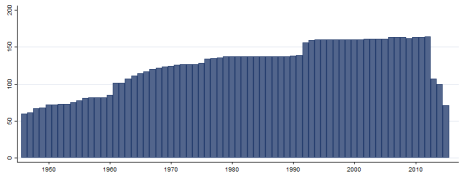
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8789 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.95.2 vdem_delibdem Deliberative democracy index

Deliberative democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 164



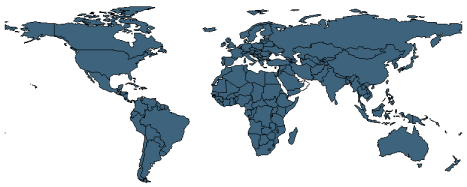
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 174 **n**: 8733 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.95.3 vdem_dl_delib Deliberative component index

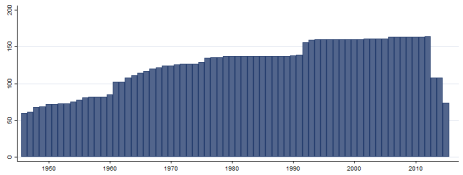
Deliberative component index. Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments,

parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To measure these features of a polity we try to determine the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy, justify their positions in terms of the public good, acknowledge and respect counter-arguments; and how wide the range of consultation is at elite levels. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: reasoned justification, common good justification, respect for counterarguments, range of consultation, and engaged society.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 164

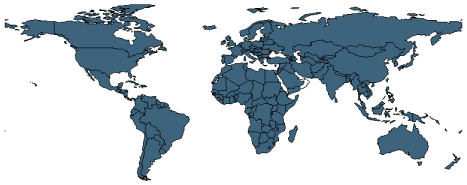


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 174 **n**: 8755 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 50

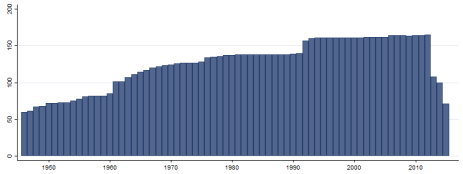
4.95.4 vdem_edcomp_thick Electoral component index

Electoral component index. Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected (directly or indirectly) through elections. Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link of freedom of association, suffrage, clean elections, and elected executive.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165

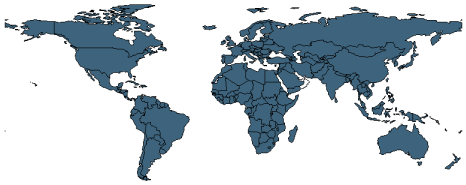


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8766 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 50

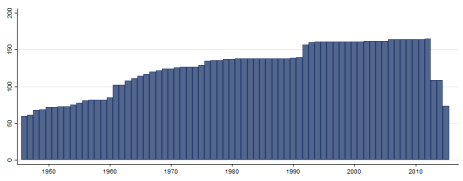
4.95.5 vdem_egal Egalitarian component index

Egalitarian component index. Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index and equal distribution of resources.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165

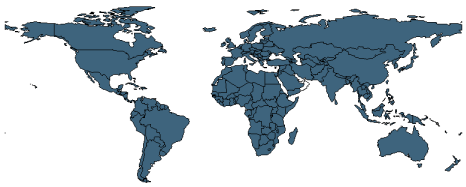


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8789 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 50

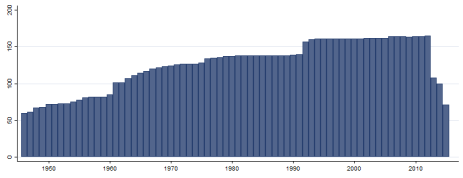
4.95.6 vdem_egaldem Egalitarian democracy index

Egalitarian democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165

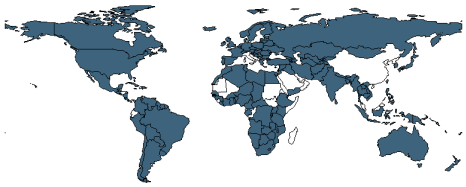


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8766 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 50

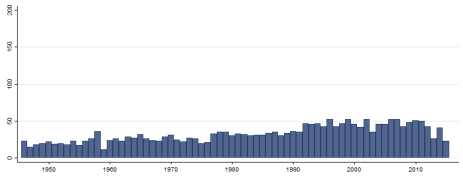
4.95.7 vdem_elvotbuy Election vote buying

Election vote buying. Question: In this national election, was there evidence of vote and/or turnout buying?

Clarification: Vote and turnout buying refers to the distribution of money or gifts to individuals, families, or small groups in order to influence their decision to vote/not vote or whom to vote for. It does not include legislation targeted at specific constituencies, i.e., "porkbarrel" legislation. V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

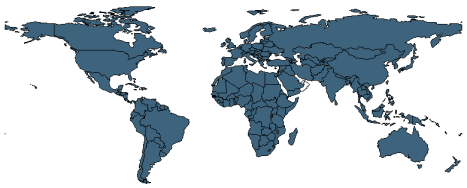


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 169 **n**: 2294 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 14

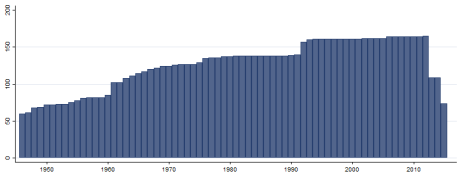
4.95.8 vdem_exbribe Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges

Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, grant favors in exchange

for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165



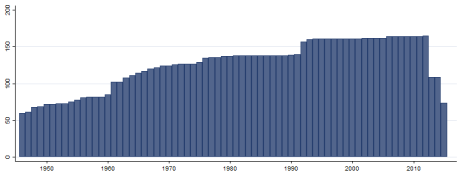
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8789 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.95.9 vdem_excrptps Public sector corrupt exchanges

Public sector corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response. V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165



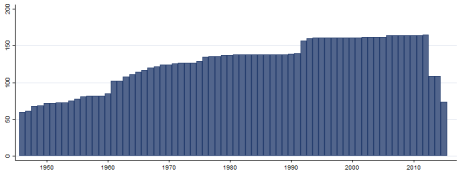
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8789 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.95.10 vdem_execorr Executive corruption index

Executive corruption index. Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for executive bribery and executive embezzlement.

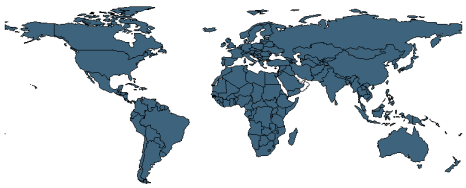
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165



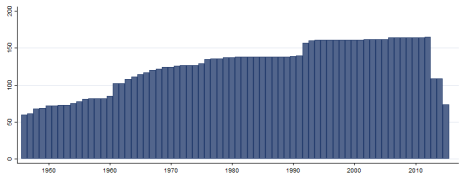
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8789 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.95.11 vdem_exembez Executive embezzlement and theft

Executive embezzlement and theft. Question: How often do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165

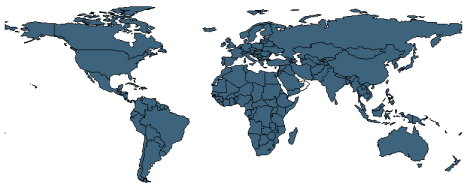


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8789 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 50

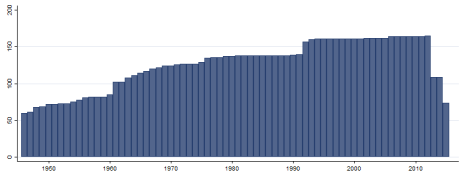
4.95.12 vdem_exthftps Public sector theft

Public sector theft. Question: How often do public sector employees steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response. Scale: ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.



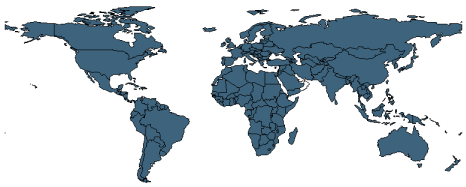
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165



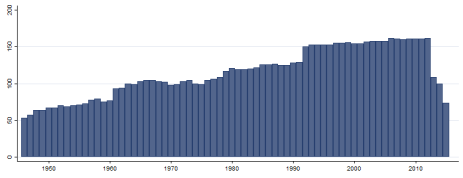
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8789 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.95.13 vdem_gcrrpt Legislature corrupt activities

Legislature corrupt activities. Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165



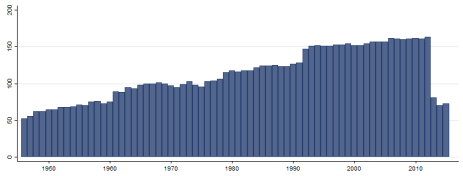
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8044 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.95.14 vdem_gender Women political empowerment index

Women political empowerment index. Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.

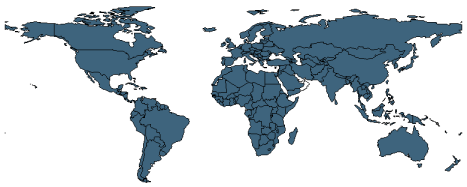
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165



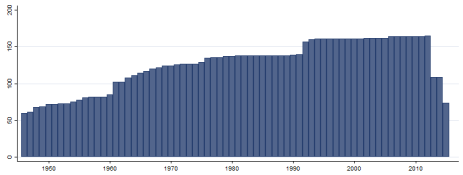
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 174 **n**: 7848 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.95.15 vdem_jucorrdc Judicial corruption decision

Judicial corruption decision. Question: How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.



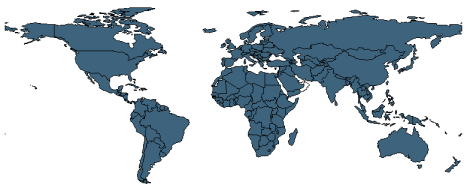
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165



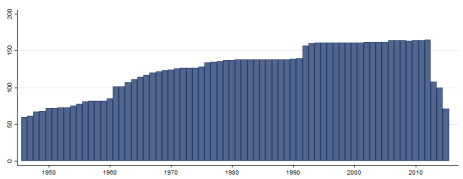
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8789 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.95.16 vdem_libdem Liberal democracy index

Liberal democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved?
Clarifications: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165



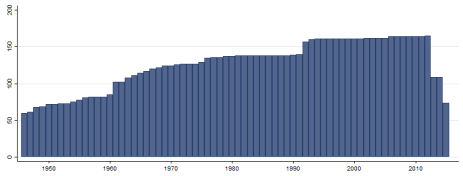
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8766 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.95.17 vdem_liberal Liberal component index

Liberal component index. Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties, judicial constraints on the executive, and legislative constraints on the executive.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165

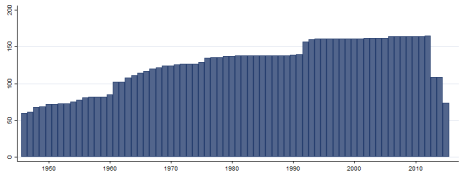


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8789 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.95.18 vdem_mecorrpt Media corrupt

Media corrupt. Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165

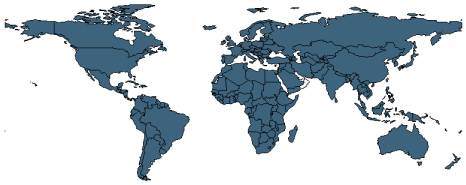


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8789 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 50

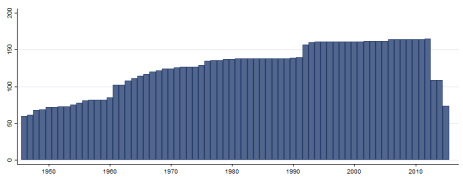
4.95.19 vdem_partip Participatory component index

Participatory component index. Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved?

Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: civil society participation, direct popular vote, elected local government power, and elected regional government power.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165

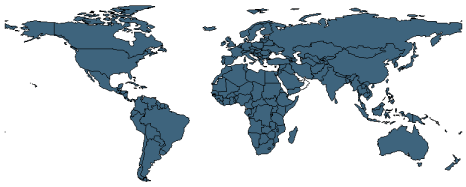


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8789 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 50

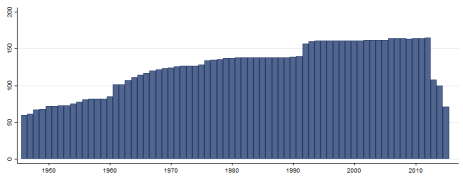
4.95.20 vdem_partipdem Participatory democracy index

Participatory democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165

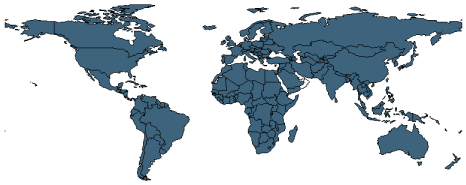


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8766 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 50

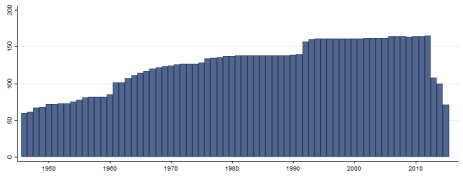
4.95.21 vdem_polyarchy Electoral democracy index

Electoral democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the VDem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of (representative) democracy - liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the sum of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick), suffrage, clean elections, elected executive (de jure) and freedom of expression; and, on the other, the five-way interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahls sub-components (with the one exception of the non-electoral component).



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165

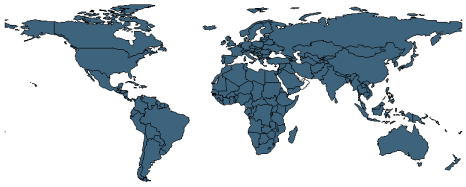


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8766 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 50

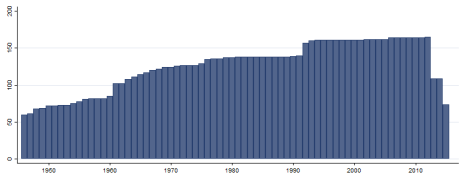
4.95.22 vdem_pubcorr Public sector corruption index

Public sector corruption index. Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for public sector bribery and embezzlement.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 175 **n**: 8789 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.96 Jelle Visser

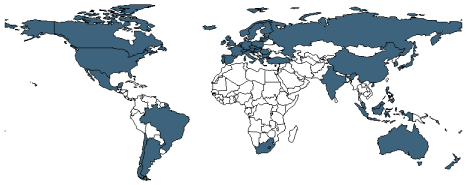
`http://uva-aias.net/en/ictwss`
(Visser, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-22)

The ICTWSS database The ICTWSS database covers four key elements of modern political economies: trade unionism, wage setting, state intervention and social pacts. The database contains annual data for all OECD and EU member states.

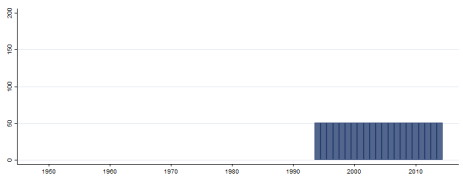
4.96.1 vi_ext Extension of Collective Agreements

Mandatory extension of collective agreements to non-organised employers.

0. There are neither legal provisions for mandatory extension, nor is there a functional equivalent.
1. Extension is rather exceptional, used in some industries only, because of absence of sector agreements, very high thresholds (supermajorities of 60% or more, public policy criteria, etc.), and/or resistance of employers.
2. Extension is used in many industries, but there are thresholds and Ministers can (and sometimes do) decide not to extend (clauses in) collective agreements.
3. Extension is virtually automatic and more or less general (including enlargement).



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 51

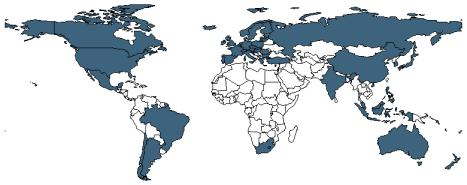


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1071 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 21

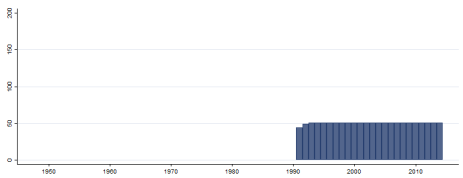
4.96.2 vi_mws Minimum Wage Setting

Minimum Wage Setting.

0. No statutory minimum wage, no sectoral or national agreements.
1. Minimum wages are set by (sectoral) collective agreement or tripartite wage boards in (some) sectors.
2. Minimum wages are set by national (cross-sectoral or inter-occupational) agreement ("autonomous agreement") between unions and employers.
3. National minimum wage is set by agreement (as in 1 or 2) but extended and made binding by law or Ministerial decree.
4. National minimum wage is set through tripartite negotiations.
5. National minimum wage is set by government, but after (non-binding) tripartite consultations.
6. Minimum wage set by judges or expert committee, as in award-system.
7. Minimum wage is set by government but government is bound by fixed rule (index-based minimum wage).
8. Minimum wage is set by government, without fixed rule.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 51

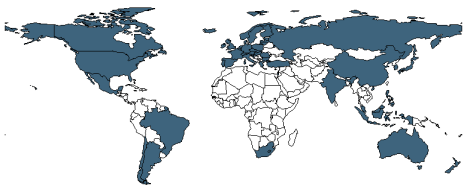


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 24

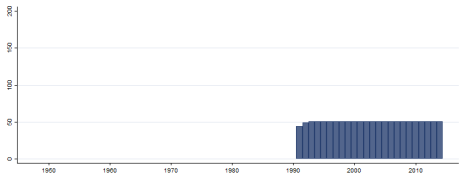
4.96.3 vi_nmw National Minimum Wage

National Minimum Wage.

0. No statutory minimum wage.
1. Statutory minimum wage in some sectors (occupations, regions/states) only.
2. Statutory national (cross-sectoral or inter-occupational) minimum wage exists.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 51



Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 24

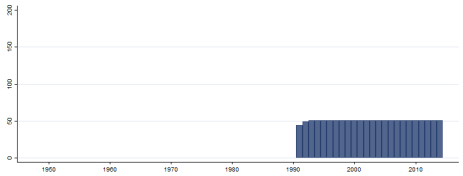
4.96.4 vi_rag Right of Association, Government Sector

Right of Association, Government Sector.

0. No.

1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g., monopoly union, government authorization, major groups excluded.
2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g., recognition procedures, thresholds, only military, judiciary or police excluded, as per ILO convention).
3. Yes.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 51



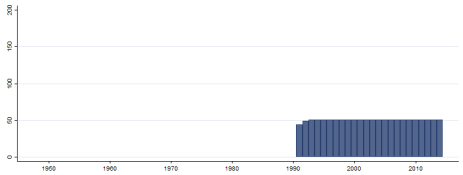
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.96.5 vi_ram Right of Association, Market Sector

Right of Association, Market Sector.

0. No.
1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, prior authorization, major groups excluded).
2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognition procedures, workplace elections, thresholds).
3. Yes.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 51

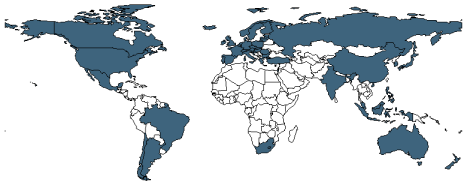


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 24

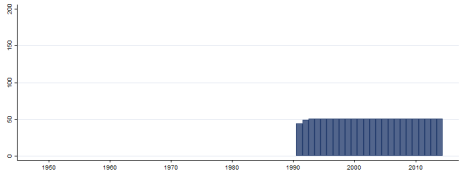
4.96.6 vi_rcbg Right of Collective Bargaining, Government Sector

Right of Collective Bargaining, Government Sector.

0. No.
1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, government authorization, limitations on content, major groups excluded).
2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. registration, thresholds, only military, judiciary or police excluded - as per ILO convention).
3. Yes.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 51



Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 24

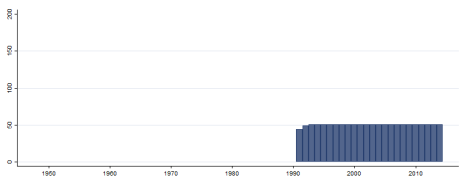
4.96.7 vi_rcbm Right of Collective Bargaining, Market Sector

Right of Collective Bargaining, Market Sector.

0. No.

1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, government authorization, limitations on content, major groups excluded).
2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. registration, thresholds).
3. Yes.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 51

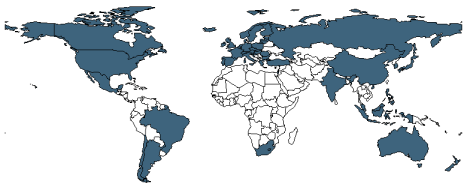


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 24

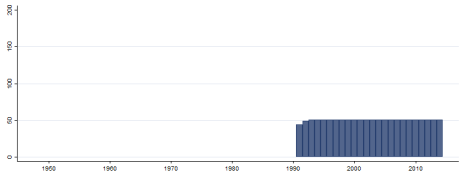
4.96.8 vi_rsg Right to Strike, Government Sector

Right to Strike, Government Sector.

0. No.
1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).
2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only only military, judiciary or police excluded - as per ILO convention).
3. Yes.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 51



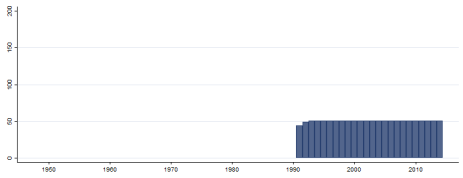
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.96.9 vi_rsm Right to Strike, Market Sector

Right to Strike, Market Sector.

0. No.
1. Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).
2. Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation).
3. Yes.

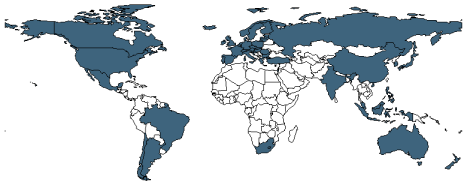
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 51



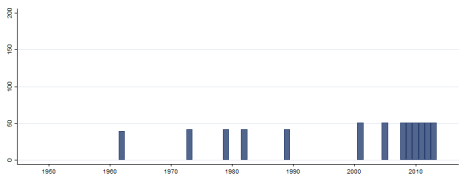
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.96.10 vi_udr Union Density

Union density rate, net union membership as a proportion of wage and salary earners in employment.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 51

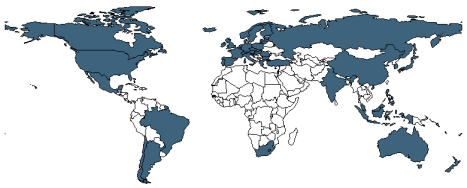


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 53 **n**: 615 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 12

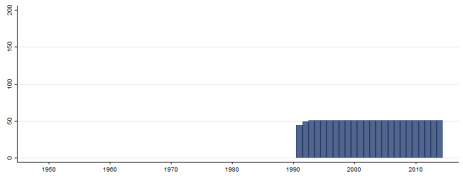
4.96.11 vi_wcoord Coordination of Wage-Setting

Coordination of Wage-Setting.

1. Fragmented wage bargaining, confined largely to individual firms or plants.
2. Mixed industry and firm-level bargaining, with no or little pattern bargaining and relatively weak elements of government coordination through the setting of minimum wage or wage indexation.
3. Negotiation guidelines based on a) centralized bargaining by peak associations with or without government involvement b) informal centralisation of industry-level bargaining c) government arbitration or intervention.
4. Wage norms or guidelines (recommendations) based on a) centralized bargaining by peak associations with or without government involvement b) informal centralisation of industry-level bargaining by a powerful and monopolistic union confederation c) extensive, regularized pattern setting coupled with high degree of union concentration.
5. Maximum or minimum wage rates/increases based on a) centralized bargaining by peak association(s), with or without government involvement, and/or government imposition of wage schedule/freeze, with peace obligation b) informal centralisation of industry-level bargaining by a powerful and monopolistic union confederation c) extensive, regularized pattern setting and highly synchronized bargaining coupled with coordination of bargaining by influential large firms.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 51

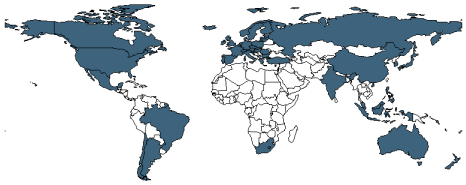


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 24

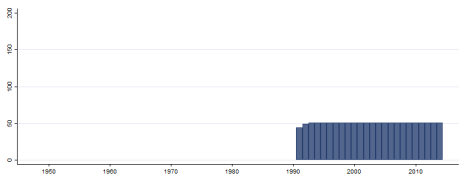
4.96.12 vi_wgi Government Intervention in Wage Bargaining

Government Intervention in Wage Bargaining.

1. None of the following.
2. The government influences wage bargaining by providing an institutional framework of consultation and information exchange, by conditional agreement to extend private sector agreements, and/or by providing a conflict resolution mechanism which links the settlement of disputes across the economy and/or allows the intervention of state arbitrators or Parliament.
3. The government influences wage bargaining outcomes indirectly through price-ceilings, indexation, tax measures, minimum wages, and/or pattern setting through public sector wages.
4. The government participates directly in wage bargaining (tripartite bargaining, as in social pacts).
5. The government imposes private sector wage settlements, places a ceiling on bargaining outcomes or suspends bargaining.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 51

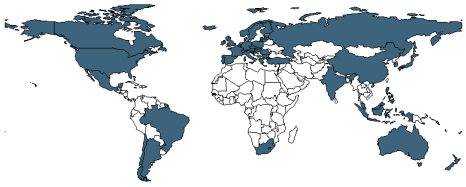


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 24

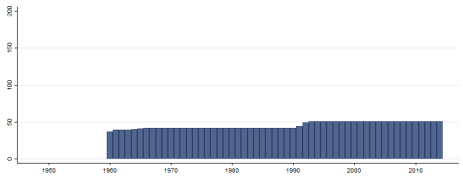
4.96.13 vi_wl Wage Bargaining Level

The predominant level at which wage bargaining takes place.

1. Bargaining predominantly takes place at the local or company level.
2. Intermediate or alternating between sector and company bargaining.
3. Bargaining predominantly takes place at the sector or industry level.
4. Intermediate or alternating between central and industry bargaining.
5. Bargaining predominantly takes place at central or cross-industry level and there are centrally determined binding norms or ceilings to be respected by agreements negotiated at lower levels.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 51



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54 **n**: 2500 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 46

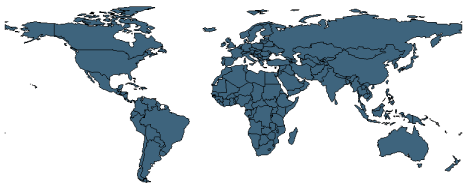
4.97 Vision of Humanity

`http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index`
(Vision of Humanity, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

Global Terrorism Index The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study which accounts for the direct and indirect impact of terrorism in 162 countries in terms of its effect on lives lost, injuries, property damage and the psychological after-effects of terrorism. This study covers 99.6 per cent of the world's population. It aggregates the most authoritative data source on terrorism today, the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) collated by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) into a composite score in order to provide an ordinal ranking of nations on the negative impact of terrorism. The GTD is unique in that it consists of systematically and comprehensively coded data on domestic as well as international terrorist incidents and now includes more than 140,000 cases.

4.97.1 voh_gti Global Terrorism Index

Global Terrorism Index.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 161

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 162 **n**: 2075 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.98 Worldbank

http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home
(Kaufmann et al., 2010)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-16)

The Worldwide Governance Indicators These indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 31 separate data sources constructed by 25 different organizations. These individual measures of governance are assigned to categories capturing key dimensions of governance. An unobserved component model is used to construct six aggregate governance indicators. Point estimates of the dimensions of governance, the margins of error as well as the number of sources are presented for each country. The governance estimates are normally distributed with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one each year of measurement. This implies that virtually all scores lie between -2.5 and 2.5, with higher scores corresponding to better outcomes.

WARNING: Since the estimates are standardized (with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one) each year of measurement, they are not directly suitable for over-time comparisons within countries. Kaufmann et al. (2006) however find no systematic time-trends in a selection of indicators that do allow for comparisons over time, which suggests that time-series information in the WBGI scores can be used if interpreted with caution.

4.98.1 wbgi_cce Control of Corruption

Control of Corruption - Estimate: "Control of Corruption" measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of "additional payments to get things done", to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring "grand corruption" in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in "state capture".

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 3013 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.2 wbgi_ccn Control of Corruption - Number of Sources

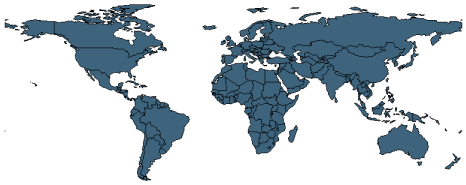
Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 3013 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.3 wbgi_ccs Control of Corruption - Standard Errors

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.

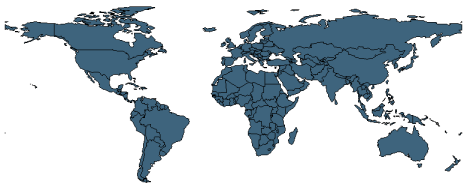


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192

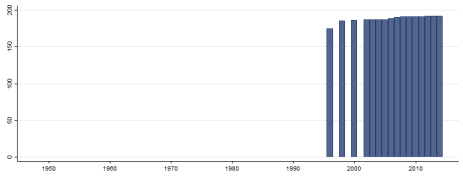
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 3013 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.4 wbgi_gee Government Effectiveness

Government Effectiveness - Estimate: "Government Effectiveness" combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on "inputs" required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.



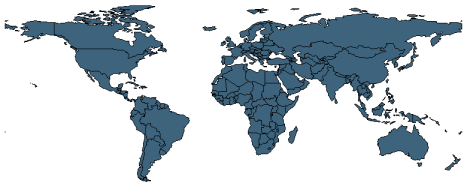
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 3013 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.5 wbgi_gen Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.



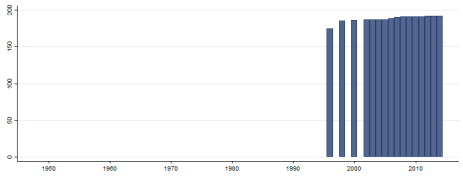
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 3013 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.6 wbgi_ges Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.

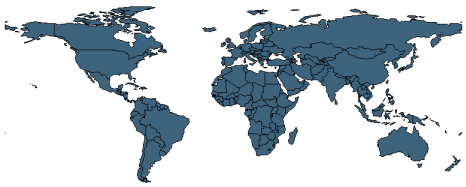
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 3013 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.7 wbgi_pse Political Stability

Political Stability - Estimate: "Political Stability" combines several indicators which measure perceptions of the likelihood that the government in power will be destabilized or overthrown by possibly unconstitutional and/or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism.

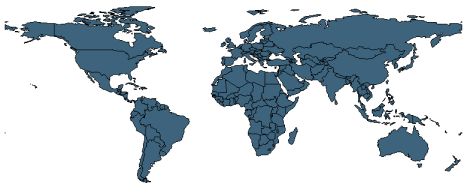


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 3030 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.8 wbgi_psn Political Stability - Number of Sources

Political Stability - Number of Sources.

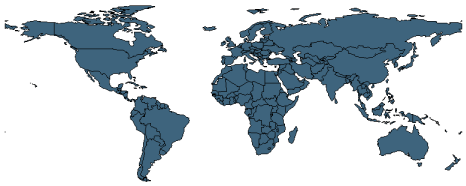


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 3030 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.9 wbgi_pss Political Stability - Standard Errors

Political Stability - Standard Errors.

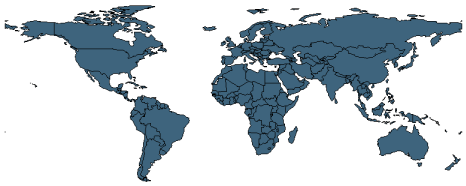


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 3030 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.10 wbgi_rle Rule of Law

Rule of Law - Estimate: "Rule of Law" includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 3072 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.11 wbgi_rln Rule of Law - Number of Sources

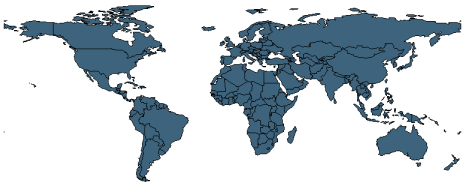
Rule of Law - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 3072 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.12 wbgi_rls Rule of Law - Standard Errors

Rule of Law - Standard Errors.

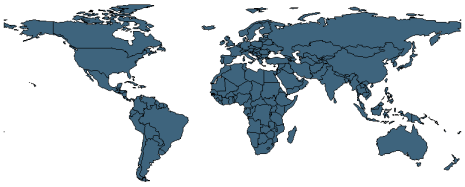


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194

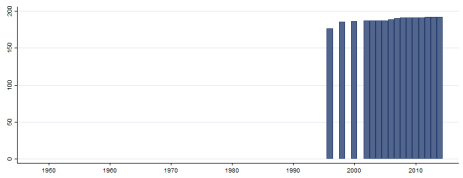
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 3072 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.13 wbgi_rqe Regulatory Quality

Regulatory Quality - Estimate: "Regulatory Quality" includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.



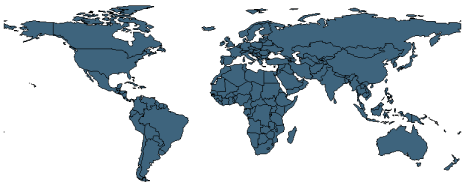
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 3014 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.14 wbgi_rqn Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.

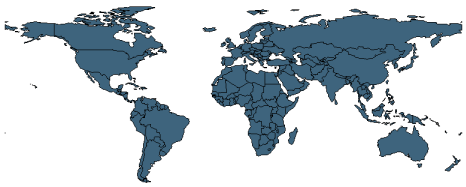


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192

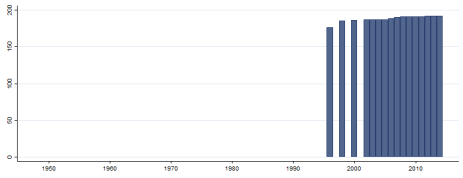
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 3014 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.15 wbgi_rqs Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.



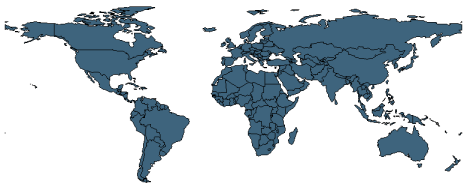
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



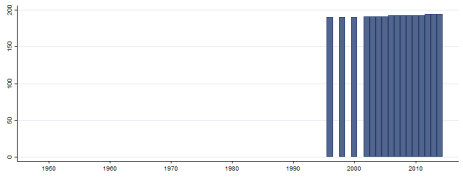
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 3014 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.16 wbgi_vae Voice and Accountability

Voice and Accountability - Estimate: "Voice and Accountability" includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.



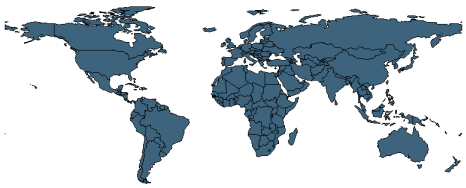
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 3074 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.17 wbgi_van Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.

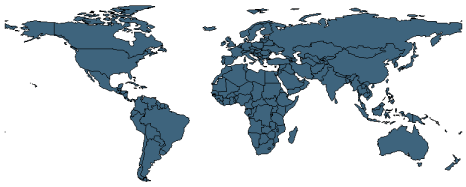


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194

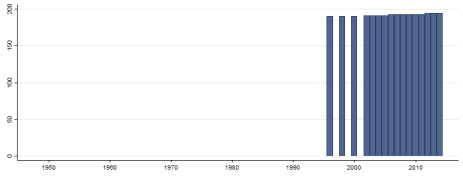
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 3074 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.98.18 wbgi_vas Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 3074 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.99 Worldbank

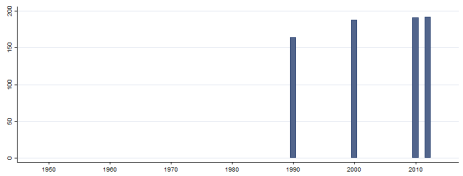
`http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators`
(World Bank, 2016)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-22)

World Development Indicators The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources.

4.99.1 wdi_acel Access to electricity (% of population)

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

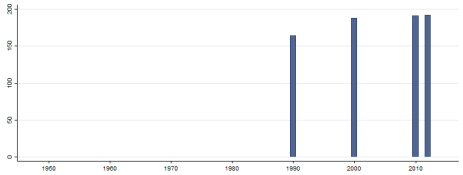


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194 **n**: 735 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.2 wdi_acelr Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)

Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

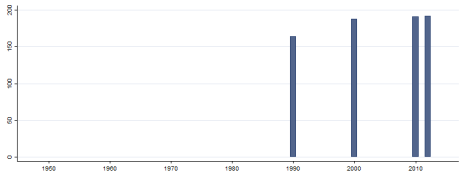


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194 **n**: 735 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.3 wdi_acelu Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)

Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

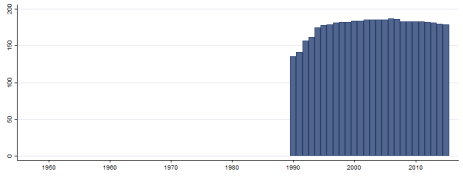


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194 **n**: 735 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.4 wdi_acis Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 184

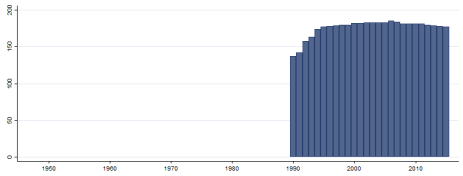


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 190 **n**: 4608 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.5 wdi_acisr 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. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182

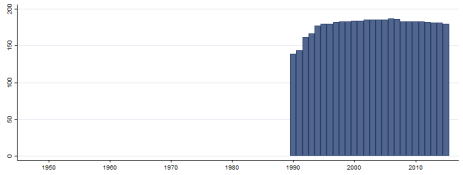


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 189 **n**: 4571 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.6 wdi_acisu 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. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 184

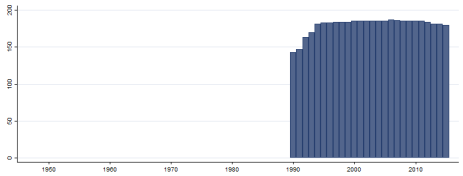


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 190 **n**: 4634 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.7 wdi_aciw Improved water source (% of population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 186

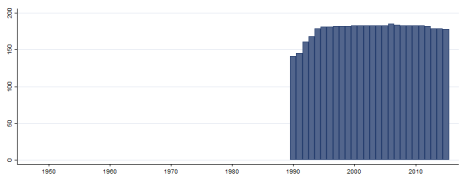


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 4671 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.8 wdi_aciwr Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).

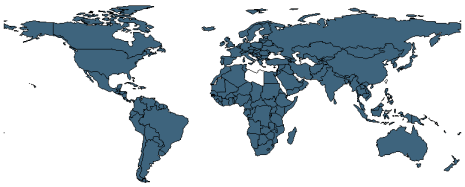
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 184



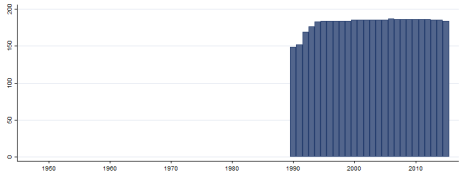
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 189 **n**: 4619 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.9 wdi_aciwu Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).



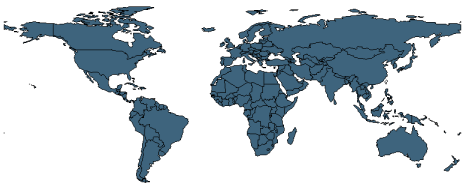
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



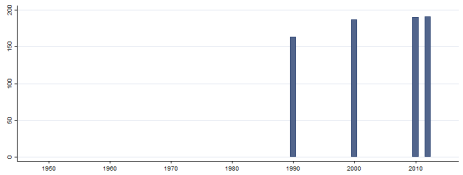
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191 **n**: 4716 $\overline{N}$: 181 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.99.10 wdi_acnsf Access to non-solid fuel (% of population)

Access to non-solid fuel is the percentage of population with access to non-solid fuel.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191

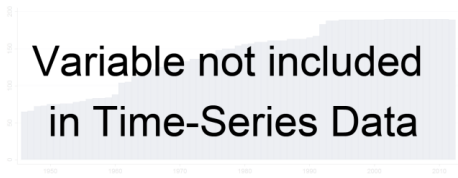


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 731 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.11 wdi_acnsfr Access to non-solid fuel, rural (% of rural population)

Access to non-solid fuel, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to non-solid fuel.

