



THE QUALITY OF  
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

# THE QOG BASIC DATASET 2026

## CODEBOOK

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

**Dahlberg, Stefan, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon, Victor Saidi Phiri, Chuwei Chen, and Zhen Liu. 2026. The Quality of Government Basic Dataset, version Jan26. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, <https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government>. <https://doi.org/10.18157/qogbasjan26>**

<https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government>  
The QoG Institute  
P.O. Box 711  
405 30 Gothenburg  
Sweden  
[infoqog@pol.gu.se](mailto:infoqog@pol.gu.se)



UNIVERSITY OF  
GOTHENBURG

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

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

The main objective of the research is to address the theoretical and empirical problems of how political institutions of high quality can be created and maintained. The 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 software as well as in Excel.

The QoG Standard Dataset is our largest dataset consisting of more than 1,900 variables. For those who prefer a smaller dataset, we provide the QoG Basic Dataset, consisting of approximately the 400 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 datasets, do not include multiple years for a particular country, therefore, the unit of analysis is country. Although, many of the variables are available in both TS and CS, some variables are not, so it is advisable to use the codebook to see which variables are included. 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 19 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 belong to more than one category.

On the QoG website, we also provide three additional datasets. The QoG Expert Survey (2012, 2015 and 2020), the QoG EU Regional Dataset (2016 and 2020) and the QoG EQI Dataset (2010, 2013, 2017 and 2021). 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 a regional level within the EU (NUTS 2).

Previous versions of all our datasets are available in the Data Archive on the QoG website:

<https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/data-archive>

### **1.3 Important note on the terms of use of these datasets**

The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to always cite the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

## 1.4 QoG Basic Dataset

### 1.4.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

In the QoG Basic CS dataset, data from and around 2022 is included. Data from 2022 is prioritized, however, if no data are available for a country for 2022, data for 2023 is included. If no data for 2023 exists, data for 2021 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.

Besides the quality criteria for including new datasets and variables into the QoG datasets, we have chosen to add a few rules regarding the number of countries and years a variable must have available in order to be included in these datasets. This also might mean that the original dataset may include other variables, and we urge the users of these datasets to check the original sources as well. For the QoG Basic CS dataset, we drop variables that have information for less than 16 countries after we have picked the data from the focus year or +/- 3 years.

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.

### 1.4.2 Time-Series (TS)

In the QoG Basic TS dataset, data from 1946 to 2025 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 (ccode\_qog, cname\_qog). 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.

Regarding the inclusion of variables according to the countries and years covered, for the QoG Basic TS dataset, we drop variables that have information for less than 16 countries and less than four years.

In each entry in this codebook there are basic descriptive statistics (minimum year, maximum year, number of countries (N), number of observations (n), average number of countries per year ( $\bar{N}$ ) and average number of years per country ( $\bar{T}$ )) and a bar graph indicating the number of countries with data available each year from 1946 to 2022. 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.

### 1.4.3 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 2014: 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, North 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.

In 2020, we updated the name of Swaziland to Eswatini (former Swaziland) and in 2022, we updated the name of Macedonia to North Macedonia; however, the other identification codes remain the same.

#### **1.4.4 A brief note on the QoG Standard 2026 update**

To improve consistency and compatibility of statistical data related to QoG, we continuously work to improve the coverage and data quality. For the 2026 update of the QoG Standard Dataset, we have included four new data sources that previously were not part of the QoG datasets. These are:

- The Berggruen Governance Index (Anheier, H. K., Saraceno, J. C., & Knudsen, E. L., 2024). The BGI analyzes the relationship between democratic accountability, state capacity and the provision of public goods.

## 1.5 Changes in this edition

For this edition of the dataset, we had the following changes:

### Changes in variables:

Several updates have been introduced across external data sources to reflect revisions in underlying datasets, coverage, and projections:

- **Gender in Diplomacy Dataset (GENDIP):**

- For this edition, and in line with updates to the GENDIP source data, only main diplomatic postings are included.
- Variables related to side accreditation and total postings are not available for this iteration and have therefore been excluded.

- **Penn World Table (PWT):**

- All Penn World Table variables have been updated to use constant 2021 US dollars, replacing the previous version that relied on constant 2017 US dollars.

- **V-Dem (VDEM):**

- We have added the variable Regimes of the world with ambiguous cases `regimeamb`.

- **World Development Indicators (WDI):**

- The following WDI variables are missing from the current release and are not included in this edition:
  - \* Firms that do not report all sales for tax purposes (%) `firdnrstp`
  - \* Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict and violence (number) `idpvp`
  - \* Poverty gap at USD 2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (%) `povgap215`
  - \* Poverty gap at USD 3.65 a day (2017 PPP) (%) `povgap365`
  - \* Refugee population by country or territory of asylum `refasy`
  - \* Refugee population by country or territory of origin `refori`
- The following WDI variables have been added:
  - \* The Region of the Country `wdi_region`
  - \* Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request) `wdi_bifirmpr`
  - \* Poverty gap at USD 3.00 a day (2021 PPP) (%) `wdi_povgap300`
  - \* Poverty gap at USD 4.20 a day (2021 PPP) (%) `wdi_povgap420`
  - \* Poverty gap at USD 8.30 a day (2021 PPP) (%) `wdi_povgap830`
  - \* Refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR by country or territory of asylum `wdi_refhcras`
  - \* Refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR by country or territory of origin `wdi_refhcror`

- **IDF Diabetes Atlas (IDF):**

- All IDF variables that were previously projected through 2045 have been updated and are now projected through 2050, reflecting revisions in the source projections.

## **Acknowledgements**

We would like to thank Patricia Campo Abastas for her invaluable help in the production of these codebooks.

## 2 List of Variables by Category

### 2.1 Civil Society/Population/Culture

Associational/Assembly Rights	26
Conflict Intensity	29
Equal Opportunity	33
Political Participation	40
Socio-Economic Barriers	44
Freedom of Assembly and Association	267
Social Globalization	200
Trust in Other People	116
Feel personally obliged to report corruption: Agree (% respondents)	138
Can people fight against corruption: agree (% respondents)	144
Is it socially acceptable to report corruption: agree (% respondents)	144
Would spend a whole day in court to give evidence: agree (% respondents)	145
Population (in the 1000's)	121
Global Peace Index	154
Population (in millions)	219
Women political empowerment index	295
Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	311
Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	314
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	335
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	350
Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	350
Life expectancy at birth, male (years)	351
Population, total	356
Population ages 0-14 (% of total population)	357
Population ages 15-64 (% of total population)	358
Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)	358
Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	359
Rural population (% of total population)	360
Urban population (% of total population)	360
Post-Materialist index 12-item	188
Most people can be trusted	194

### 2.2 Conflict

Member of an Alliance	254
Number of Alliances	255
Global Militarization Index	152
Conflict Intensity	29
Monopoly on the Use of Force	39
Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International	281
Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch	282
Executive Power over Military Force	172
Riots and Protests after Election	212
Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate	288
Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)	306
Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)	310
Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)	310
Military expenditure (% of GDP)	333
Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number)	345
Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict & violence (number)	346

Confidence: Armed Forces	176
Political system: Having the army rule	189

## 2.3 Education

Average schooling years, female	100
Average schooling years, male	101
Average schooling years, female and male	101
Sustainability	47
Education Score	161
Human Development Score	162
Human Capital Index	218
Social Policies: Education	248
Human Development Index	158
School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary)	316
School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary)	316
Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP)	329
Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure)	330
Expenditure on primary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)	331
Expenditure on secondary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)	332
Expenditure on tertiary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)	332
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	341
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	342
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	342
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	343
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	352
Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)	352
Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)	353
Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)	354
School enrollment, primary (% net)	355
School enrollment, secondary (% net)	356

## 2.4 Energy and Infrastructure

Infrastructure Score	164
Gas production value in 2014 dollars	214
Oil production value in 2014 dollars	215
Access to electricity (% of population)	304
Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)	305
Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)	305
Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)	308
Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	312
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	317
Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)	318
Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)	318
Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)	319
Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)	320
Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)	320
Energy imports, net (% of energy use)	328
Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	338
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	348
Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)	366
Total population using basic sanitation services (%)	151

## 2.5 Environment

Sustainability	47
Ecological footprint of consumption per person (gha per person)	148
Environmental Health Policy Objective	107
Environmental Performance Index	108
Region of the country	258
Percentage of desert in 2012	82
Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km) in 2012	83
Percentage of tropical climate in 2012	83
The Ocean Health Index	279
Environmental Policy Performance Index	244
Environmental Policy Performance: Environment	244
Environmental Policy Performance: Global Environmental Protection	245
Arable land (% of land area)	308
Land area (sq. km)	309
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	314
Forest area (% of land area)	337
Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	338
Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number)	345
The region of the country	361

## 2.6 Gender Equality

Average schooling years, female	100
Equal Opportunity	33
Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1)	275
Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses)	196
Share of Women (Upper House)	197
Employment in agriculture, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)	322
Employment in industry, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)	325
Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO)	327
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	335
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)	336
Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	350
Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO)	367
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)	369
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	371

## 2.7 Health

Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1)	275
Environmental Health Policy Objective	107
Subjective Happiness	111
Subjective Health	112
Human Development Score	162
Health Score	163
Social Policies: Health	250
Human Development Index	158
Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	350

Prevalence of current tobacco use, females (% of female adults)	363
Prevalence of current tobacco use, males (% of male adults)	363
Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years)	150
Total population using basic sanitation services (%)	151
Feeling of happiness	187
State of health (subjective)	193

## 2.8 History

Log Settler Mortality	236
Consecutive years of current regime type	50
Colonial Origin	256
Real GDP per Capita (year 1900)	205

## 2.9 Judicial

Associational/Assembly Rights	26
Civil Rights	31
Freedom of Expression	36
Independent Judiciary	37
Rule of Law	42
Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1)	275
Corruption Commission Present in Constitution	53
Limits on Child Work in Constitution	54
Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution	55
Freedom of Religion in Constitution	56
Status of Slavery in Constitution	56
Right to Strike in Constitution	57
Freedom of Assembly and Association	267
Freedom of Domestic Movement	268
Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel	269
Independence of the Judiciary	270
Physical Integrity Rights	271
Political Imprisonment	272
Freedom of Speech and Press	272
Prevalence of Torture by Government Authorities	273
Trust in Legal System	114
Trust in Police	116
Associational and Organizational Rights	125
Civil Liberties	125
Freedom of Expression and Belief	127
Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights	128
Political Rights	129
Rule of Law	130
Corruption Perception-Judges: Most (% respondents)	139
Corruption Perception-Police: Most (% respondents)	142
Independent Judiciary	220
Constitutional Court	171
Rule of Law, Estimate	289
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)	344
Absence of Corruption	227
Civil Justice	228
Civil Justice is Free of Corruption	229

Criminal Justice	229
Criminal System is Free of Corruption	230
Executive Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain	231
Constraints on Government Powers	231
Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain	232
Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain	233
Order and Security	233
Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain	234
Confidence: Justice System/Courts	179
Confidence: The Police	182

## 2.10 Labour Market

Limits on Child Work in Constitution	54
Status of Slavery in Constitution	56
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## 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](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-1_numeric))

### 3.0.2 ccode\_qog Country Code QoG

The country code using the QoG standard.

### 3.0.3 ccodealp 3-letter Country Code

A three-letter country code based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha-3 standard. Please note that the ccodealp variable does not uniquely identify all countries.

### 3.0.4 ccodealp\_year 3-letter Country Code and Year

A three-letter country code and year.

### 3.0.5 ccodecow Country Code COW

Country code from the Correlates of War.

### 3.0.6 ccodewb Country Code World Bank

Country code from the World Bank. The World Bank bases its alphabetic codes on ISO's.

### 3.0.7 cname Country Name

The name of the country based in the ISO standard.

### 3.0.8 cname\_qog Country Name QoG

The name of the country using the QoG standard.

### 3.0.9 cname\_year Country Name and Year

Country name and year.

### 3.0.10 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

### **3.0.11   year Year**

Year.

## 4 Description of Variables by Original Data Source

### 4.1 Autocratic Regime Data: All Political Regimes

**Dataset by:** Geddes, Wright and Frantz

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, 12(2), 313–331

**Dataset found at:** <http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/>

**Last update by original source:** 2014-06-20

**Date of download:** 2025-09-19

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: 1. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. 2. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces him, and the regime persists. 3. the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group, replacing 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.

This dataset facilitates the investigation of all three kinds of transitions. It provides transition information for the 280 autocratic regimes in existence from 1946 to 2010. The data identifies how regimes exit power, how much violence occurs during transitions, and whether the regimes that precede and succeed them are autocratic.

#### 4.1.1 Regime Type

**QoG Code:** wr\_regtype

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

**Type of variable:** Categorical

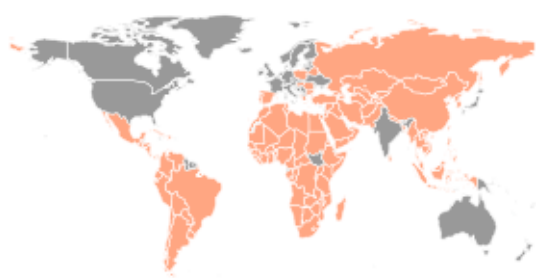
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

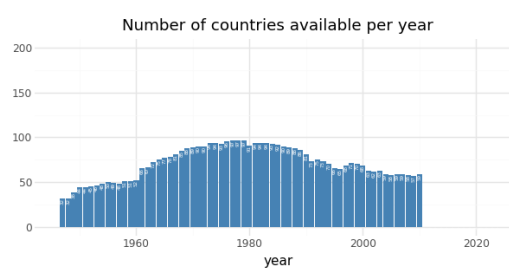
Time-series max. year: 2010

Total N. of countries covered: 118

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.2 Autocratic Regime Data: Autocratic Regimes

**Dataset by:** Geddes, Wright and Frantz

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, 12(2), 313–331

**Dataset found at:** <http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/>

**Last update by original source:** 2014-06-20

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

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 them, and the regime persists. Or the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group that replaces it with a new autocracy. The dataset 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.

### 4.2.1 Regime Type

**QoG Code:** gwf\_regimetype

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

**Type of variable:** Categorical

### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

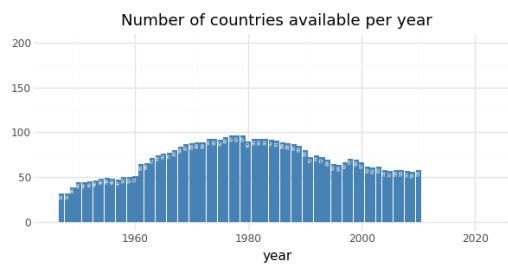
Time-series max. year: 2010

Total N. of countries covered: 118

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.3 Bertelsmann Transformation Index

**Dataset by:** Bertelsmann Stiftung

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Steinkamp, S. (2024). *Transformation Index BTI 2024: Governance in International Comparison*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. <http://www.bti-project.org>

**Dataset found at:** <https://bti-project.org/en>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-03-17

**Date of download:** 2025-09-29

The Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) analyzes and evaluates the quality of democracy, a market economy, and political management in 137 developing and transition countries. It measures successes and setbacks on the path toward 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 for evaluating the ability of policymakers to carry out consistent and targeted reforms. The BTI is the first cross-national comparative index that collects data to comprehensively measure the quality of governance during processes of transition.

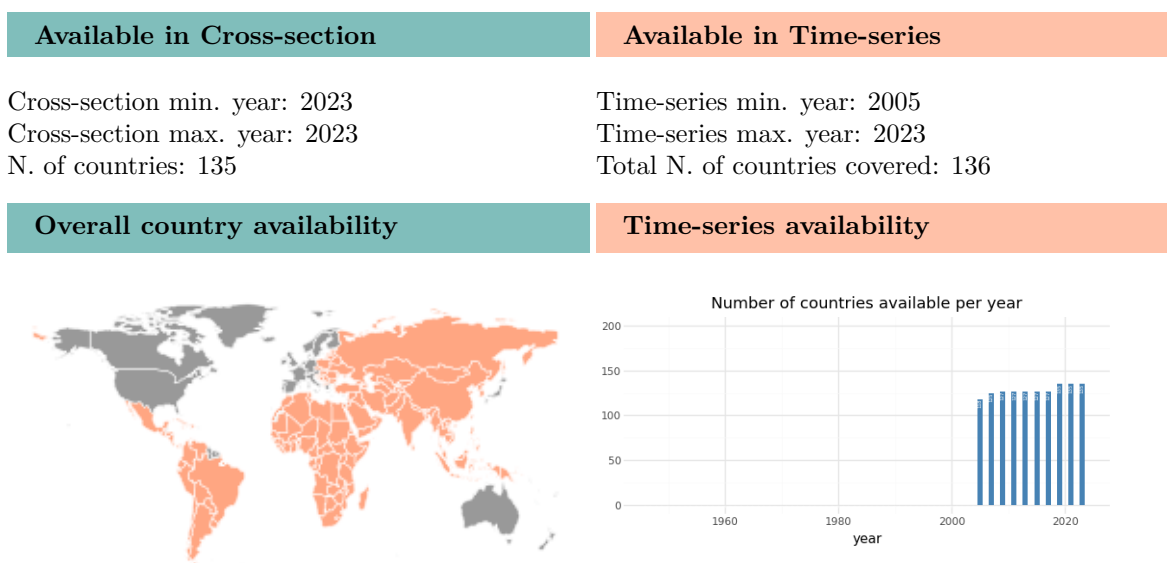
### 4.3.1 Associational/Assembly Rights

**QoG Code:** bti\_aar

To what extent can individuals form and join independent political or civic groups? To what extent can these groups operate and assemble freely? From 1 to 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.

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.3.2 Anti-Corruption Policy

**QoG Code:** bti\_acp

To what extent does the government successfully contain corruption? From 1 to 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.

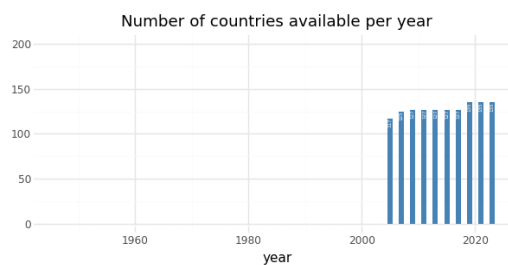
**Type of variable:** Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2023 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 135	Time-series min. year: 2005 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 136

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.3.3 Approval of Democracy

**QoG Code:** bti\_aod

How strong is the citizens' approval of democratic norms and procedures? From 1 to 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.

**Type of variable:** Categorical

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 75

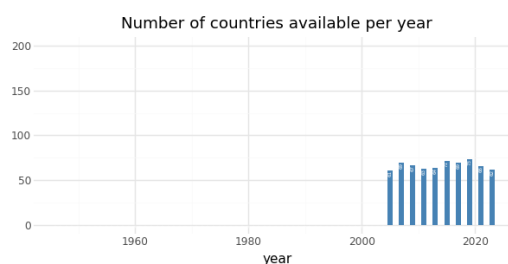
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 86

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

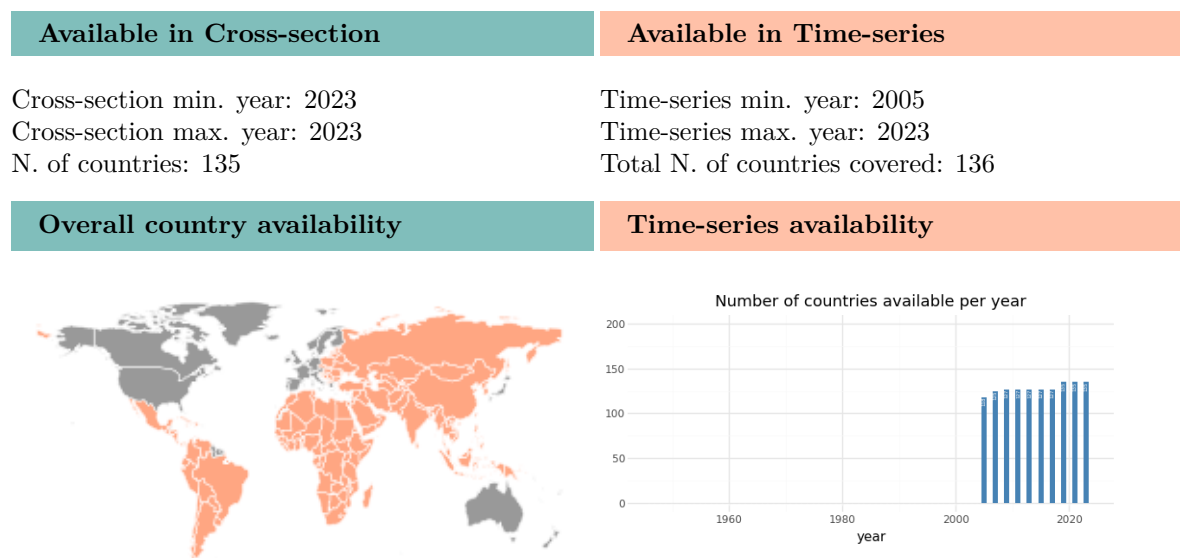
#### 4.3.4 Commitment to Democratic Institutions

**QoG Code:** bti\_cdi

To what extent are democratic institutions accepted as legitimate by the relevant actors? From 1 to 10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regimes).
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.

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.3.5 Conflict Intensity

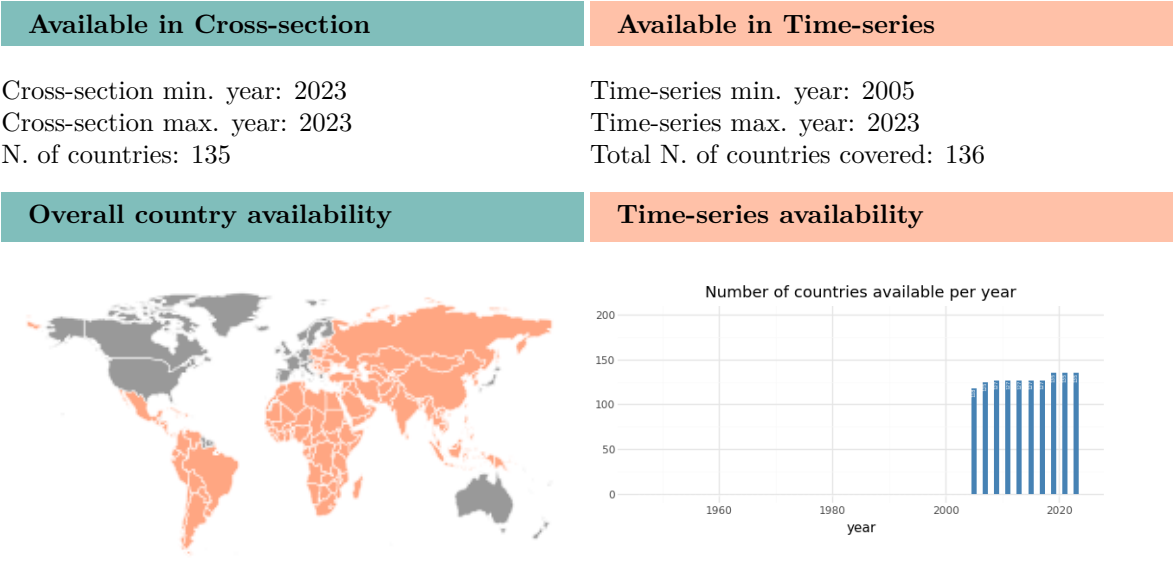
**QoG Code:** bti\_ci

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

1. There are no violent incidents based on social, ethnic, or religious differences.
4. There are only a 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 a civil war or a widespread violent conflict based on social, ethnic, or religious differences.

**Type of variable:** Categorical



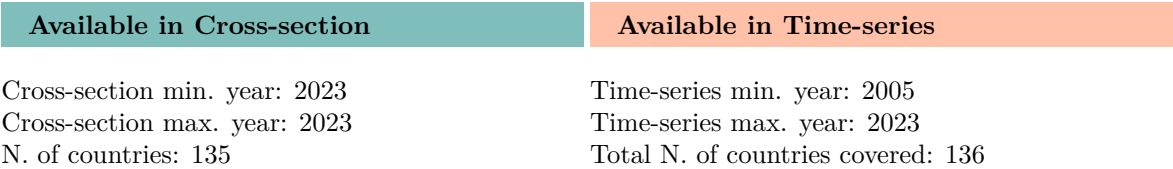
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.3.6 Monetary and fiscal stability

**QoG Code:** bti\_cps

There are institutional or political precautions to achieve monetary and fiscal stability. Including 'To what extent does the monetary authority pursue and communicate a consistent monetary stabilization policy?' and 'To what extent do the government’s budgetary policies support fiscal stability?'