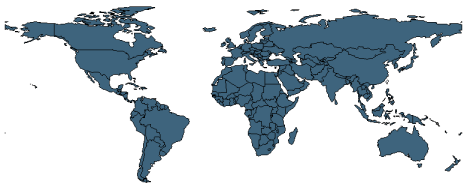
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191



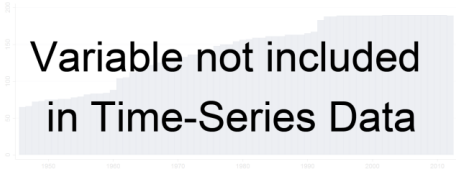
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.12 wdi_acnsfu Access to non-solid fuel, urban (% of urban population)

Access to non-solid fuel, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to non-solid fuel.



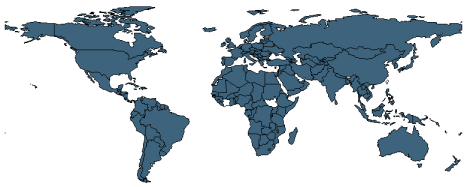
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191



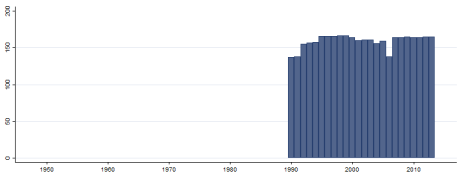
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.13 wdi_afp Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 165

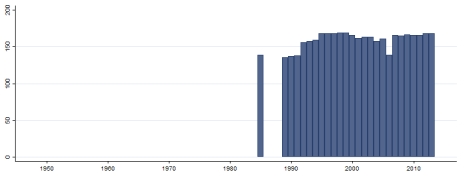


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 172 **n**: 3827 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.99.14 wdi_afpt Armed forces personnel, total

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 168

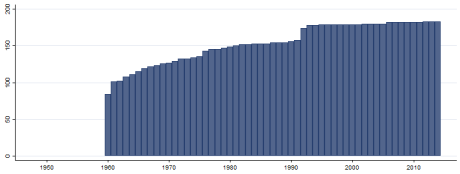


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 175 **n**: 4143 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.15 wdi_agedr Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents–people younger than 15 or older than 64–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183

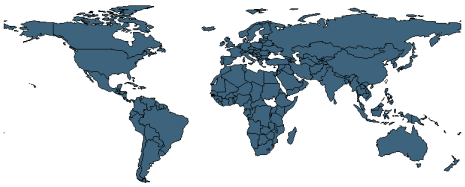


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8463 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 45

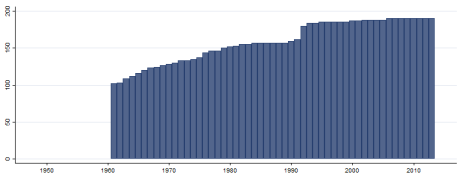
4.99.16 wdi_agrland Agricultural land (% of land area)

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.



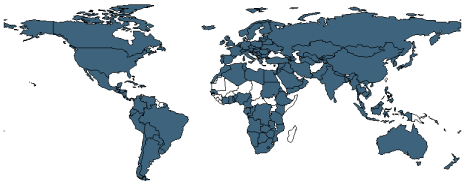
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 190



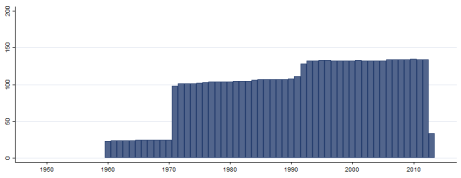
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 196 **n**: 8415 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.99.17 wdi_ane Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)

Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 135

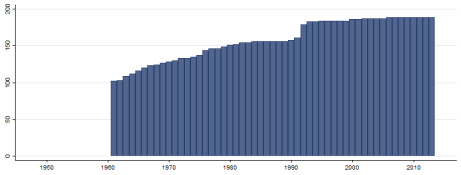


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 139 **n**: 5286 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.99.18 wdi_araland 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189

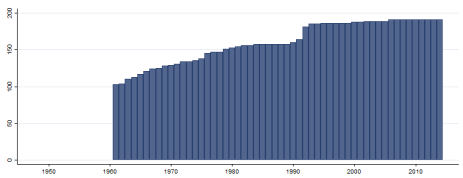


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 8380 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.99.19 wdi_area 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.

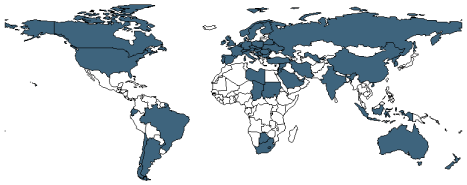
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191



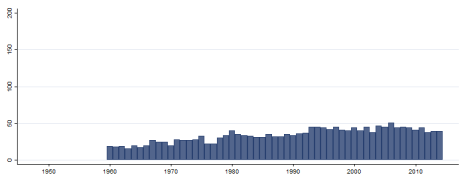
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 197 **n**: 8660 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.99.20 wdi_armexp 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.



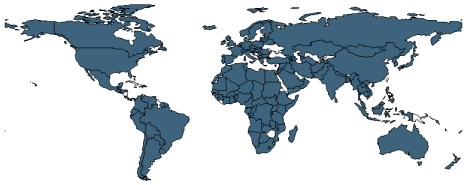
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 57



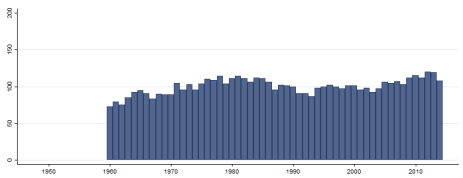
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 120 **n**: 1868 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.99.21 wdi_armimp 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.



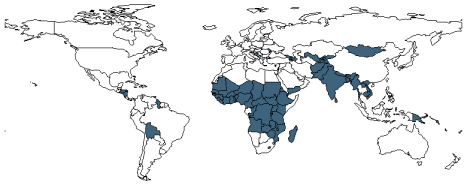
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 150



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 5510 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.99.22 wdi_bhr CPIA building human resources rating)

Building human resources assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect the access to and quality of health and education services, including prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.



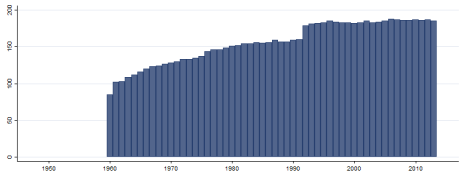
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 81

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 85 **n**: 766 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.23 wdi_birth Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

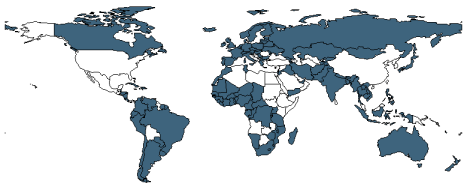
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189



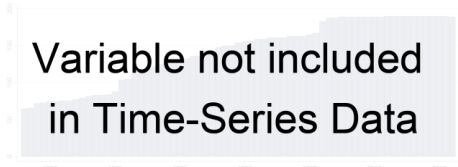
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 196 **n**: 8426 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.99.24 wdi_birthreg 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.



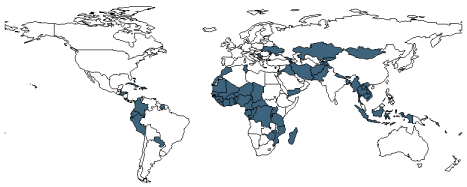
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 124



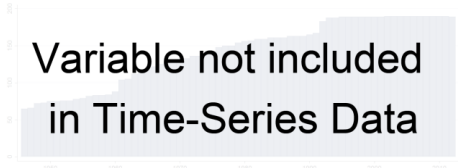
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.25 wdi_birthregr 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.



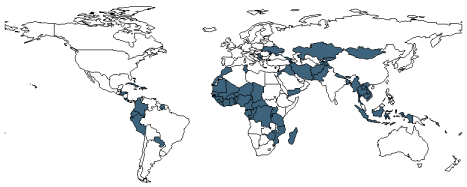
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 73



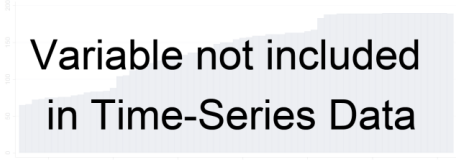
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.26 wdi_birthregu 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.



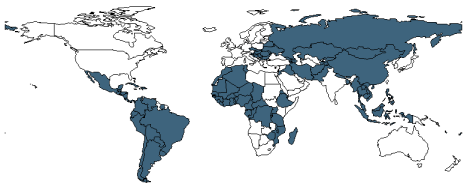
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 73



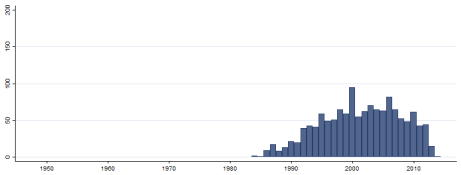
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.27 wdi_birthskill 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.



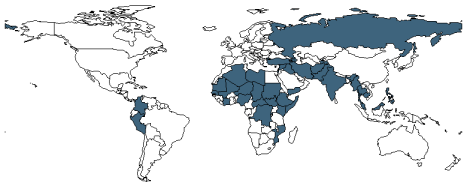
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 115



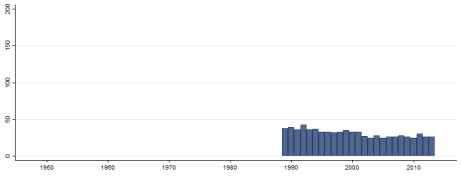
Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 183 **n**: 1318 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.99.28 wdi_brdeath 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.



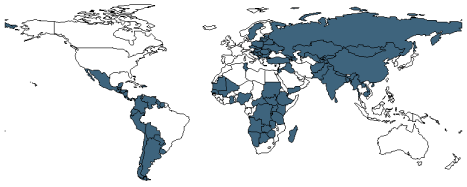
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 38



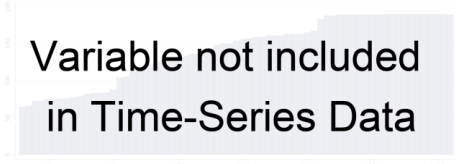
Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 94 **n**: 779 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.29 wdi_bribfirm Bribery incidence

Bribery incidence is the percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request across 6 public transactions dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses, and taxes.



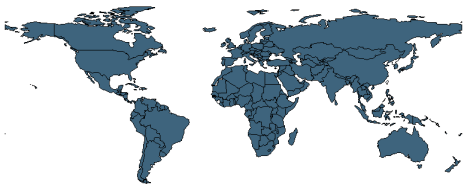
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 98



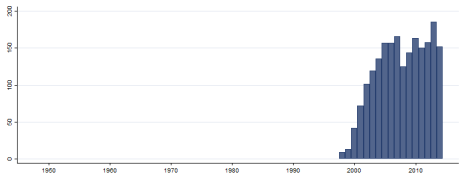
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.30 wdi_broadb Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)

Fixed broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should include fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies. It includes both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations.



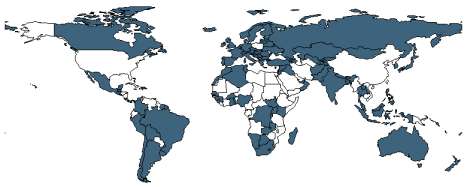
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190



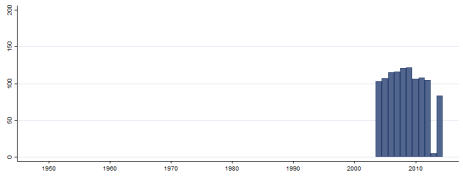
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191 **n**: 2049 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.99.31 wdi_busden New business density

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 122

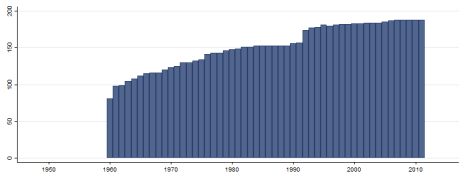


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 133 **n**: 1091 $\overline{N}$: 99 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.32 wdi_co2 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 187

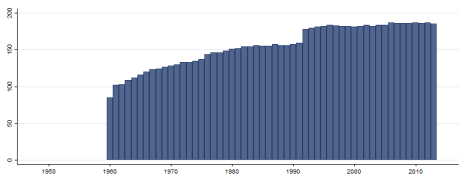


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 192 **n**: 7912 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.99.33 wdi_death 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.

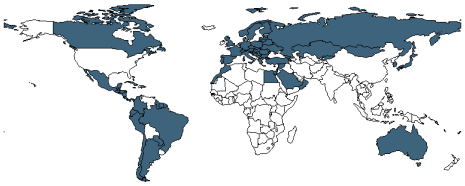
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189



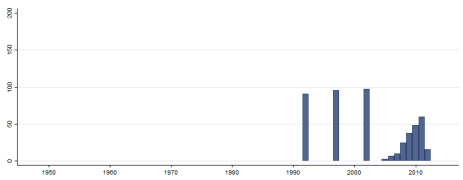
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 196 **n**: 8405 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.99.34 wdi_deathreg Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (%)

Completeness of death registration is the estimated percentage of deaths that are registered with their cause of death information in the vital registration system of a country.



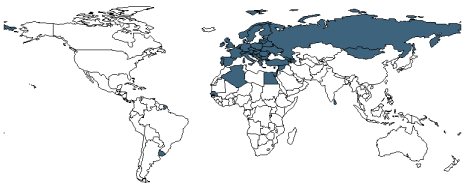
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 88



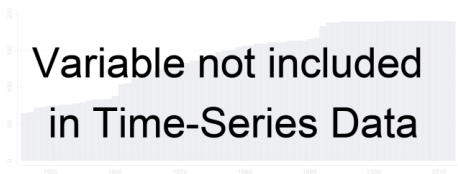
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 120 **n**: 491 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.35 wdi_deathrep 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.



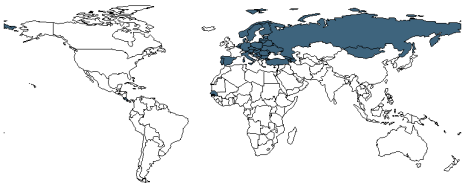
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 51



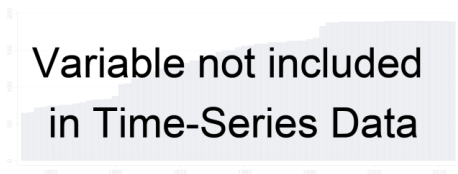
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.36 wdi_deathrepinf 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 36

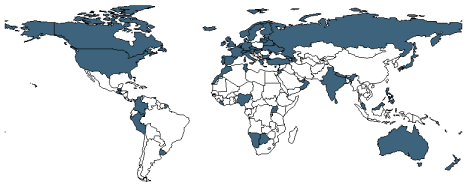


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

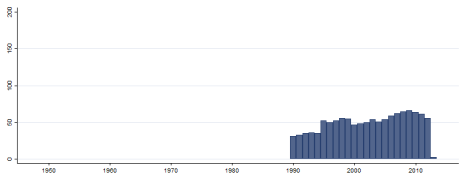
4.99.37 wdi_debt Central government debt, total (% of GDP)

Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by

the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 67

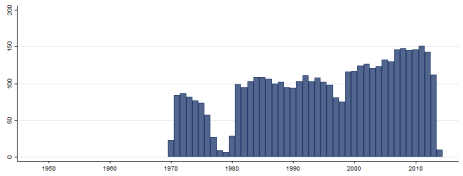


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 105 **n**: 1175 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.99.38 wdi_eduprp Percentage of enrolment in primary education in private institutions (%)

Percentage of enrolment in primary education in private institutions (%)

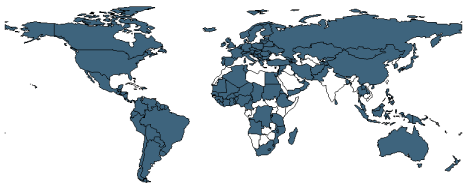
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 169



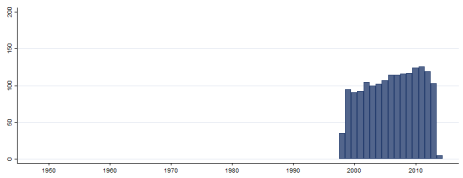
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 4340 $\overline{N}$: 96 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.39 wdi_eduprs Percentage of enrolment in secondary education in private institutions (%)

Percentage of enrolment in secondary education in private institutions (%)



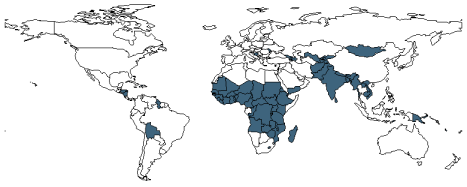
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 155



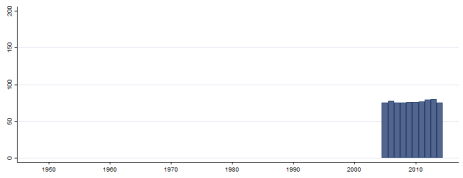
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 177 **n**: 1665 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.40 wdi_effrevmob CPIA efficiency of revenue mobilization rating

Efficiency of revenue mobilization assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization–not only the de facto tax structure, but also revenue from all sources as actually collected.



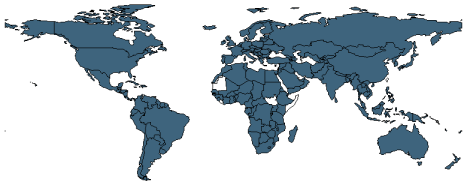
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 81



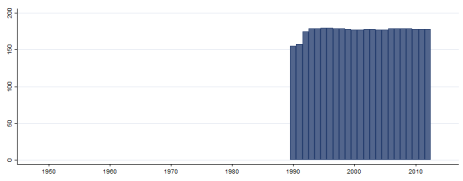
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 85 **n**: 766 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.41 wdi_elerenew Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)

Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.



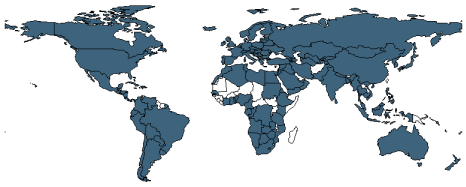
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 178



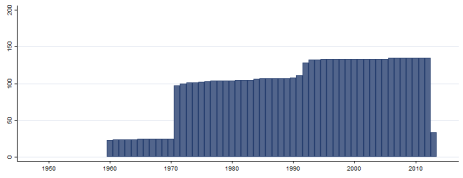
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186 **n**: 4056 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.99.42 wdi_elprodcoal Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.



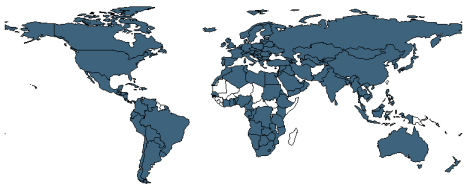
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 135



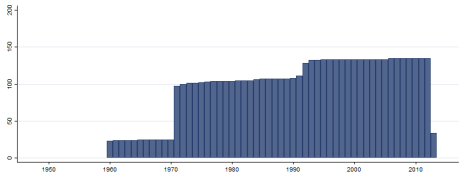
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 139 **n**: 5298 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.99.43 wdi_elprodgas Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.



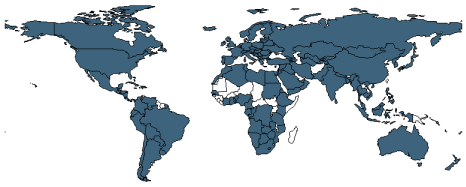
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 135



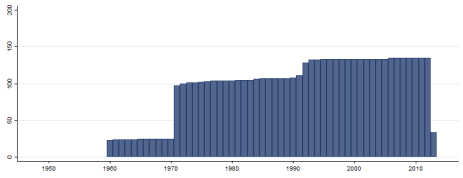
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 139 **n**: 5298 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.99.44 wdi_elprodhyd Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.



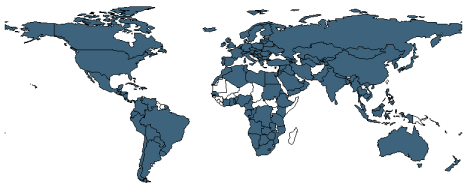
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 135



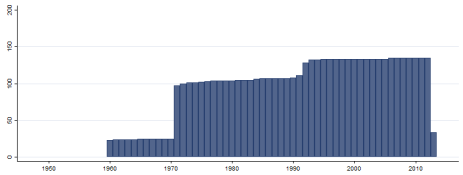
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 139 **n**: 5298 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.99.45 wdi_elprodnuc Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.



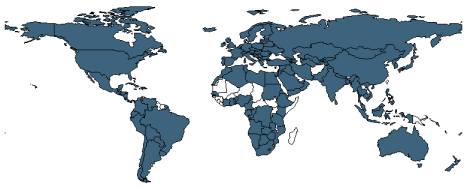
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 135



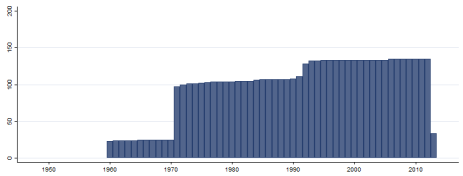
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 139 **n**: 5298 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.99.46 wdi_elprodoil Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.



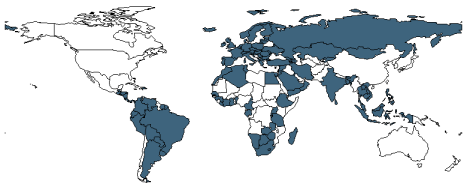
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 135



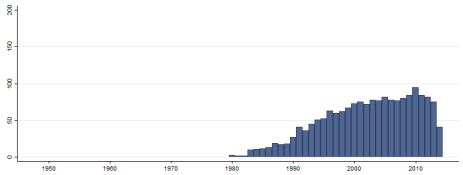
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 139 **n**: 5298 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.99.47 wdi_emp Employers, total (% of employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).



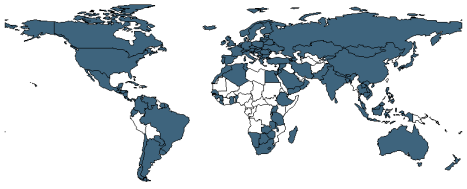
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 116



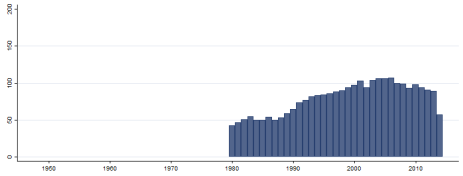
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 149 **n**: 1764 $\overline{N}$: 50 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.99.48 wdi_empagr Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).



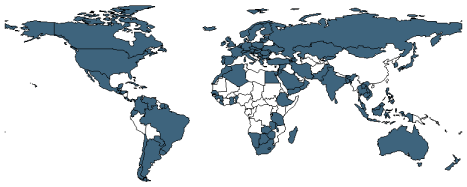
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 126



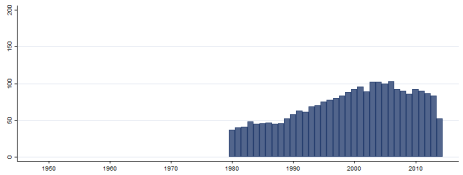
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 169 **n**: 2773 $\overline{N}$: 79 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.99.49 wdi_empagrf Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).



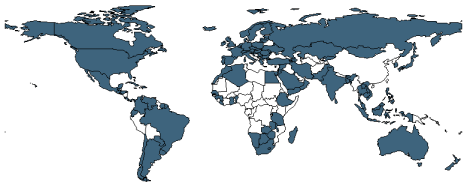
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 119



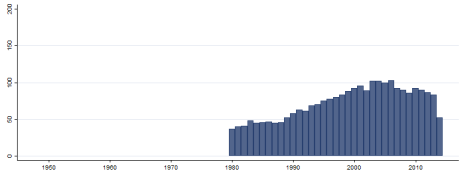
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 164 **n**: 2528 $\overline{N}$: 72 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.99.50 wdi_empagrm Employment in agriculture, male (% of male employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).



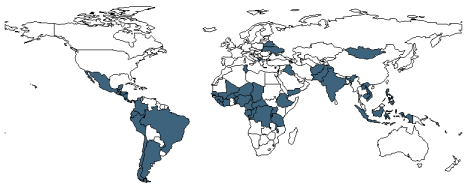
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 119



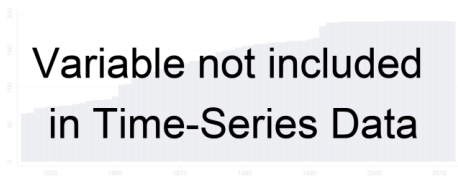
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 164 **n**: 2528 $\overline{N}$: 72 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.99.51 wdi_empch Children in employment, total

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.



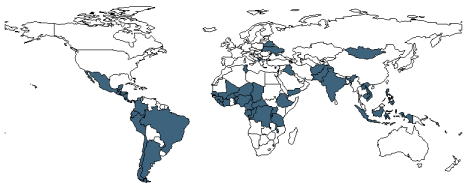
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 56



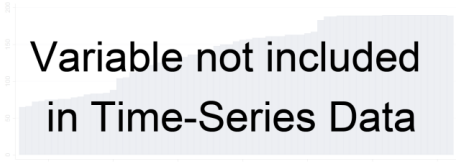
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.52 wdi_empchf Children in employment, female

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.



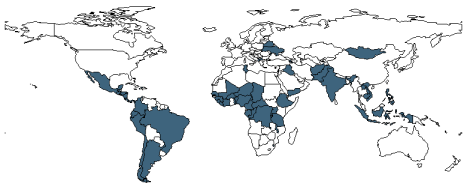
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 56



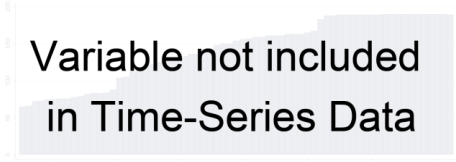
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.53 wdi_empchm Children in employment, male

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.



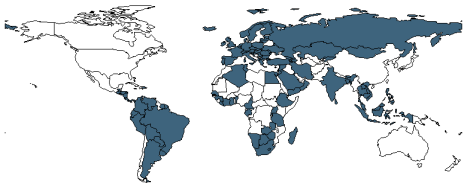
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 56



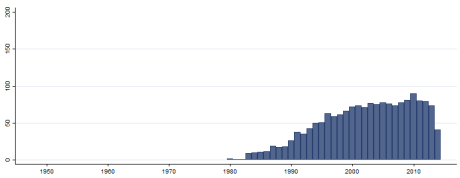
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.54 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).



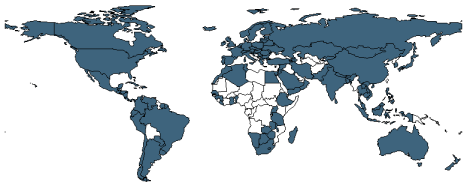
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 114



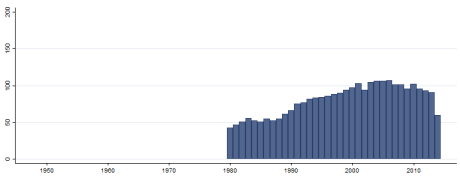
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 149 **n**: 1712 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.99.55 wdi_empind Employment in industry (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4).



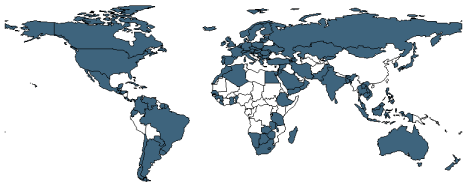
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 128



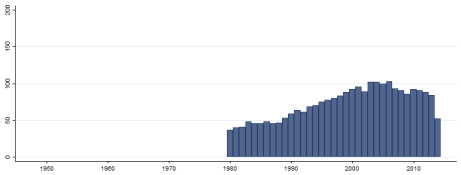
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 169 **n**: 2806 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.99.56 wdi_empindf Employment in industry, female (% of female employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4).



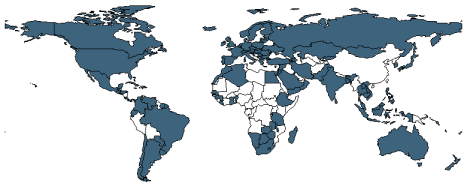
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 120



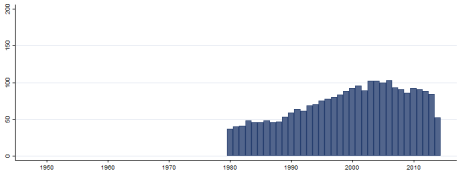
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 164 **n**: 2540 $\overline{N}$: 73 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.99.57 wdi_empindm Employment in industry, male (% of male employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4).



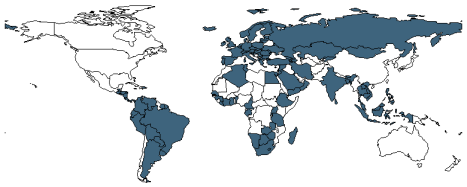
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 120



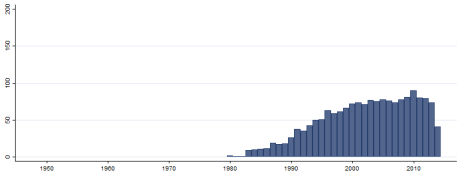
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 164 **n**: 2540 $\overline{N}$: 73 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.99.58 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 114

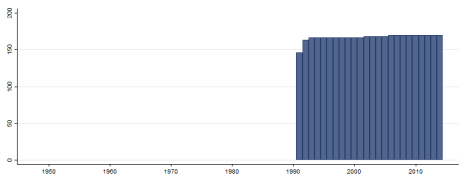


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 149 **n**: 1712 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.99.59 wdi_empprfilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (ILO est.)

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.

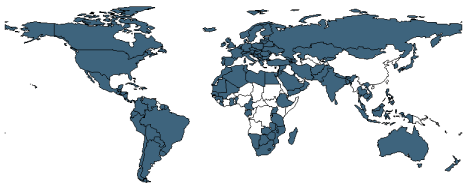
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170



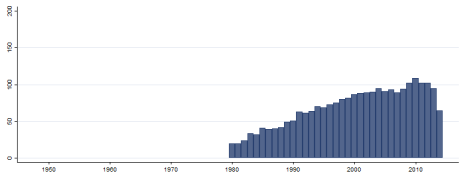
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 4014 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.60 wdi_empprfne Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (nat. est.)

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.



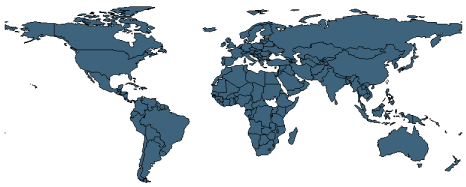
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138



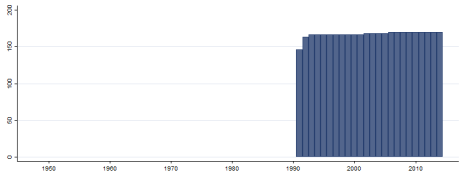
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 2420 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.99.61 wdi_empprilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (ILO est.)

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.



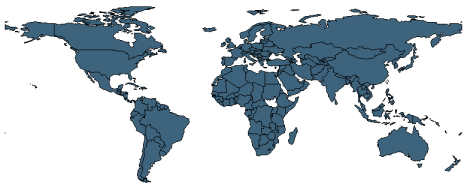
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170



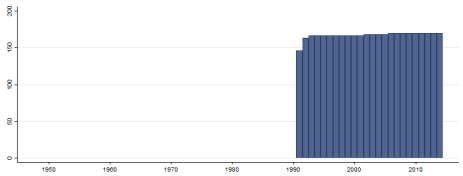
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 4014 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.62 wdi_empprmilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (ILO est.)

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.



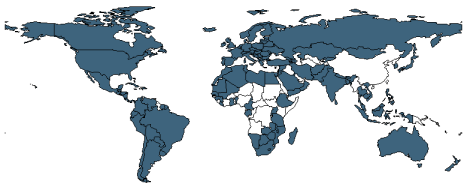
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170



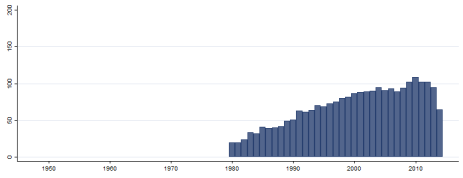
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 4014 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.63 wdi_empprmne Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (nat. est.)

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.



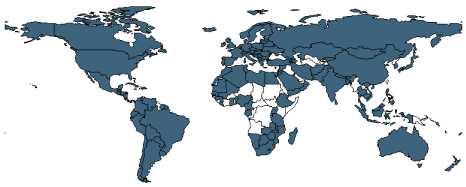
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 138



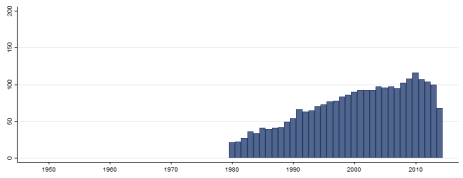
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 2420 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.99.64 wdi_empprne Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (nat. est.)

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.



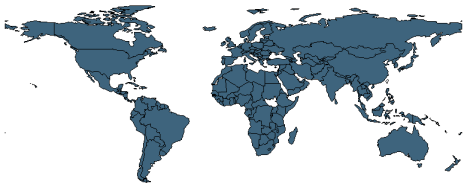
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 142



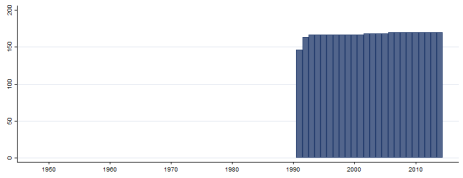
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175 **n**: 2523 $\overline{N}$: 72 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.99.65 wdi_emppryfilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO est.)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



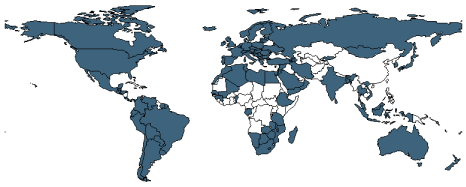
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170



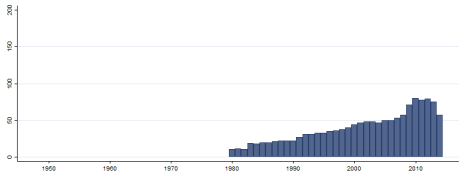
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 4014 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.66 wdi_emppryfne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (nat. est.)

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**: 2014
N: 116

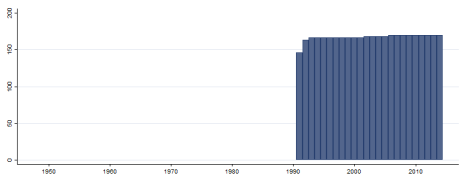


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 119 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.99.67 wdi_emppryilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (ILO est.)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

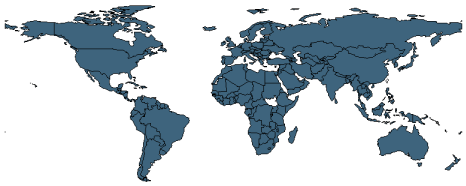
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170



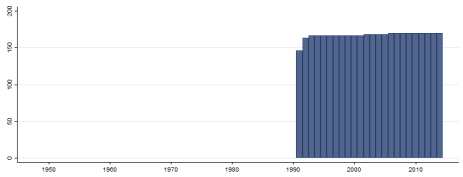
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 4014 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.68 wdi_empprymilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (ILO est.)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



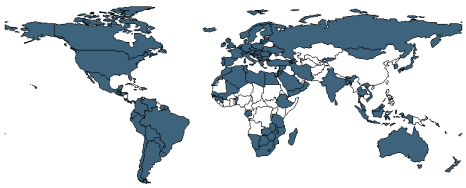
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170



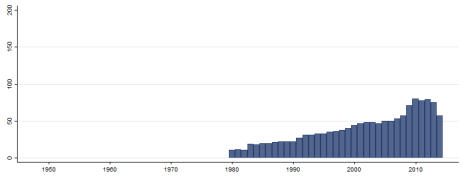
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 4014 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.69 wdi_empprymne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (nat. est.)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



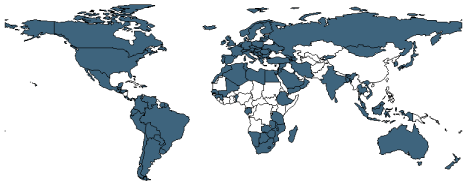
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 116



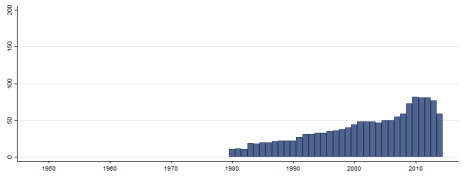
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 119 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.99.70 wdi_emppryne Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (nat. est.)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



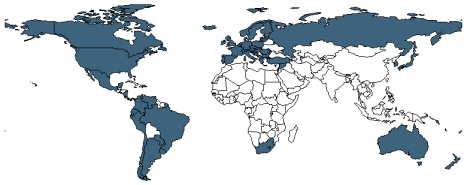
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 118



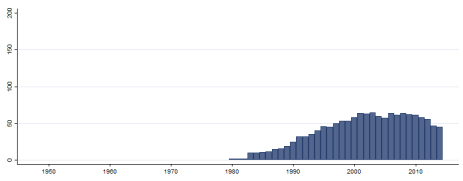
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 121 **n**: 1404 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.99.71 wdi_emppt Part time employment, total (% of total employment)

Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.



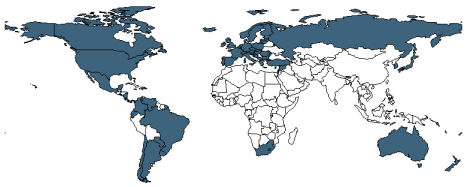
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 62



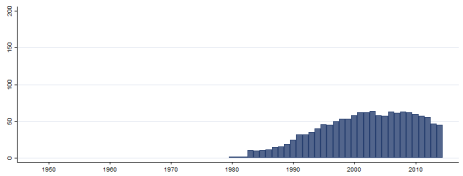
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 91 **n**: 1395 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.99.72 wdi_empptf 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.



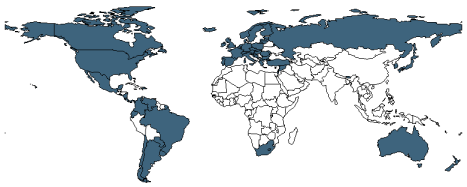
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 61



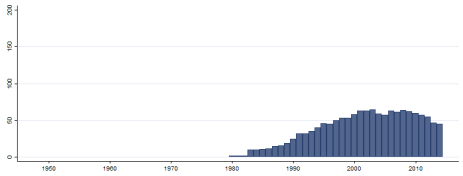
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 89 **n**: 1386 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.99.73 wdi_empptff 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.



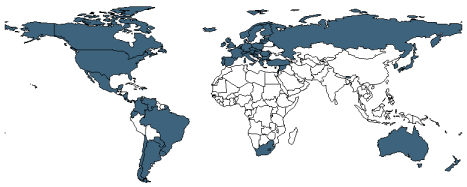
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 61



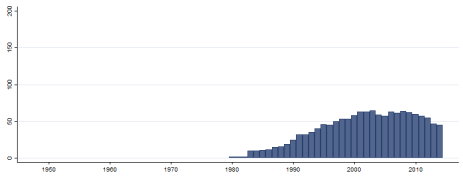
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 90 **n**: 1389 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.99.74 wdi_empptmm 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.



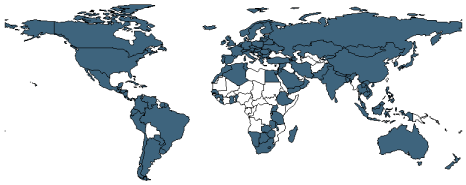
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 61



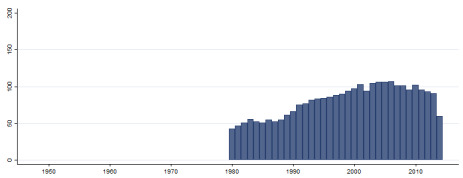
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 90 **n**: 1389 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.99.75 wdi_empser Employment in services (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4).



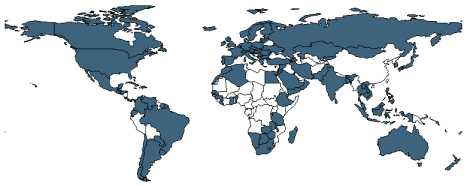
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 128



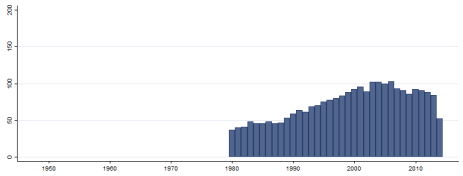
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 169 **n**: 2806 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.99.76 wdi_empserf Employment in services, female (% of female employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4).