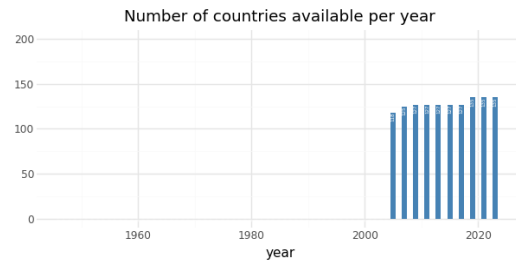
**Type of variable:** Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.3.7 Civil Rights

##### QoG Code: bti\_cr

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

1. Civil rights are not guaranteed, and are 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.

**Type of variable:** Categorical

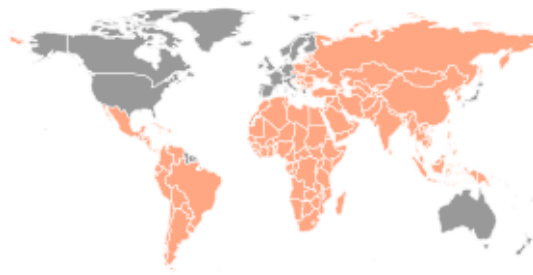
#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 135

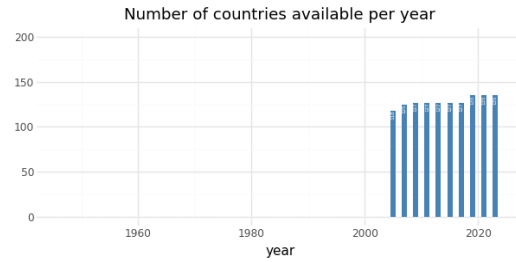
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 136

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.3.8 Democracy Status

**QoG Code:** bti\_ds

**Democracy Status:** The state of democracy is measured in terms of five criteria; including state-ness, political participation, rule of law, stability of the democratic institutions, and political and social integration. From 1 to 10.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 135

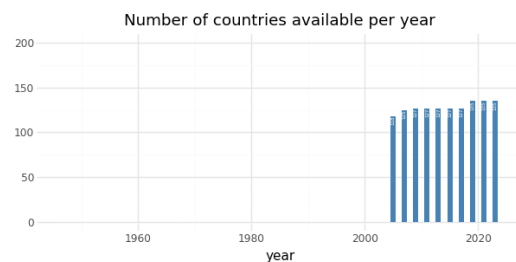
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 136

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.3.9 Equal Opportunity

**QoG Code:** bti\_eo

To what extent does equality of opportunity exist? From 1 to 10.

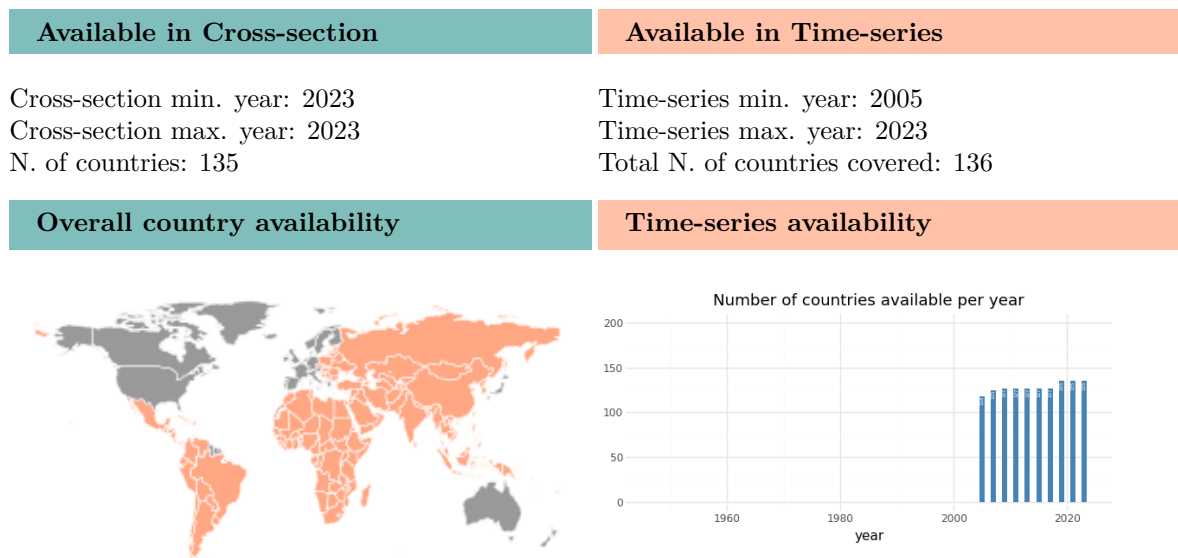
1. Equality of opportunity is not achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have only very limited access to education, public office, and employment. There are no legal provisions against discrimination.

4. Equality of opportunity is only partially achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic, religious, and other groups have limited access to education, public office, and employment. There are some legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is highly deficient.

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.

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.3.10 Economic Output Strength

**QoG Code:** bti\_eos

How does the economy, as measured in quantitative indicators, perform? From 1 to 10.

1. The economic performance is very poor. Strongly negative macroeconomic data may include

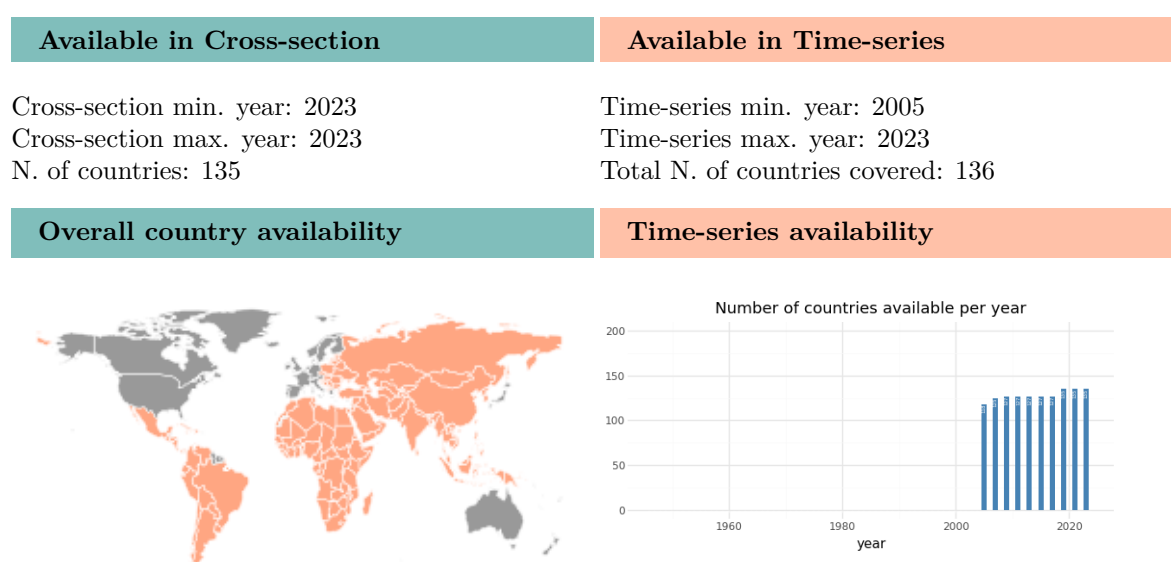
negative GDP growth rates, very high unemployment levels, high inflation, large budget deficits, unreasonably high debt and an increasingly unsustainable current account position.

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, a balanced budget, a reasonable debt, and a sustainable current account position.

**Type of variable:** Categorical



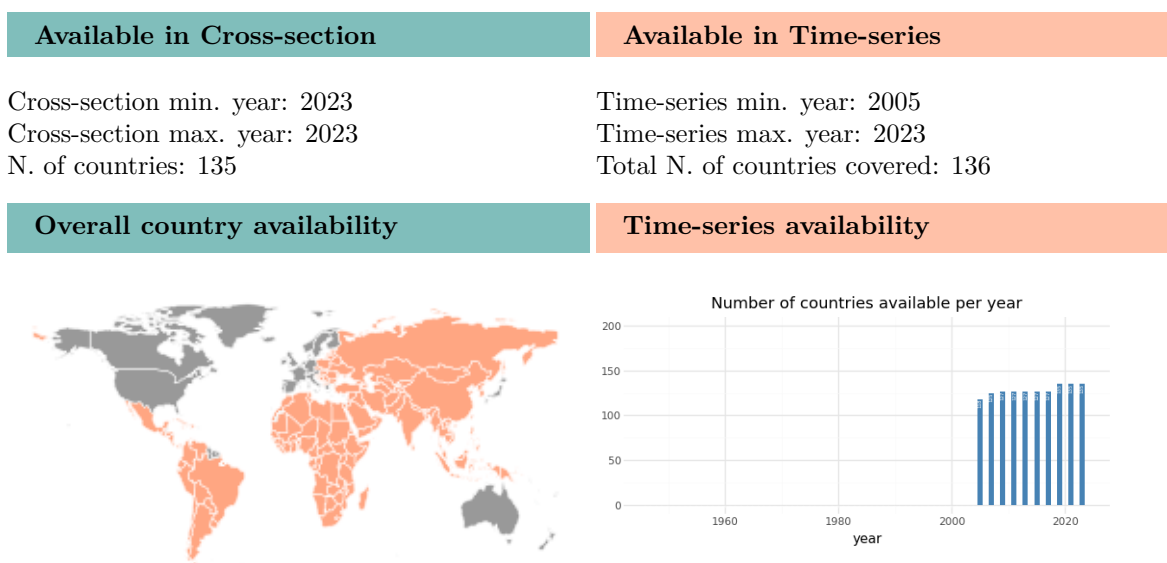
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.3.11 Economic Performance

**QoG Code:** bti\_ep

Economic Performance: The economy's performance points to solid development. From 1 to 10.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

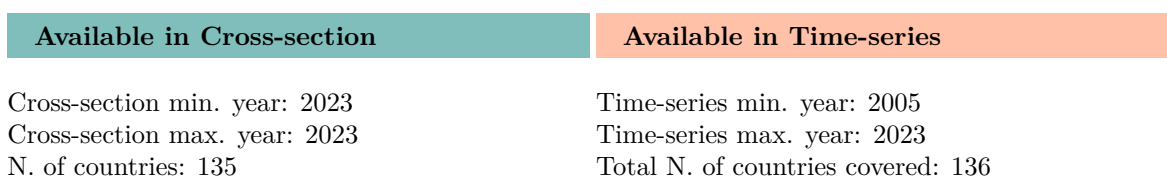
#### 4.3.12 Free and Fair Elections

**QoG Code:** bti\_ffe

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

1. There are no elections on free and fair elections.
4. General, multi-party elections are held, conducted properly and accepted as the means of filling political posts. However, there are some constraints on the fairness of the elections with regard to registration, campaigning or media access.
7. General elections are held, but serious irregularities during the 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.
10. National elections, if held at all, are entirely unfree and unfair.

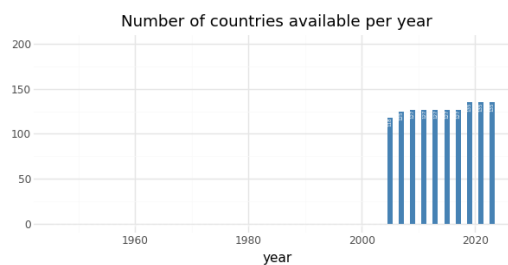
**Type of variable:** Categorical



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.3.13 Freedom of Expression

**QoG Code:** bti\_foe

To what extent can citizens, organizations, and the mass media express opinions freely? From 1 to 10.