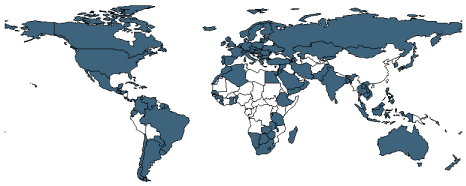
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 120



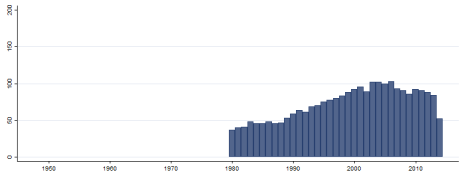
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 164 **n**: 2540 $\overline{N}$: 73 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.99.77 wdi_empserm Employment in services, male (% of male employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4).



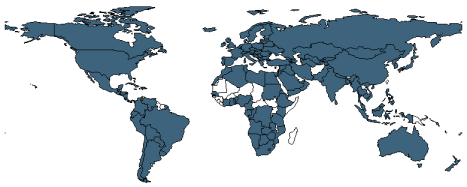
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 120



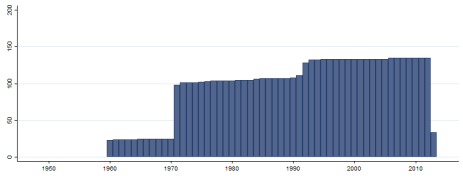
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 164 **n**: 2540 $\overline{N}$: 73 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.99.78 wdi_eneimp Energy imports, net (% of energy use)

Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.



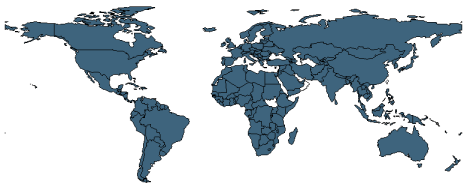
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 135



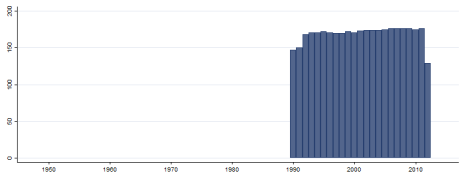
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 139 **n**: 5300 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.99.79 wdi_enerenew Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)

Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.



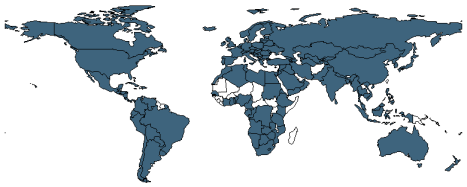
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 176



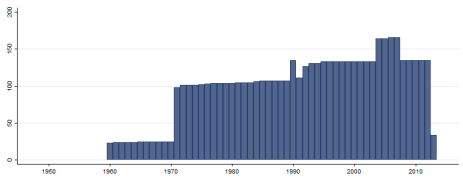
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 182 **n**: 3887 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.99.80 wdi_eneuse Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 135

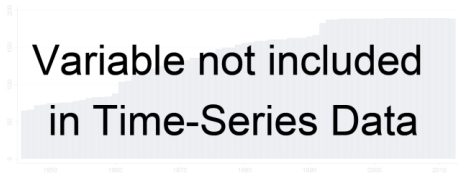


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170 **n**: 5448 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.99.81 wdi_eodb Ease of doing business index

Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 189, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.

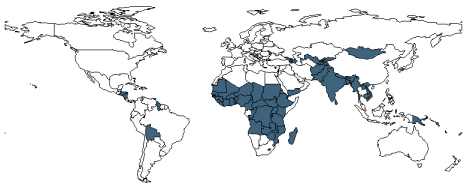
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184



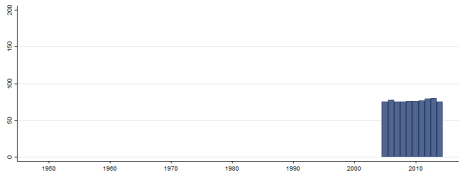
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.82 wdi_eqpubres CPIA equity of public resource use rating

Equity of public resource use assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities.



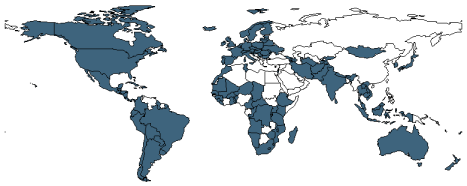
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 81



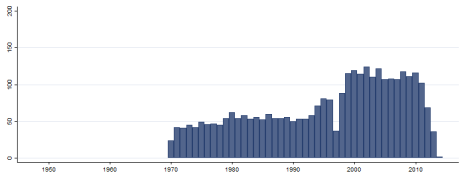
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 85 **n**: 766 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.83 wdi_expedu Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%)

General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.



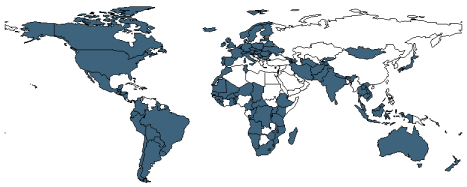
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 134



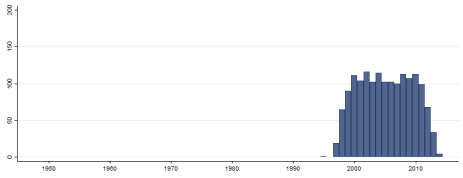
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187 **n**: 3144 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.99.84 wdi_expeduge Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%)

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Public education expenditure includes spending by local/municipal, regional and national governments (excluding household contributions) on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration, and subsidies for private entities (students/households and other privates entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 128

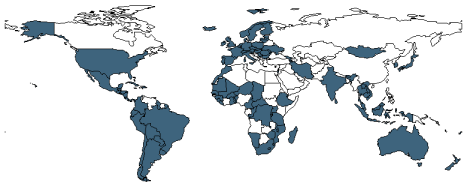


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 173 **n**: 1564 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 9

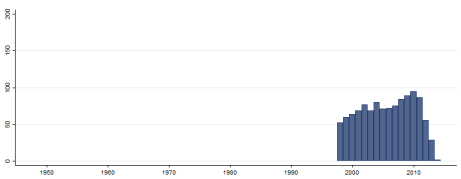
4.99.85 wdi_expedup Expenditure on primary as % of government expenditure on education (%)

Expenditure on education by level of education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one

should take into account enrolment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/



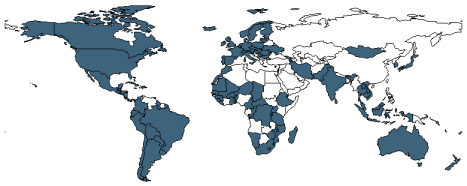
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 114



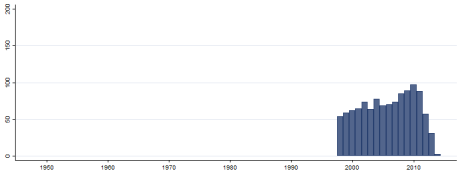
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147 **n**: 1131 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.86 wdi_expedus Expenditure on secondary as % of government expenditure on education (%)

Expenditure on education by level of education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrolment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/



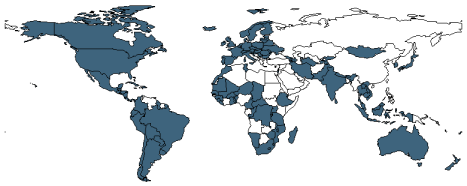
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 118



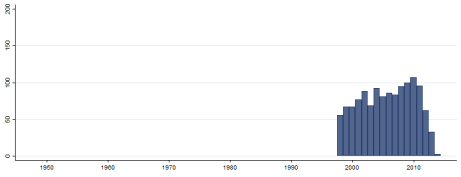
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 150 **n**: 1119 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.99.87 wdi_expedut Expenditure on tertiary as % of government expenditure on education (%)

Expenditure on education by level of education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrolment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 127

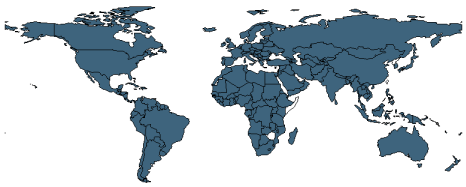


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 164 **n**: 1262 $\overline{N}$: 74 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.88 wdi_exph Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and

emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

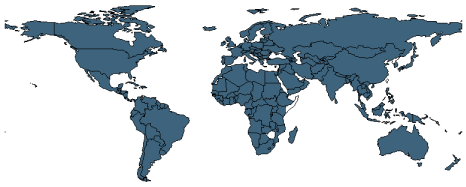


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 3515 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.99.89 wdi_exphpr Health expenditure, private (% of GDP)

Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations, and direct service payments by private corporations.

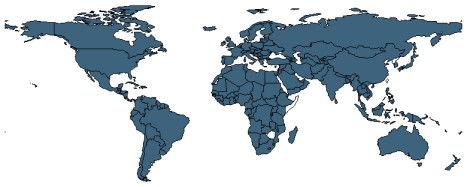


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 3515 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.99.90 wdi_exphpu Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.

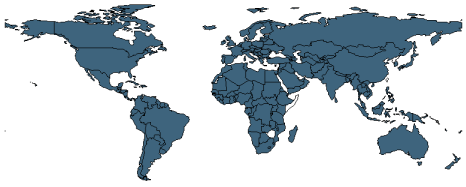


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 3515 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.99.91 wdi_exphpuge 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.



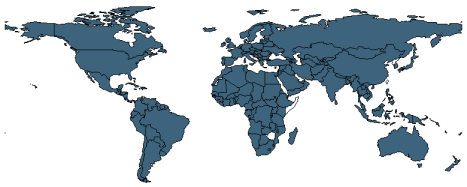
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 3514 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.99.92 wdi_exphpuhe 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.



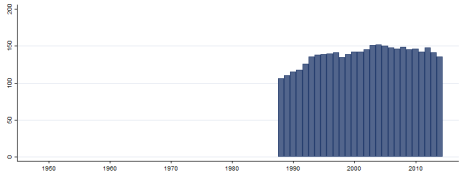
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 188

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 3515 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.99.93 wdi_expmil Military expenditure (% of GDP)

Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

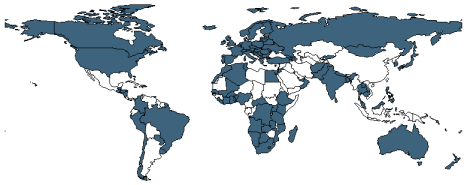
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 156



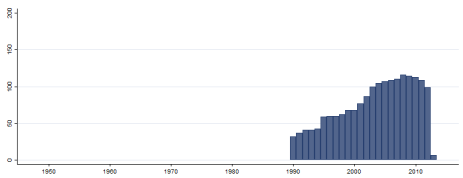
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165 **n**: 3726 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.94 wdi_expmilge 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 115

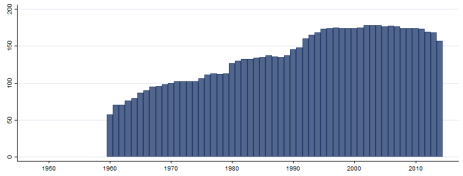


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 142 **n**: 1824 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.95 wdi_export 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.

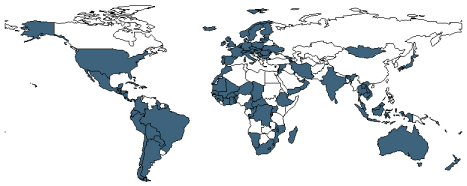
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177



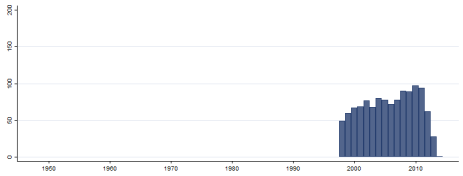
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187 **n**: 7473 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.99.96 wdi_expstup Government expenditure per primary student as % of GDP per capita (%)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



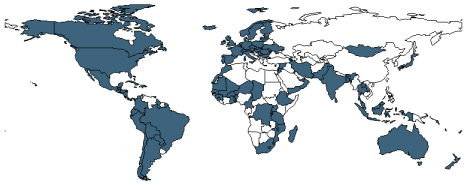
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 118



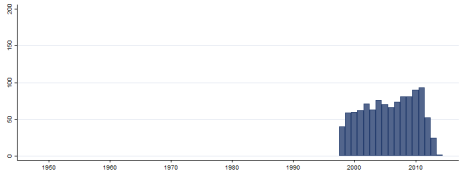
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 149 **n**: 1159 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.97 wdi_expstus Government expenditure per secondary student as % of GDP per capita (%)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 118



Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147 **n**: 1065 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.99.98 wdi_expstut Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%)

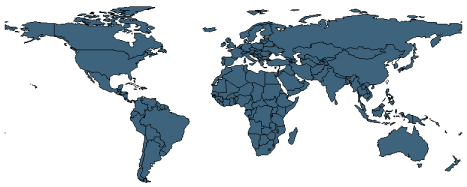
Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 111

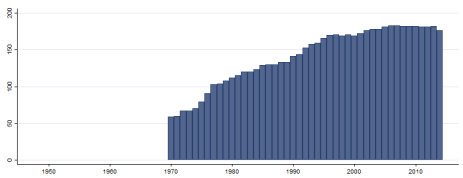
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1047 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.99.99 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.



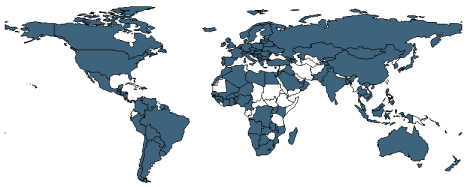
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185



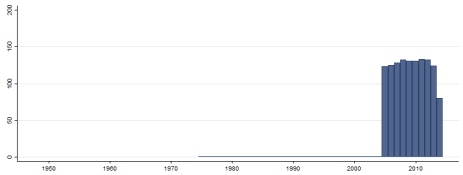
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 6341 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.99.100 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.



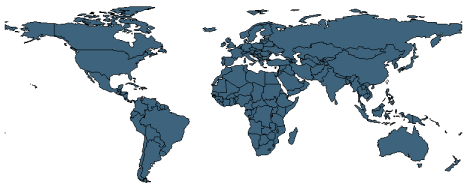
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 141



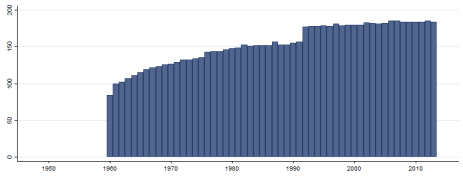
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147 **n**: 1269 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.101 wdi_fertility Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.



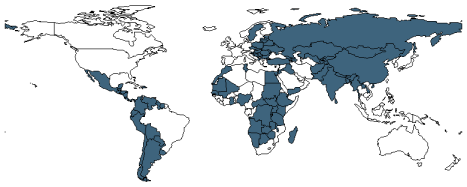
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



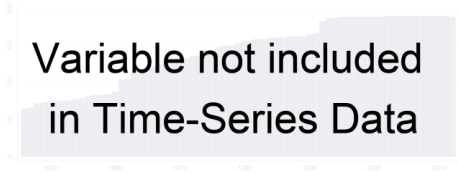
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 196 **n**: 8301 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.99.102 wdi_firfown Firms with female participation in ownership

Firms with female participation in ownership are the percentage of firms with a woman among the principal owners.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 101

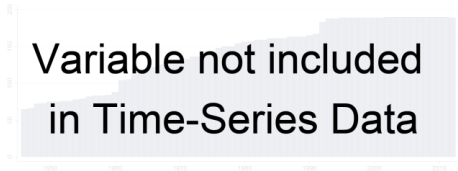


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.103 wdi_firftopm Firms with female top manager

Firms with female top manager refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who have females as top managers. Top manager refers to the highest ranking manager or CEO of the establishment. This person may be the owner if he/she works as the manager of the firm. The results are based on surveys of more than 100,000 private firms.

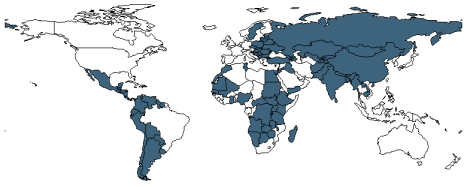
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 101



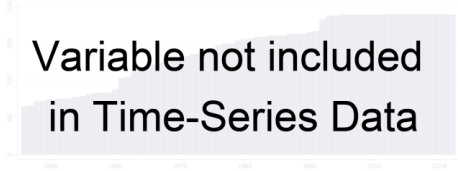
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.104 wdi_firgifttax Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials

Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials is the percentage of firms that answered positively to the question "was a gift or informal payment expected or requested during a meeting with tax officials?"



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 102



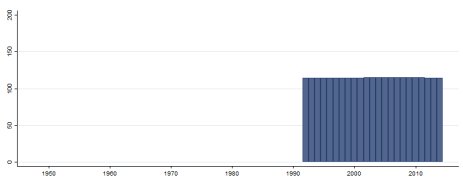
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.105 wdi_fooddef Depth of the food deficit

The depth of the food deficit indicates how many calories would be needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant. The average intensity of food deprivation of the undernourished, estimated as the difference between the average dietary energy requirement and the

average dietary energy consumption of the undernourished population (food-deprived), is multiplied by the number of undernourished to provide an estimate of the total food deficit in the country, which is then normalized by the total population.

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 114

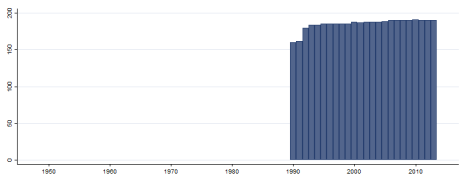


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 116 **n**: 2632 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.106 wdi_forest Forest area (% of land area)

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

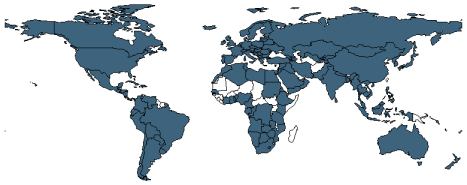
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191



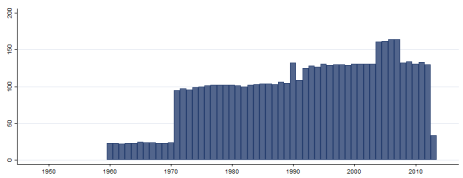
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193 **n**: 4444 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.107 wdi_fossil Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.



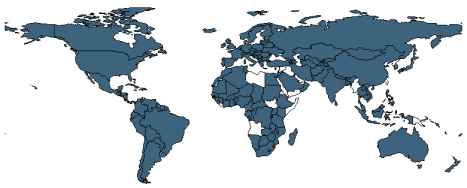
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 133



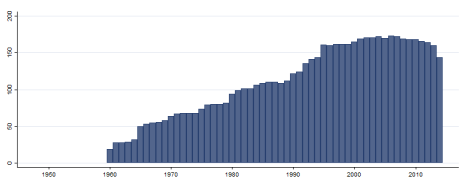
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169 **n**: 5320 $\overline{N}$: 99 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.99.108 wdi_gdpagr 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.



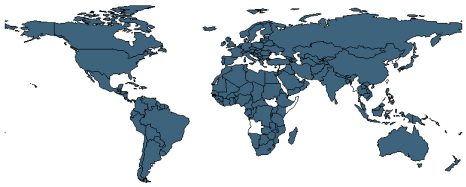
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 168



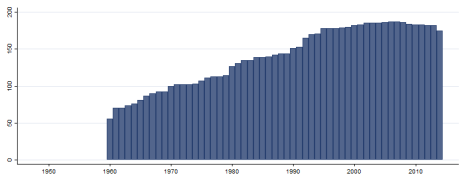
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184 **n**: 6165 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.99.109 wdi_gdpcapcon2005 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.



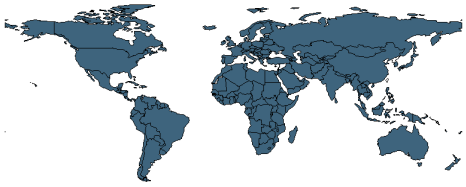
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183



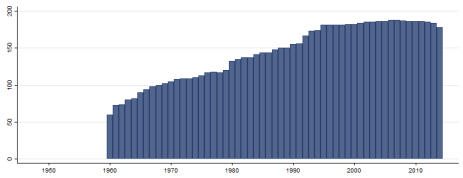
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 7689 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.99.110 wdi_gdpcapcur GDP per capita (current 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 current U.S. dollars.



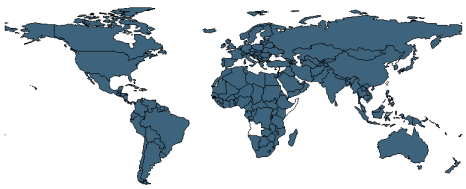
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189



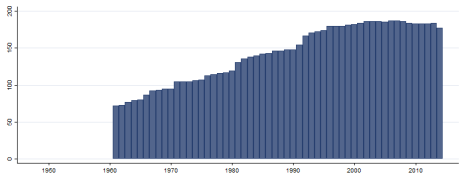
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 196 **n**: 7904 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.99.111 wdi_gdpcapgr GDP per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185

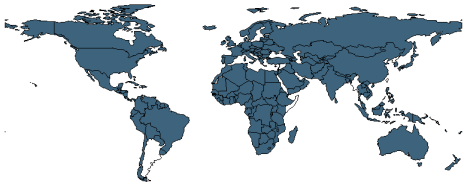


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 196 **n**: 7690 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 39

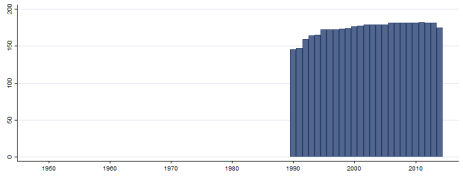
4.99.112 wdi_gdpcappppcon2011 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

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.



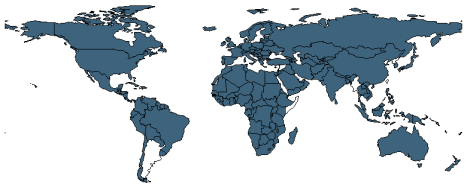
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183



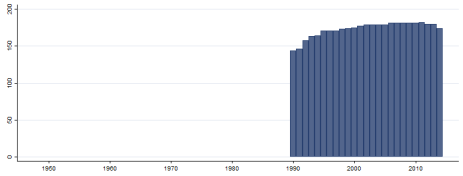
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185 **n**: 4336 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.113 wdi_gdpcappppcur GDP per capita, PPP (current 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 current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.



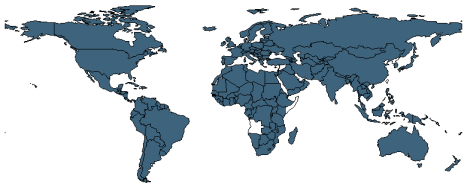
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183



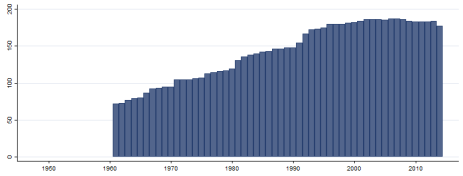
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185 **n**: 4324 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.114 wdi_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185

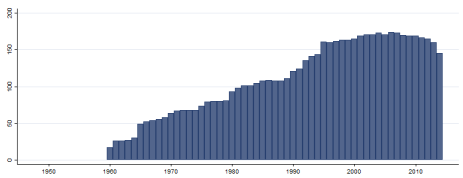


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 196 **n**: 7693 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.99.115 wdi_gdpind 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.

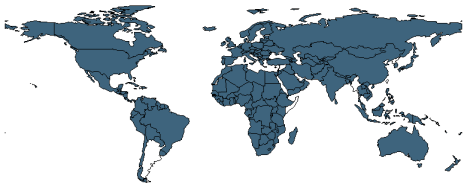
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 169



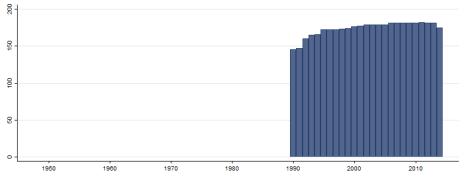
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185 **n**: 6153 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.99.116 wdi_gdppppcon2011 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.



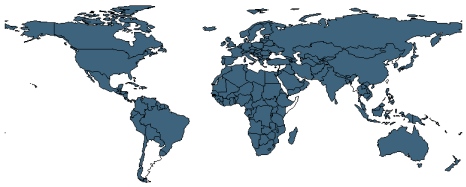
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183



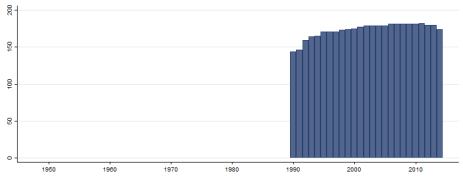
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185 **n**: 4339 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.117 wdi_gdppppcur GDP, PPP (current 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 current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183

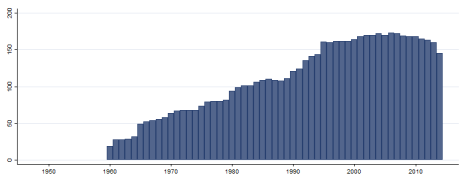


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185 **n**: 4327 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.118 wdi_gdpser 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.

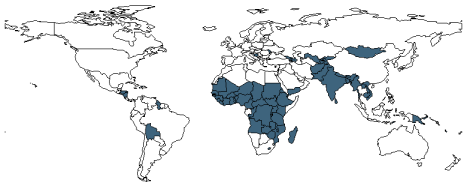
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 168



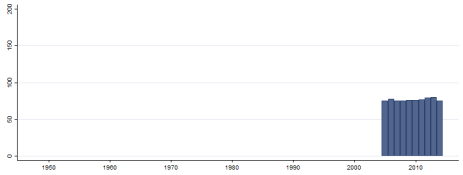
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184 **n**: 6153 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.99.119 wdi_gendeqr CPIA gender equality rating

Gender equality assesses the extent to which the country has installed institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women in education, health, the economy, and protection under law.



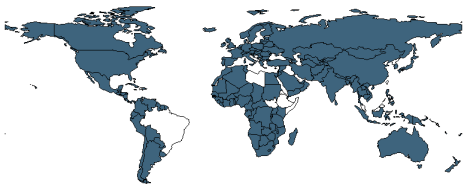
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 81



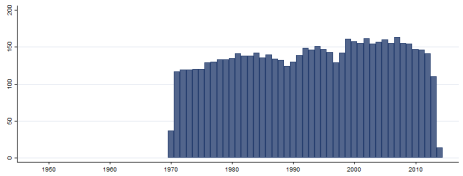
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 85 **n**: 766 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.120 wdi_gerp Gross enrolment ratio, primary, both sexes (%)

Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



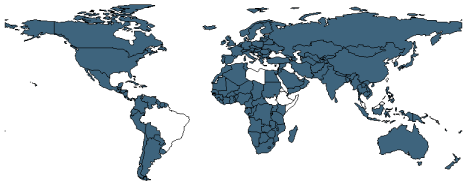
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 169



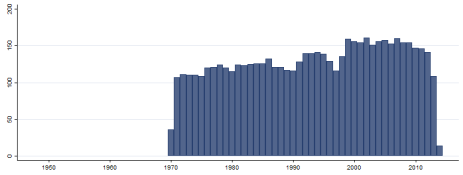
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 6085 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.99.121 wdi_gerpf Gross enrolment ratio, primary, female (%)

Total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



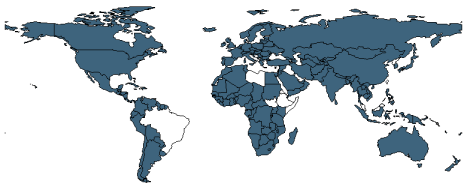
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 169



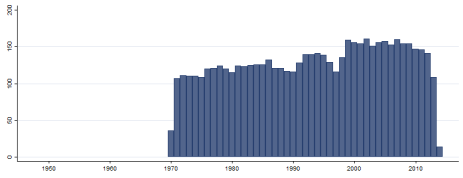
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 5756 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.99.122 wdi_gerpm Gross enrolment ratio, primary, male (%)

Total male enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



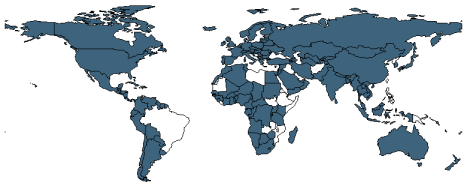
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 169



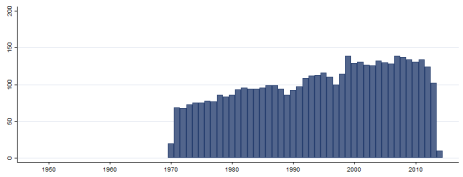
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 5756 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.99.123 wdi_gerpp Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, both sexes (%)

Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



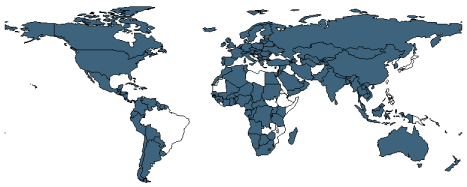
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 163



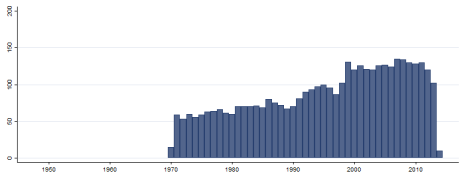
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187 **n**: 4557 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.124 wdi_gerppf Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, female (%)

Total female enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



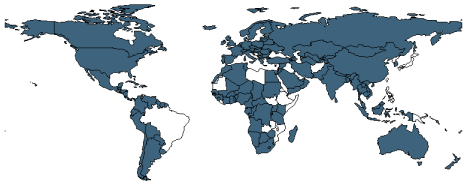
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 162



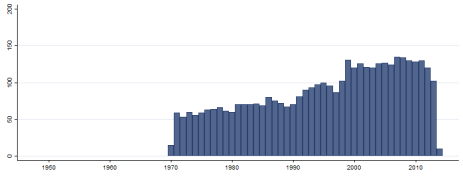
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 183 **n**: 3960 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.99.125 wdi_gerppm Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, male (%)

Total male enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 162

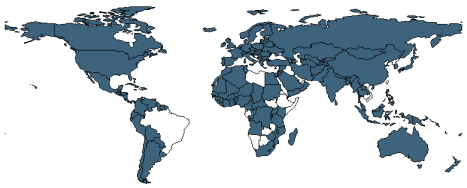


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 183 **n**: 3960 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 22

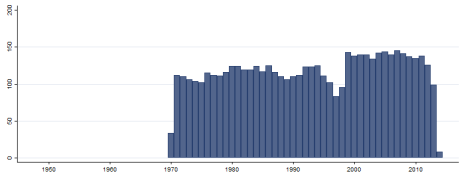
4.99.126 wdi_gers Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, both sexes (%)

Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and

under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



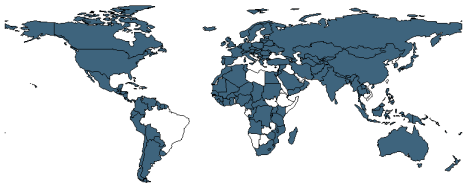
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 162



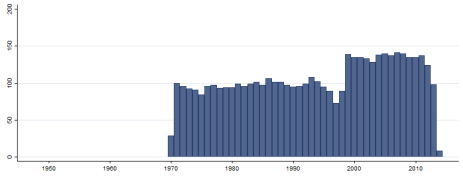
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 5241 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.99.127 wdi_gersf Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, female (%)

Total female enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



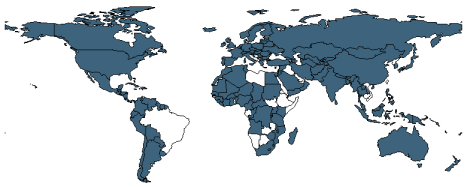
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 161



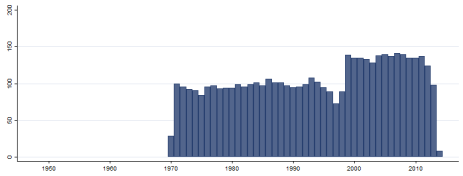
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187 **n**: 4712 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.99.128 wdi_gersm Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, male (%)

Total male enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



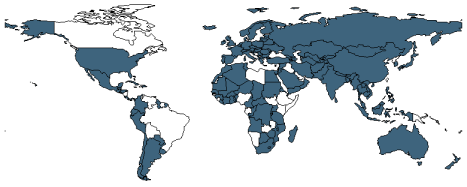
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 161



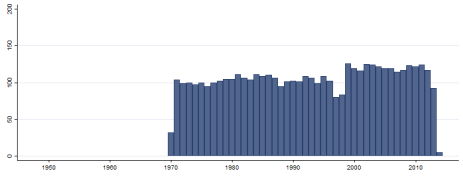
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187 **n**: 4712 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.99.129 wdi_gert Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, both sexes (%)

Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 149

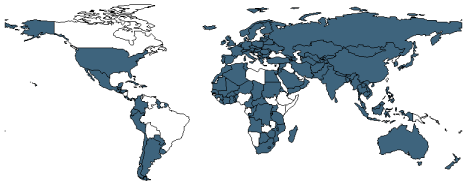


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187 **n**: 4667 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 25

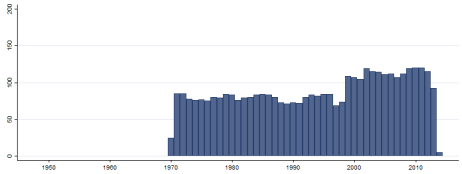
4.99.130 wdi_gertf Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, female (%)

Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from secondary

school leaving.



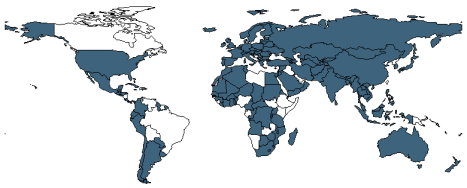
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 149



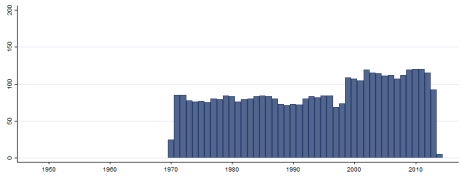
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185 **n**: 3919 $\overline{N}$: 87 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.99.131 wdi_gertm Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, male (%)

Total male enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.



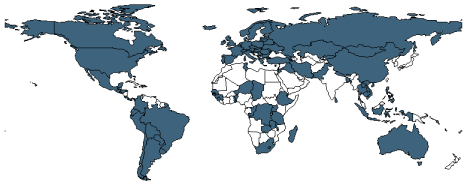
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 149



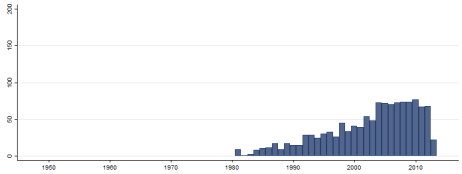
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185 **n**: 3919 $\overline{N}$: 87 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.99.132 wdi_gini GINI index (World Bank estimate)

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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 103

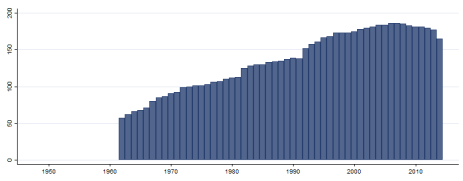


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 157 **n**: 1220 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.133 wdi_gniatlcur 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184

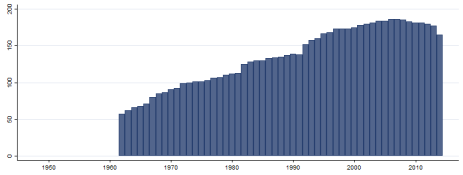


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 7171 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.99.134 wdi_gnicapatlcur GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar)

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. 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. 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.

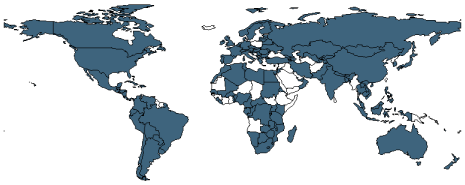
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184



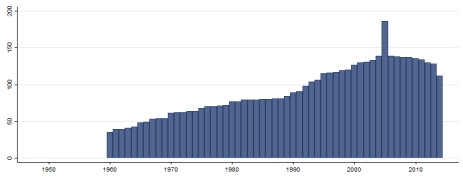
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 7170 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.99.135 wdi_gnicapcon2005 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 136

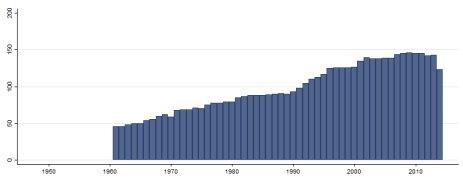


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192 **n**: 5028 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.99.136 wdi_gnicapgr GNI per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 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.

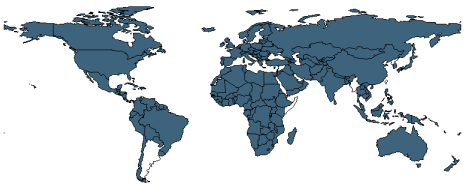
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 152



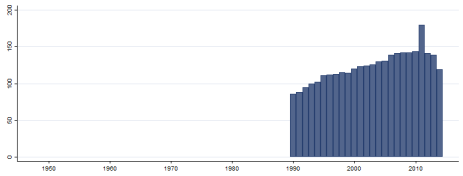
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 171 **n**: 5291 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.99.137 wdi_gnicappppcon2011 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.



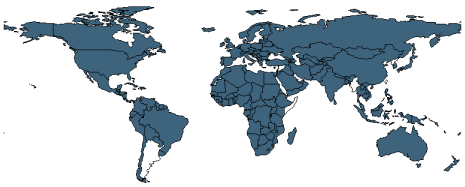
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 181



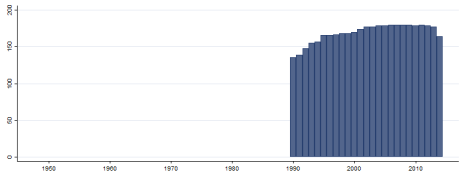
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182 **n**: 3077 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.99.138 wdi_gnicappppcur GNI per capita, PPP (current 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 current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.



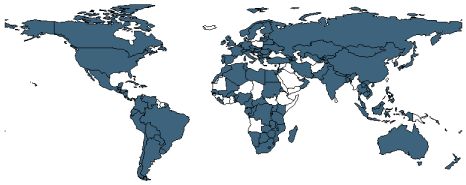
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182



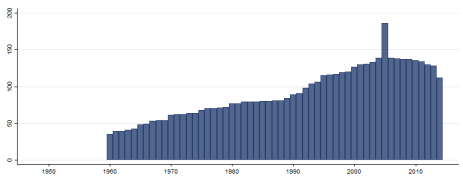
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185 **n**: 4225 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.139 wdi_gnicon2005 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.



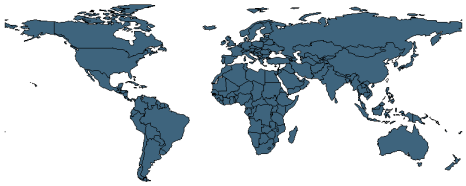
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 136



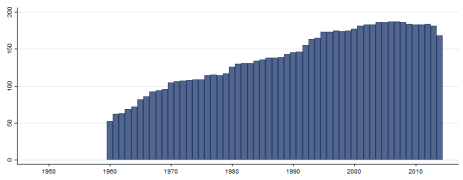
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192 **n**: 5028 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.99.140 wdi_gnicur GNI (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.



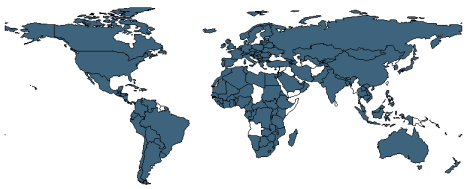
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



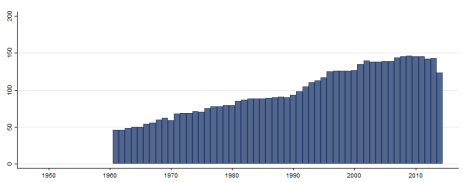
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 196 **n**: 7601 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.99.141 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.



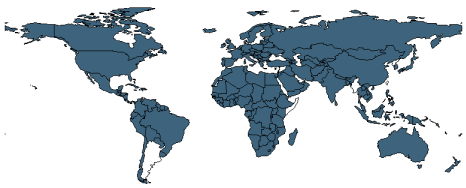
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 152



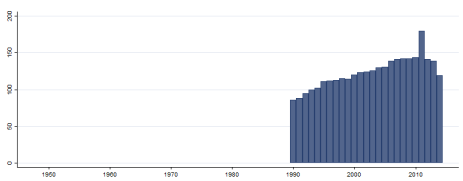
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 171 **n**: 5291 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.99.142 wdi_gnipppcon2011 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 181

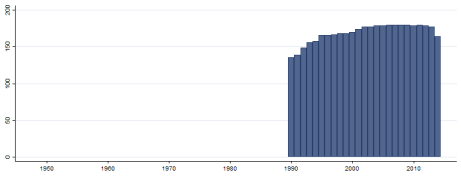


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182 **n**: 3077 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.99.143 wdi_gnipppcur GNI, PPP (current 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 current international dollars. 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).

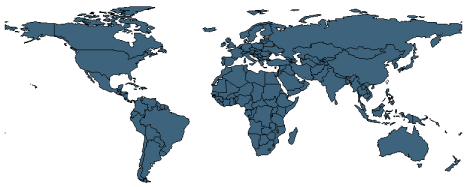
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 182



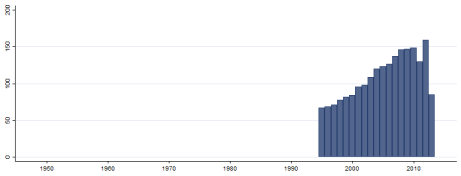
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185 **n**: 4228 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.144 wdi_homicides Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)

Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.



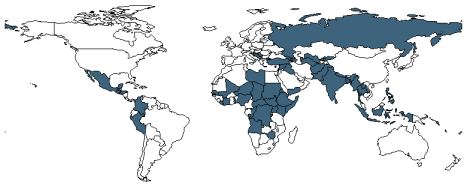
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 190



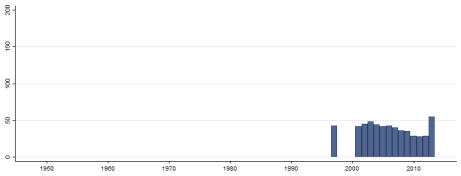
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192 **n**: 2077 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.99.145 wdi_idph Internally displaced persons (number, high estimate)

Internally displaced persons (number, high estimate)



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 56



Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 72 **n**: 559 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.146 wdi_idpl Internally displaced persons (number, low estimate)

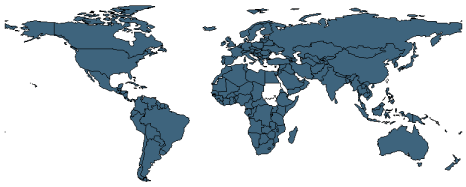
Internally displaced persons (number, low estimate)

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 22

Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 44 **n**: 177 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.147 wdi_imigs International migrant stock (% of population)

International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on foreign-born population–people who have residence in one country but were born in another country. When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on foreign population–that is, people who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside–are used as estimates. After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 people living in one of the newly independent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. A model was used to estimate migrants for countries that had no data.

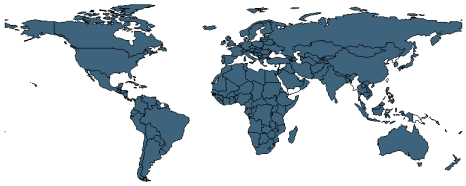


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 190

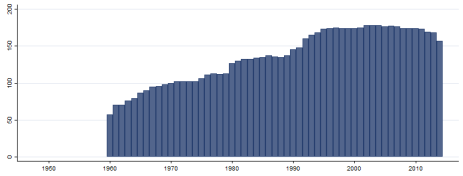
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 196 **n**: 1713 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.148 wdi_import 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.



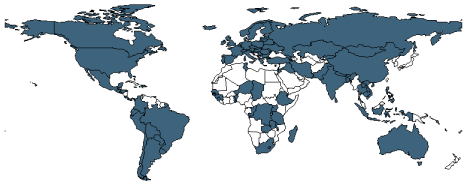
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177



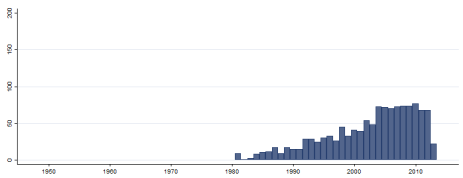
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187 **n**: 7473 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.99.149 wdi_incsh10h 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.



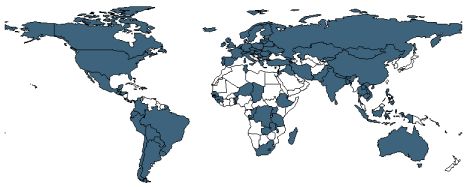
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104



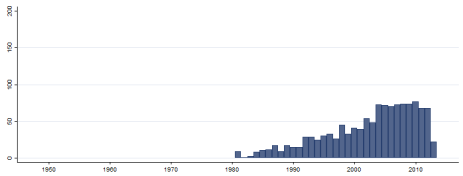
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 156 **n**: 1220 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.150 wdi_incsh10l 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.



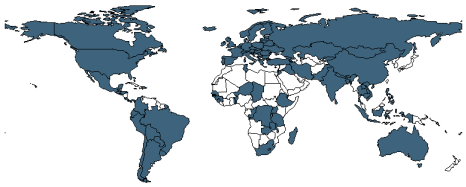
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104



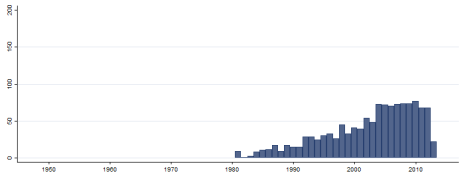
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 156 **n**: 1220 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.151 wdi_incsh202 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.



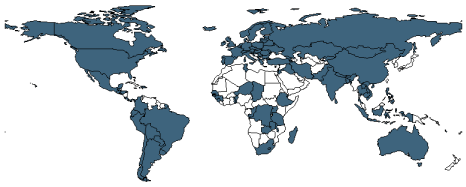
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104



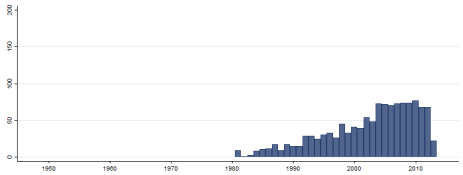
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 156 **n**: 1220 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.152 wdi_incsh203 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.



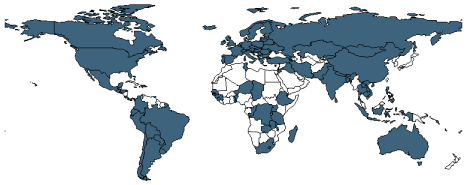
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104



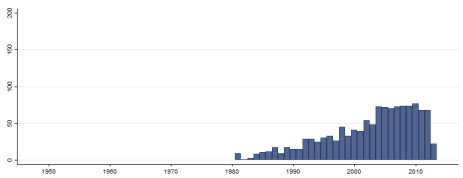
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 156 **n**: 1220 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.153 wdi_incsh204 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.



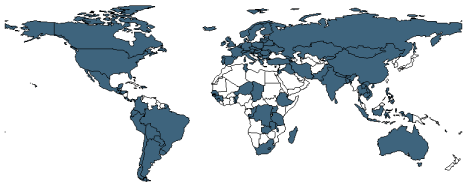
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104



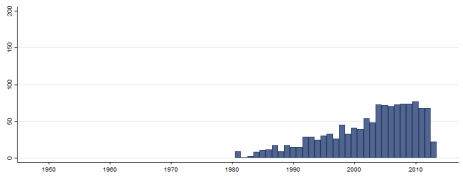
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 156 **n**: 1220 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.154 wdi_incsh20h 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.



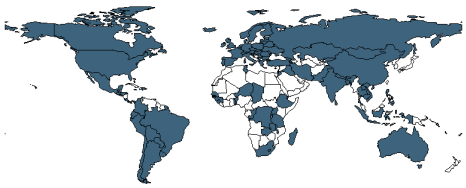
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104



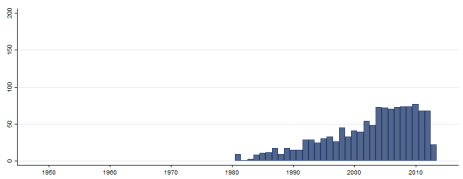
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 156 **n**: 1220 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.155 wdi_incsh20l 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.



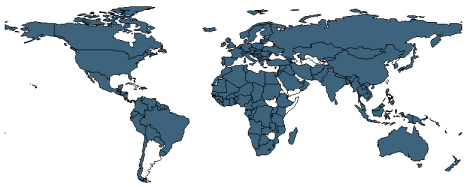
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 104



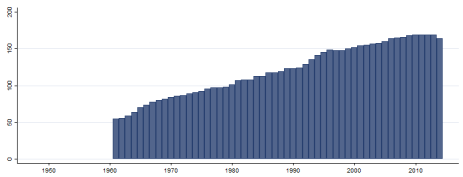
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 156 **n**: 1220 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.156 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170

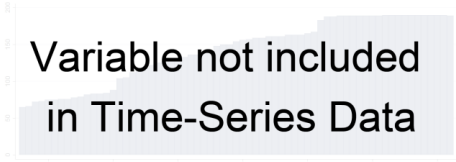


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 176 **n**: 6495 $\overline{N}$: 120 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.99.157 wdi_infpay Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)

Informal payments to public officials are the percentage of firms expected to make informal payments to public officials to "get things done" with regard to customs, taxes, licenses, regulations, services, and the like.

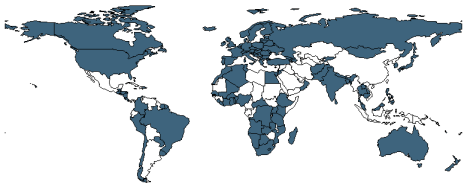
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 101



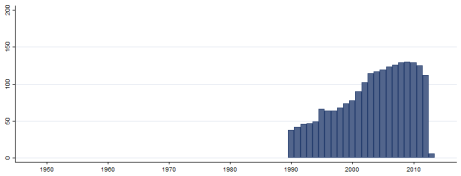
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.99.158 wdi_interexp Interest payments (% of expense)

Interest payments include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.



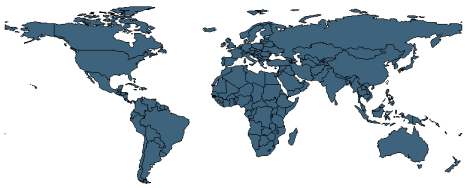
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 129



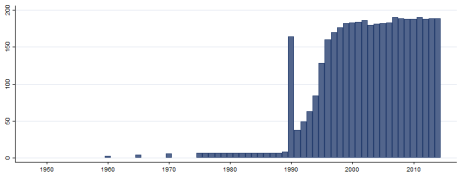
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 157 **n**: 2058 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.159 wdi_internet Internet users (per 100 people)

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 12 months. Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.



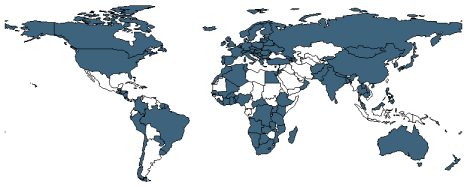
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191



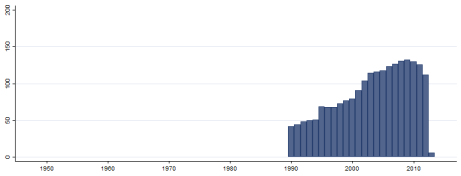
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194 **n**: 4123 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.99.160 wdi_interrev Interest payments (% of revenue)

Interest payments include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.



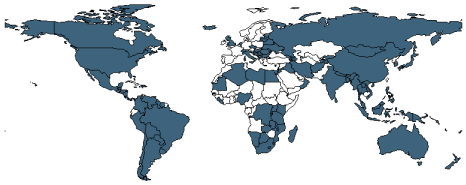
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 130



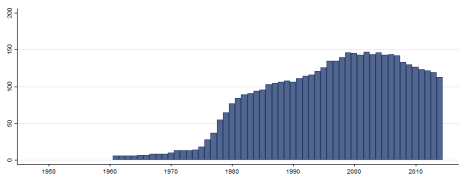
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 158 **n**: 2099 $\overline{N}$: 87 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.161 wdi_intrate 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.



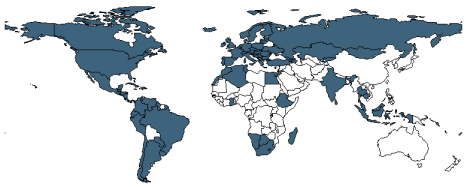
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 128



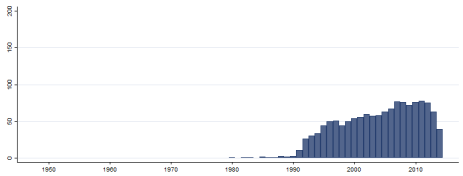
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 171 **n**: 4552 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.99.162 wdi_lfpedup Labor force with primary education (% of total)

Labor force with primary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed primary education as the highest level of education.



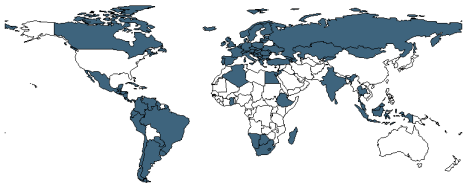
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 92



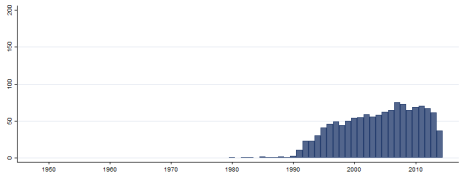
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 122 **n**: 1326 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.99.163 wdi_lfpedupf Labor force with primary education, female (% of female labor force)

Female labor force with primary education is the share of the female labor force that attained or completed primary education as the highest level of education.



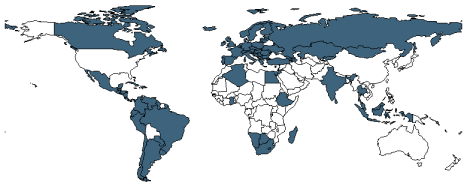
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 87



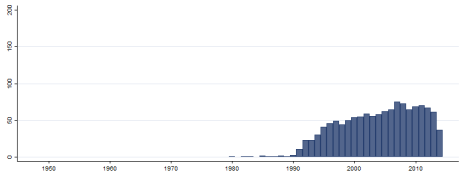
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 121 **n**: 1256 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.99.164 wdi_lfpedupm Labor force with primary education, male (% of male labor force)

Male labor force with primary education is the share of the male labor force that attained or completed primary education as the highest level of education.



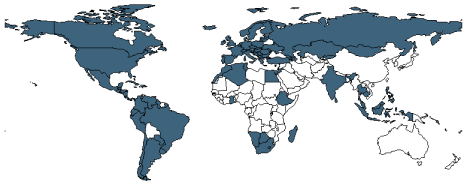
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 87



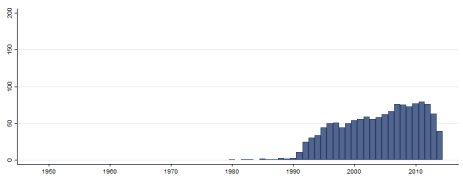
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 121 **n**: 1256 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.99.165 wdi_lfpedus Labor force with secondary education (% of total)

Labor force with secondary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed secondary education as the highest level of education.



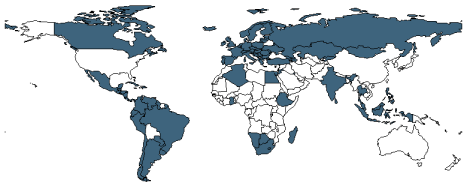
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 93



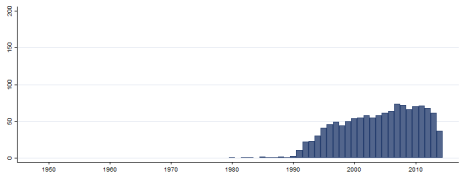
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 122 **n**: 1323 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.99.166 wdi_lfpedusf Labor force with secondary education, female (% of female labor force)

Female labor force with secondary education is the share of the female labor force that attained or completed secondary education as the highest level of education.



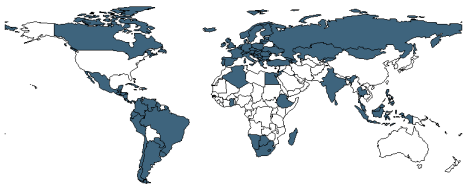
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 88



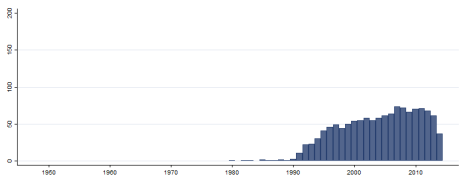
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 121 **n**: 1253 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.99.167 wdi_lfpedusm Labor force with secondary education, male (% of male labor force)

Male labor force with secondary education is the share of the male labor force that attained or completed secondary education as the highest level of education.



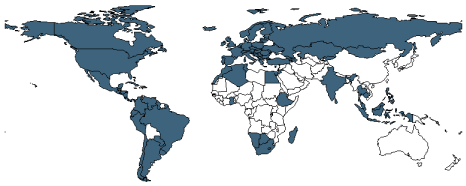
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 88



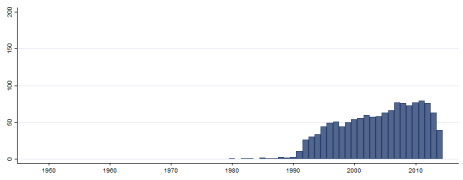
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 121 **n**: 1253 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.99.168 wdi_lfpedut Labor force with tertiary education (% of total)

Labor force with tertiary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level of education.



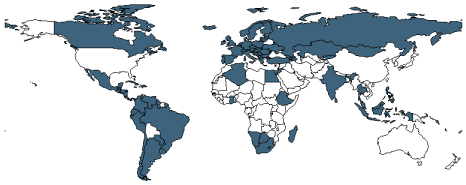
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 93



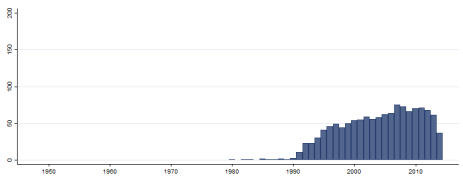
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 122 **n**: 1328 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.99.169 wdi_lfpedutf Labor force with tertiary education, female (% of female labor force)

Female labor force with tertiary education is the share of the female labor force that attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level of education.



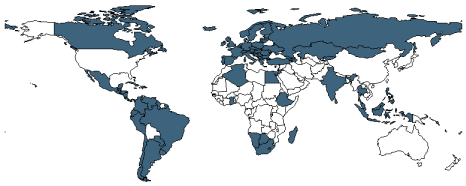
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 88



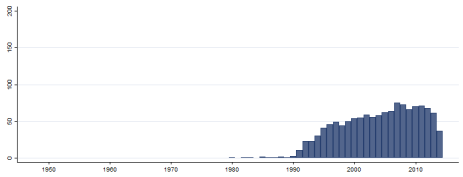
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 121 **n**: 1259 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.99.170 wdi_lfpedutm Labor force with tertiary education, male (% of male labor force)

Male labor force with tertiary education is the share of the male labor force that attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level of education.



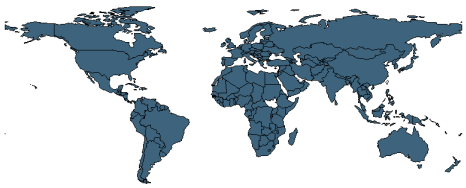
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 88



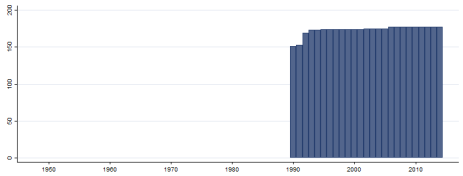
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 121 **n**: 1259 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.99.171 wdi_lfpf Labor force, female (% of total labor force)

Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177

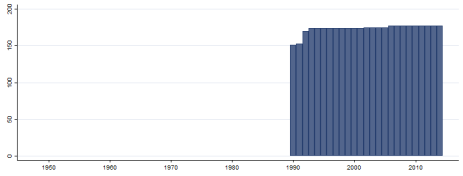


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 4330 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.172 wdi_lfpfilo15 Labor force participation rate, female (% of female 15+) (ILO est.)

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177

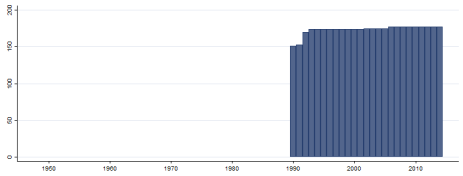


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 4333 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.173 wdi_lfpfilo1564 Labor force participation rate, female (% of female 15-64) (ILO est.)

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.

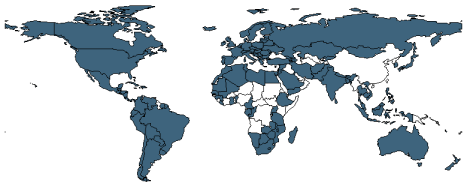
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177



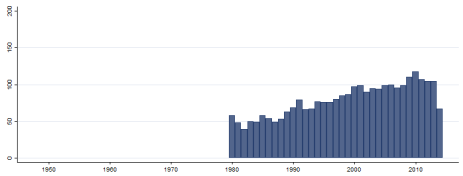
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 4333 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.174 wdi_lfpfne15 Labor force participation rate, female (% of female 15+) (nat. est.)

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.



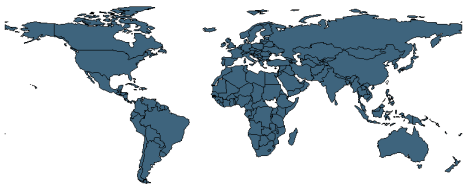
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 143



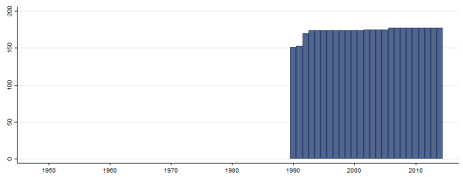
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182 **n**: 2764 $\overline{N}$: 79 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.99.175 wdi_lfpilo15 Labor force participation rate, total (% of population 15+) (ILO est.)

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177

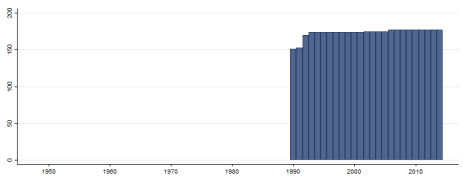


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 4333 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.176 wdi_lfpilo1564 Labor force participation rate, total (% of population 15-64) (ILO est.)

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177

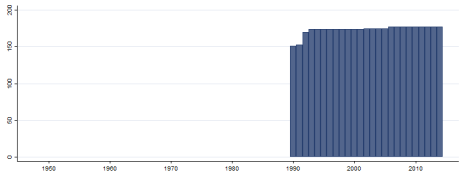


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 4333 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.177 wdi_lfpmilo15 Labor force participation rate, male (% of male 15+) (ILO est.)

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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177

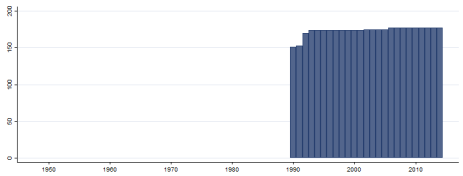


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 4333 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.178 wdi_lfpmilo1564 Labor force participation rate, male (% of male 15-64) (ILO est.)

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.

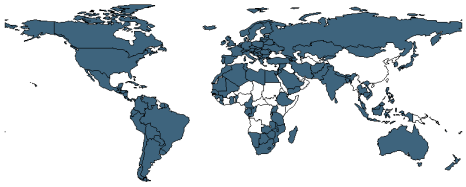
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177



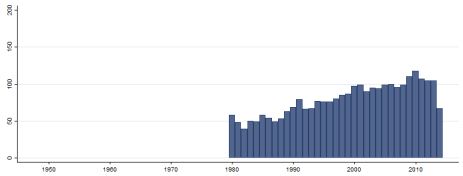
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 4333 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.179 wdi_lfpmne15 Labor force participation rate, male (% of male 15+) (nat. est.)

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.



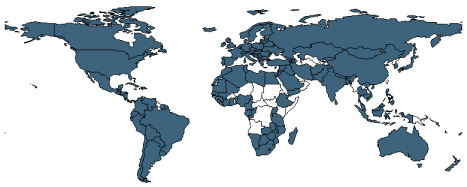
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 143



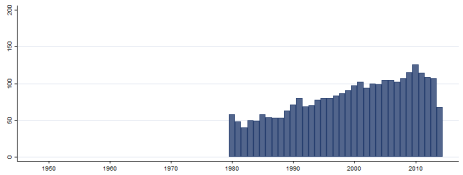
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182 **n**: 2764 $\overline{N}$: 79 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.99.180 wdi_lfpne15 Labor force participation rate, total (% of population 15+) (nat. est.)

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**: 2014
N: 149

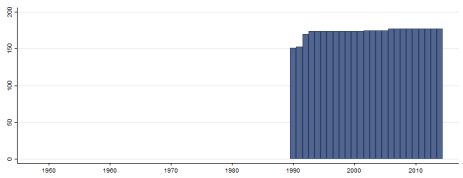


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184 **n**: 2865 $\overline{N}$: 82 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.99.181 wdi_lfpyfilo Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO est.)

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.

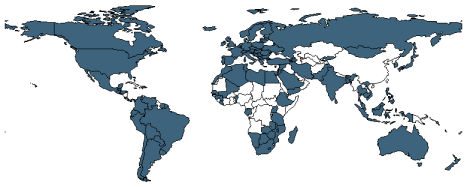
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177



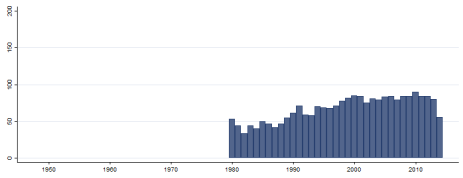
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 4333 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.182 wdi_lfpyfne Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, female (%) (nat. est.)

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**: 2014
N: 122

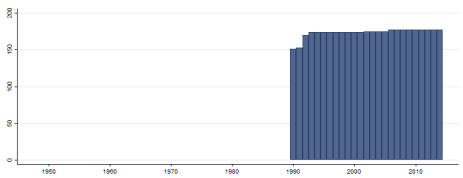


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178 **n**: 2355 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.183 wdi_lfpyilo Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, total (%) (ILO est.)

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.

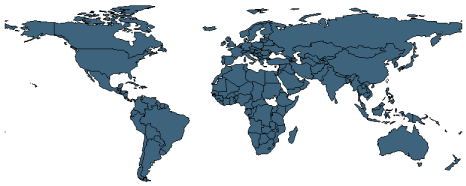
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177



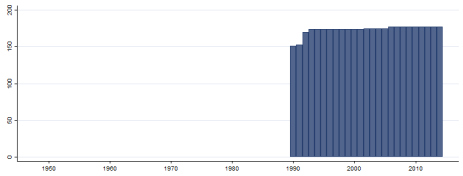
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 4333 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.184 wdi_lfpymilo Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, male (%) (ILO est.)

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.



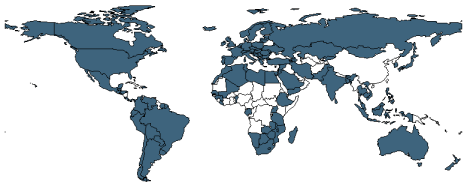
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177



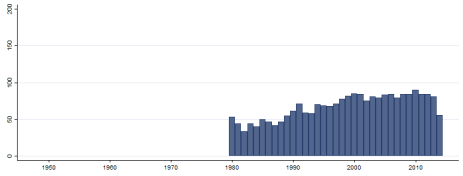
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 4333 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.99.185 wdi_lfpymne Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, male (%) (nat. est.)

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.



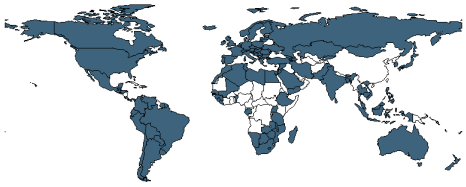
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 123



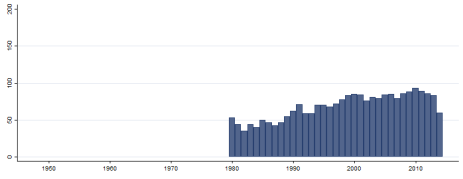
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178 **n**: 2356 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.186 wdi_lfpyne Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, total (%) (nat. est.)

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.



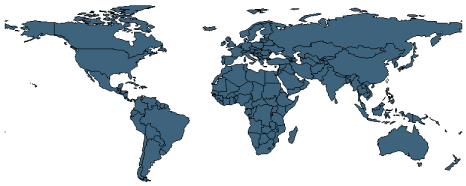
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 126



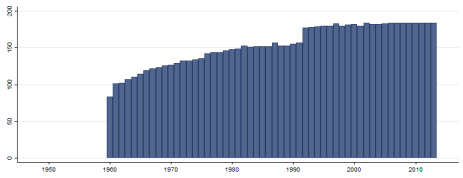
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178 **n**: 2388 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.187 wdi_lifexp Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.



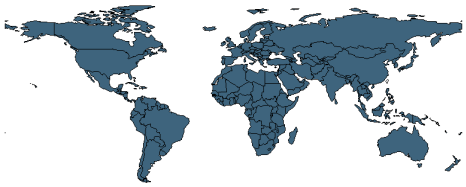
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185



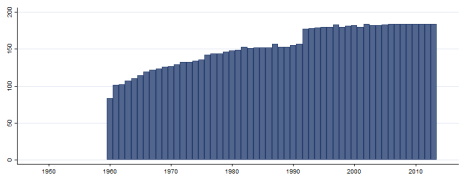
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 8308 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.99.188 wdi_lifexpf Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.



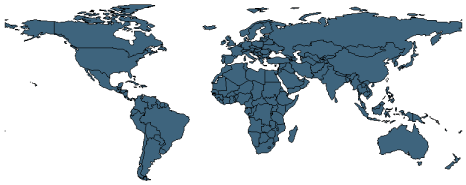
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185



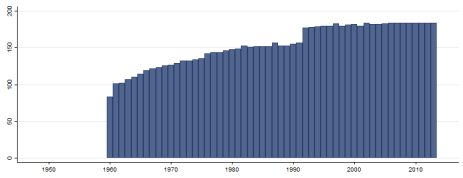
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 8308 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.99.189 wdi_lifexpm Life expectancy at birth, male (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.



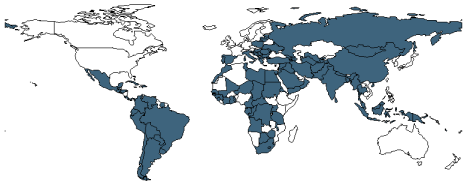
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 185



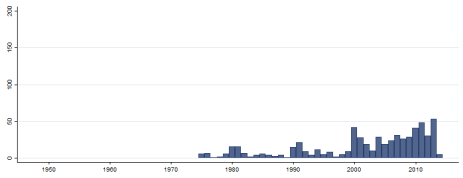
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 8308 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.99.190 wdi_litrad Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.



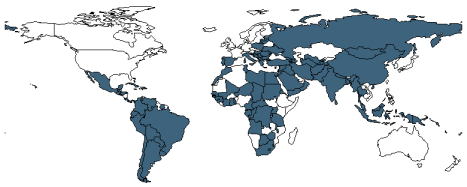
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 118



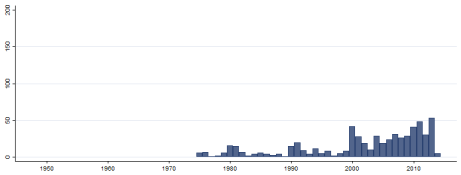
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 152 **n**: 609 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.191 wdi_litradf Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, female (%)

Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.



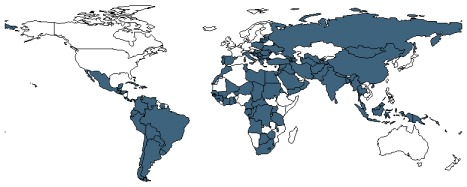
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 118



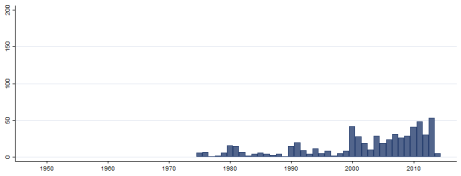
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 152 **n**: 606 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.192 wdi_litradm Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, male (%)

Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.



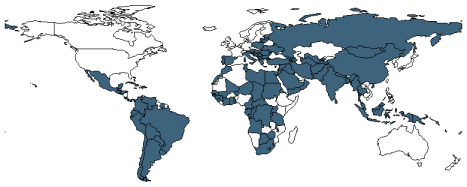
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 118



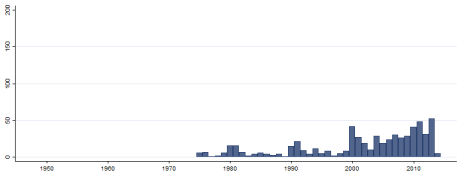
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 152 **n**: 606 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.193 wdi_litry Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, both sexes (%)

Number of people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.



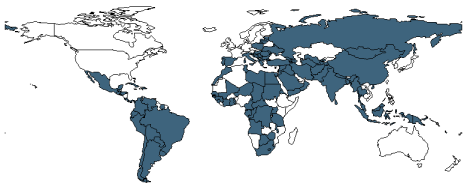
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 118



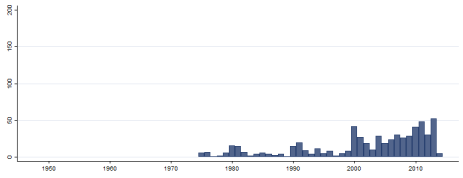
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 152 **n**: 606 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.194 wdi_litryf Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, female (%)

Number of people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.



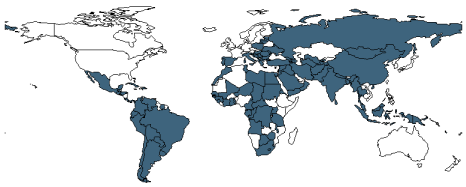
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 117



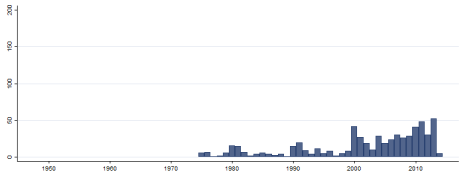
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 151 **n**: 603 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.195 wdi_litrym Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, male (%)

Number of people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.



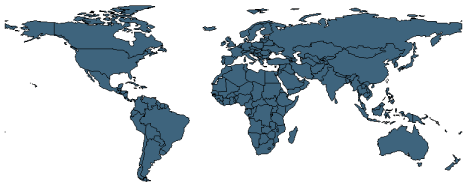
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 117



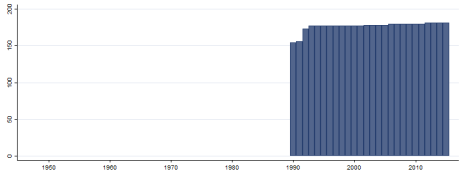
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 151 **n**: 603 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.196 wdi_lrmd Lifetime risk of maternal death (%)

Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.



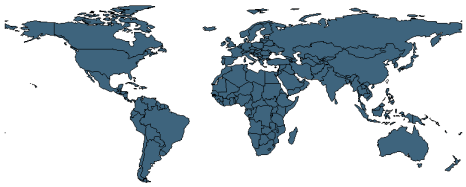
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 181



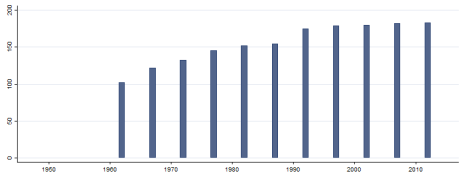
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 4592 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.99.197 wdi_migration Net migration

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.



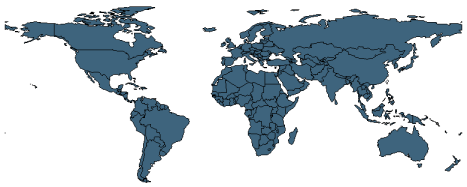
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183



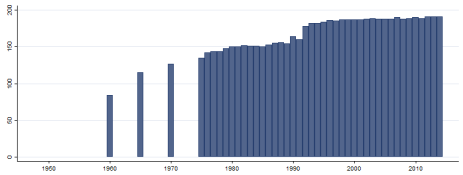
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188 **n**: 1706 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.198 wdi_mobile Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.



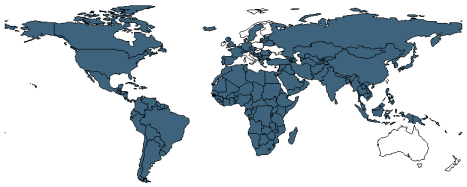
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192



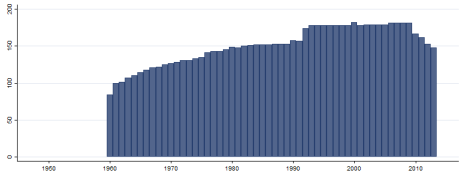
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 198 **n**: 7190 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.99.199 wdi_mortf Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60–that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 168

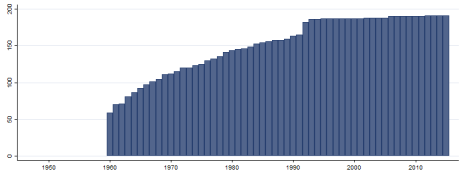


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192 **n**: 8137 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.99.200 wdi_mortinf Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

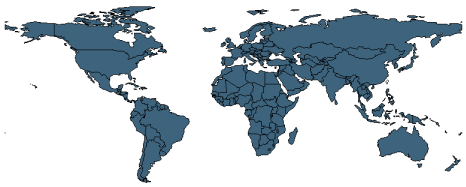
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191



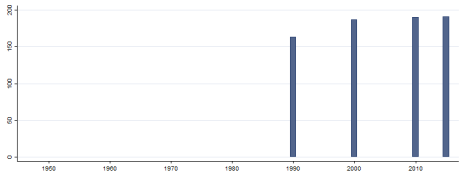
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 8497 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.99.201 wdi_mortinff Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.



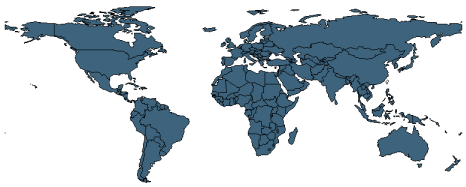
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191



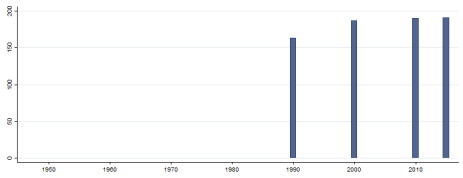
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 731 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.202 wdi_mortinfm Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate, male is the number of male infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 male live births in a given year.



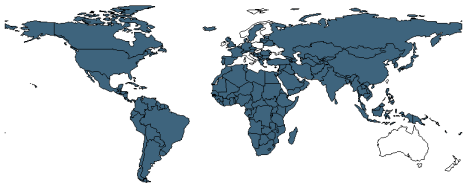
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191



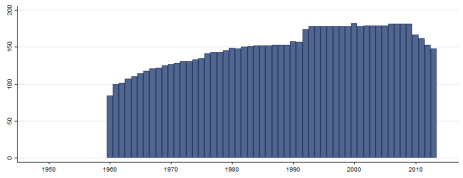
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 731 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.203 wdi_mortm Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60–that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.



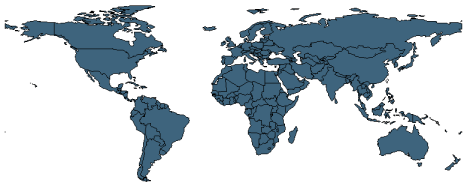
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 168



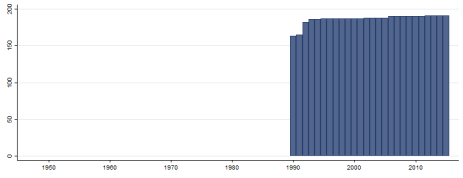
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192 **n**: 8137 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.99.204 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.



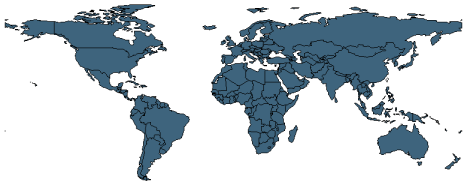
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191



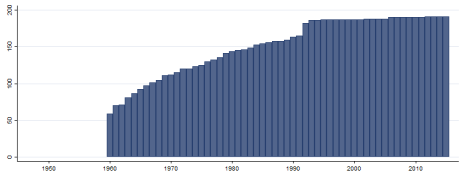
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 4847 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.99.205 wdi_mortu5 Mortality rate, under-5 (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 age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.