1. Freedom of expression is denied. Independent media do not exist or are prohibited.
4. Freedom of expression is often subject to interference or government restrictions. Distortion and manipulation shape matters of public debate.
7. Freedom of expression is occasionally subject to interference or government restrictions, but there are generally no incidents of blatant intrusions like outright state censorship or media shutdowns.
10. Freedom of expression is guaranteed against interference or government restrictions. Individuals, groups and the press can fully exercise these rights.

**Type of variable:** Categorical

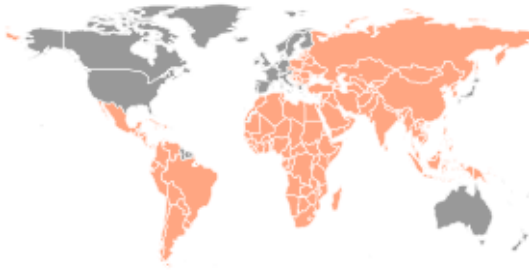
#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 135

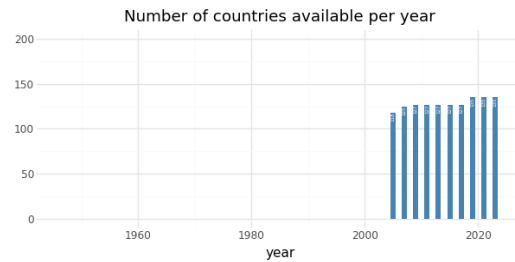
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 136

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.3.14 Independent Judiciary

**QoG Code:** bti\_ij

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

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

**Type of variable:** Categorical

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 135

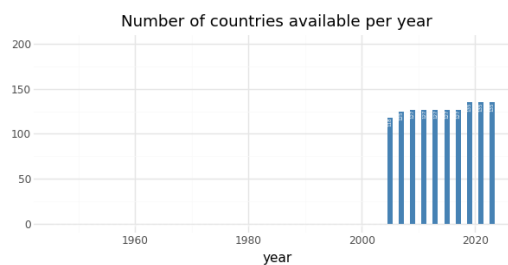
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 136

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.3.15 Economy Status

**QoG Code:** bti\_mes

**Economy Status:** It groups the scores of the level of socioeconomic development, the organization of the market and competition, currency and price stability, private property, the welfare regime, economic performance, and sustainability. From 1 to 10. Higher scores reflect advanced economy status.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

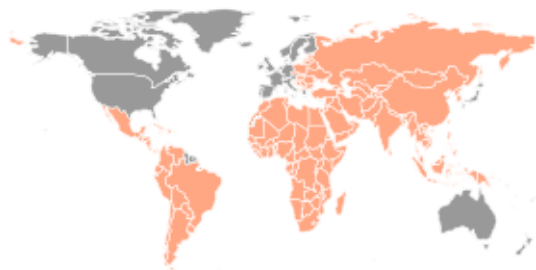
#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 135

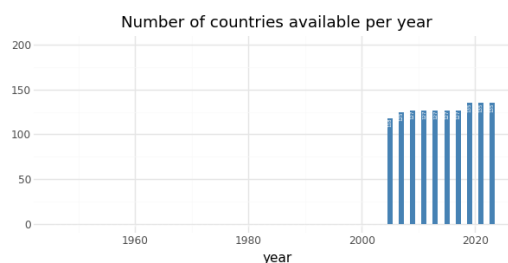
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 136

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

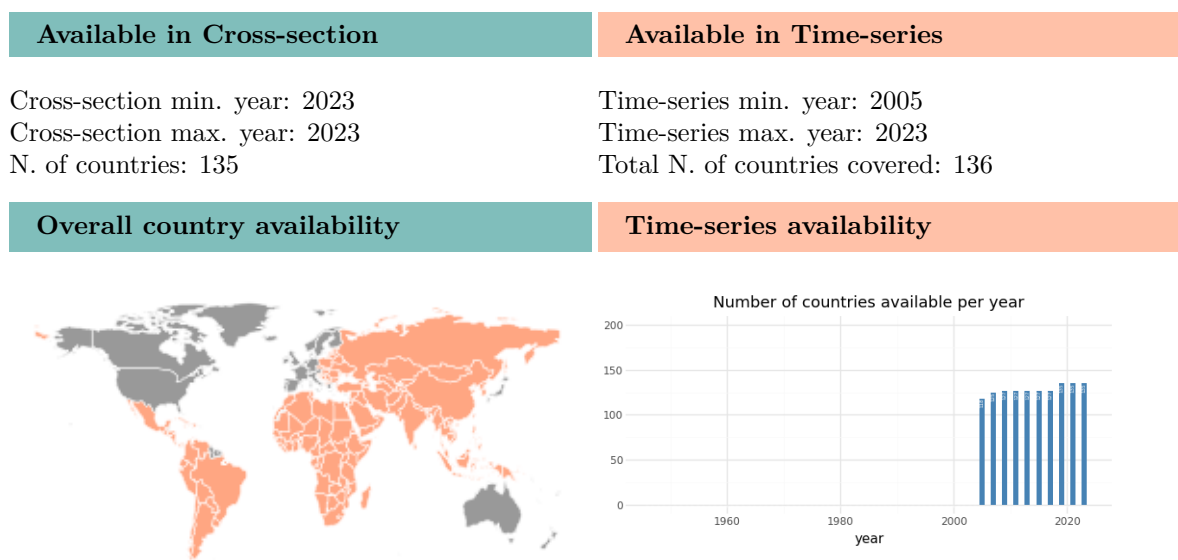
#### 4.3.16 Monopoly on the Use of Force

**QoG Code:** bti\_muf

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

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.3.17 Performance of Democratic Institutions

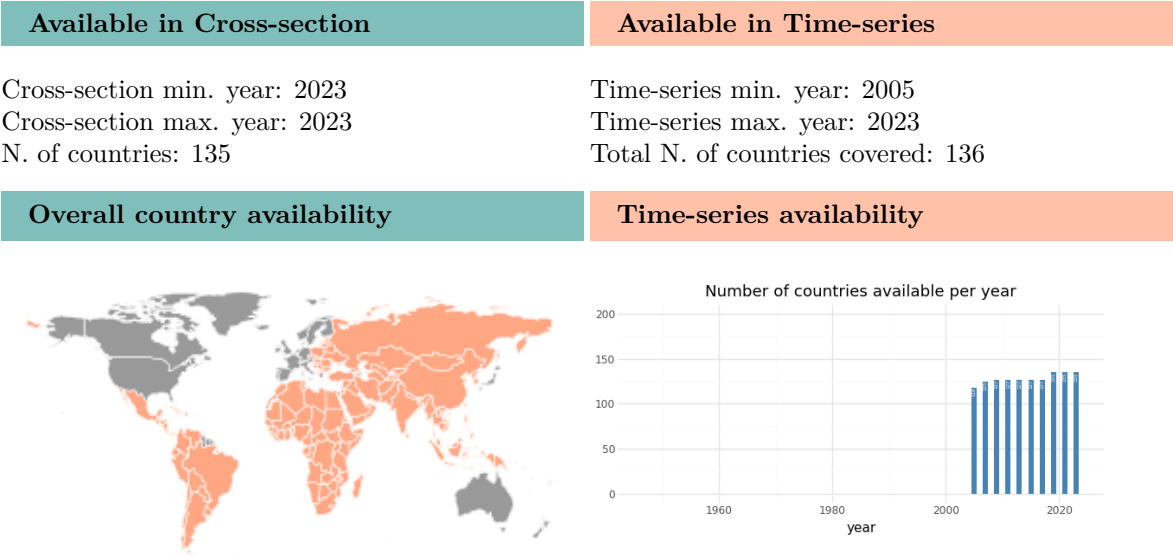
**QoG Code:** bti\_pdi

Are democratic institutions capable of performing? From 1 to 10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regimes).
4. Democratic institutions exist but they are unstable and ineffective.
7. Democratic institutions perform their functions in principle, but often are inefficient due to friction between institutions.

10. The ensemble of democratic institutions is effective and efficient. As a rule, political decisions are prepared, made, implemented, and reviewed in legitimate procedures by the appropriate authorities.

Type of variable: Categorical



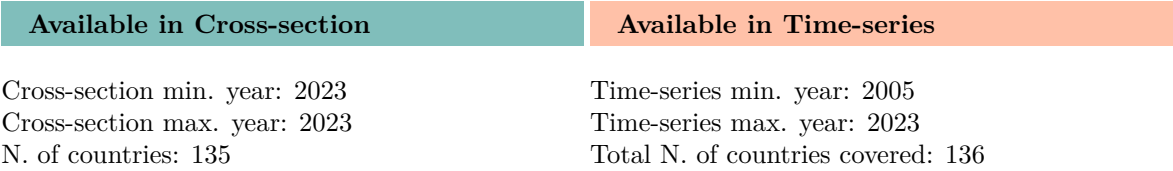
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.3.18 Political Participation

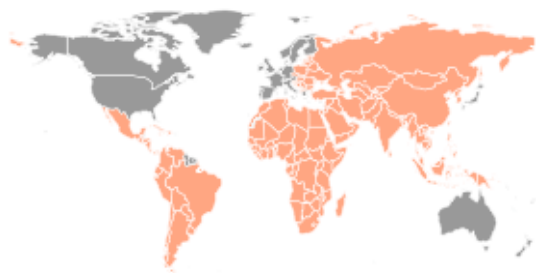
QoG Code: bti\_pp

Political Participation: The populace decides who rules, and it has other political freedoms. From 1 to 10. Higher scores refer to better conditions of political participation and other political freedoms.

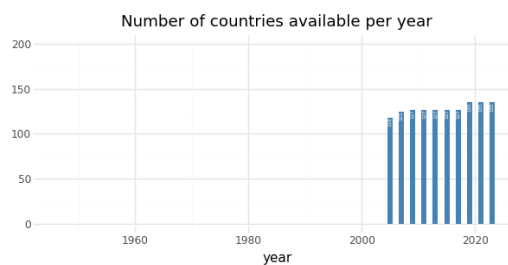
Type of variable: Continuous



### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.3.19 Private Property

**QoG Code:** bti\_prp

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?'

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 135

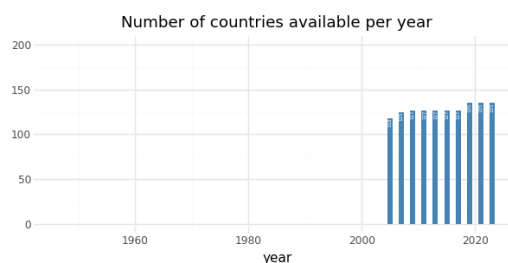
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 136

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

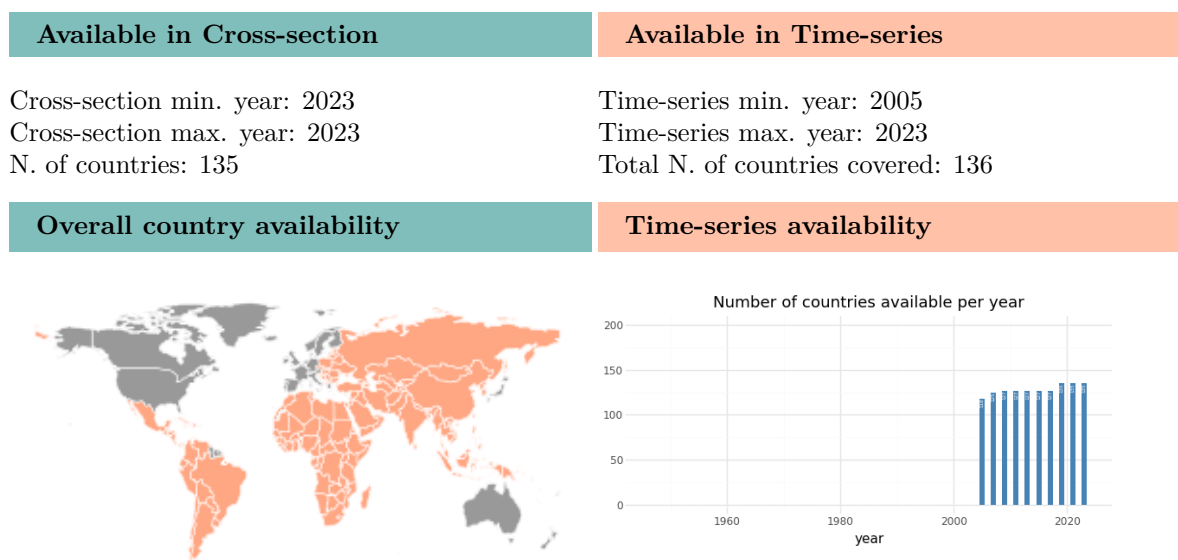
#### 4.3.20 Party System

**QoG Code:** bti\_ps

To what extent is there a stable and socially rooted party system able to articulate and aggregate societal interests? From 1 to 10.