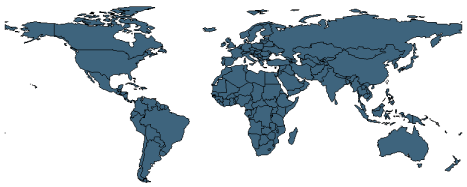
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191



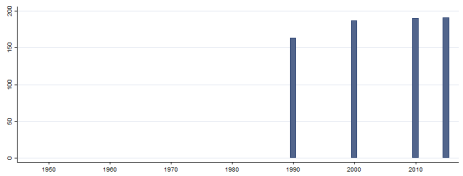
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 8497 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.99.206 wdi_mortu5f Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate, female is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn female baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to female age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.



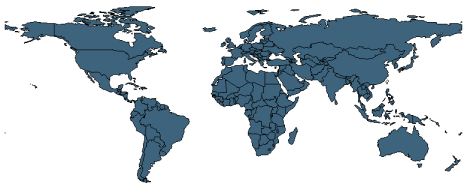
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191



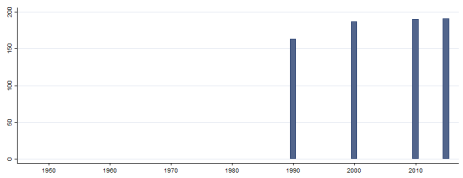
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 731 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.207 wdi_mortu5m Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate, male is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn male baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to male age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.



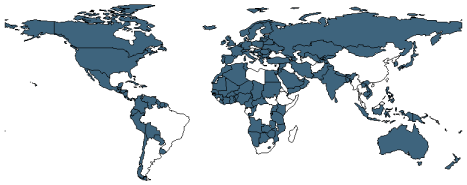
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191



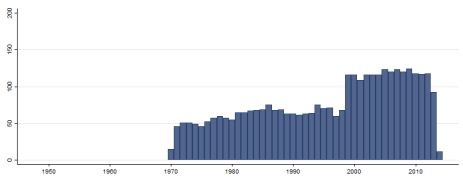
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 731 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.208 wdi_nerp Net enrolment rate, primary, both sexes (%)

Total number of students in the theoretical age group for primary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Divide the number of students enrolled who are of the official age group for primary education by the population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NER at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population. The theoretical maximum value is 100%. Increasing trends can be considered as reflecting improving coverage at the specified level of education. When the NER is compared with the GER, the difference between the two highlights the incidence of under-aged and over-aged enrolment. If the NER is below 100%, then the complement, i.e. the difference with 100%, provides a measure of the proportion of children not enrolled at the specified level of education. However, since some of these children/youth could be enrolled at other levels of education, this difference should in no way be considered as indicating the percentage of students not enrolled. To measure universal primary education, for example, adjusted primary NER is calculated on the basis of the percentage of children in the official primary school age range who are enrolled in either primary or secondary education. A more precise complementary indicator is the Age-specific enrolment ratio (ASER) which shows the participation in education of the population of each particular age, regardless of the level of education.



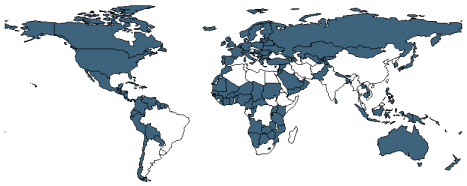
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 150



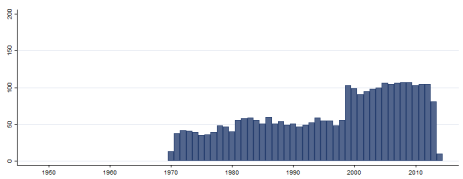
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184 **n**: 3499 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.99.209 wdi_nerpf Net enrolment rate, primary, female (%)

Total number of students in the theoretical age group for primary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Divide the number of students enrolled who are of the official age group for primary education by the population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NER at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population. The theoretical maximum value is 100%. Increasing trends can be considered as reflecting improving coverage at the specified level of education. When the NER is compared with the GER, the difference between the two highlights the incidence of under-aged and over-aged enrolment. If the NER is below 100%, then the complement, i.e. the difference with 100%, provides a measure of the proportion of children not enrolled at the specified level of education. However, since some of these children/youth could be enrolled at other levels of education, this difference should in no way be considered as indicating the percentage of students not enrolled. To measure universal primary education, for example, adjusted primary NER is calculated on the basis of the percentage of children in the official primary school age range who are enrolled in either primary or secondary education. A more precise complementary indicator is the Age-specific enrolment ratio (ASER) which shows the participation in education of the population of each particular age, regardless of the level of education.



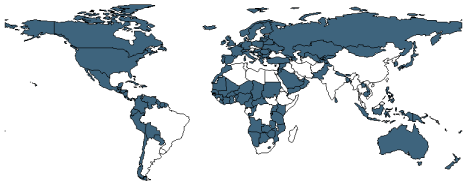
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 137



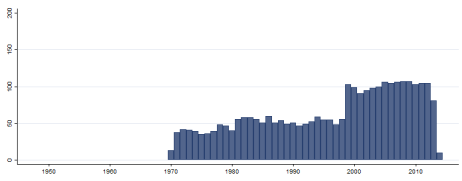
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181 **n**: 2905 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.99.210 wdi_nerpm Net enrolment rate, primary, male (%)

Total number of students in the theoretical age group for primary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Divide the number of students enrolled who are of the official age group for primary education by the population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NER at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population. The theoretical maximum value is 100%. Increasing trends can be considered as reflecting improving coverage at the specified level of education. When the NER is compared with the GER, the difference between the two highlights the incidence of under-aged and over-aged enrolment. If the NER is below 100%, then the complement, i.e. the difference with 100%, provides a measure of the proportion of children not enrolled at the specified level of education. However, since some of these children/youth could be enrolled at other levels of education, this difference should in no way be considered as indicating the percentage of students not enrolled. To measure universal primary education, for example, adjusted primary NER is calculated on the basis of the percentage of children in the official primary school age range who are enrolled in either primary or secondary education. A more precise complementary indicator is the Age-specific enrolment ratio (ASER) which shows the participation in education of the population of each particular age, regardless of the level of education.



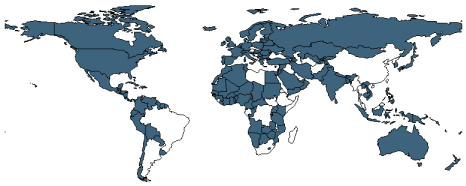
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 137



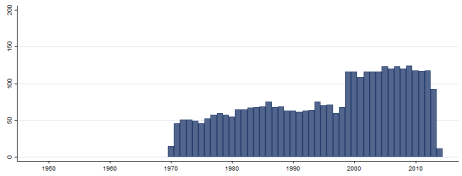
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181 **n**: 2904 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.99.211 wdi_nerpr Adjusted net enrolment rate, primary, both sexes (%)

Total number of students of the official primary school age group who are enrolled at primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. Divide the total number of students in the official primary school age range who are enrolled in primary or secondary education by the population of the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NERA should be based on total enrolment of the official primary school participation age group in primary and secondary education for all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes (pre-primary education must be excluded). NERA gives more precise measure of the participation of the official primary school age population to the education system (excluding pre-primary education). It reflects the actual level of achievement of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) goal. In fact, while the Net enrolment rate (NER) shows the coverage of pupils in the official primary school age group in the primary education level only, the NERA extends the measure to those of the official primary school age range who have reached secondary education because they might access primary education earlier than the official entrance or they might skip some grades due to their performance. Increasing NERA might mirror improving participation of children in the official primary school age, the decrease of the target population or both. A value of 100% indicates theoretically that the country has accomplished the UPE goal. However, this condition is not sufficient for UPE due to, for example, a high repetition rate, which might lead pupils to dropout after primary school age without completing primary education. The difference between NERA and NER provides a measure of the proportion of children in the official primary age group who are enrolled in secondary education.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 150

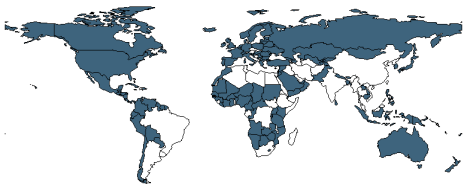


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184 **n**: 3499 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 19

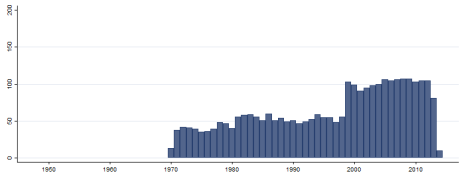
4.99.212 wdi_nerprf Adjusted net enrolment rate, primary, female (%)

Total number of students of the official primary school age group who are enrolled at primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. Divide the total number of students in the official primary school age range who are enrolled in primary or secondary education by the population of the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NERA should be based on total enrolment of the official primary school participation age group in primary and secondary education for all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes (pre-primary education must be excluded). NERA gives more precise measure of the participation of the official primary school age population to the education system (excluding pre-primary education). It reflects the actual level of achievement of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) goal. In fact, while the Net enrolment rate (NER) shows the coverage of pupils in the official primary school age group in the primary education level only, the NERA extends the measure to those of the official primary school age range who have reached secondary education because they might access primary education earlier than the official entrance or they might skip some grades due to their performance. Increasing NERA might mirror improving participation of children in the official primary school age, the decrease of the target

population or both. A value of 100% indicates theoretically that the country has accomplished the UPE goal. However, this condition is not sufficient for UPE due to, for example, a high repetition rate, which might lead pupils to dropout after primary school age without completing primary education. The difference between NERA and NER provides a measure of the proportion of children in the official primary age group who are enrolled in secondary education.



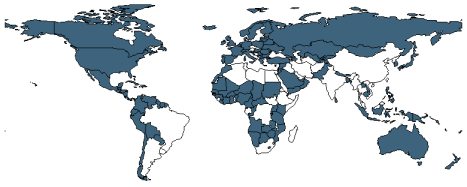
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 137



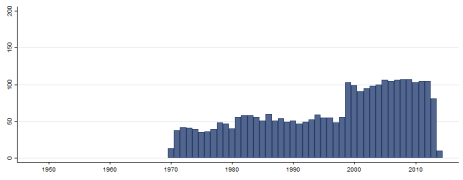
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181 **n**: 2905 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.99.213 wdi_nerprm Adjusted net enrolment rate, primary, male (%)

Total number of students of the official primary school age group who are enrolled at primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. Divide the total number of students in the official primary school age range who are enrolled in primary or secondary education by the population of the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NERA should be based on total enrolment of the official primary school participation age group in primary and secondary education for all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes (pre-primary education must be excluded). NERA gives more precise measure of the participation of the official primary school age population to the education system (excluding pre-primary education). It reflects the actual level of achievement of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) goal. In fact, while the Net enrolment rate (NER) shows the coverage of pupils in the official primary school age group in the primary education level only, the NERA extends the measure to those of the official primary school age range who have reached secondary education because they might access primary education earlier than the official entrance or they might skip some grades due to their performance. Increasing NERA might mirror improving participation of children in the official primary school age, the decrease of the target population or both. A value of 100% indicates theoretically that the country has accomplished the UPE goal. However, this condition is not sufficient for UPE due to, for example, a high repetition rate, which might lead pupils to dropout after primary school age without completing primary education. The difference between NERA and NER provides a measure of the proportion of children in the official primary age group who are enrolled in secondary education.



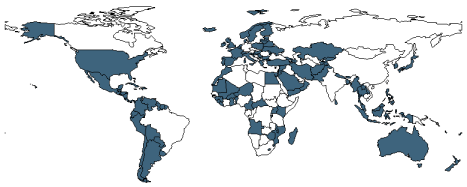
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 137



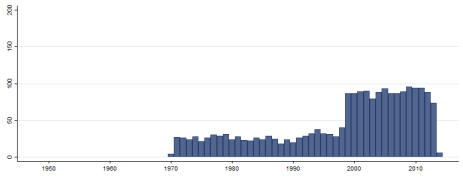
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181 **n**: 2904 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.99.214 wdi_ners Net enrolment rate, secondary, both sexes (%)

Total number of students in the theoretical age group for secondary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Divide the number of students enrolled who are of the official age group for secondary education by the population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NER at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes.



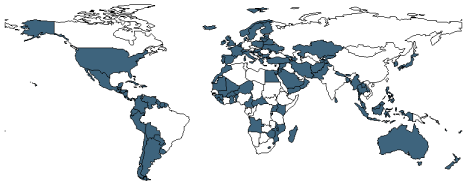
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 129



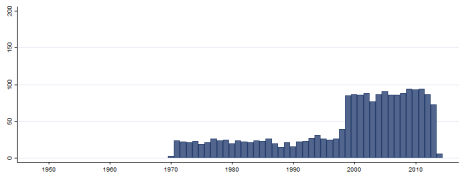
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165 **n**: 2093 $\overline{N}$: 47 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.215 wdi_nersf Net enrolment rate, secondary, female (%)

Total number of students in the theoretical age group for secondary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Divide the number of students enrolled who are of the official age group for secondary education by the population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NER at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes.



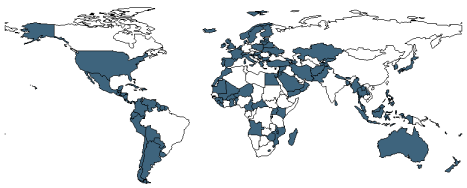
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 129



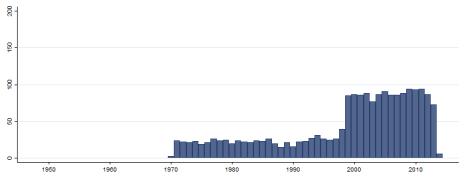
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 163 **n**: 1967 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.99.216 wdi_nersm Net enrolment rate, secondary, male (%)

Total number of students in the theoretical age group for secondary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Divide the number of students enrolled who are of the official age group for secondary education by the population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NER at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes.



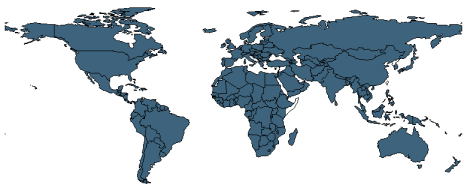
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 129



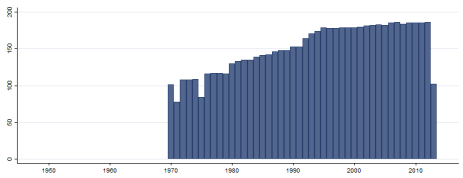
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 163 **n**: 1967 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.99.217 wdi_oilrent Oil rents (% of GDP)

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.



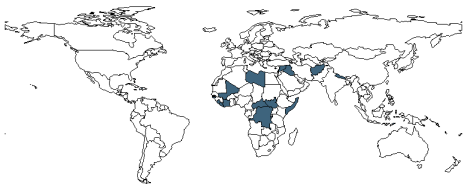
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187



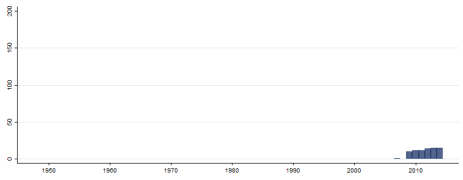
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 194 **n**: 6644 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.99.218 wdi_peacekeep Presence of peace keepers (number)

Presence of peacebuilders and peacekeepers are active in peacebuilding and peacekeeping. Peacebuilding reduces the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels of for conflict management, and to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development. Peacekeepers provide essential security to preserve the peace, however fragile, where fighting has been halted, and to assist in implementing agreements achieved by the peacemakers. Peacekeepers deploy to war-torn regions where no one else is willing or able to go and prevent conflict from returning or escalating. Peacekeepers include police, troops, and military observers.



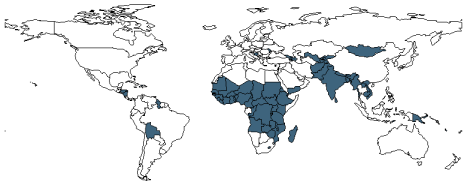
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 18



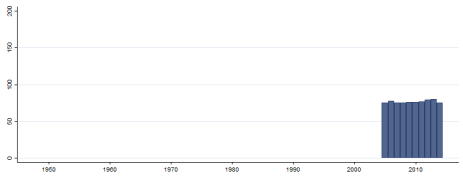
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 19 **n**: 79 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.219 wdi_piesr CPIA policy and institutions for environmental sustainability rating

Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability assess the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 81

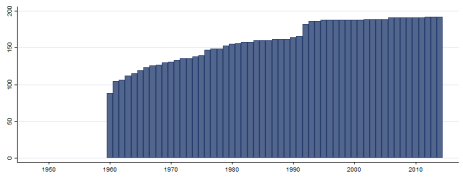


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 85 **n**: 766 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.220 wdi_pop Population, total

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.

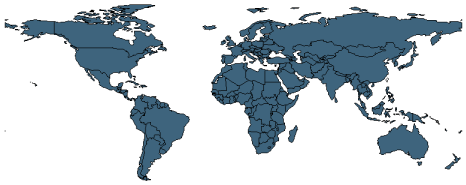
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



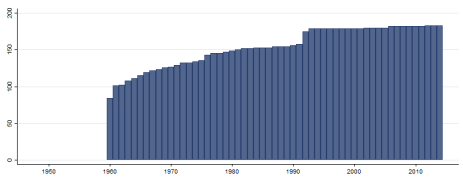
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 198 **n**: 8834 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.99.221 wdi_pop14 Population, ages 0-14 (% of total)

Population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population.



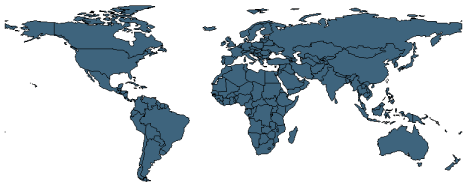
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183



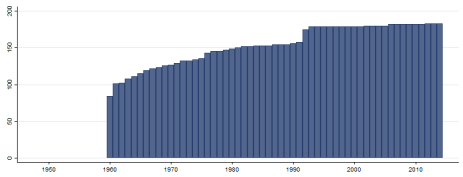
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8466 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.99.222 wdi_pop1564 Population, ages 15-64 (% of total)

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.



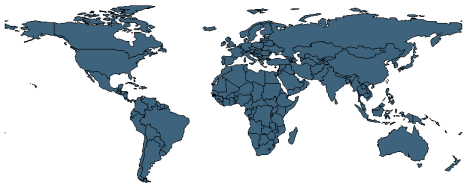
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183



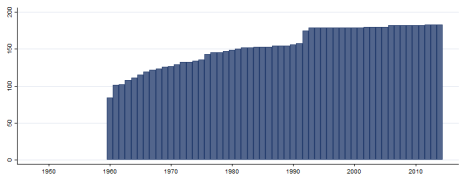
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8466 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.99.223 wdi_pop65 Population ages 65 and above (% of total)

Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183

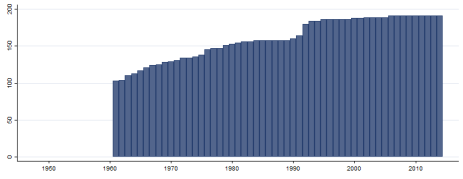


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8466 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.99.224 wdi_popden Population density (people per sq. km of land area)

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

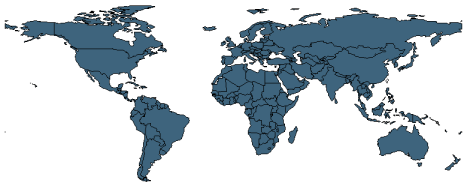
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191



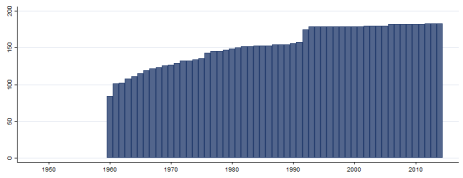
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 197 **n**: 8657 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.99.225 wdi_popf Population, female (% of total)

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.



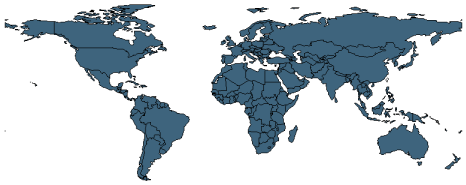
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 183



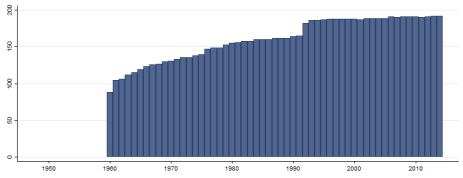
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8466 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.99.226 wdi_popgr Population growth (annual %)

Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage . Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.



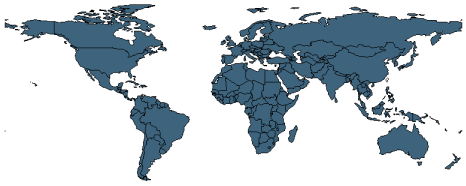
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



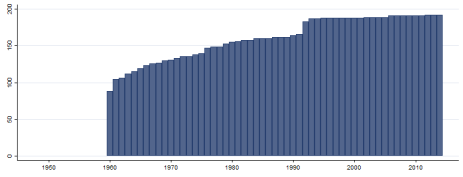
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 198 **n**: 8828 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.99.227 wdi_poprul Rural population (% of total population)

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.



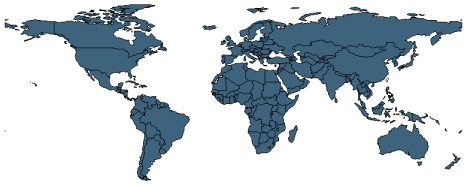
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



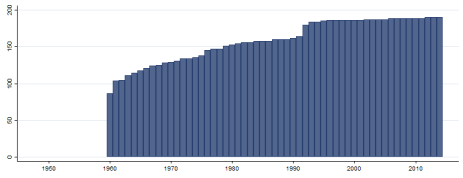
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 198 **n**: 8837 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.99.228 wdi_poprulgr 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:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 190

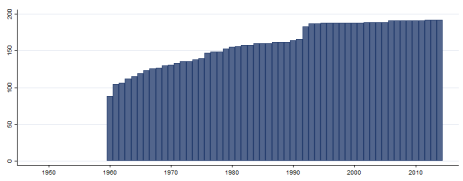


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 196 **n**: 8729 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.99.229 wdi_popurb Urban population (% of total)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. The data are collected and smoothed by United Nations Population Division.

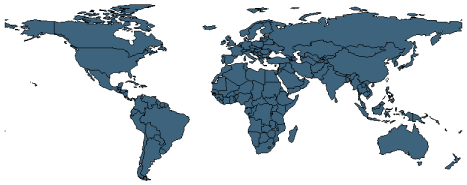
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



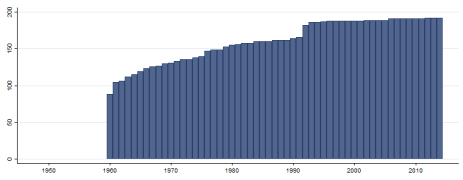
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 198 **n**: 8837 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.99.230 wdi_popurbagr 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.



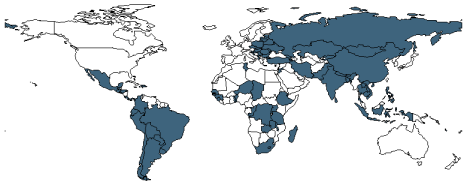
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192



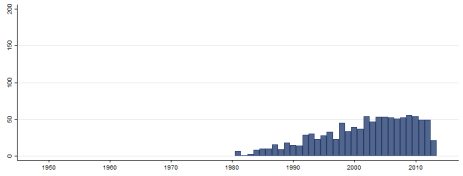
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 198 **n**: 8833 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.99.231 wdi_povgap190 Poverty gap at dollar1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%)

Poverty gap at dollar1.90 a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line dollar1.90 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. Note: five countries – Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Jordan, and Lao PDR – use the 2005 PPP conversion factors and corresponding dollar1.25 a day and dollar2 a day poverty lines. This is due to the large deviations in the rate of change in PPP factors relative to the rate of change in domestic consumer price indexes. See Box 1.1 in the Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016 (http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report) for a detailed explanation.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80

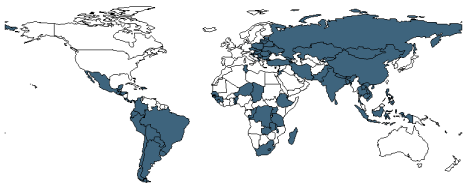


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128 **n**: 1023 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 8

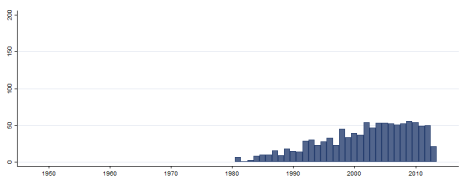
4.99.232 wdi_povgap310 Poverty gap at dollar3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (%)

Poverty gap at dollar3.10 a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line dollar3.10 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. Note: five countries – Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Jordan, and Lao PDR – use the 2005 PPP conversion factors and corresponding dollar1.25 a day

and dollar2 a day poverty lines. This is due to the large deviations in the rate of change in PPP factors relative to the rate of change in domestic consumer price indexes. See Box 1.1 in the Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016 (http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report) for a detailed explanation.



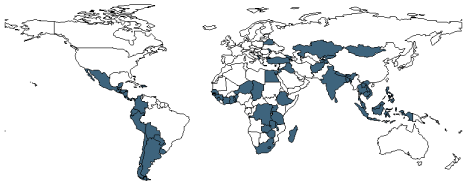
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 80



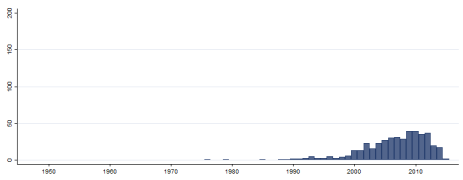
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 128 **n**: 1024 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.99.233 wdi_povgaphc Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines

Urban poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty lines.



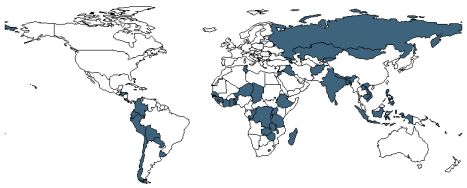
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 67



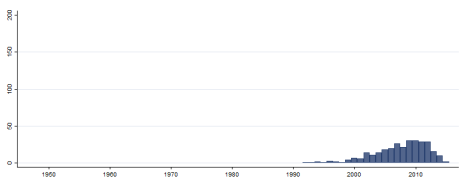
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 99 **n**: 435 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.234 wdi_povgapnpl Poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)

Poverty gap at national poverty lines is the mean shortfall from the poverty lines (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty lines. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.



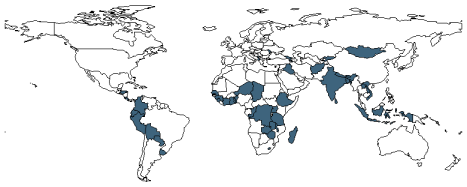
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 53



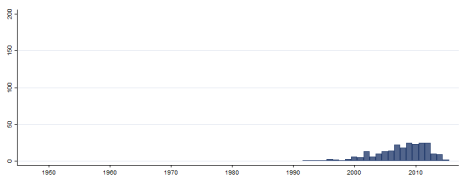
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 87 **n**: 298 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.99.235 wdi_povgaprur Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)

Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines is the rural population's mean shortfall from the poverty lines (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty lines. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.



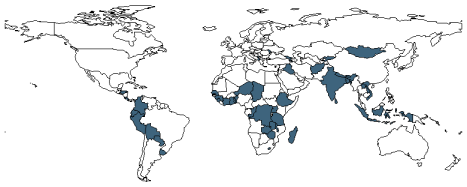
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 44



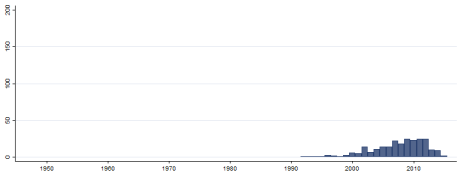
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 74 **n**: 239 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.99.236 wdi_povgapurb Urban poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)

Urban poverty gap at national poverty lines is the urban population's mean shortfall from the poverty lines (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty lines. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.



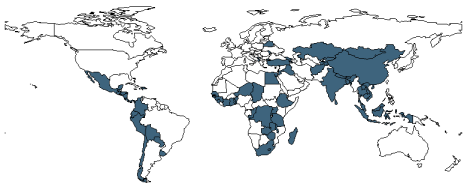
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 44



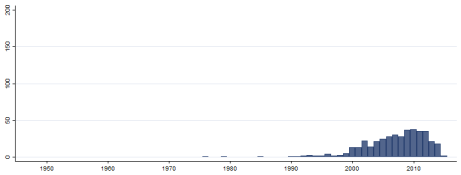
Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 74 **n**: 243 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.99.237 wdi_povhrrur Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines

Rural poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty lines.



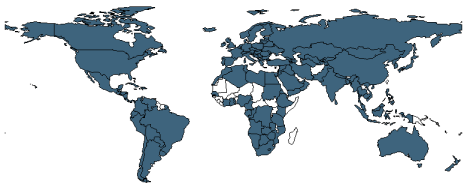
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 67



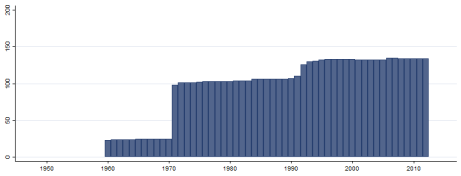
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 97 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.238 wdi_powcon Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.



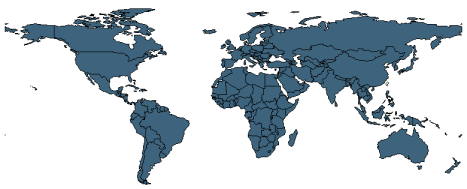
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 134



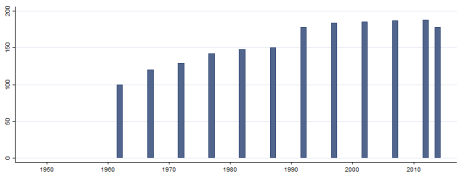
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 139 **n**: 5236 $\overline{N}$: 99 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.99.239 wdi_precip Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country. Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.



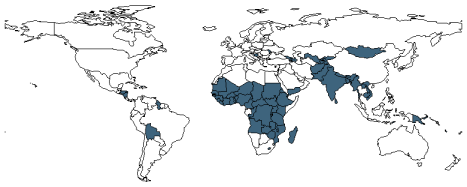
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188



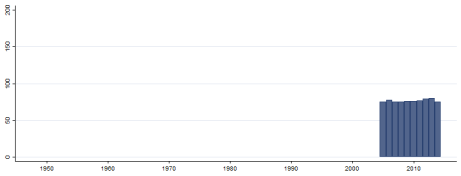
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192 **n**: 1889 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.99.240 wdi_prrbgr CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating

Property rights and rule-based governance assess 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.



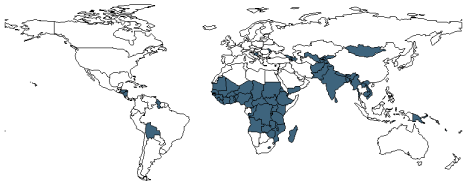
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 81



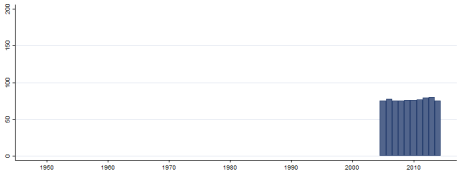
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 85 **n**: 766 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.241 wdi_psm CPIA public sector management and institutions cluster average

The public sector management and institutions cluster includes property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilization, quality of public administration, and transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector.



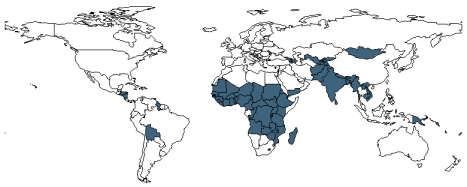
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 81



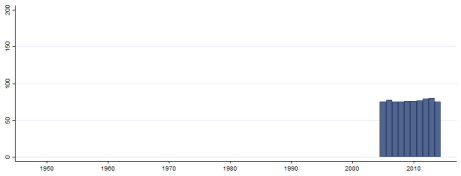
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 85 **n**: 766 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.242 wdi_qpubadm CPIA quality of public administration rating

Quality of public administration assesses the extent to which civilian central government staff is structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively.



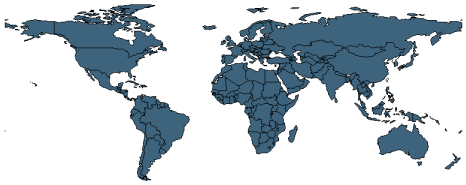
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 81



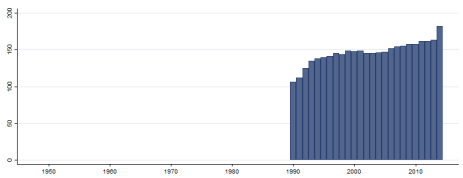
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 85 **n**: 766 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.243 wdi_refasy Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.



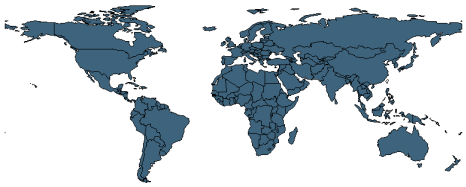
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182



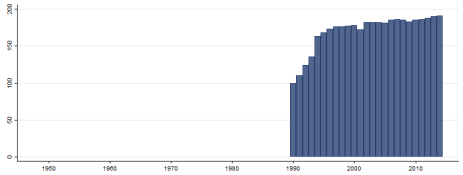
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184 **n**: 3661 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.99.244 wdi_refori Refugee population by country or territory of origin

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.



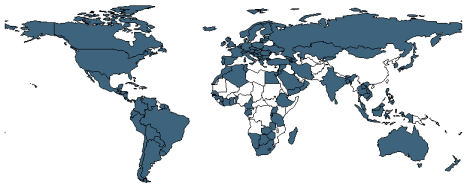
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191



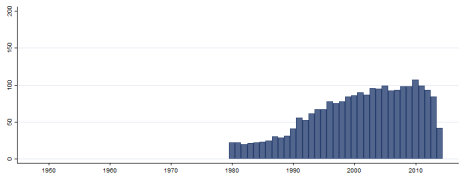
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 4259 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.99.245 wdi_semp Self-employed, total (% of total employed)

Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs." i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers.



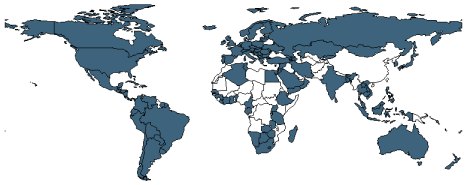
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 127



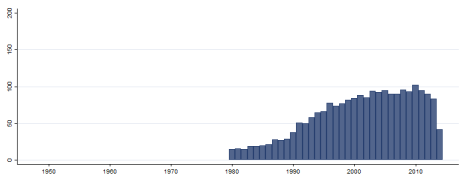
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 167 **n**: 2263 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.99.246 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 four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers.



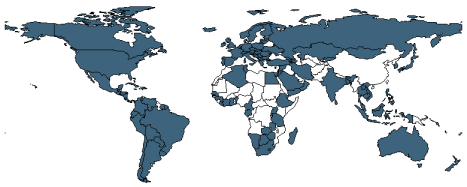
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 125



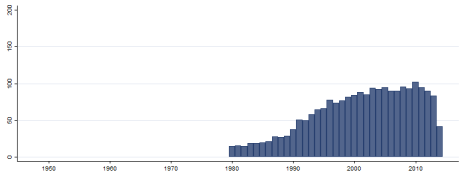
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166 **n**: 2167 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.247 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 four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers.



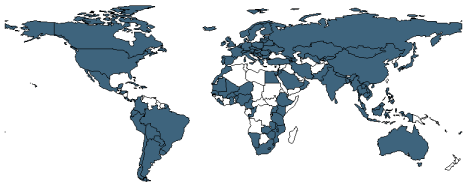
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 125



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 166 **n**: 2167 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.248 wdi_smokf Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults)

Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

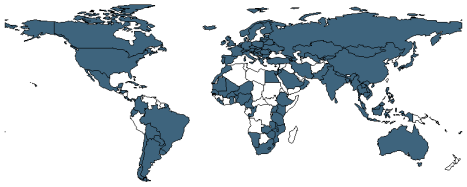


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127

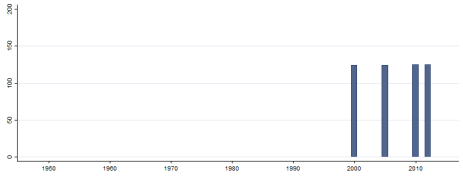
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127 **n**: 506 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.249 wdi_smokm Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults)

Prevalence of smoking, male is the percentage of men ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.



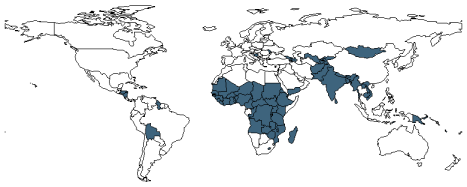
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125



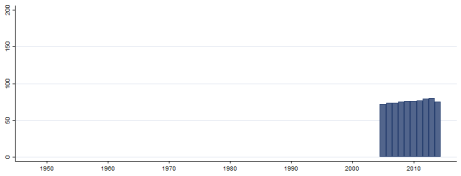
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 125 **n**: 498 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.99.250 wdi_spr CPIA social protection rating

Social protection and labor assess government policies in social protection and labor market regulations that reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people.



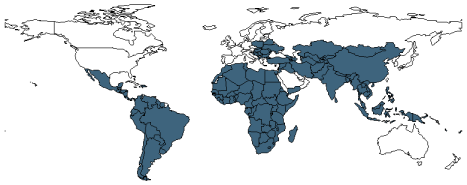
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 81



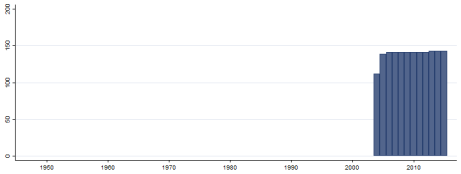
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 83 **n**: 758 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.251 wdi_statcap Overall level of statistical capacity

The Statistical Capacity Indicator provides an overview of the capacity of a country's national statistical system based on a diagnostic framework thereby assessing three dimensions: Methodology, Source Data, and Periodicity and Timeliness.



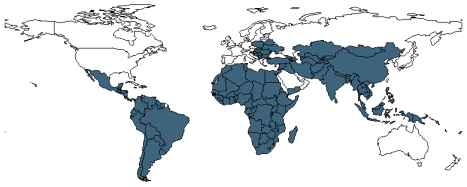
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 143



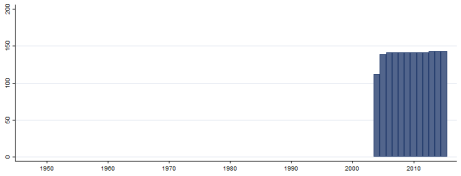
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 144 **n**: 1667 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.99.252 wdi_statcapmet Methodology assessment of statistical capacity

The Methodology score measures a country's ability fo adhere to internationally recommended standards and methods.



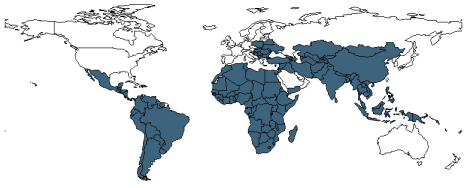
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 143



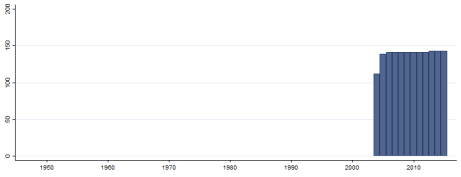
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 144 **n**: 1667 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.99.253 wdi_statcaptime Periodicity and timeliness assessment of statistical capacity

The Periodicity score measures the availability and periodicity of key socioeconomic indicators.



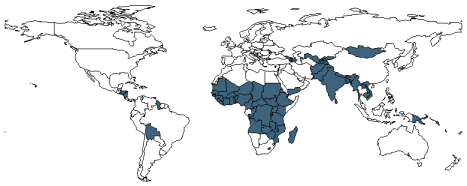
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 143



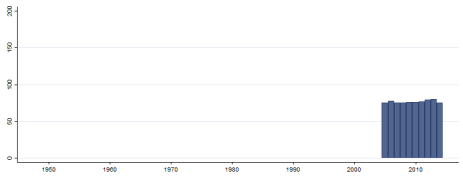
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 144 **n**: 1667 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.99.254 wdi_tacpsr CPIA transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector rating

Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector assess the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and for 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 administrative decisions, use of resources, and results obtained. The three main dimensions assessed here are the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance, access of civil society to information on public affairs, and state capture by narrow vested interests.



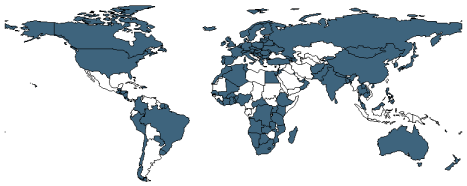
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 81



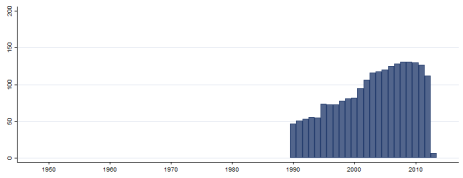
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 85 **n**: 766 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.255 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.



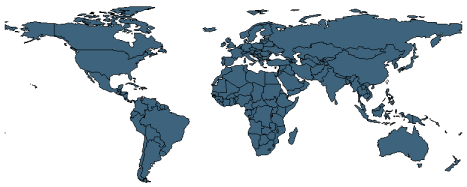
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 131



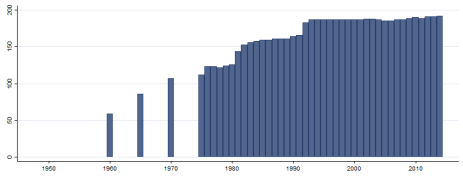
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 160 **n**: 2169 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.99.256 wdi_tele Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)

Fixed telephone subscriptions refers to the sum of active number of analogue fixed telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones.



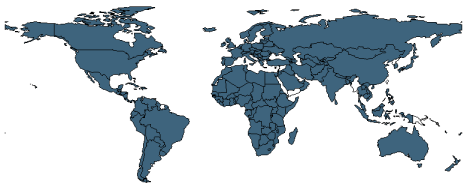
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192



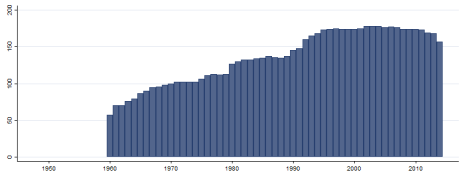
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 198 **n**: 7039 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.99.257 wdi_trade Trade (% of GDP)

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.



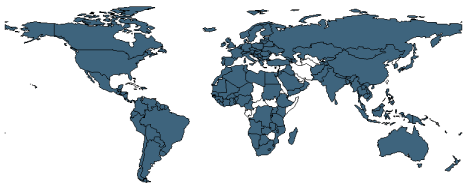
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177



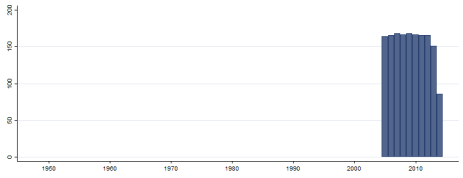
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187 **n**: 7473 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.99.258 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.



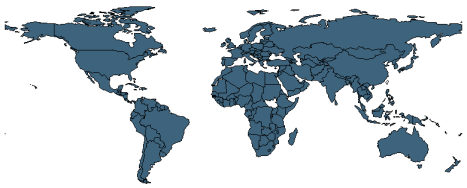
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 171



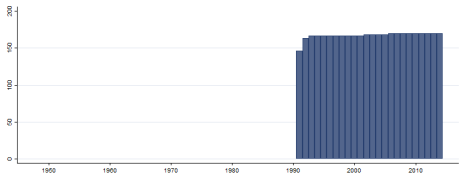
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 175 **n**: 1569 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.99.259 wdi_unemp Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.



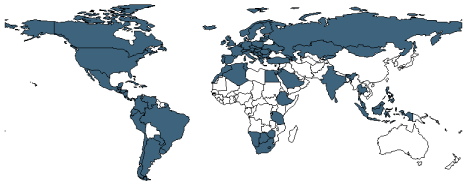
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170



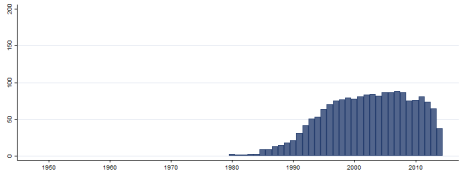
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 4014 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.260 wdi_unempedup Unemployment with primary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment with primary education is the share of the total unemployed who attained or completed primary education as the highest level.



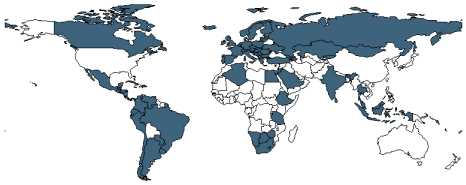
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 94



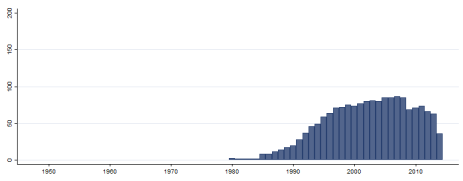
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 128 **n**: 1806 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.99.261 wdi_unempedupf Unemployment with primary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Female unemployment with primary education is the share of the female unemployed who attained or completed primary education as the highest level.



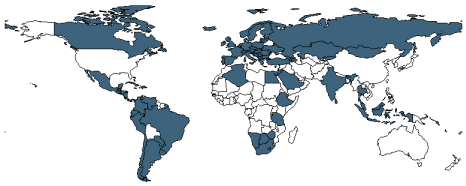
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 89



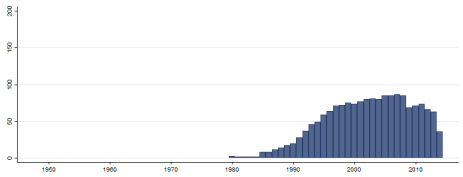
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 127 **n**: 1704 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.262 wdi_unempedupm Unemployment with primary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Male unemployment with primary education is the share of the male unemployed who attained or completed primary education as the highest level.



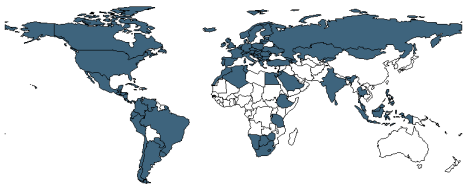
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 89



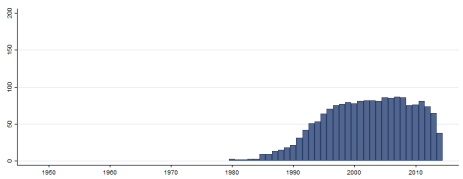
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 127 **n**: 1704 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.263 wdi_unempedus Unemployment with secondary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment with secondary education is the share of the total unemployed who attained or completed secondary education as the highest level.



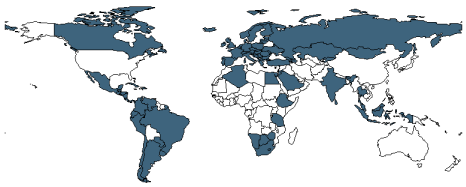
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 94



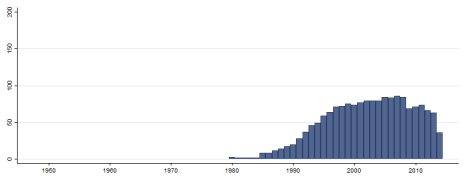
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 128 **n**: 1797 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.99.264 wdi_unempedusf Unemployment with secondary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Female unemployment with secondary education is the share of the female unemployed who attained or completed secondary education as the highest level.



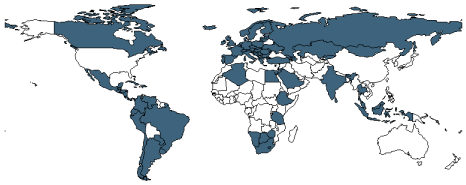
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 89



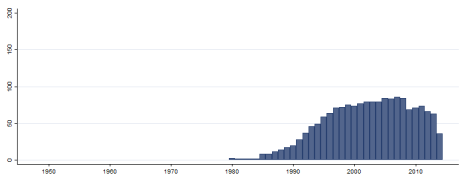
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 127 **n**: 1695 $\overline{N}$: 48 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.265 wdi_unempedusm Unemployment with secondary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Male unemployment with secondary education is the share of the male unemployed who attained or completed secondary education as the highest level.



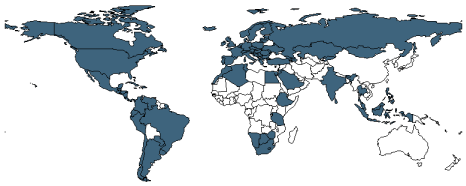
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 89



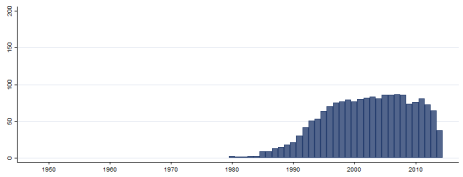
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 127 **n**: 1695 $\overline{N}$: 48 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.266 wdi_unempedut Unemployment with tertiary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment with tertiary education is the share of the total unemployed who attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level.



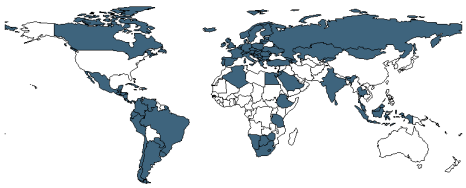
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 94



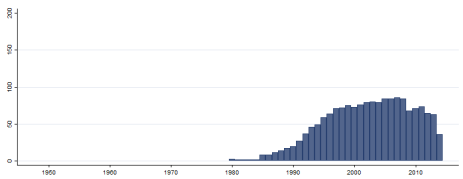
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 128 **n**: 1794 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.99.267 wdi_unempedutf Unemployment with tertiary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Female unemployment with tertiary education is the share of the female unemployed who attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level.



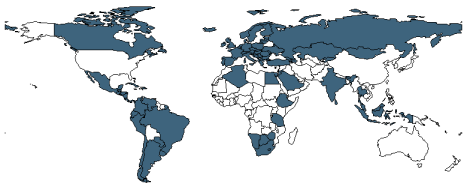
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 89



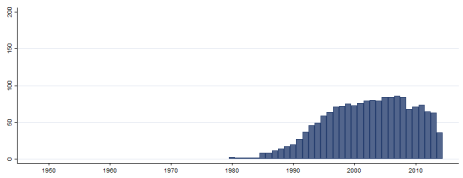
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 127 **n**: 1692 $\overline{N}$: 48 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.268 wdi_unempedutm Unemployment with tertiary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Male unemployment with tertiary education is the share of the male unemployed who attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 89

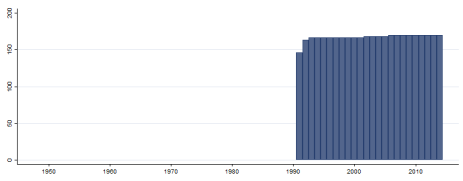


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 127 **n**: 1692 $\overline{N}$: 48 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.269 wdi_unempf Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

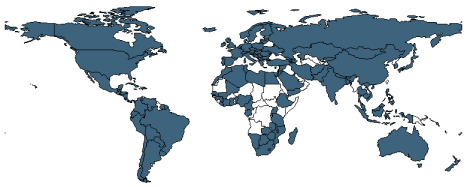
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170



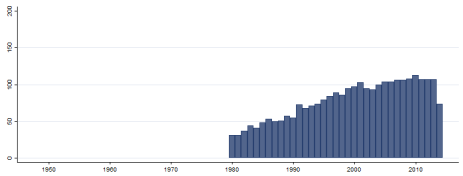
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 4014 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.270 wdi_unempfne Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (nat. est.)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



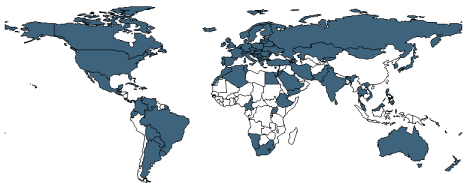
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 141



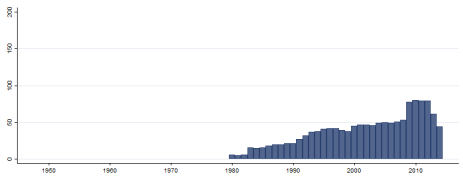
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178 **n**: 2741 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.99.271 wdi_unemplt Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment)

Long-term unemployment refers to the number of people with continuous periods of unemployment extending for a year or longer, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed.



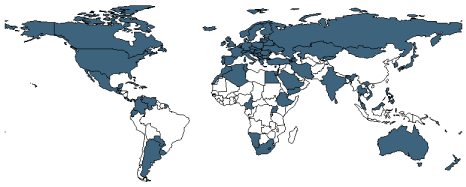
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 94



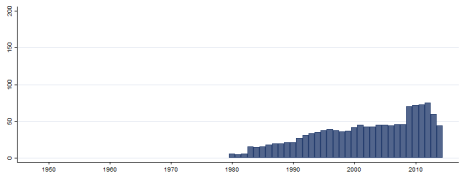
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 110 **n**: 1358 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.99.272 wdi_unempltf 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.



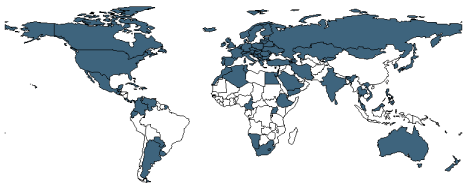
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 89



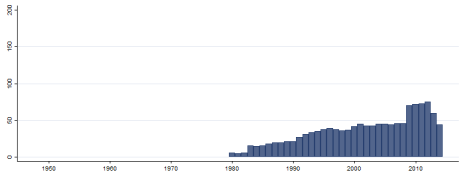
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 100 **n**: 1272 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.273 wdi_unempltm 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.



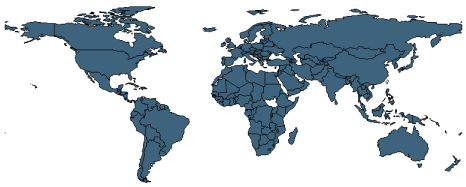
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 89



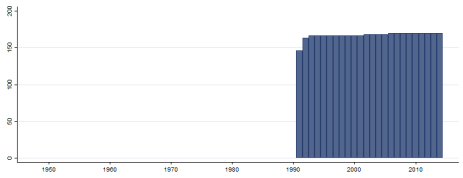
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 100 **n**: 1272 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.274 wdi_unempm Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.



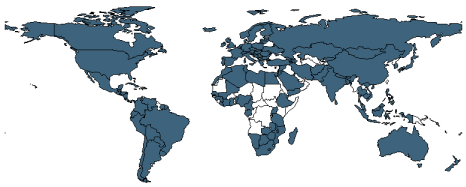
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170



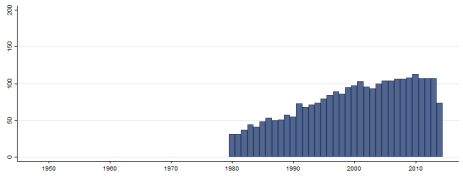
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 4014 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.275 wdi_unempmne Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (nat. est.)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



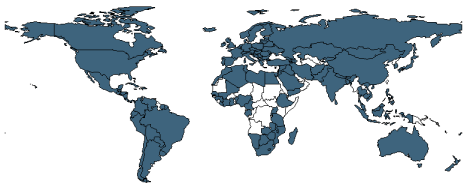
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 141



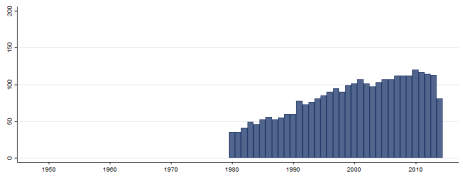
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178 **n**: 2742 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.99.276 wdi_unempne Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (nat. est.)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 146

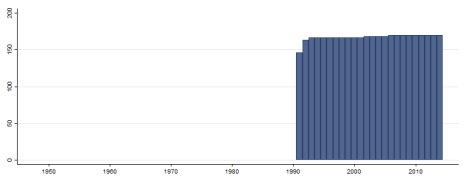


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 2912 $\overline{N}$: 83 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.99.277 wdi_unempyfilo Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24) (ILO est.)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

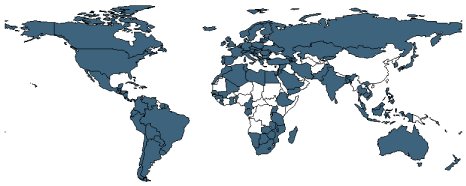
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170



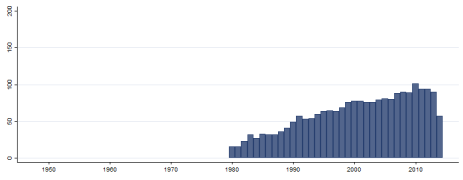
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 4014 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.278 wdi_unempyfne Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24) (nat. est.)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



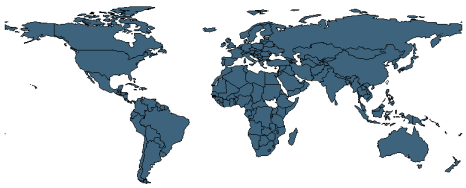
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 131



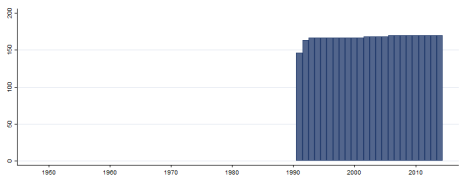
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 163 **n**: 2150 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.279 wdi_unempyilo Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) (ILO est.)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



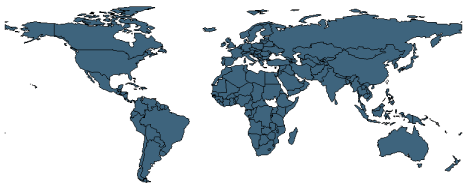
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170



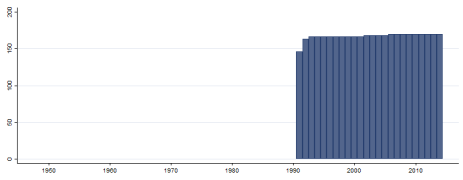
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 4014 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.280 wdi_unempymilo Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24) (ILO est.)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



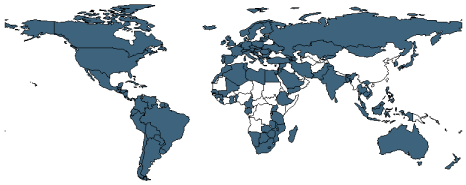
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 170



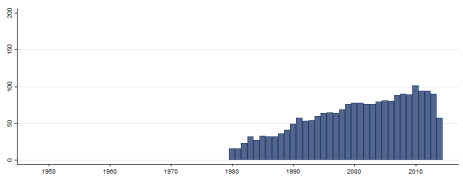
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 172 **n**: 4014 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.99.281 wdi_unempymne Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24) (nat. est.)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



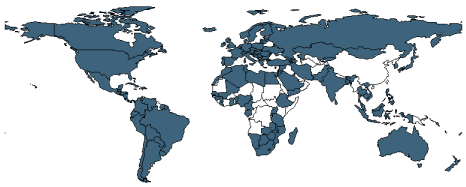
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 131



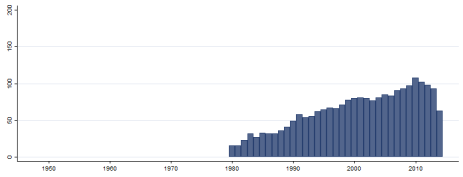
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 163 **n**: 2150 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.99.282 wdi_unempyne Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) (nat. est.)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



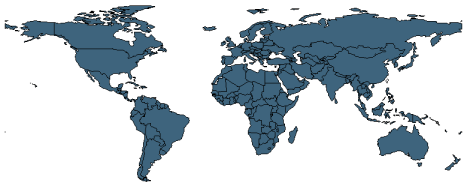
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 134



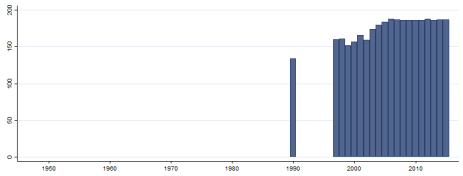
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 164 **n**: 2226 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.99.283 wdi_wip Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192 **n**: 3494 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 18

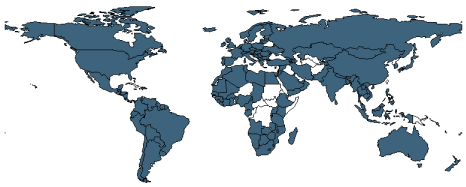
4.100 World Economic Forum

`http://www.weforum.org/issues/competitiveness-0/gci2012-data-platform/`
(Schwab & i Martin, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-05)

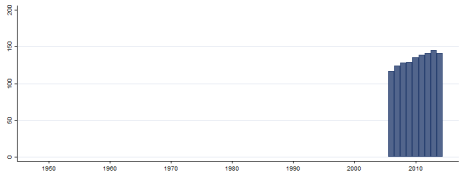
Global Competitiveness Report The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 144 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity. The Report series remains the most comprehensive assessment of national competitiveness worldwide. The data from edition 2006-2007 is is assumed as for year 2006, the data from edition 2007-2008 is assumed as for year 2007, the data from edition 2008-2009 is assumed as for year 2008, the data from edition 2009-2010 is assumed as for year 2009, the data from edition 2010-2011 is assumed as for year 2010, the data from edition 2011-2012 is assumed as for year 2011, the data from edition 2012-2013 is assumed as for year 2012, the data from edition 2013-2014 is assumed as for year 2013,the data from edition 2014-2015 is assumed as for year 2015.

4.100.1 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



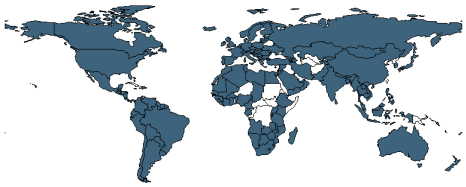
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1200 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.2 wef_amp Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy

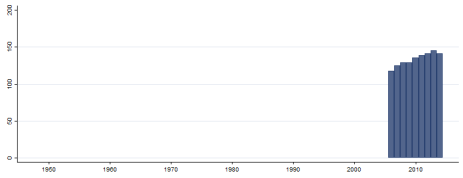
Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy. to what extent does anti-monopoly policy promote competition?

1. Does not promote competition
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Effectively promotes competition.

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



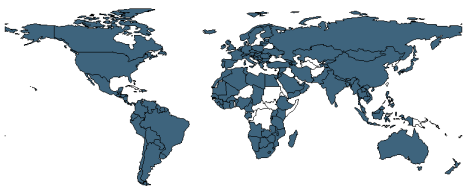
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.3 wef_audit Strength of auditing and reporting standards

Strength of auditing and reporting standards. how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards?

1. Extremely weak
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extremely strong.

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



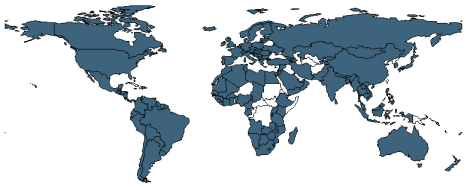
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.4 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?
1. To a great extent
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Not at all

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

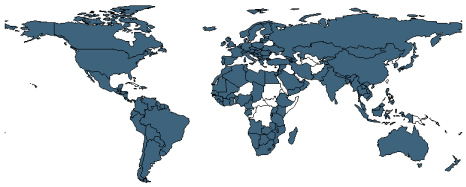
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.5 wef_bct Business costs of terrorism

Business costs of terrorism. to what extent does the threat of terrorism impose costs on businesses?

1. To a great extent
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Not at all.

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



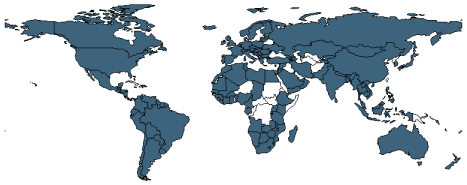
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

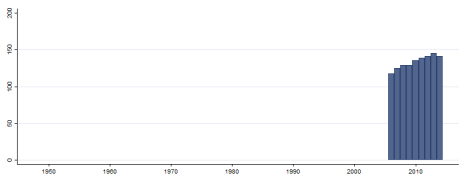
4.100.6 wef_bgr Burden of government regulation

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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Not burdensome at all



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



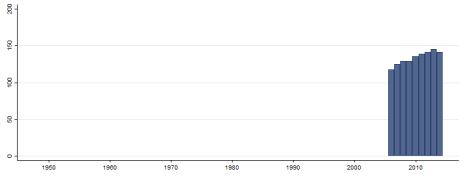
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.7 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. No impact at all

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

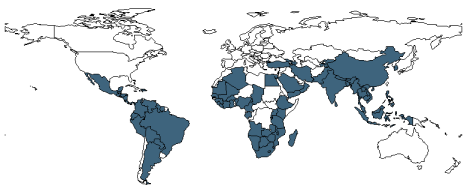


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.8 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. No impact at all



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 81

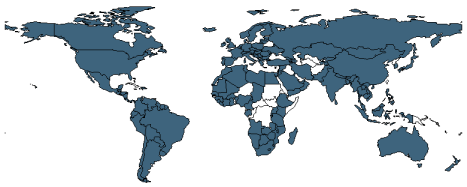
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 145 **n**: 797 $\overline{N}$: 89 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.100.9 wef_bit Business impact of tuberculosis

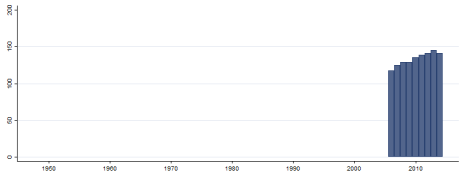
Business Impact of Tuberculosis: How serious an impact do you consider tuberculosis will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity

and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)?

1. A serious impact
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. No impact at all.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

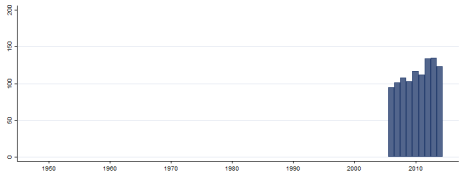


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.10 wef_chiv HIV prevalence, %

HIV Prevalence (percent): HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15-49 years.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 140



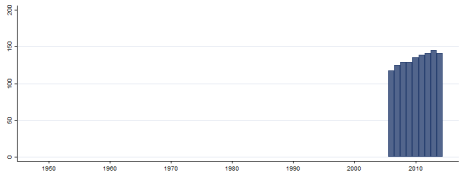
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 144 **n**: 1028 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.100.11 wef_ci Capacity for innovation

Capacity for Innovation: how do companies obtain technology?

1. Exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. By conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

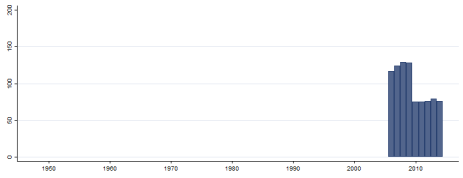


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.12 wef_cm Malaria cases/100,000 pop.

Malaria Cases (Per 100,000 population): Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population.

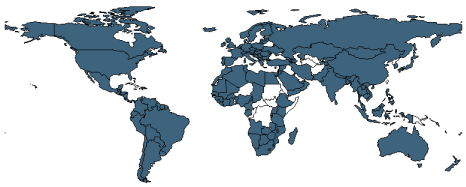
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 85



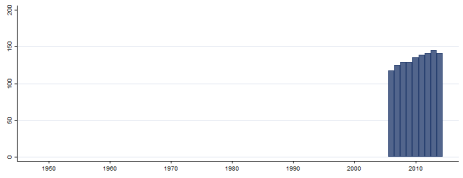
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 144 **n**: 879 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.100.13 wef_ct Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.

Tuberculosis Cases (Per 100,000 Population): Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



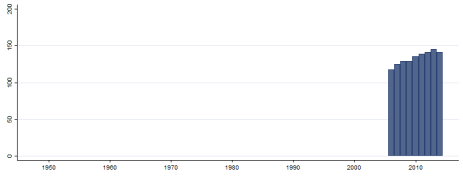
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.14 wef_dpf Diversion of public funds

Diversion of Public Funds: how common is diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups due to corruption?

1. Very common
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Never occurs

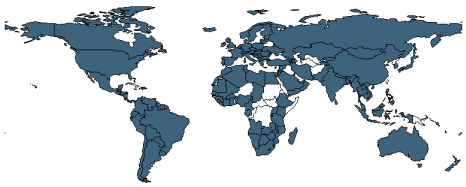
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



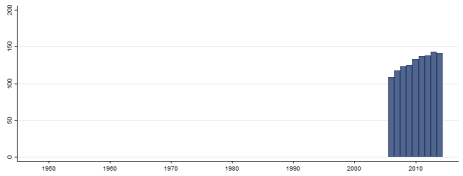
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.15 wef_dtsb No. days to start a business

Number of Days to Start a Business: Number of days required to start a business.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



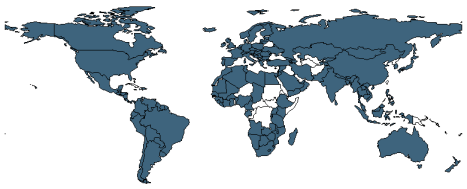
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1167 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.16 wef_ebf Ethical behavior of firms

Ethical behavior of firms. how would you rate the corporate ethics of companies (ethical behavior in interactions with public officials, politicians, and other firms)?

1. Extremely poorŮamong the worst in the world
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. ExcellentŮamong the best in the world.

(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



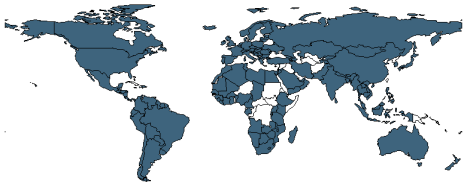
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

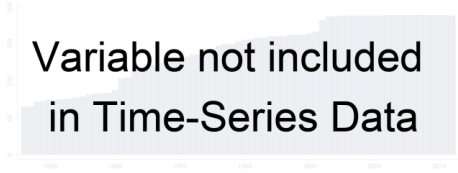
4.100.17 wef_eet Extent and effect of taxation

Extent and Effect of Taxation: What impact does the level of taxes in your country have on incentives to work or invest?

1. Significantly limits incentives to work or invest
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Has no impact on incentives to work or invest



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 146

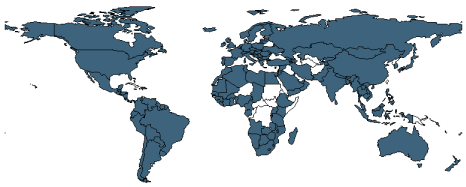


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

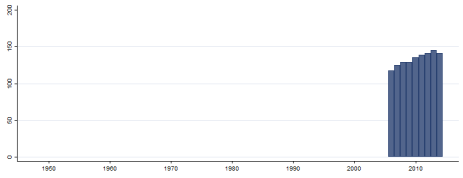
4.100.18 wef_elec Quality of electricity supply

Quality of Electricity Supply: How would you assess the quality of the electricity supply in your country (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)?

1. Insufficient and suffers frequent interruptions
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Sufficient and reliable



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

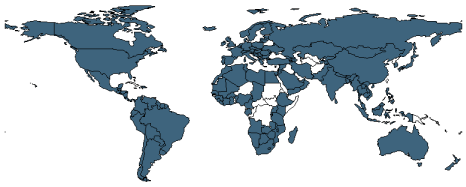


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

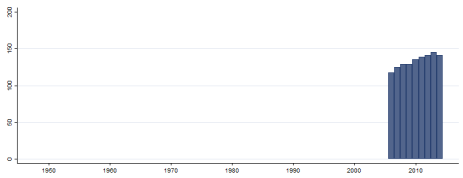
4.100.19 wef_fgo Favoritism in decisions of government officials

Favoritism in Decisions of Government Officials: To what extent do government officials in your country show favoritism to well-connected firms and individuals when deciding upon policies and contracts?

1. Always show favoritism
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Never show favoritism



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.20 wef_gbb Government budget balance, %

Government Budget Balance (percent): General government budget balance as a percentage of GDP.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

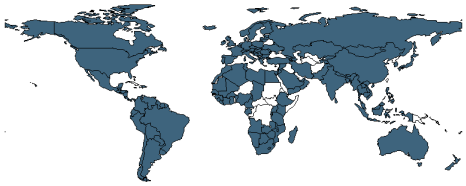
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1198 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.21 wef_gci Global Competitiveness Index

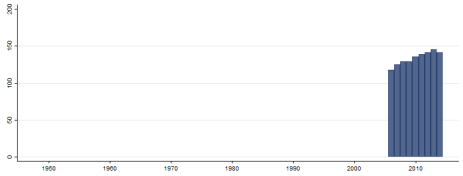
Global Competitiveness Index: Global Competetiveness Index consists of a weighted average of many different components, each measuring a different aspect of competitiveness. These components are grouped into 12 pillars of competitiveness:

- Institutions
- Infrastructure
- Macroeconomic environment
- Health and primary education
- Higher education and training
- Goods market efficiency
- Labor market efficiency
- Financial market development
- Technological readiness

- Market size
- Business sophistication
- Innovation



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

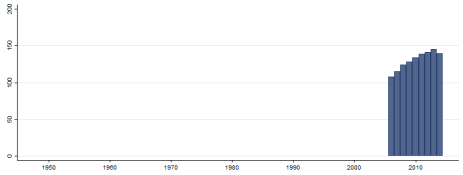


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.22 wef_gd General government debt, %

General Government Debt (percent): Gross general government debt as a percentage of GDP.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

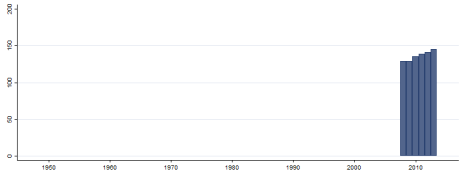


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1174 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.23 wef_gdp GDP (US dollar billions)

Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars. Year 2011.

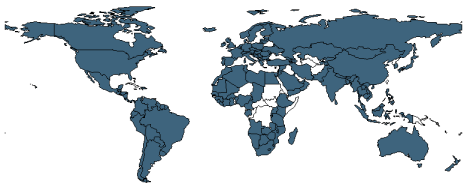
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148 **n**: 819 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.100.24 wef_gdpc GDP per capita (US dollar)

Gross domestic product per capita in current US dollars.

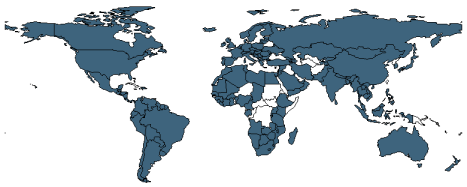


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148 **n**: 819 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.100.25 wef_gdpp1 GDP (PPP) as Share of World GDP

Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity as a percentage of world GDP.

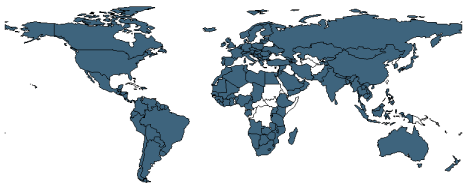


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148

Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148 **n**: 808 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.100.26 wef_gdpp2 GDP (PPP)

GDP (PPP): Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars

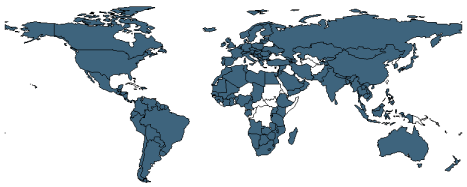


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

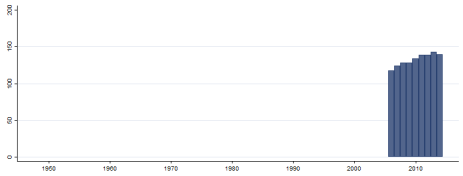
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.27 wef_gns Gross national savings, %

Gross National Savings (percent): Gross national savings as a percentage of GDP.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147



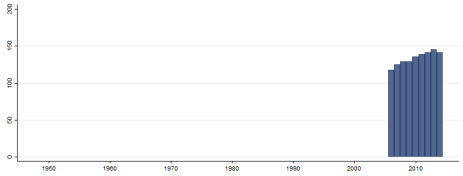
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147 **n**: 1193 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.28 wef_ias Internet access in schools

Internet Access in Schools: How would you rate the level of access to the Internet in schools in your country?

1. Very limited
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extensive

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

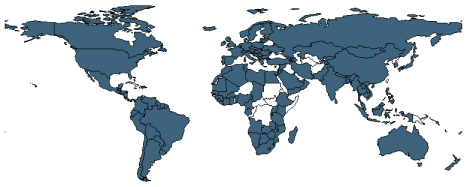


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

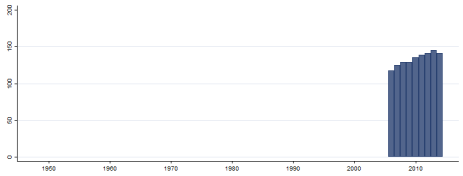
4.100.29 wef_ilc Intensity of local competition

Intensity of Local Competition: How would you assess the intensity of competition in the local markets in your country?

1. Limited in most industries
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Intense in most industries



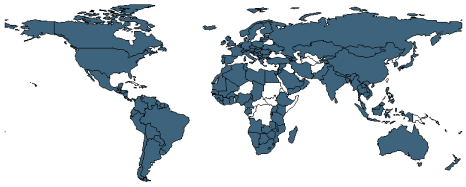
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



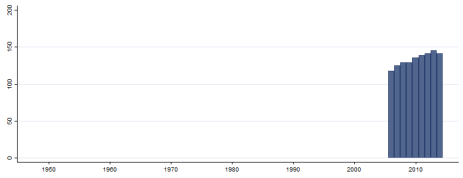
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.30 wef_imort Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births

Infant Mortality (Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births): Infant (children aged 0-12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births.



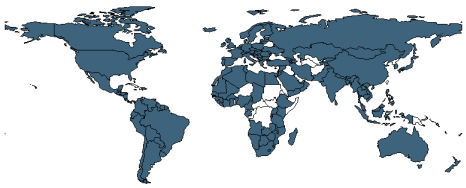
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.31 wef_infl Inflation, annual %

Inflation (percent): Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1202 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.32 wef_ipb Irregular payments and bribes

Irregular Payments and Bribes: Average score across the five components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: how common is it for firms to make undocumented extra payments or bribes connected with (a) imports and exports; (b) public utilities; (c) annual tax payments; (d) awarding of public contracts and licenses; (e) obtaining favorable judicial decisions.

1. Very common
2.
3.

4.
5.
6.
7. Never occurs

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 702 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.100.33 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Very strong

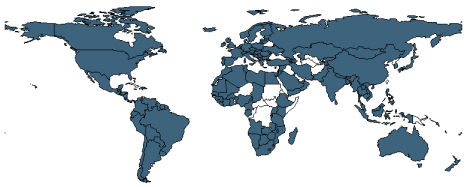
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1067 $\overline{N}$: 119 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.100.34 wef_ji Judicial independence

Judicial Independence: To what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms?

1. Heavily influenced
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Entirely independent



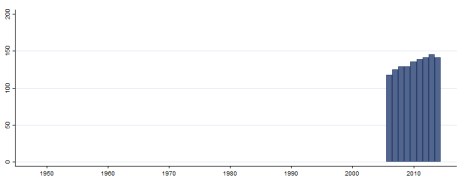
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.35 wef_lifexp Life expectancy, years

Life Expectancy (Years): Life expectancy at birth (years).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



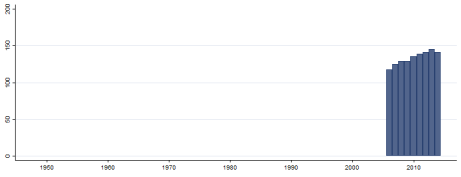
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.36 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Spread among many firms

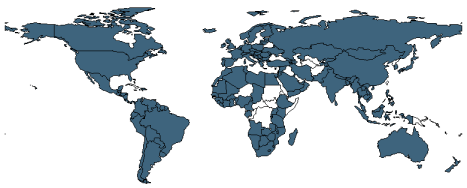
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



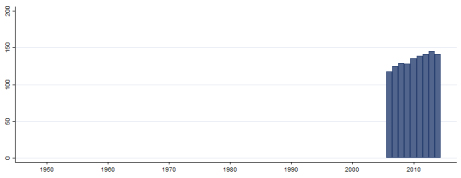
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.37 wef_mobile Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.

Mobile Telephone Subscriptions (Per 100 Population): Number of mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 population. Year 2011 or most recent year available.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1202 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

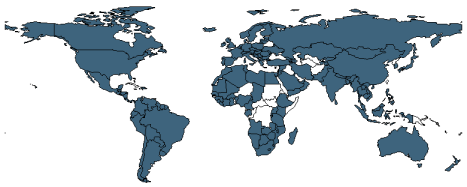
4.100.38 wef_oc Organized crime

Organized crime. to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses?

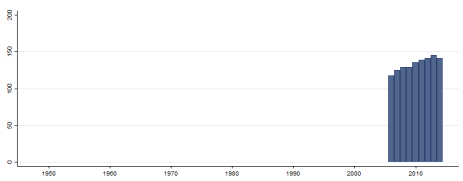
1. To a great extent
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

7. Not at all

Weighted average.