1. There is no party system to articulate and aggregate societal interests.
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.

**Type of variable:** Categorical



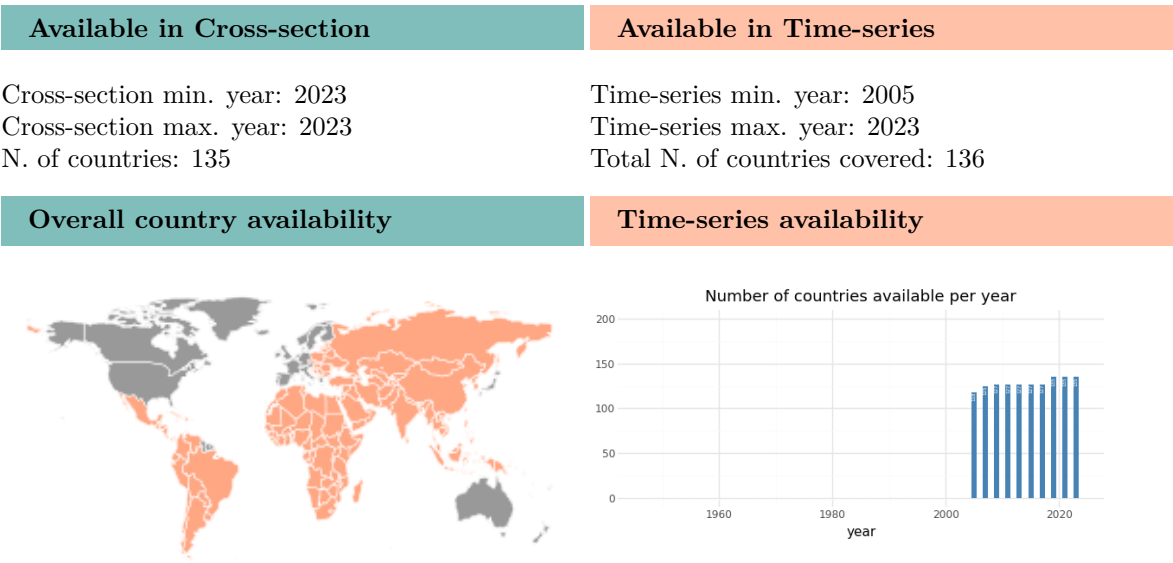
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.3.21 Rule of Law

**QoG Code:** 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?'.

Type of variable: Continuous



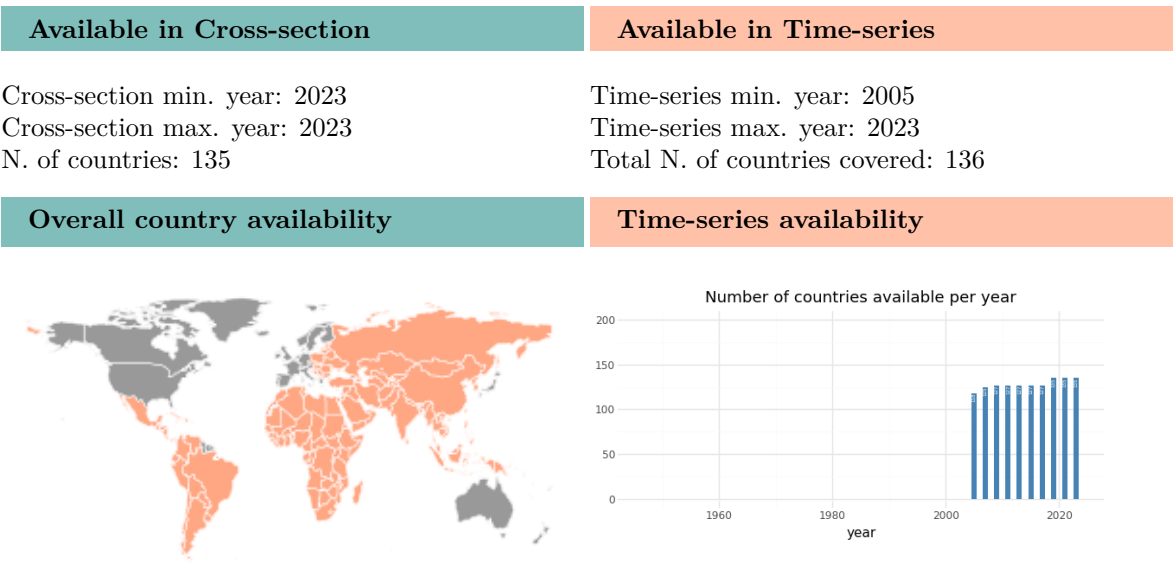
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.3.22 Stability of Democratic Institutions

QoG Code: bti\_sdi

Stability of Democratic Institutions: Democratic institutions are capable of performing, and they are adequately accepted as legitimate. From 1 to 10.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

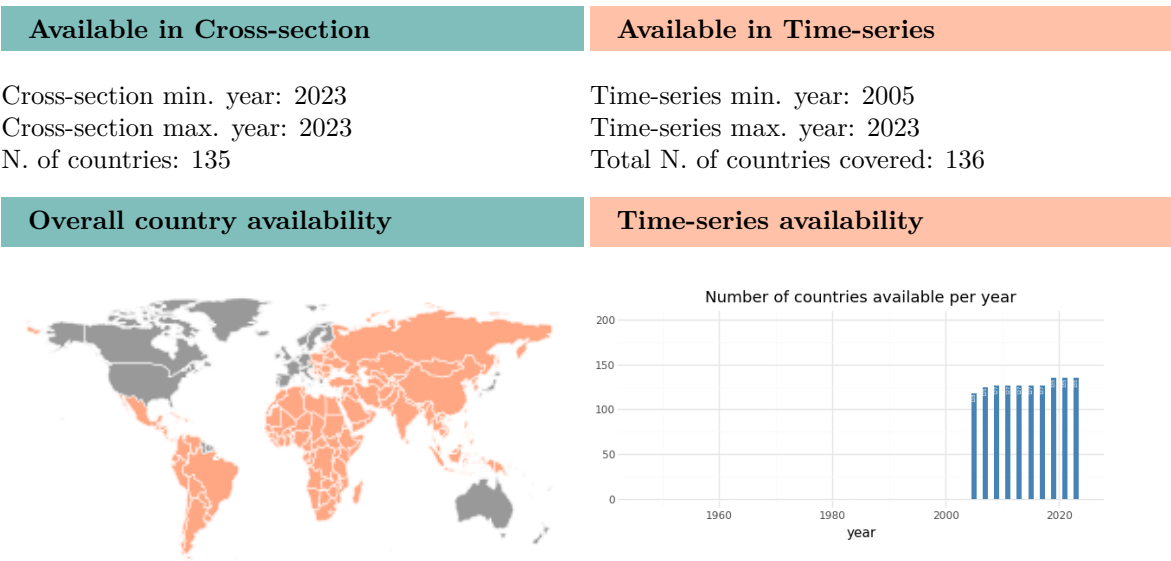
### 4.3.23 Socio-Economic Barriers

**QoG Code:** bti\_seb

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

**Type of variable:** Categorical



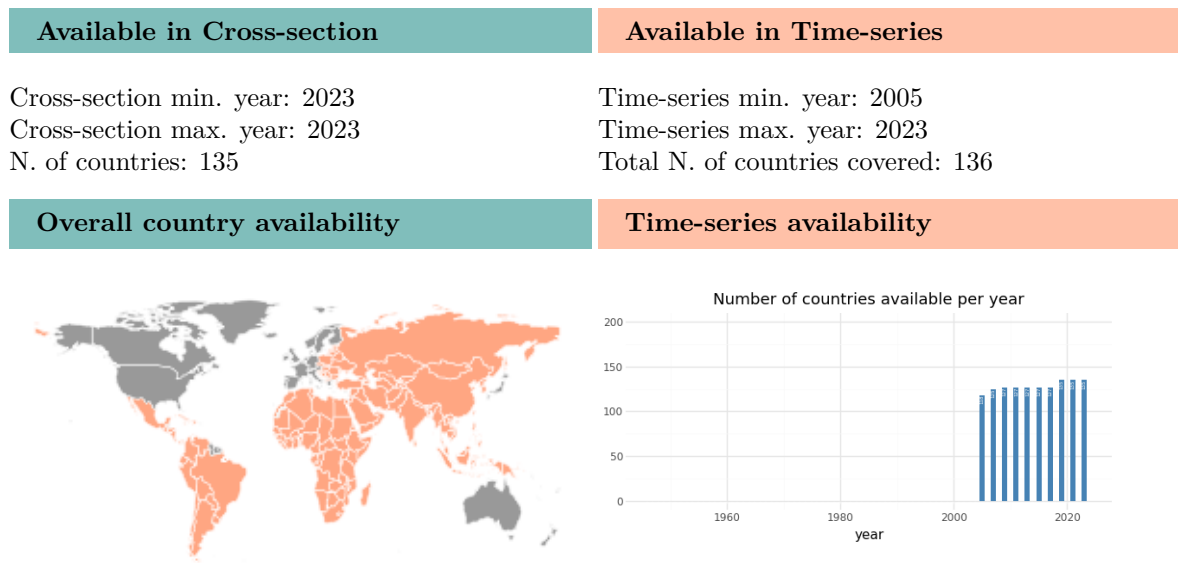
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.3.24 Socio-Economic Level

**QoG Code:** bti\_sel

Socio-Economic Level: In principle, the country's level of development permits an adequate freedom of choice for all citizens. From 1 to 10. Higher scores are present for countries with better socio-economic levels.

**Type of variable:** Discrete



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

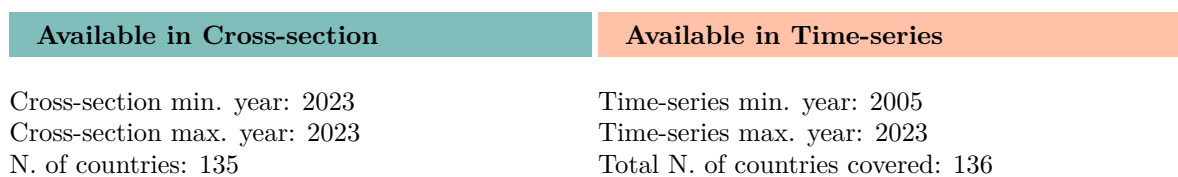
#### 4.3.25 Separation of Powers

**QoG Code:** bti\_sop

To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)? From 1 to 10.

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

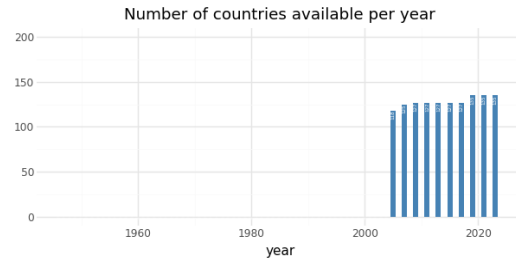
**Type of variable:** Categorical



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.3.26 Social Safety Nets

**QoG Code:** bti\_ssn

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

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

**Type of variable:** Categorical

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 135

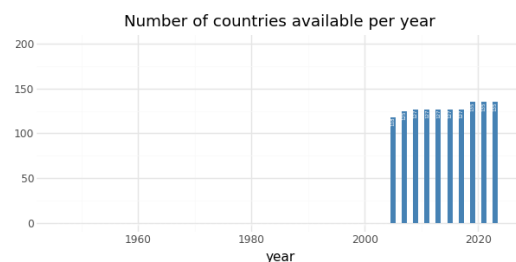
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 136

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



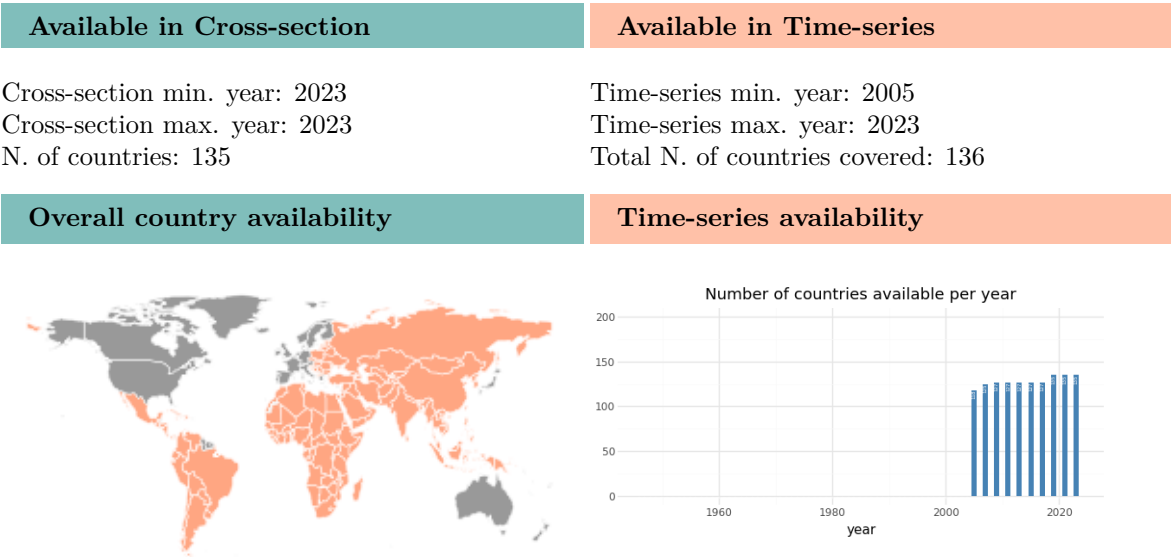
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.3.27 Sustainability**

**QoG Code:** bti\_su

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous



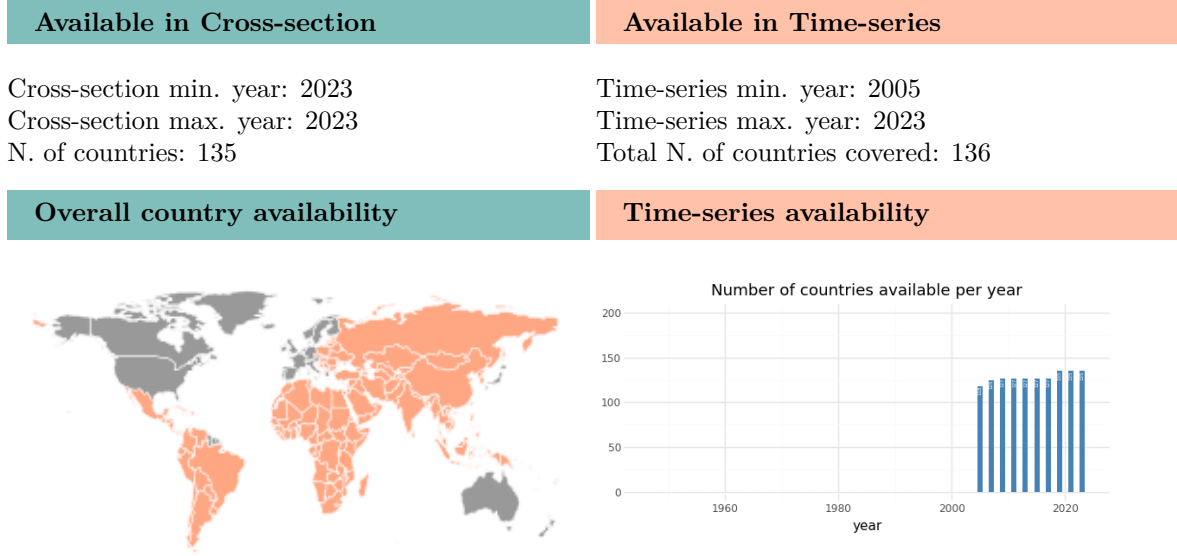
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.3.28 Welfare Regime**

**QoG Code:** bti\_wr

Welfare Regime: Assesses whether there are available arrangements to compensate for social risks. From 1 to 10. Including 'To what extent do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks?' and 'To what extent does equality of opportunity exist?'.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.4 Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, 1800-2020

**Dataset by:** Carles Boix, Michael K. Miller and Sebastian Rosato

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, 46(12), 1523–54

Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse*, 1. <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR>

**Dataset found at:** <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/FENWWR>

**Last update by original source:** 2022-01-03

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

This data set provides a dichotomous coding of democracy from 1800 until 2020 for 222 countries; however, QoG data contains information from 1946 onwards.

The 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.

### 4.4.1 Dichotomous democracy measure

**QoG Code:** bmr\_dem

Dichotomous democracy measure.

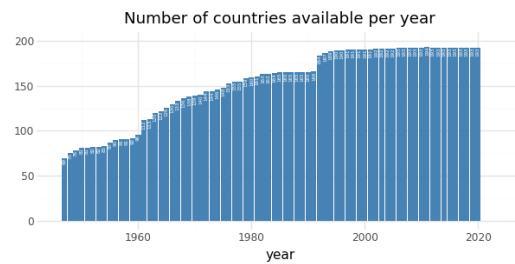
**Type of variable:** Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 193	Total N. of countries covered: 198

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.4.2 Consecutive years of current regime type

**QoG Code:** bmr\_demdur

Consecutive years of current regime type.

**Type of variable:** Discrete

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020  
Cross-section max. year: 2020  
N. of countries: 193

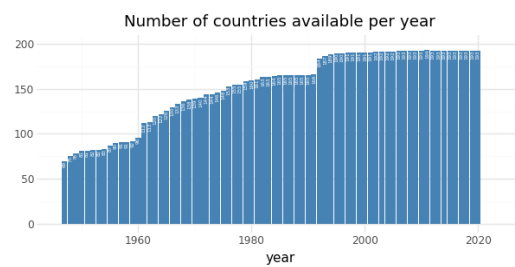
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946  
Time-series max. year: 2020  
Total N. of countries covered: 198

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.5 Central Bank Independence Dataset

**Dataset by:** Ana Carolina Garriga

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, 42(5), 849–868. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813>

Garriga, A. C. (2025). Revisiting central bank independence in the world: An extended dataset. *International Studies Quarterly*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4816563>

**Dataset found at:** <https://sites.google.com/site/carogarriga/cbi-data-1>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-01-09  
**Date of download:** 2025-12-19

The Central Bank Independence Dataset is the most comprehensive data set on de jure central bank independence (CBI) available to date. The 2025 version of this dataset updates Garriga 2016 for statutory central bank independence. It includes country-year observations covering 192 countries between 1970 and 2023. This represents a 46% extension in the coverage of the original data release.

The dataset identifies the creation of central banks (9,123 observations) and statutory reforms affecting CBI and their direction (9,109 observations). It codes four dimensions of CBI: personnel independence, central banks objectives, policy formulation, and limits on lending. These variables are scored from 0 (no independence) to 1 (maximum independence) and aggregated into two overall CBI indices following Cukierman, Webb, and Neyapti (1992) coding criteria. This version of the dataset introduces a regional diffusion variable, constructed as the yearly average of CBI weighted index (lvaw\_garriga) in the following regions: Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, Africa and Middle East, Eastern Europe and former Soviet countries, and Western Europe and North America.

### 4.5.1 Central Bank Independence unweighted index

**QoG Code:** cbi\_cbiu

CBI unweighted index: Raw average of the four components: Chief Executive Officer, Objectives, Policy Formulation and Limitations on lending to the government. It ranges from 0 (minimum) to 1 (maximum) CBI.

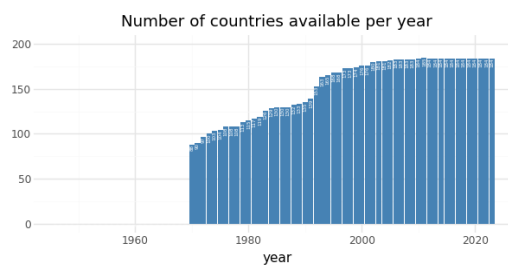
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 184	Total N. of countries covered: 186

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.5.2 Central Bank Independence weighted index

**QoG Code:** cbi\_cbiw

CBI weighted index: Weighted average of the four components (weights between parentheses), following Cukierman, Webb and Neyapti's (1992) criteria: Chief Executive Officer (0.20), Objectives (0.15), Policy Formulation (0.15), and Limitations on lending to the government (0.5). It ranges from 0 (minimum) to 1 (maximum) CBI.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 184

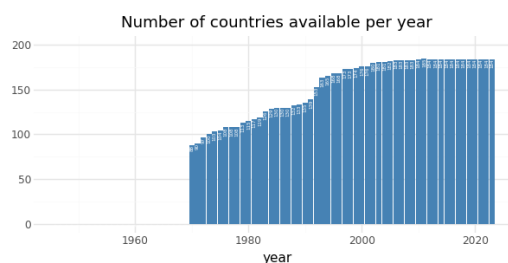
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 186

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.6 Characteristics of National Constitutions

**Dataset by:** The Comparative Constitutions Project

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2025). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 4.0 [Last modified: February 2025. Available at [comparativeconstitutionsproject.org](http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org)]. <http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org>

**Dataset found at:** <http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-02-01

**Date of download:** 2025-11-28

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 third public release of data (version 5.0) 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 two concepts used to categorize constitutional texts; a constitutional system encompasses the period in which a constitution is in force before it is replaced or suspended, and 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 to 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.

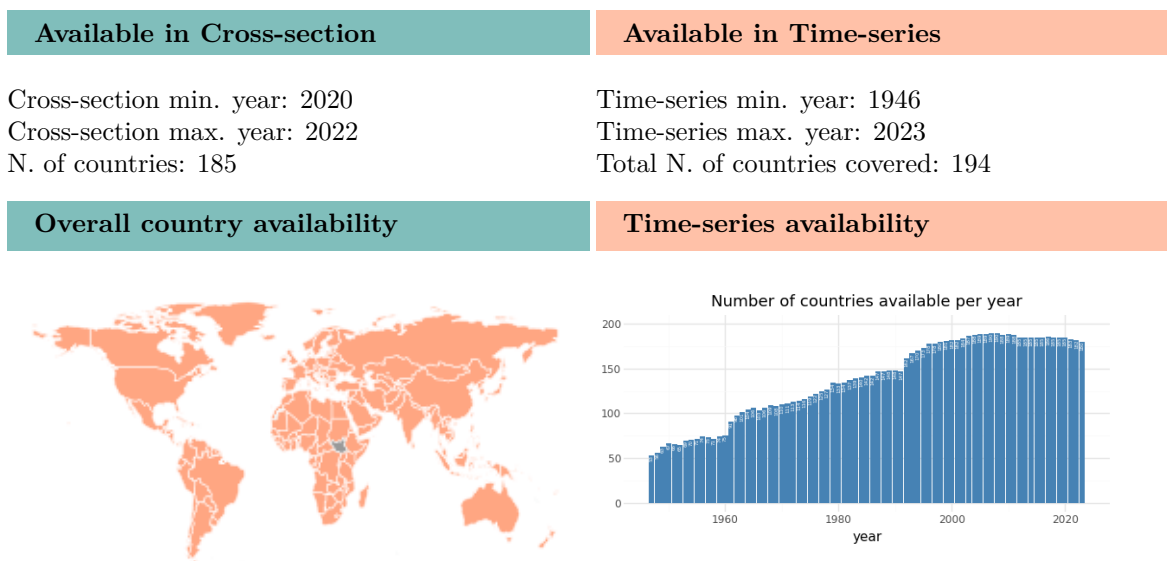
### 4.6.1 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution