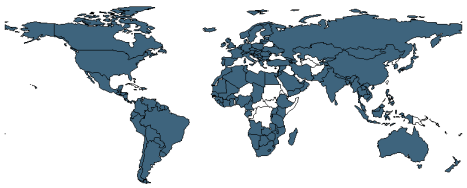
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



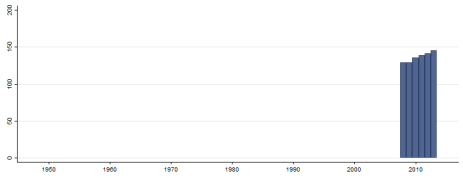
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.39 wef_pop Population (millions)

Total population in millions.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148

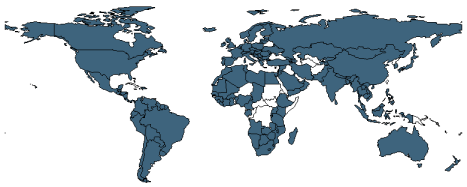


Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148 **n**: 819 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 6

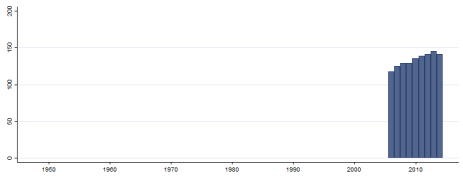
4.100.40 wef_pr Property rights

Property Rights: How would you rate the protection of property rights, including financial assets, in your country?

1. Very weak
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Very strong



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



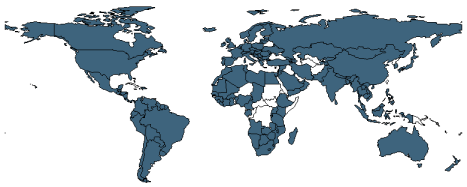
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.41 wef_ptp Public trust in politicians

Public Trust in Politicians: How would you rate the level of public trust in the ethical standards of politicians in your country?

1. Very low
2.
3.
4.
5.

6.
7. Very high



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.42 wef_ptsb No. procedures to start a business

Number of Procedures to Start a Business: Number of procedures required to start a business.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

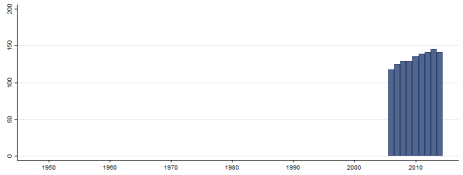
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1167 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.43 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extensive and efficient by international standards

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

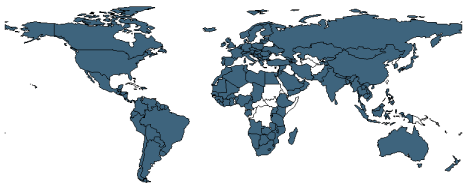


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

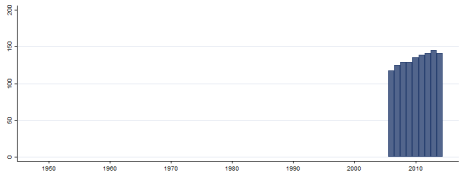
4.100.44 wef_qes Quality of the educational system

Quality of the Educational System: How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy?

1. Not well at all
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Very well



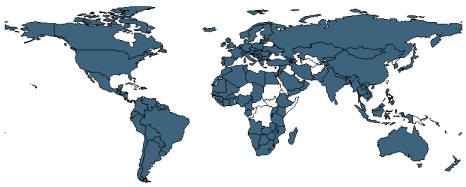
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



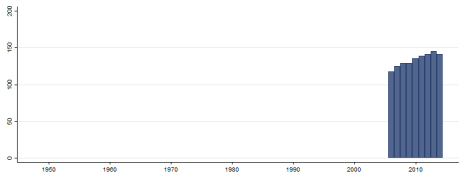
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.45 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extensive and efficient by international standards



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

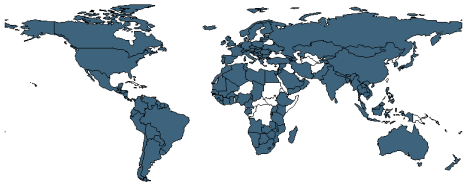


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.46 wef_qpe Quality of primary education

Quality of Primary Education: How would you assess the quality of primary schools in your country?

1. Poor
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Excellent - among the best in the world



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1085 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.100.47 wef_qport Quality of port infrastructure

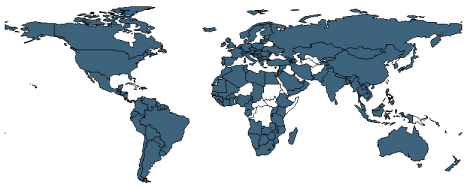
Quality of Port Infrastructure: How would you assess the port facilities in your country?

1. Extremely underdeveloped
2.
3.
4.

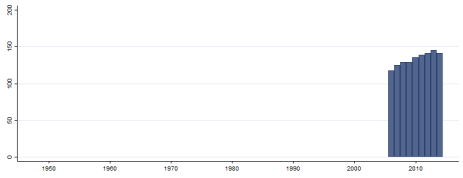
5.
6.
7. Well developed and efficient by international standards.

For landlocked countries, the question is as follows: How accessible are port facilities?

1. Extremely inaccessible
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extremely accessible



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

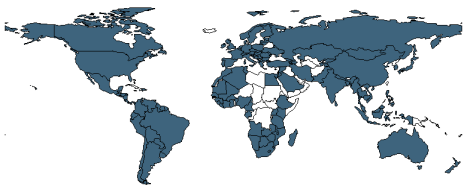


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

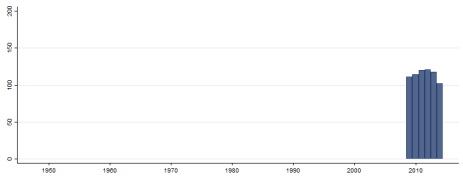
4.100.48 wef_qrail Quality of railroad infrastructure

Quality of Railroad Infrastructure: How would you assess the railroad system in your country?

1. Extremely underdeveloped
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extensive and efficient by international standards



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 125

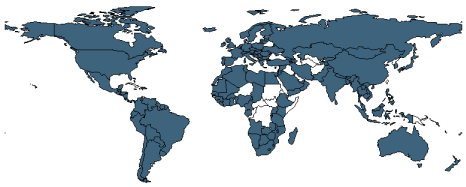


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 126 **n**: 686 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 5

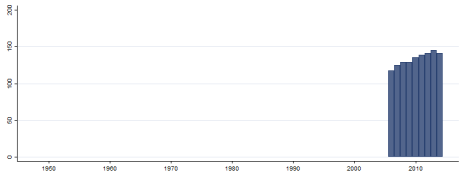
4.100.49 wef_qroad Quality of roads

Quality of Roads: How would you assess the roads in your country?

1. Extremely underdeveloped
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extensive and efficient by international standards



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

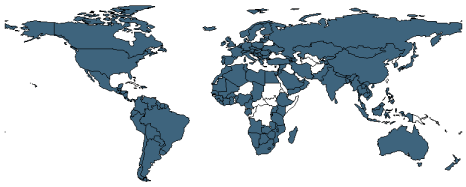


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

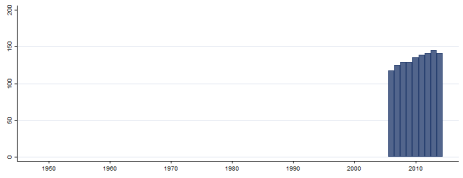
4.100.50 wef_qsri Quality of scientific research institutions

Quality of Scientific Research Institutions: How would you assess the quality of scientific research institutions in your country?

1. Very poor
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. The best in their field internationally



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

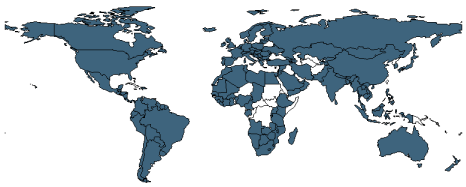


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

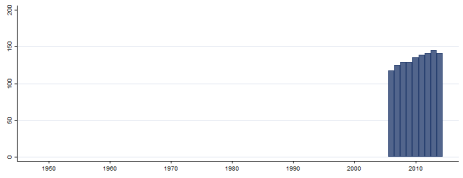
4.100.51 wef_rps Reliability of police services

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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Can be completely relied upon



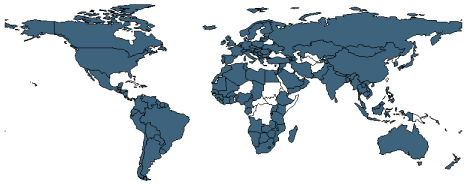
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



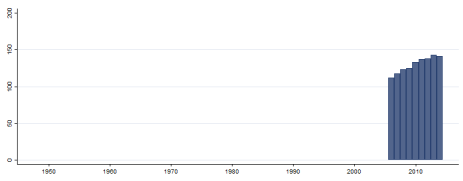
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.52 wef_tax Total tax rate, %

Total Tax Rate (percent): This variable is a combination of profit tax (% of profits), labor tax and contribution (% of profits), and other taxes (% of profits).



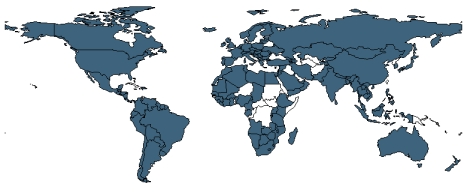
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1170 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.53 wef_tele Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.

Fixed Telephone Lines (Per 100 Population): Number of active fixed telephone lines per 100 population. Year 2011 or most recent year available.



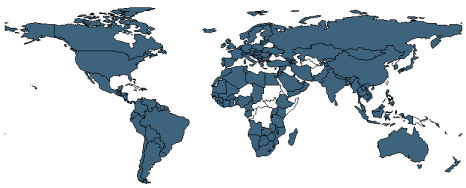
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1198 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.54 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Extremely easy



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

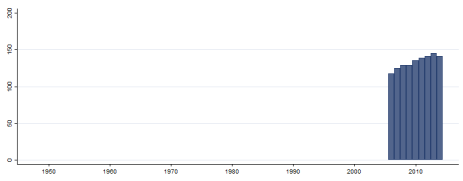
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.55 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Collaborate extensively

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



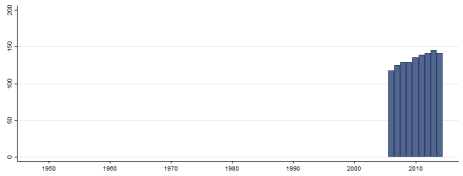
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.56 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
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. Highly efficient in providing necessary goods and services

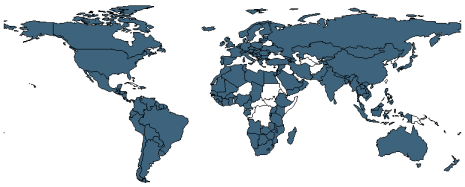
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1203 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.100.57 wef_wlf Women in labor force, ratio to men

Women in Labor Force (Ratio to Men): Ratio of women to men in the labor force.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148 **n**: 1202 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 8

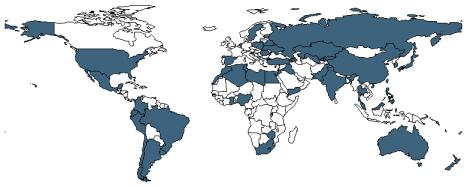
4.101 Christian Welzel

`http://www.leuphana.de/en/university/staff-members/cristian-welzel.html`
(Welzel, 2013)
(Data downloaded: 2015-04-14)

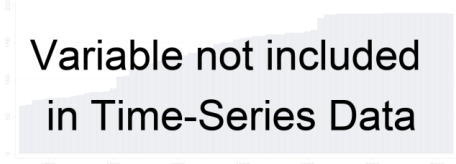
Data from Freedom Rising by Christian Welzel The World Values Survey measures of secular values and emancipative values are theoretically explained and empirically tested for their cross-cultural reliability and validity in Freedom Rising , pp. 57-105. The backward estimates of emancipative values for decades before available survey data are explained in Freedom Rising, pp. 157-161.

4.101.1 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.



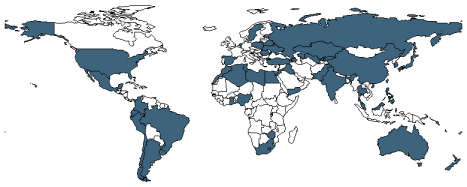
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53



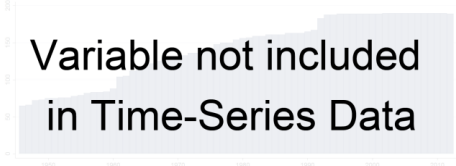
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.2 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.



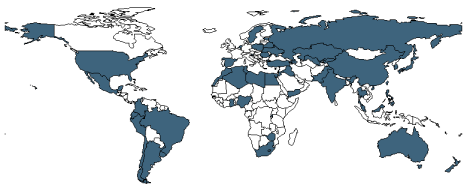
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



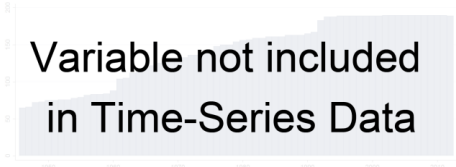
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.3 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.



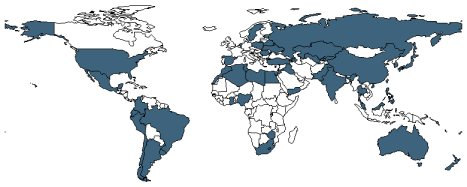
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



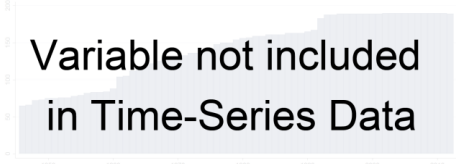
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.4 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 53

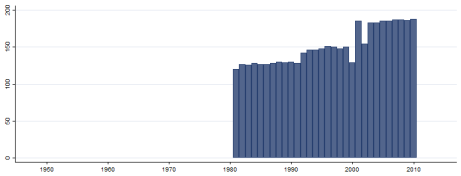


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.5 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).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).

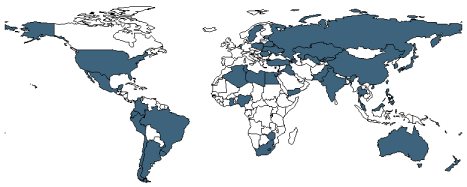
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 187



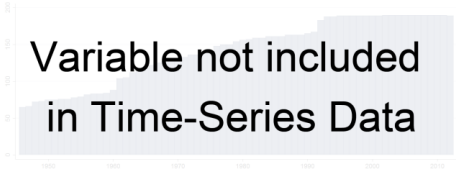
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191 **n**: 4533 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.101.6 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.



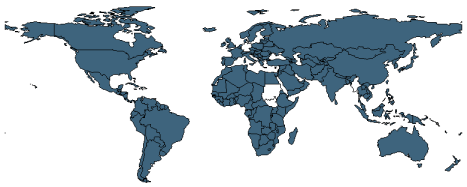
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.7 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.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185

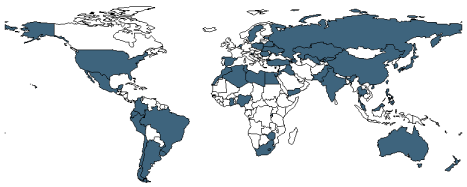
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188 **n**: 2544 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.101.8 wel_culture Culture Zone

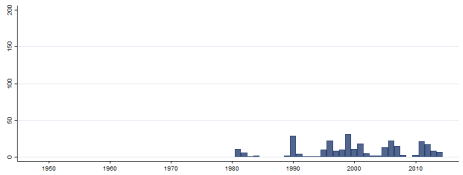
Meaning: Culture zone scheme, attributing each country to one of ten distinct culture zones created on the basis of religious traditions, imperial/colonial legacies and ethno-linguistic composition. Source: Classification invented and developed in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 23-34), www.cambridge.org/welzel (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.



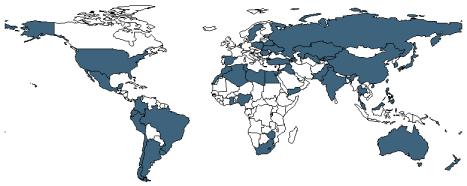
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



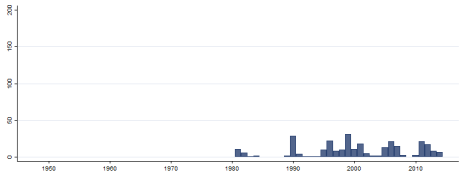
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 286 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.101.9 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.



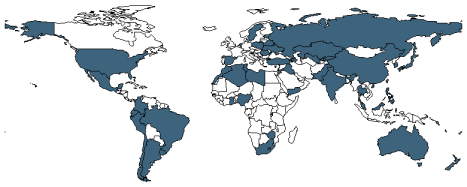
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



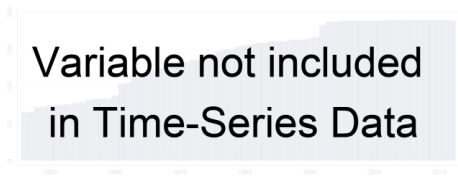
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 285 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.101.10 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55

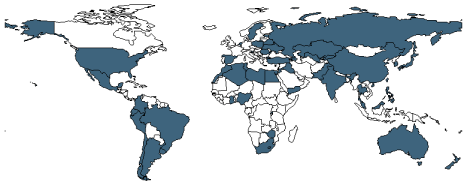


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

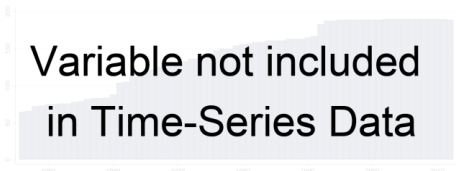
4.101.11 wel_demlib Liberal Understanding of Democracy

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.



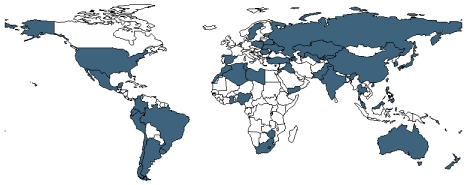
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



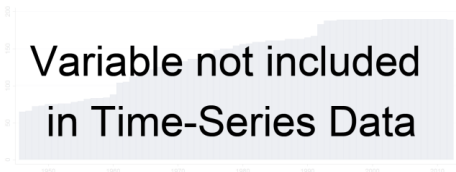
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.12 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.13 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.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 2620 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.101.14 wel_edi Effective Democracy Index

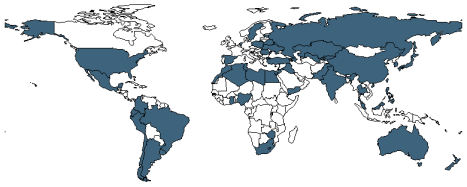
Meaning: Conditional multi-point index measuring the extent of effective democracy, understood as the presence of democratic rights on the condition that honest governance puts them into real practice [EDI = DemRig * HonGov].
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). 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.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 187

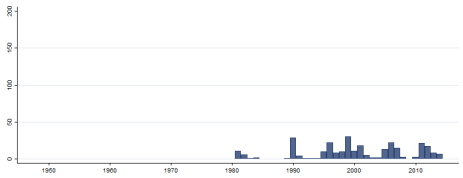
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 2557 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.101.15 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.



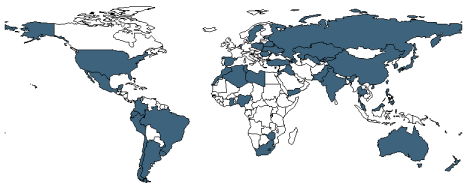
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



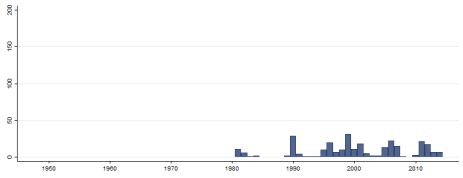
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 284 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.101.16 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.



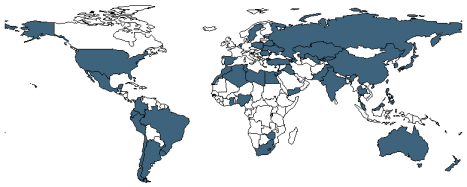
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55



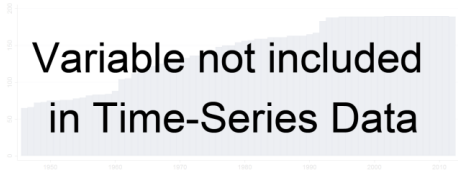
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.101.17 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.



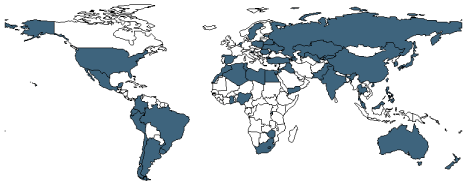
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



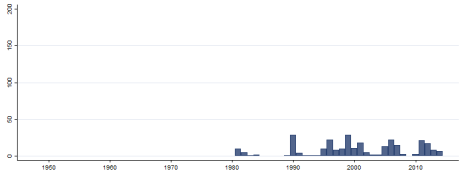
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.18 wel_evi Emancipative 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.



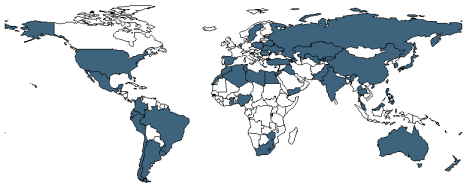
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



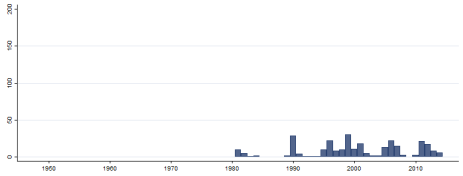
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 281 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.101.19 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.



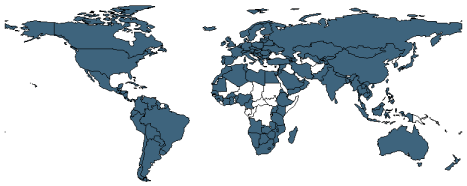
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55



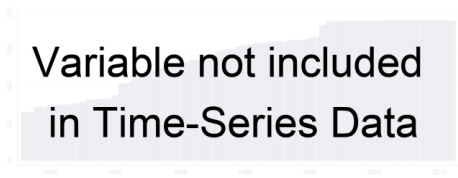
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 282 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.101.20 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).



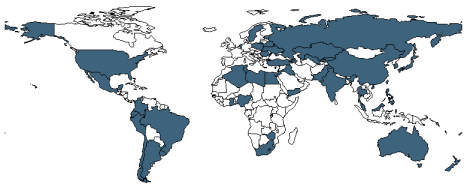
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 139



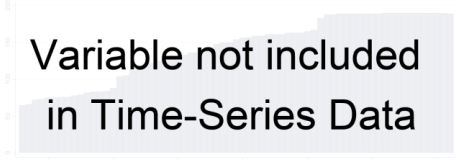
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.21 wel_ic Informational Connectedness

Meaning: 8-item index measuring the diversity of information sources used by the average individual in a nation.
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 79), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 29-30), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six.
Scaling: Multi-point index, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0, when not a single one of the eight information sources has been used "last week," to a maximum of 1.0, when all eight sources were used. Intermediate positions are measured in fractions of 1. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.
Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample. In Freedom Rising's (2013) human empowerment framework, informational connectedness is interpreted as connective empowerment.



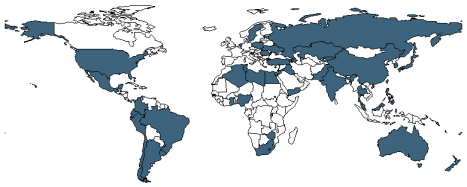
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 54



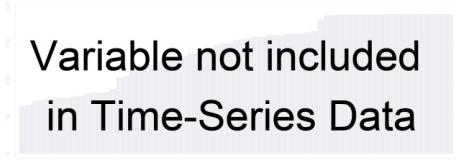
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.22 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.



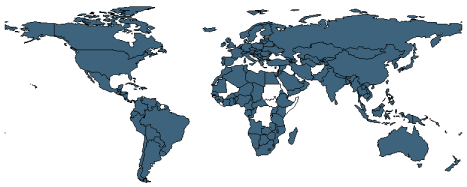
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 50



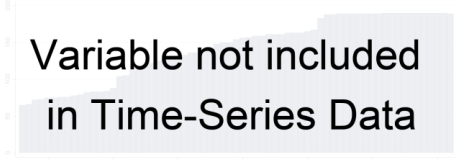
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.23 wel_insemp Institutional Empowerment

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights and political participation rights by law and respects them practice.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "citizen rights index" based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" and "political rights" ratings as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "integrity rights" and "empowerments rights" ratings. Freedom House measures are taken as the base but downgraded for uncovered rights violations tapped by the Cingranelli/Richards measures. Measures to create the Human Empowerment Index (see below) are averaged over the years 1995 to 2005.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the complete absence of citizen rights in law and practice to 1 for their full presence in law and practice, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



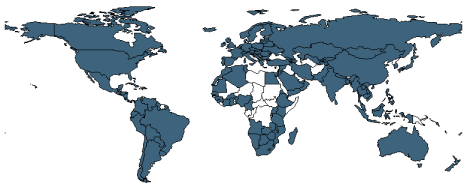
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 152



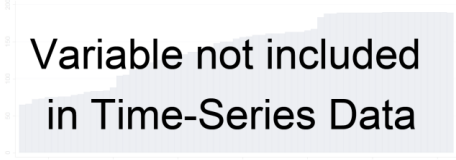
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.24 wel_intemp Intellectual Empowerment

Intellectual Empowerment.



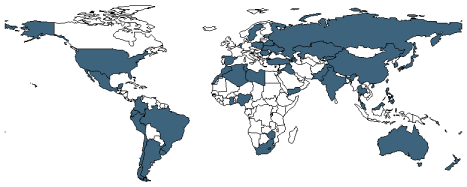
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 138



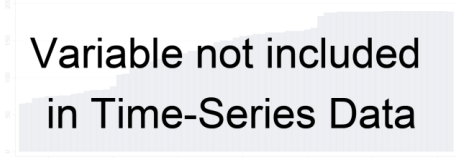
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.25 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.



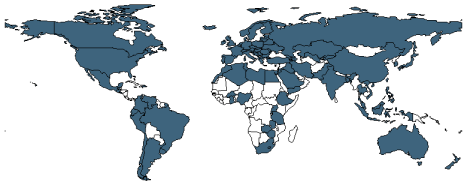
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51



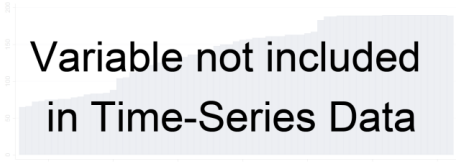
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.26 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.



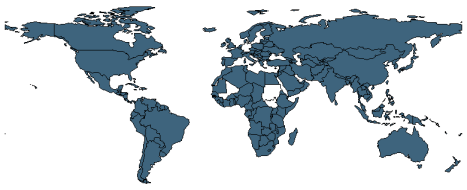
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 103



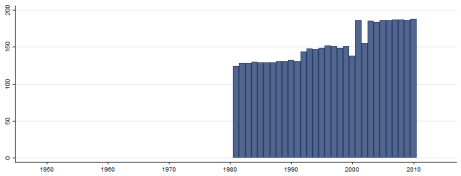
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.27 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).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).



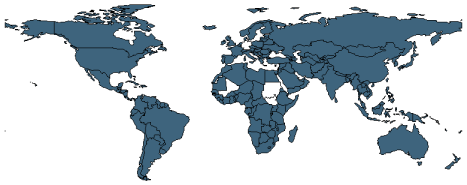
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 187



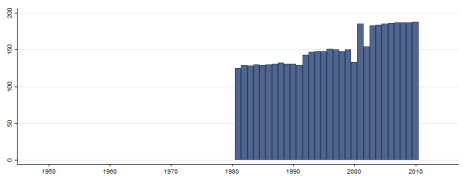
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191 **n**: 4581 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.101.28 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).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).



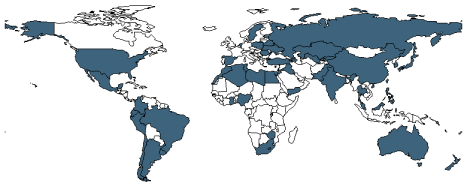
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 187



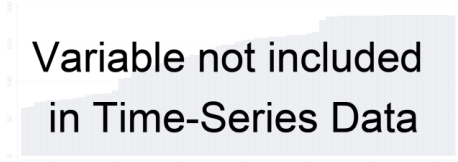
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191 **n**: 4569 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.101.29 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.



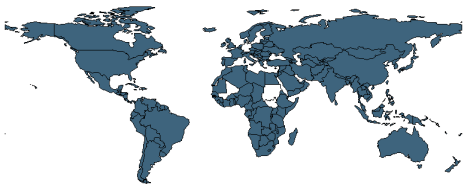
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



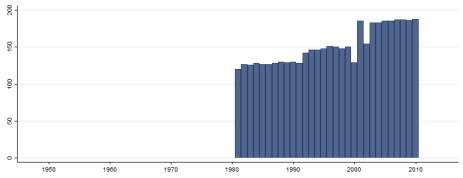
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.30 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: 187



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191 **n**: 4533 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.101.31 wel_rli Rule of Law Index

(Rule of Law + Control of Corruption) / 2

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 187

Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188 **n**: 2556 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.101.32 wel_rol Rule of Law

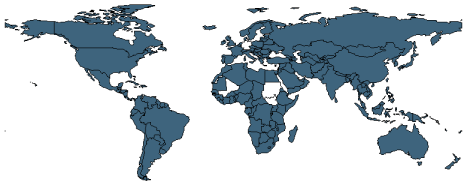
Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of law enforcement in a country.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
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.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 187

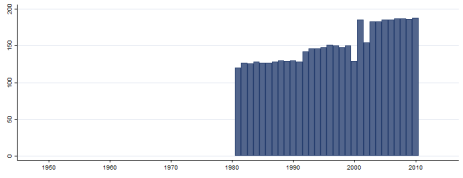
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 2586 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.101.33 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).



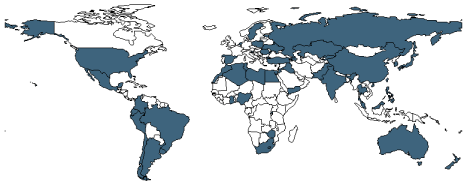
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 187



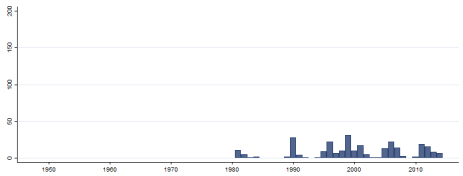
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191 **n**: 4533 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.101.34 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.



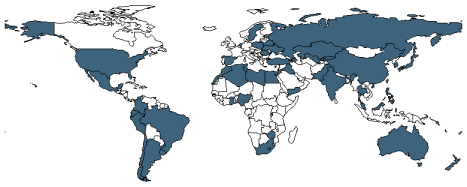
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 52



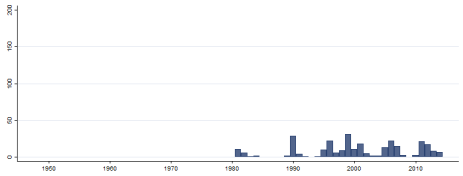
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 100 **n**: 272 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.101.35 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.



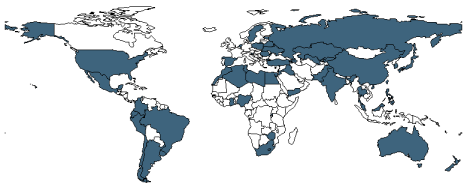
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



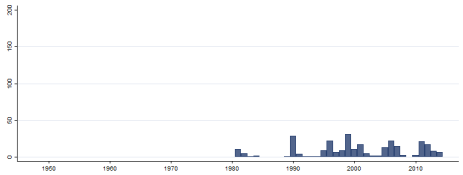
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 282 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.101.36 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.



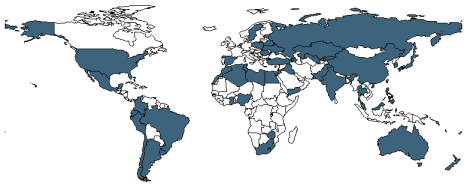
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



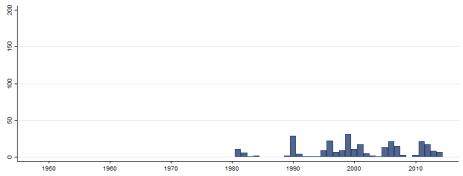
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.101.37 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.



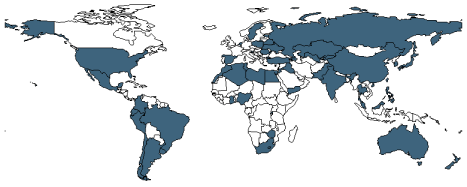
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



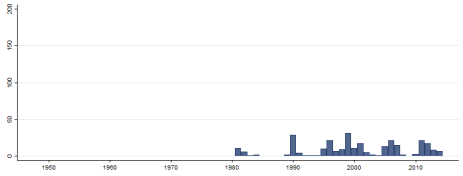
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.101.38 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.



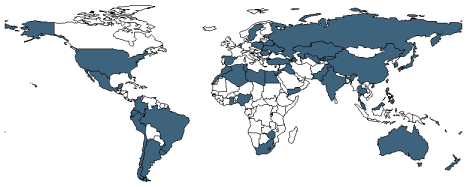
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



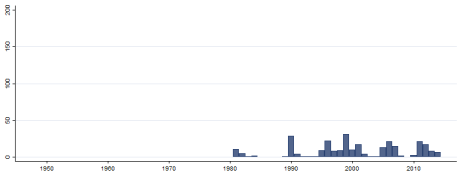
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.101.39 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.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 102 **n**: 275 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.101.40 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.

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.

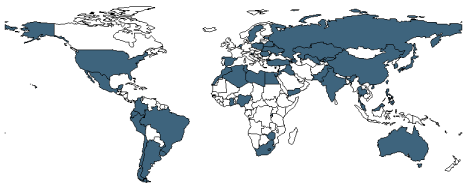
Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 187

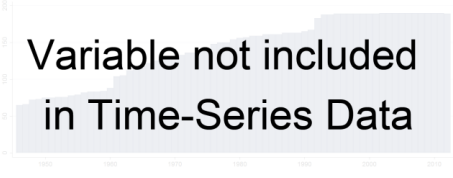
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188 **n**: 2568 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.101.41 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.



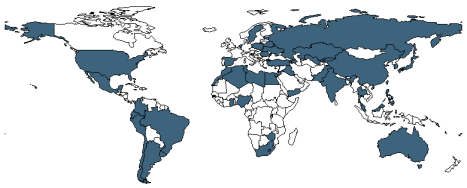
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55



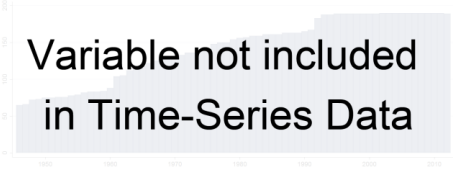
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.42 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.



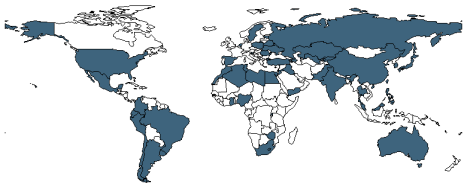
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55



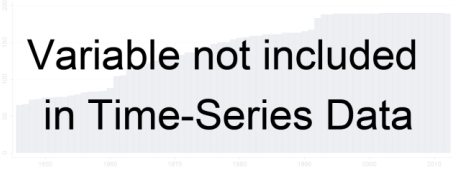
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.43 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.



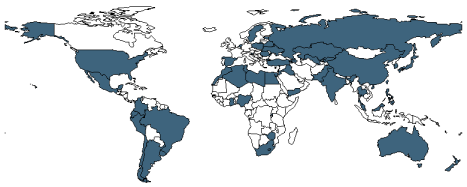
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55



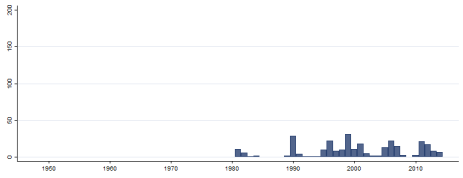
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.101.44 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.



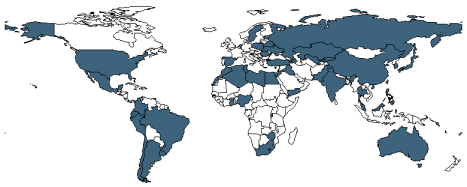
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 56



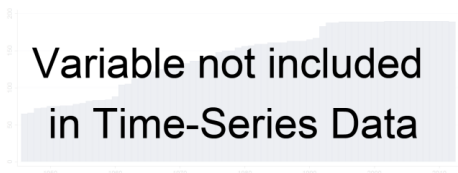
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 286 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.101.45 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 55



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.102 World Happiness Report

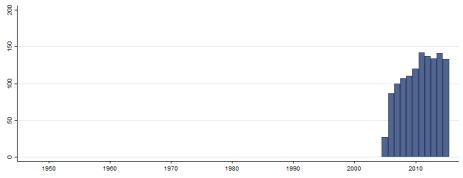
`http://worldhappiness.report/`
(Helliwell et al., 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2015-10-20)

National Average Happiness The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness. The first report was published in 2012, the second in 2013, and the third on April 23, 2015. Leading experts across fields - economics, psychology, survey analysis, national statistics, health, public policy and more - describe how measurements of well-being can be used effectively to assess the progress of nations. The reports review the state of happiness in the world today and show how the new science of happiness explains personal and national variations in happiness. They reflect a new worldwide demand for more attention to happiness as a criteria for government policy.

4.102.1 whr_hap National-level average scores for subjective well-being

National-level average scores for subjective well-being, as measured by answers to the Cantril ladder question asking people to evaluate the quality of their current lives on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 represents the worst possible life for them, and 10 the best.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 157



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 160 **n**: 1238 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 8

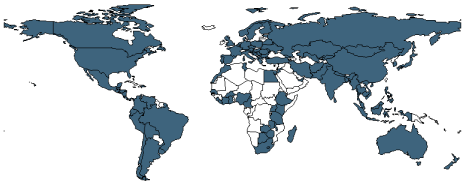
4.103 World Justice Project

`http://data.worldjusticeproject.org/`
(Agrast et al., n.d.)
(Data downloaded: 2015-10-15)

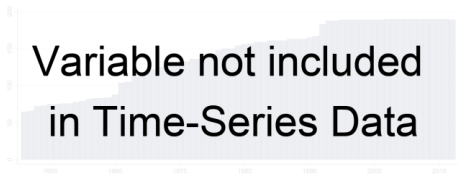
Rule of Law Index The World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index is a quantitative assessment tool designed by the World Justice Project to offer a detailed and comprehensive picture of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice.

4.103.1 wjp_abs_cor Absence of Corruption

Absence of Corruption.



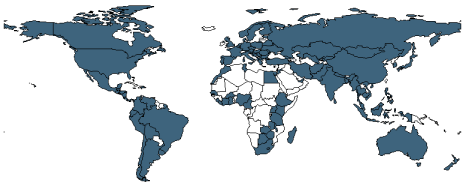
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101



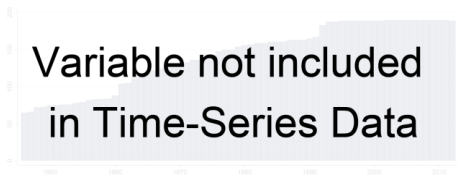
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.2 wjp_adr ADRs are Accessible, Impartial, and Effective

ADRs (alternative dispute resolution mechanisms) are accessible, impartial, and effective.



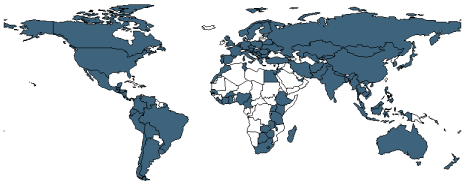
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101



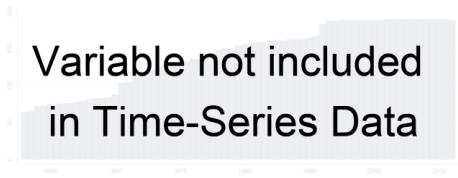
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.3 wjp_civ_just Civil Justice

Civil Justice.