**QoG Code:** `ccp_cc`

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

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

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

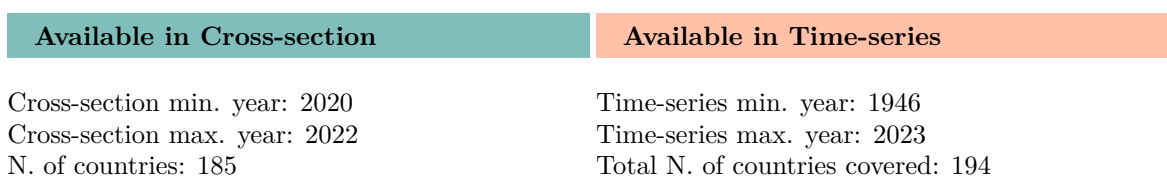
#### 4.6.2 Limits on Child Work in Constitution

**QoG Code:** ccp\_childwrk

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

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

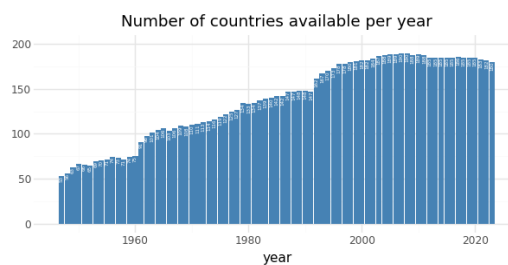
**Type of variable:** Categorical



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.6.3 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution

**QoG Code:** ccp\_equal

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

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

**Type of variable:** Categorical

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 185

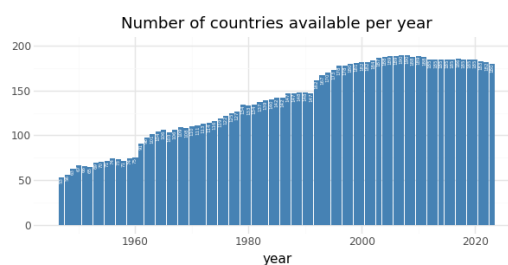
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 194

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

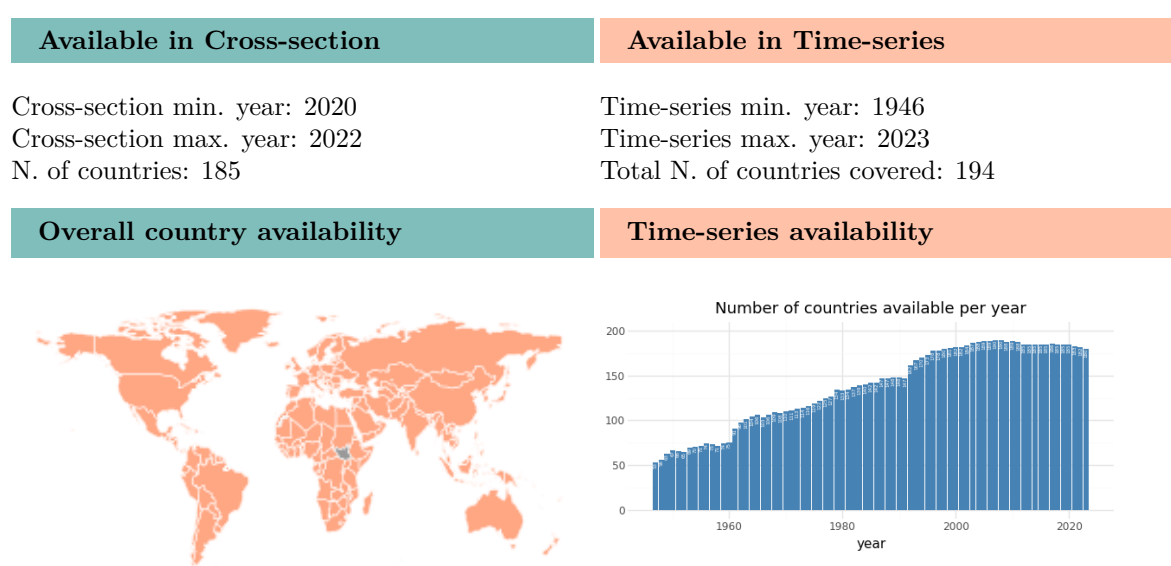
#### 4.6.4 Freedom of Religion in Constitution

**QoG Code:** ccp\_freerel

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.6.5 Status of Slavery in Constitution

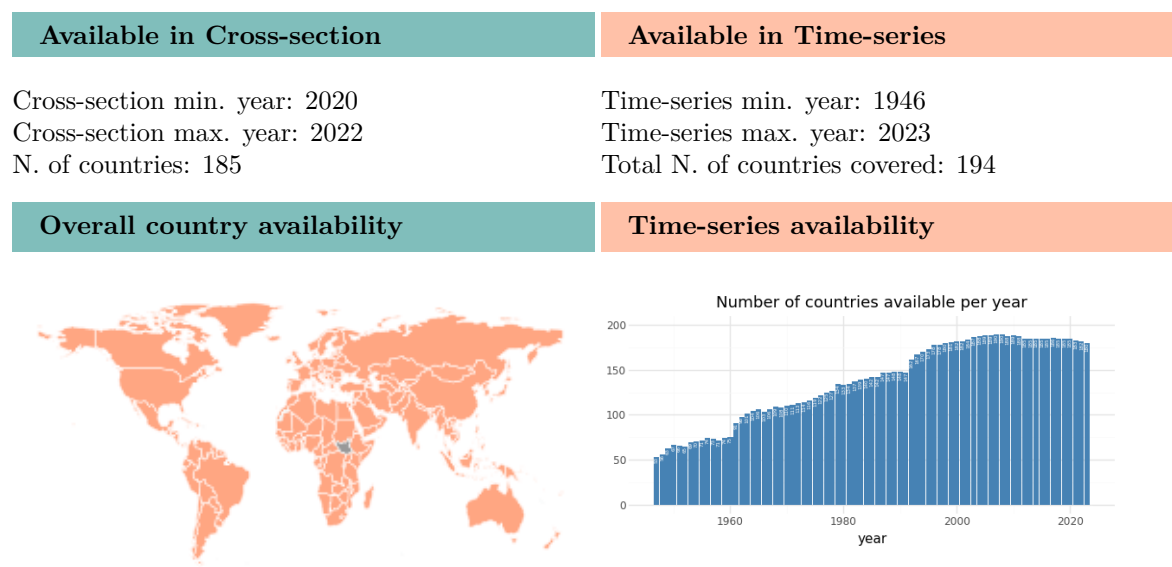
**QoG Code:** ccp\_slave

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)
4. Explicitly allowed
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other

98. Not specified

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

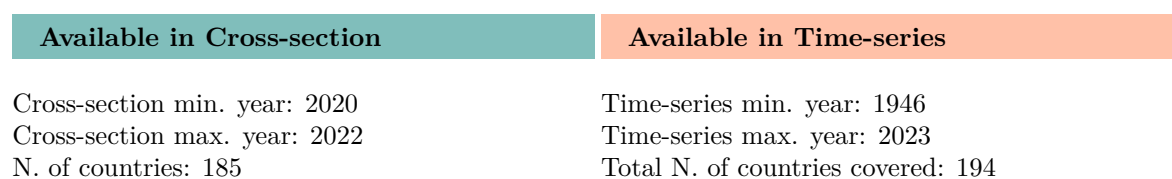
#### 4.6.6 Right to Strike in Constitution

**QoG Code:** ccp\_strike

Does the constitution provide for the right to strike?

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

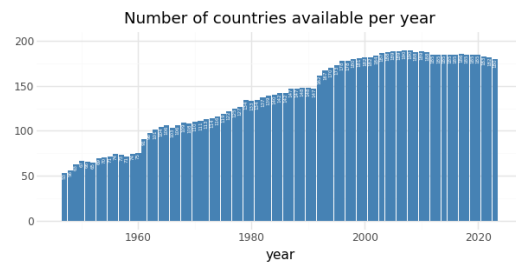
**Type of variable:** Categorical



## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.7 Classification of Political Regimes

**Dataset by:** Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Cheibub, J. A., Gandhi, J., & Vreeland, J. R. (2010). Democracy and dictatorship revisited. *Public Choice*, 143(1-2), 67–101

**Dataset found at:** <https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/dd>

**Last update by original source:** 2010-09-13

**Date of download:** 2024-10-18

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.

### 4.7.1 Democracy

**QoG Code:** chga\_demo

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

**Type of variable:** Binary

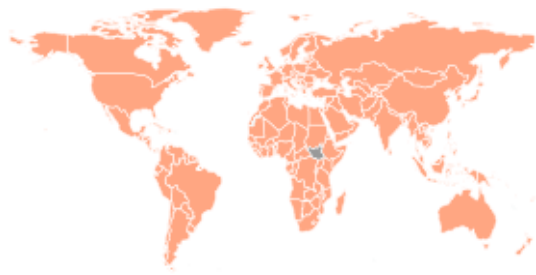
**Available in Time-series**

Time-series min. year: 1946

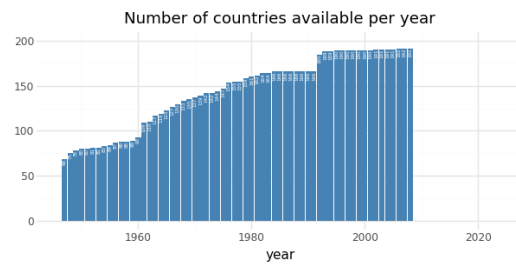
Time-series max. year: 2008

Total N. of countries covered: 196

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.8 Comparative Political Data Set

**Dataset by:** Klaus Armingeon, Sarah Engler, Lucas Leemann and David Weisstanner

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Armingeon, K., Engler, S., Leemann, L., & Weisstanner, D. (2025a). Comparative political data set 1960-2023 [Zurich/Lueneburg/Lucerne: University of Zurich, Leuphana University Lueneburg, and University of Lucerne]

Armingeon, K., Engler, S., Leemann, L., & Weisstanner, D. (2025b). Supplement to the comparative political data set government composition 1960-2023 [Zurich/Lueneburg/Lucerne: University of Zurich, Leuphana University Lueneburg, and University of Lucerne]

**Dataset found at:** <http://www.cpbs-data.org/>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-06-03

**Date of download:** 2025-12-02

The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2023 (CPDS) is a collection of political and institutional data that has been assembled in the context of the research projects Die Handlungsspielräume 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 countries for the period of 1960 to 2023. 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.

The present data set combines and replaces the earlier versions Comparative Political Data Set I (data for 23 OECD countries from 1960 onwards) and the Comparative Political Data Set III (data for 36 OECD and/or EU member states from 1990 onwards). A variable has been added to identify former CPDS I countries.