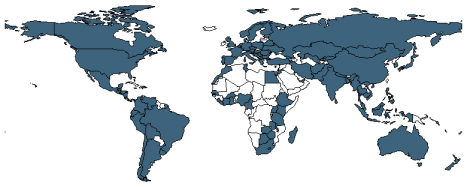
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.4 wjp_cj_cor Civil Justice is Free of Corruption

Civil justice is free of corruption.



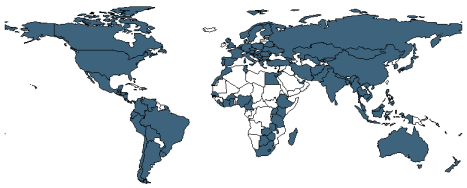
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.5 wjp_cj_delay Civil Justice is not Subject to Unreasonable Delays

Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delays.



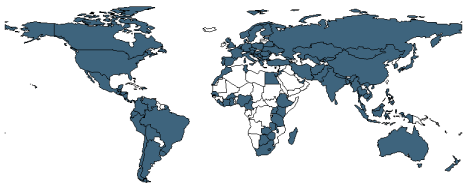
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.6 wjp_cj_discr Civil Justice is Free of Discrimination

Civil justice is free of discrimination.



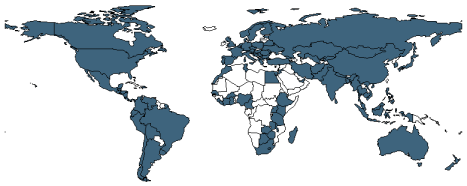
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.7 wjp_cj_ef_enf Civil Justice is Effectively Enforced

Civil justice is effectively enforced.



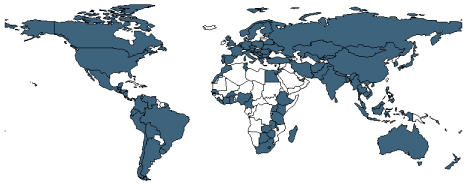
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.8 wjp_cj_fr_govin Civil Justice is Free of Improper Government Influence

Civil justice is free of improper government influence.



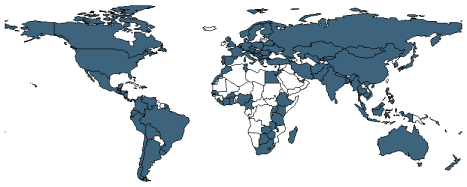
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.9 wjp_crim_jus Criminal Justice

Criminal Justice.



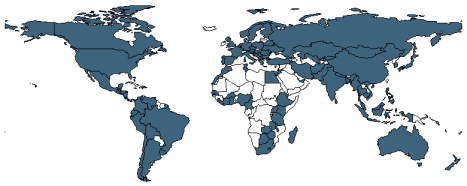
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.10 wjp_crsys_cor Criminal System is Free of Corruption

Criminal system is free of corruption.



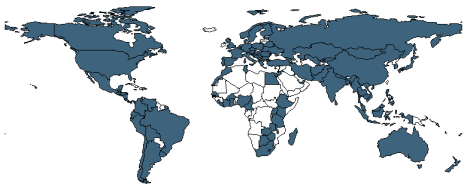
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.11 wjp_crsys_discr Criminal System is Free of Discrimination

Criminal system is free of discrimination.



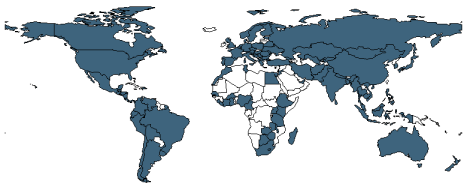
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.12 wjp_crsys_govinfl Criminal System is Free of Improper Government Influence

Criminal system is free of improper government influence.



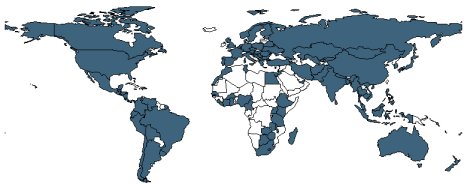
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.13 wjp_exec_br Executive Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain

Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain.



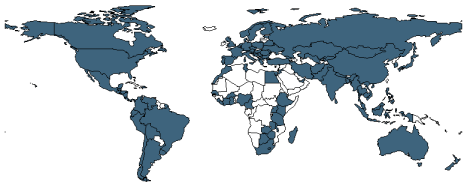
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.14 wjp_fund_right Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights.



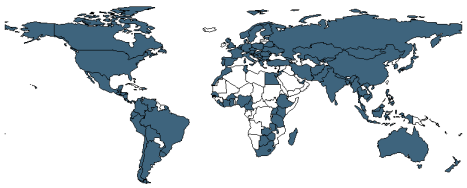
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.15 wjp_gov_of_mis Government Officials Sanctioned for Misconduct

Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct.



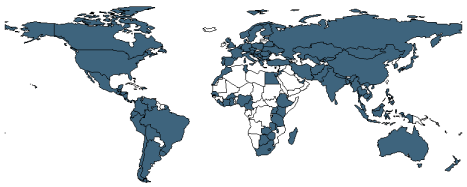
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 101

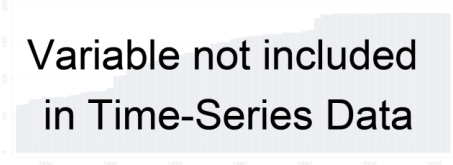
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.16 wjp_gov_pow Constraints on Government Powers

Constraints on Government Powers.



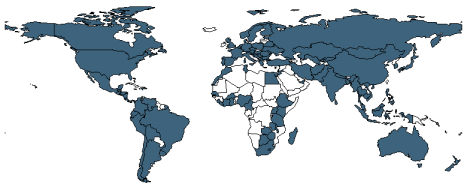
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101



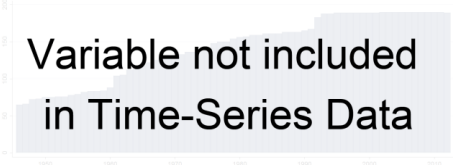
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.17 wjp_gov_pow_aud Government Powers Limited by Auditing and Review

Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review.



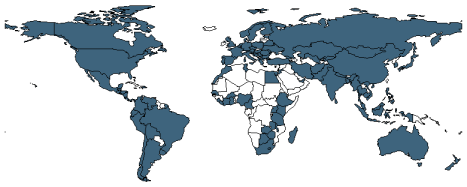
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101



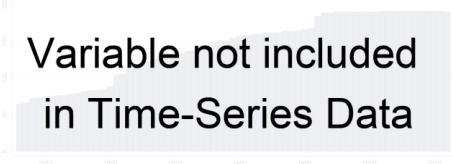
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.18 wjp_gov_pow_jud Government Powers Limited by the Judiciary

Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary.



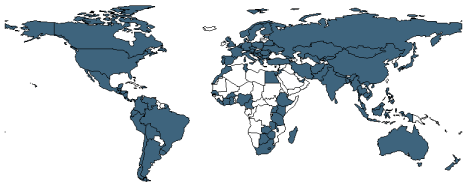
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101



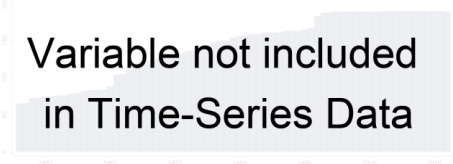
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.19 wjp_gov_pow_leg Government Powers Limited by the Legislature

Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature.



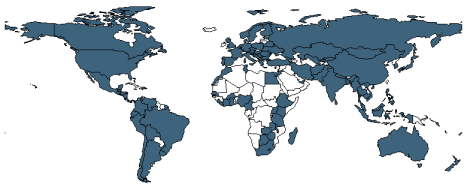
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101



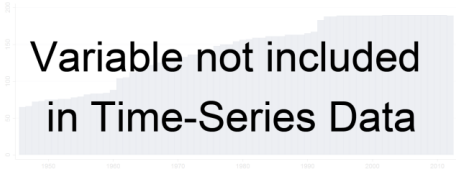
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.20 wjp_gov_pow_ngov Government Powers is Subject to Non-Gov. Checks

Government powers are subject to non-governmental checks.



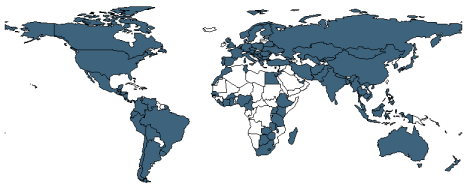
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101



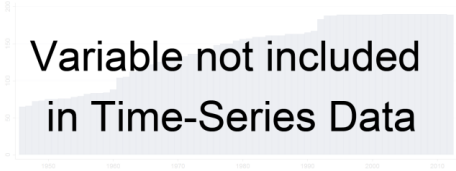
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.21 wjp_jud_br Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain

Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain.



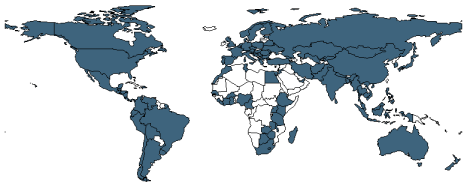
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101



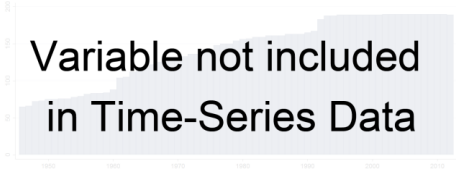
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.22 wjp_leg_br Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain

Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain.



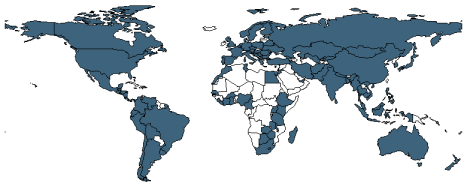
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101



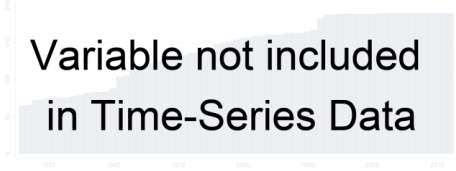
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.23 wjp_op_gov Open Government

Open Government.



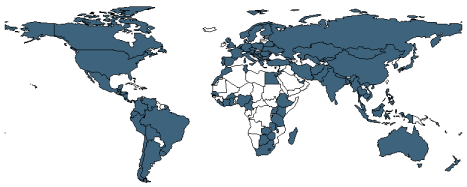
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.24 wjp_ord_secur Order and Security

Order and Security.



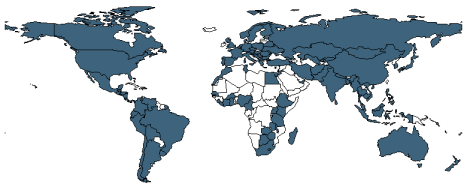
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.25 wjp_pol_mil Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain

Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain.



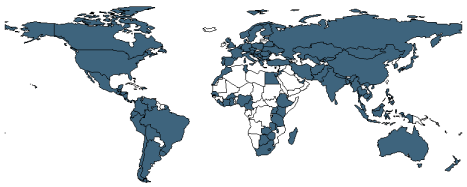
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.26 wjp_ppl_civ_jus Access to Affordable Civil Justice

People have access to affordable civil justice.



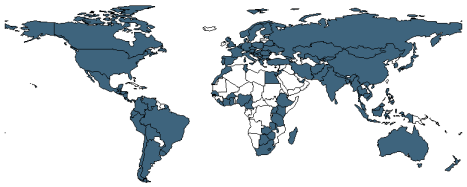
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 101

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.27 wjp_regul_enforc Effective Regulatory Enforcement

Effective Regulatory enforcement.



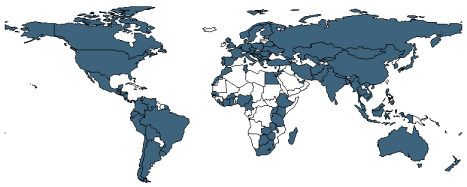
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014 **N**: 101

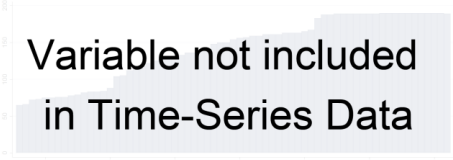
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.28 wjp_trans_pow Transition of Power is Subject to the Law

Transition of power is subject to the law.



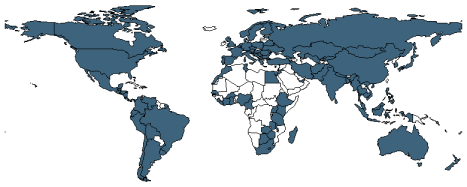
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101



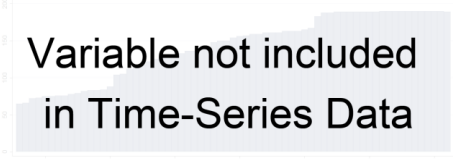
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.103.29 wjp_wjp_overall WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score

WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.104 Geddes, Wright and Frantz

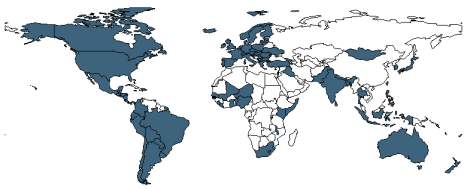
`http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/`
(Geddes et al., 2014b)
(Data downloaded: 2016-09-21)

Autocratic Breakdown and Regime Transitions: A New Data Set Data to identify and analyze autocracy-to-autocracy transitions. Version 1.2. When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces him, and the regime persists. Or the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group that replaces it with a new autocracy. Much scholarship exists on the first kind of transition, but little on transitions from one autocracy to another, though they make up about half of all regime changes.

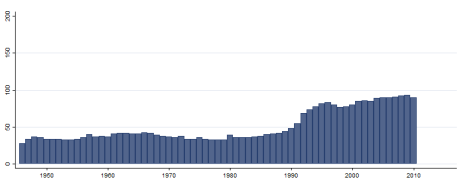
4.104.1 wr_nonautocracy Non-Autocracy

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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 90

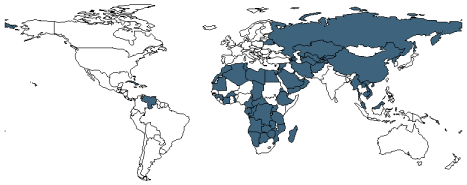


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 114 **n**: 3326 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 29

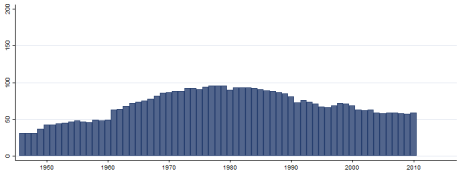
4.104.2 wr_regtype Regime Type

Variable on regime type. Classes are:

1. Indirect military
2. Military
3. Military-Personal
4. Monarchy
5. Oligarchy
6. Party
7. Party-Military
8. Party-Military-Personal
9. Party-Personal
10. Personal



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 58



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4508 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.105 World Values Survey / European Values Survey

`http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/`
(World Values Survey Association, 2015)
(Data downloaded: 2016-10-04)

World Values Survey dataset and European Values Studies dataset The World Values Survey is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden.

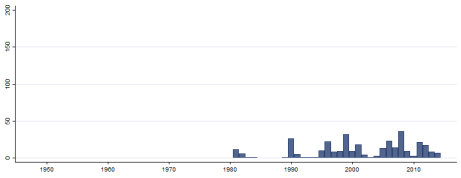
The variables are country averages calculated using the population weight provided by WVS/EVS.

4.105.1 wvs_confaf Confidence: Armed Forces

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Armed Forces

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



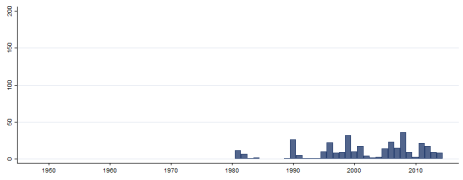
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101 **n**: 322 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.2 wvs_confch Confidence: Churches

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Churches

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



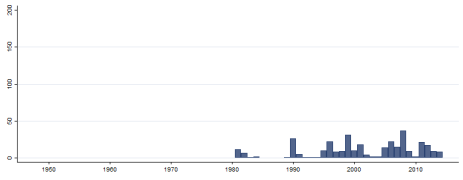
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 329 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.3 wvs_confcs Confidence: The Civil Services

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Civil Services

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

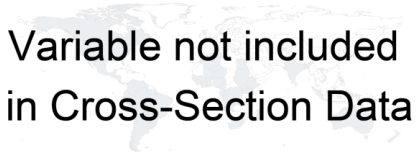


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 102 **n**: 327 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

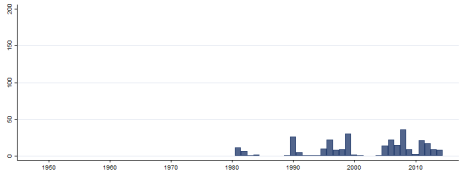
4.105.4 wvs_confjs Confidence: Justice System/Courts

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Justice System/Courts

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



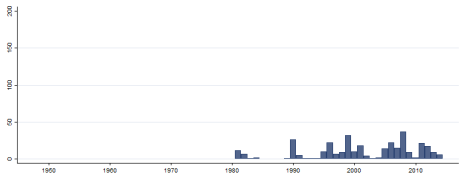
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 100 **n**: 294 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.5 wvs_conflu Confidence: Labour Unions

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Labour Unions

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



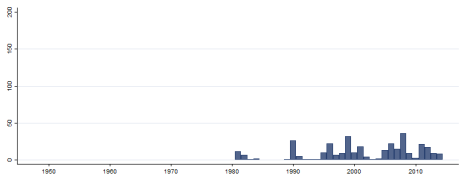
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 100 **n**: 324 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.6 wvs_confpar Confidence: Parliament

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Parliament

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



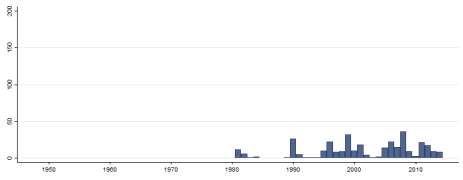
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 102 **n**: 325 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.7 wvs_confpol Confidence: The Police

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Police

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



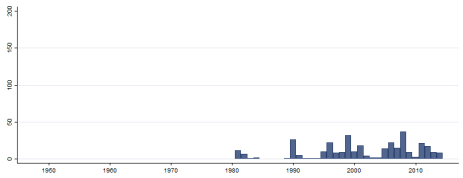
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 326 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.8 wvs_confpr Confidence: The Press

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Press

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



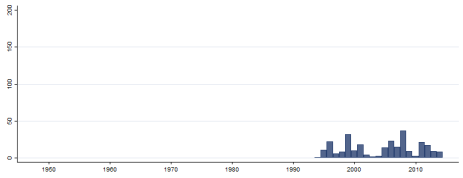
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 329 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.9 wvs_confun Confidence: The United Nations

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The United Nations

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

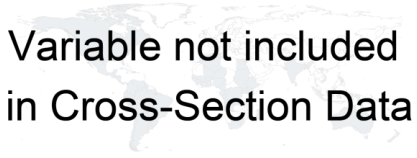


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 273 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

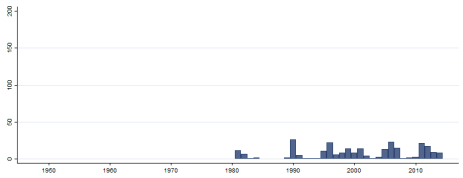
4.105.10 wvs_fight Willingness to fight for country

Of course, we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country?

0. No
1. Yes



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

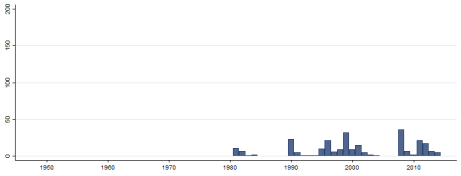


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101 **n**: 261 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.11 wvs_godbel Believe in God

Do you believe in God?

0. No
1. Yes



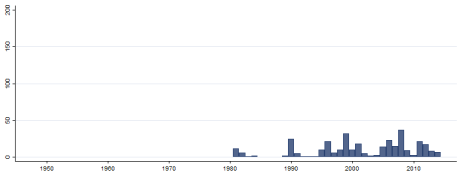
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 92 **n**: 257 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.12 wvs_godimp How important is God in your life

How important is God in your life?

1. Not at all important
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very important



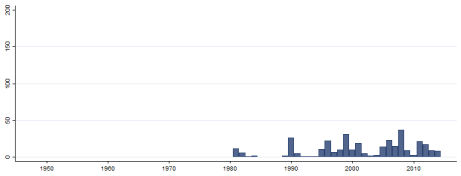
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 327 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.13 wvs_hap Feeling of happiness

Taking all things together, would you say you are:

1. Not at all happy
2. Not very happy
3. Rather happy
4. Very happy



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.14 wvs_imppol Important in life: Politics

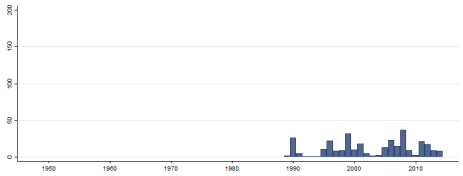
For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Politics

1. Not at all important

2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 311 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

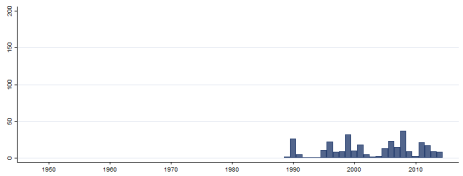
4.105.15 wvs_imprel Important in life: Religion

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Religion

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 311 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

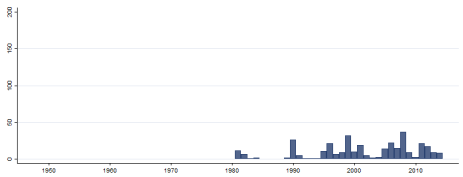
4.105.16 wvs_jabribe Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

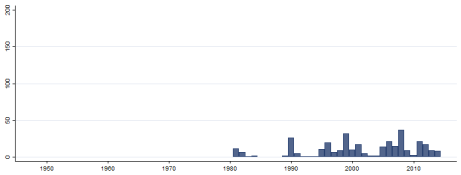


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105 **n**: 332 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.17 wvs_jacgb Justifiable: claiming government benefits

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Claiming government benefits to which you are not entitled

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable



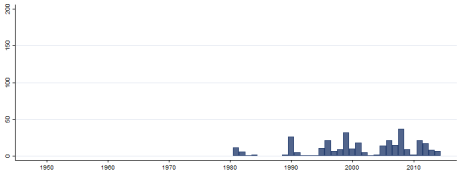
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 327 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.18 wvs_jacot Justifiable: cheating on taxes

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Cheating on taxes if you have a chance

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

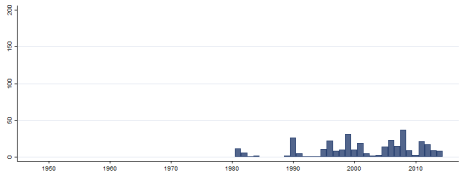
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 101 **n**: 324 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.19 wvs_pmi4 Post-Materialist index 4-item

Post-Materialist index 4-item

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105 **n**: 334 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

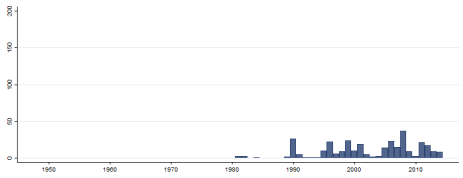
4.105.20 wvs_polint Interest in politics

How interested would you say you are in politics?

1. Not at all interested
2. Not very interested
3. Somewhat interested
4. Very interested

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105 **n**: 309 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

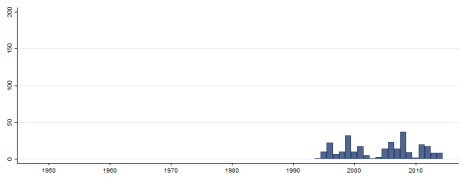
4.105.21 wvs_psarmy Political system: Having the army rule

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having the army rule

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 102 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

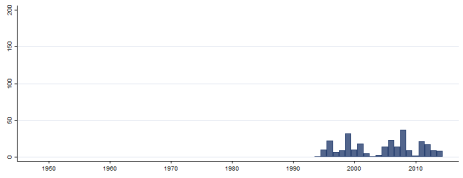
4.105.22 wvs_psdem Political system: Having a democratic political system

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a democratic political system

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 102 **n**: 272 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

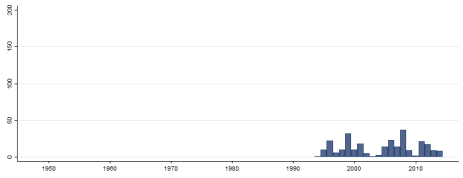
4.105.23 wvs_psexp Political system: Having experts make decisions

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 102 **n**: 272 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

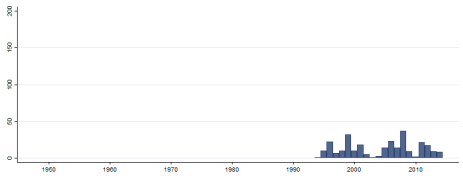
4.105.24 wvs_pssl Political system: Having a strong leader

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



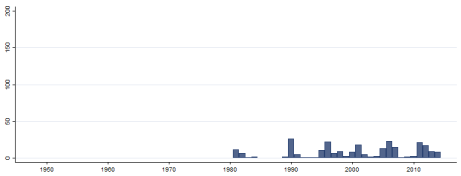
Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 102 **n**: 273 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.25 wvs_satfin Satisfaction with financial situation of household

How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

1. Completely dissatisfied
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

7.
8.
9.
10. Completely satisfied



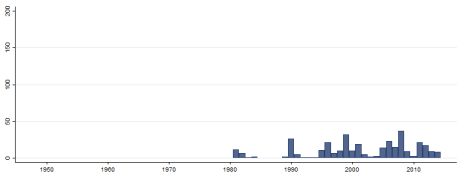
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 100 **n**: 258 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.26 wvs_satlif Satisfaction with your life

All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

1. Completely dissatisfied
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely satisfied



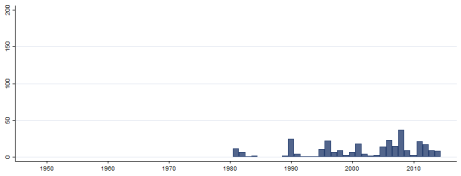
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105 **n**: 334 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.27 wvs_subh State of health (subjective)

All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is:

1. Poor
2. Fair
3. Good
4. Very good



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

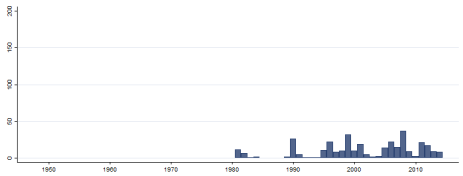
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 298 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.105.28 wvs_trust 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?

0. Need to be very careful
1. Most people can be trusted

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105 **n**: 335 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

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6 Appendix

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Afghanistan	4	AFG	1946	2015	Independence from the UK 1919
Albania	8	ALB	1946	2015	Independence recognized by the Great Powers 1913
Algeria	12	DZA	1963	2015	Independence from France 1962
Andorra	20	AND	1946	2015	Independence from the Crown of Aragon 1278
Angola	24	AGO	1976	2015	Independence from Porlugal 1975
Antigua and Barbuda	28	ATG	1982	2015	Independence from the UK 1981
Argentina	32	ARG	1946	2015	Independence from Spain 1816
Armenia	51	ARM	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union recognized 1991
Australia	36	AUS	1946	2015	Statute of Wesmnster Adopfon Act 1942
Austria	40	AUT	1955	2015	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Azerbaijan	31	AZE	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Bahamas	44	BHS	1974	2015	Independence from the UK 1973
Bahrain	48	BHR	1972	2015	End of treaties with the UK 1971
Bangladesh	50	BGD	1971	2015	Independence from Pakistan 1971
Barbados	52	BRB	1967	2015	Independence from the UK 1966
Belarus	112	BLR	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Belgium	56	BEL	1946	2015	Independence from the Netherlsnds recognized 1839
Belize	84	BLZ	1982	2015	Independence from the UK 1981
Benin	204	BEN	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Bhutan	64	BTN	1946	2015	Monarchy established 1907
Bolivia	68	BOL	1946	2015	Independence from Span recognized 1847
Bosnia and Herzegovina	70	BIH	1992	2015	Independence from Yugoslavia 1992
Botswana	72	BWA	1967	2015	Independence from the UK 1966
Brazil	76	BRA	1946	2015	Independence from the UK of Portugal, Brazi & the Algarve 1825
Brunei	96	BRN	1984	2015	Independence from tne UK 1984
Bulgaria	100	BGR	1946	2015	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1909
Burkina Faso	854	BFA	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Burundi	108	BDI	1963	2015	UN Trust Territory ceased to exist 1962
Cambodia	116	KHM	1954	2015	Independence from France 1953
Cameroon	120	CMR	1960	2015	Independence from France 1960
Canada	124	CAN	1946	2015	Statute of Westminster 1931
Cape Verde	132	CPV	1976	2015	Independence from Portugal 1975
Central African Republic	140	CAF	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Chad	148	TCD	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Chile	152	CHL	1946	2015	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
China	156	CHN	1946	2015	Unification of China under the Qin Dynasty 221 BC
Colombia	170	COL	1946	2015	Independence from Spain recognized 1819
Comoros	174	COM	1976	2015	Independence from France 1975
Congo, Democratic Republic	180	COD	1960	2015	Independence from Belgium 1960
Congo, Republic of	178	COG	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Costa Rica	188	CRI	1946	2015	Independence from United Provinces of Cents America 1847

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Cote d'Ivoire	384	CIV	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Croatia	191	HRV	1992	2015	Independence 1991
Cuba	192	CUB	1946	2015	Independence from the United States 1902
Cyprus (-1974)	993	CYP	1961	1974	Independence from the UK 1960
Cyprus (1975-)	196	CYP	1975	2015	Division of the island 1974
Czech Republic	203	CZE	1993	2015	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Czechoslovakia	200	CSK	1946	1992	Independence 1918, Liberation 1945
Denmark	208	DNK	1946	2015	Consolidaton 8th century
Djibouti	262	DJI	1977	2015	Independence from France 1977
Dominica	212	DMA	1979	2015	Independence from the UK 1978
Dominican Republic	214	DOM	1946	2015	Independence from Spain 1865
Ecuador	218	ECU	1946	2015	Independence from Gran Colombia 1830
Egypt	818	EGY	1946	2015	Indepencence from the UK 1922
El Salvador	222	SLV	1946	2015	Independence from the Greater Republic of Central America 1898
Equatorial Guinea	226	GNQ	1969	2015	Independence from Spain 1968
Eritrea	232	ERI	1993	2015	Independence from Ethiopia 1993
Estonia	233	EST	1992	2015	Independence restored 1991
Ethiopia (-1992)	230	ETH	1946	1992	Empire of Ethiopia 1137
Ethiopia (1993-)	231	ETH	1993	2015	Eritrean Independence 1993
Fiji	242	FJI	1971	2015	Independence from the UK 1970
Finland	246	FIN	1946	2015	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (-1962)	991	FRA	1946	1962	French Republic 1792
France (1963-)	250	FRA	1963	2015	Algeria Independence from France 1962
Gabon	266	GAB	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Gambia	270	GMB	1965	2015	Independence from the UK 1965
Georgia	268	GEO	1992	2015	Independence from Soviet Union 1991
Germany	276	DEU	1991	2015	Reunification 1990
Germany, East	278	DDR	1950	1990	Established 1949
Germany, West	280	DEU	1949	1990	Established 1949
Ghana	288	GHA	1957	2015	Independence from the British Empire 1957
Greece	300	GRC	1946	2015	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Grenada	308	GRD	1974	2015	Independence from the UK 1974
Guatemala	320	GTM	1946	2015	Independence from the First Mexican Empire 1823
Guinea	324	GIN	1959	2015	Independence from France 1958
Guinea-Bissau	624	GNB	1975	2015	Independence from Portugal recognized 1974
Guyana	328	GUY	1966	2015	Independence from the UK 1966
Haiti	332	HTI	1946	2015	Independence recognized 1825
Honduras	340	HND	1946	2015	Independence declared as Honduras 1838
Hungary	348	HUN	1946	2015	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland	352	ISL	1946	2015	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
India	356	IND	1948	2015	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1947
Indonesia	360	IDN	1950	2015	Independence from the Nethehands recognized 1949
Iran	364	IRN	1946	2015	Safavid Empire 1501
Iraq	368	IRQ	1946	2015	Independence from the UK 1932
Ireland	372	IRL	1946	2015	The Anglo-lrish Treaty 1921

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Israel	376	ISR	1948	2015	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy	380	ITA	1946	2015	Unification 1861
Jamaica	388	JAM	1963	2015	Independence from the UK 1962
Japan	392	JPN	1946	2015	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Jordan	400	JOR	1946	2015	League of Nation mandateended 1946
Kazakhstan	398	KAZ	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Kenya	404	KEN	1964	2015	Independence from the UK 1963
Kiribati	296	KIR	1980	2015	Independence from the UK 1979
Korea, North	408	PRK	1949	2015	Division of Korea 1948
Korea, South	410	KOR	1948	2015	Division of Korea 1948
Kuwait	414	KWT	1961	2015	Independence from the UK 1961
Kyrgyzstan	417	KGZ	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Laos	418	LAO	1954	2015	Independence from France 1953
Latvia	428	LVA	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Lebanon	422	LBN	1946	2015	Independence from France 1943
Lesotho	426	LSO	1967	2015	Independence from the UK 1966
Liberia	430	LBR	1946	2015	Independence from the American Colonization Society 1847
Libya	434	LBY	1952	2015	Released from British and French oversight 1951
Liechtenstein	438	LIE	1946	2015	Independence from German Confederation 1866
Lithuania	440	LTU	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Luxembourg	442	LUX	1946	2015	End of Personal Union 1890
Macedonia	807	MKD	1993	2015	Independence from Yugolsavia recognized 1993
Madagascar	450	MDG	1960	2015	Independence from France 1960
Malawi	454	MWI	1965	2015	Independencefrom the UK 1964
Malaysia (-1965)	992	MYS	1964	1965	Federation of Malaya, N Bomeo, Sarawak, Singapore 1963
Malaysia (1966-)	458	MYS	1966	2015	Singapore separation from Malaysia 1965
Maldives	462	MDV	1966	2015	Independence from the UK 1965
Mali	466	MLI	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Malta	470	MLT	1965	2015	Independence from the UK 1964
Marshall Islands	584	MHL	1987	2015	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Mauritania	478	MRT	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Mauritius	480	MUS	1968	2015	Independence from the UK 1968
Mexico	484	MEX	1946	2015	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Micronesia	583	FSM	1987	2015	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Moldova	498	MDA	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Monaco	492	MCO	1946	2015	Franco-Monegasque Treaty 1861
Mongolia	496	MNG	1946	2015	Independence from Qin Dynasty 1911
Montenegro	499	MNE	2006	2015	Independence from Serbia and Montenegro 2006
Morocco	504	MAR	1956	2015	Independence from France and Spain 1956
Mozambique	508	MOZ	1975	2015	Independence from Portuguese republic 1975
Myanmar	104	MMR	1948	2015	Independence from the UK 1948
Namibia	516	NAM	1990	2015	Independence from Souti Africa 1990
Nauru	520	NRU	1968	2015	Independence from UN Trusteeship 1968
Nepal	524	NPL	1946	2015	Kingdom declared 1768
Netherlands	528	NLD	1946	2015	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	554	NZL	1948	2015	Statute of Wesminster Adoption Act 1947

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Nicaragua	558	NIC	1946	2015	Independence from the Federal Republic of Central America 1838
Niger	562	NER	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Nigeria	566	NGA	1961	2015	Independence from the UK 1960
Norway	578	NOR	1946	2015	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
Oman	512	OMN	1946	2015	Imamate established 751
Pakistan (-1970)	997	PAK	1948	1970	Independence from the UK 1947
Pakistan (1971-)	586	PAK	1971	2015	Bangladesh independence from Parkistan 1971
Palau	585	PLW	1995	2015	Independence from Compact of Free Association with the US 1994
Panama	591	PAN	1946	2015	Independence from Colombia 1903
Papua New Guinea	598	PNG	1976	2015	Independence from Australia 1975
Paraguay	600	PRY	1946	2015	Independence from Spain 1811
Peru	604	PER	1946	2015	Independence from Span recognized 1824
Philippines	608	PHL	1947	2015	Independence from the United States 1946
Poland	616	POL	1946	2015	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	620	PRT	1946	2015	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognzed 1143
Qatar	634	QAT	1972	2015	Independence from the UK 1971
Romania	642	ROU	1946	2015	Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1878
Russia	643	RUS	1992	2015	Russian Federation 1991
Rwanda	646	RWA	1963	2015	Independence from Belgium 1962
Samoa	882	WSM	1962	2015	Independence from New Zeaand 1962
San Marino	674	SMR	1946	2015	Independence from the Roman Empire 301
Sao Tome and Principe	678	STP	1976	2015	Independence from Portugal 1975
Saudi Arabia	682	SAU	1946	2015	Kingdom founded 1932
Senegal	686	SEN	1961	2015	Withdraval from the Mali Federation 1960
Serbia	688	SRB	2006	2015	Independent republic 2006
Serbia and Montenegro	891	SCG	1992	2005	Established 1992, Dissolution 2006
Seychelles	690	SYC	1976	2015	Independence from the UK 1976
Sierra Leone	694	SLE	1961	2015	Independence from the UK 1961
Singapore	702	SGP	1966	2015	Separation from Malaysia 1965
Slovakia	703	SVK	1993	2015	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	705	SVN	1991	2015	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Solomon Islands	90	SLB	1979	2015	Independence from the UK 1978
Somalia	706	SOM	1961	2015	Union, Independence and Constitution 1960
South Africa	710	ZAF	1946	2015	The Union of South Africa came into being 1910
Spain	724	ESP	1946	2015	Nation State 1812
Sri Lanka	144	LKA	1948	2015	Independence from the UK(Dominion) 1948
St Kitts and Nevis	659	KNA	1984	2015	Independencefrom the UK 1983
St Lucia	662	LCA	1979	2015	Independence from the UK 1979
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	670	VCT	1980	2015	Independence from the UK 1979
Sudan (-2011)	736	SDN	1956	2011	Independence from the UK and Egypt 1956
Sudan (2012-)	729	SDN	2012	2015	South Sudanese independence 2011
Suriname	740	SUR	1976	2015	Independence from the Netherlands 1975
Swaziland	748	SWZ	1969	2015	Independence from British mandate 1968

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Sweden	752	SWE	1946	2015	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	756	CHE	1946	2015	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Syria	760	SYR	1946	2015	Independence from France 1946
Taiwan	158	TWN	1950	2015	Kuomintang retreat toTaiwan 1949
Tajikistan	762	TJK	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tanzania	834	TZA	1964	2015	Merger (Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba) 1964
Thailand	764	THA	1946	2015	Rattanakosin Kingdom 1782
Tibet	994	XTI	1946	1950	Independence from Qing Dynasty 1913
Timor-Leste	626	TLS	2002	2015	Independence from Indonesia 2002
Togo	768	TGO	1960	2015	Independence from France 1960
Tonga	776	TON	1970	2015	Independence from British protection 1970
Trinidad and Tobago	780	TTO	1963	2015	Independence from the UK 1962
Tunisia	788	TUN	1956	2015	Independence from France 1956
Turkey	792	TUR	1946	2015	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
Turkmenistan	795	TKM	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tuvalu	798	TUV	1979	2015	Independencefrom the UK 1978
Uganda	800	UGA	1963	2015	Independence from the UK 1962
Ukraine	804	UKR	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
United Arab Emirates	784	ARE	1972	2015	UK treaties ended 1971
United Kingdom	826	GBR	1946	2015	Acts of Union 1707
United States	840	USA	1946	2015	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783
Uruguay	858	URY	1946	2015	Independence from the Empire of Brazil recognized 1828
USSR	810	SUN	1946	1991	Treaty of Creation 1922, Union dissolved 1991
Uzbekistan	860	UZB	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Vanuatu	548	VUT	1981	2015	Independence from France and the UK 1980
Venezuela	862	VEN	1946	2015	Independence from Gran Colombia recogtzed 1845
Vietnam	704	VNM	1977	2015	Reunification 1976
Vietnam, North	998	VNM	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the County, 1954
Vietnam, South	999	VDR	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the County, 1954
Yemen	887	YEM	1990	2015	Unification 1990
Yemen, North	886	YEM	1946	1989	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1918
Yemen, South	720	YMD	1968	1989	Independence from the UK 1967
Yugoslavia	890	YUG	1946	1991	The union of the State of Slovenes, Croats, Serbs & Serbia est 1918
Zambia	894	ZMB	1965	2015	Independence from the UK 1964
Zimbabwe	716	ZWE	1966	2015	The Unilateral Declarator of Indepenoence (UDI) of Rhodesia 1965