### 4.8.1 Effective number of parties on the seats level

**QoG Code:** cpds\_enps

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

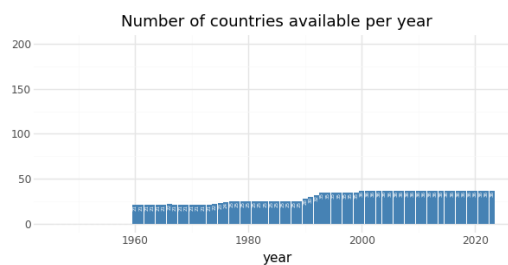
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 36	Total N. of countries covered: 36

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.8.2 Effective number of parties on the votes level

**QoG Code:** cpds\_enpv

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 36

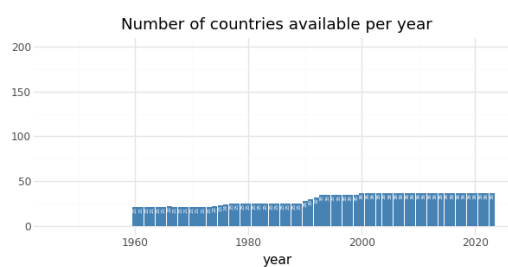
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 36

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



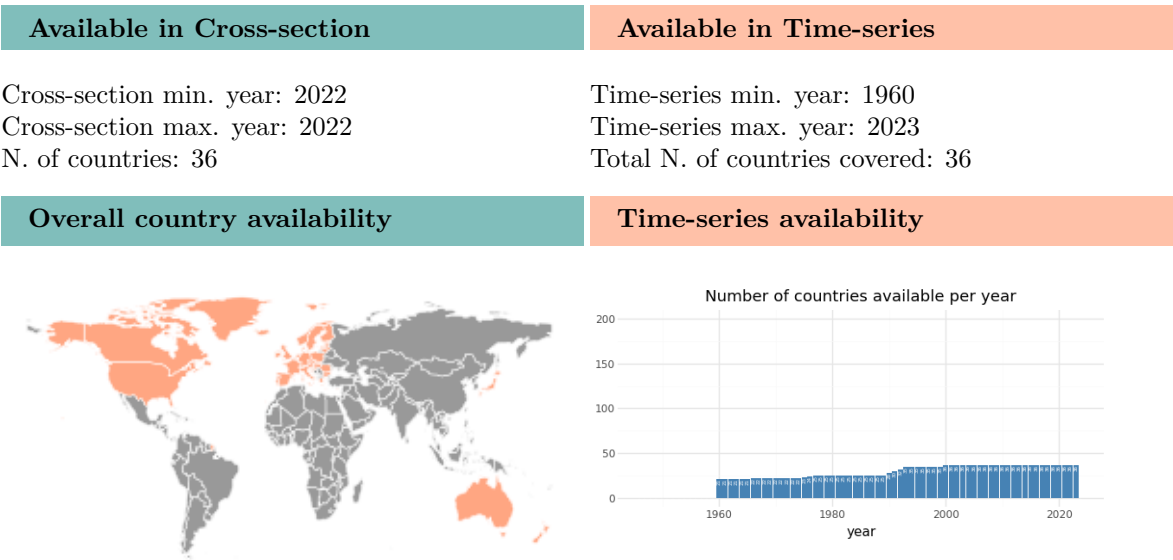
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.8.3 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian

QoG Code: cpds\_la

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

Type of variable: Continuous



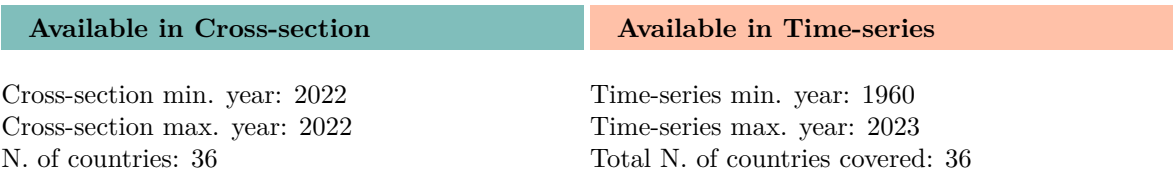
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.8.4 Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance

QoG Code: cpds\_lall

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

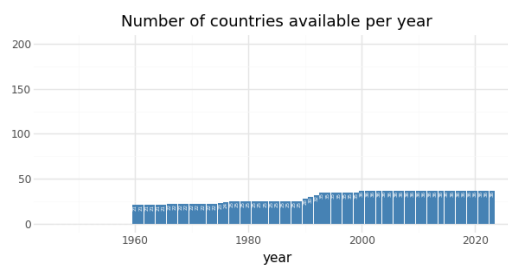
Type of variable: Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.8.5 Share of seats in parliament: communist

**QoG Code:** cpds\_lcom

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 36

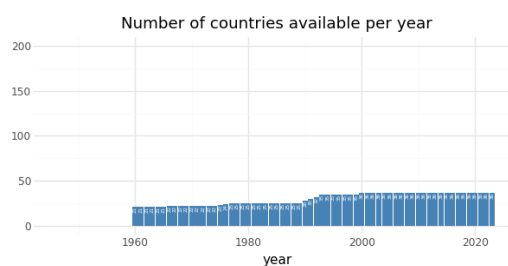
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 36

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



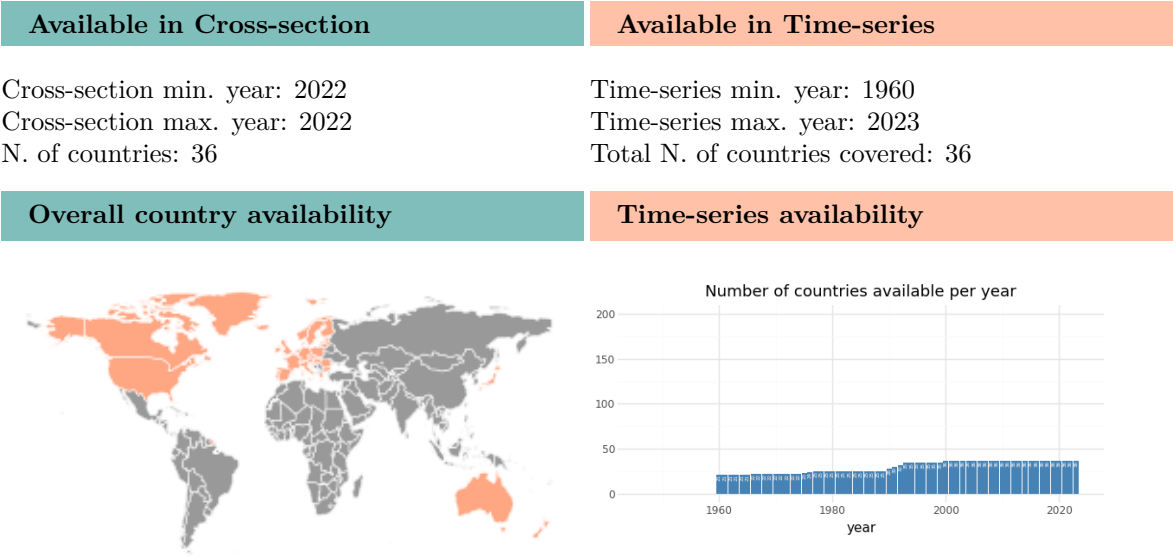
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.8.6 Share of seats in parliament: conservative

**QoG Code:** cpds\_lcon

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.8.7 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic

QoG Code: cpds\_le

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

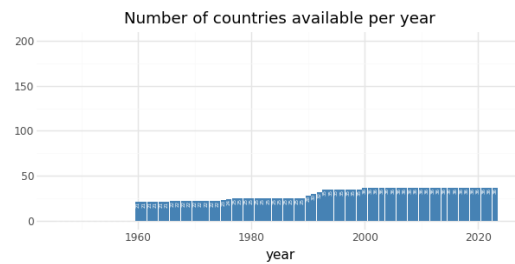
Type of variable: Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.8.8 Share of seats in parliament: feminist

**QoG Code:** cpds\_lfe

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 36

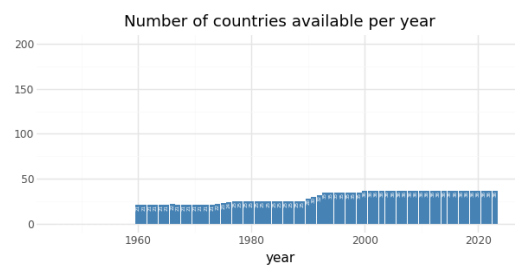
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 36

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



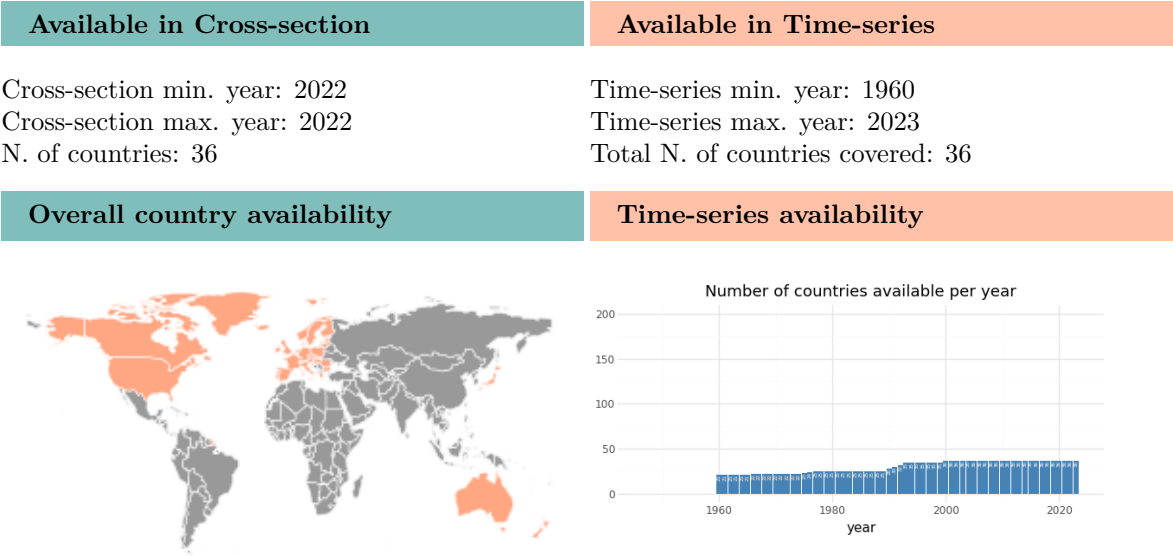
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.8.9 Share of seats in parliament: green

**QoG Code:** cpds\_lg

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.8.10 Share of seats in parliament: liberal

QoG Code: cpds\_II

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

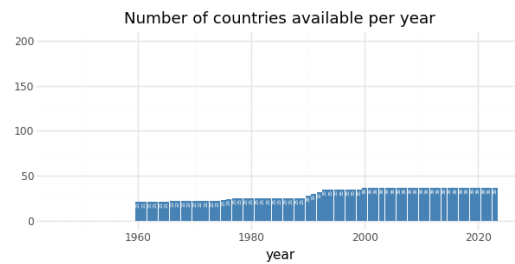
Type of variable: Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.8.11 Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist

**QoG Code:** cpds\_1ls

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 36

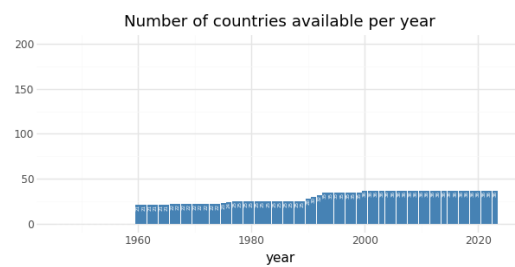
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 36

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



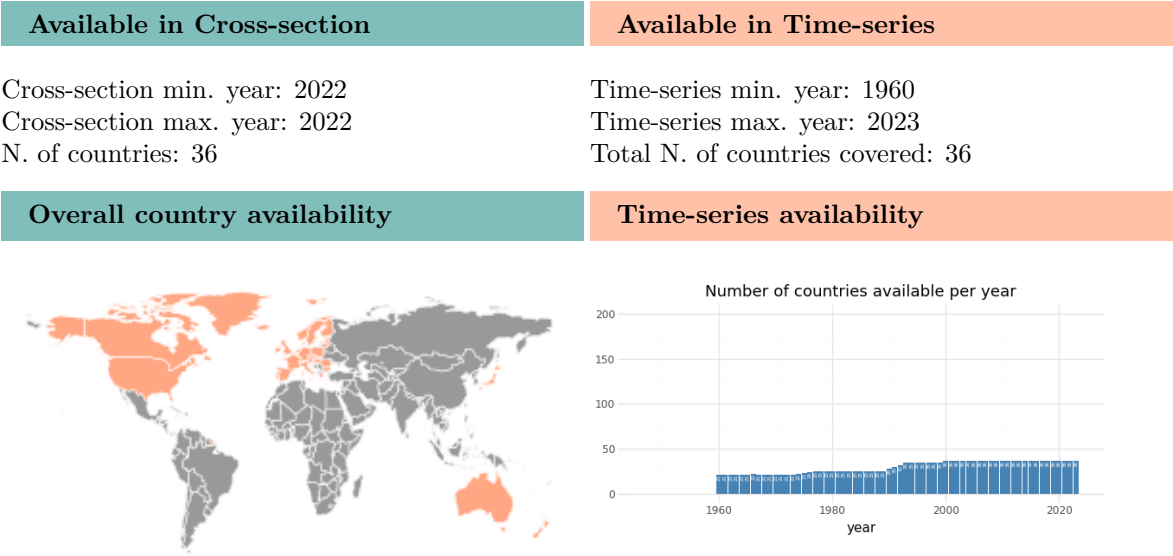
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.8.12 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist

**QoG Code:** cpds\_1mo

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.8.13 Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled

QoG Code: cpds\_lnl

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

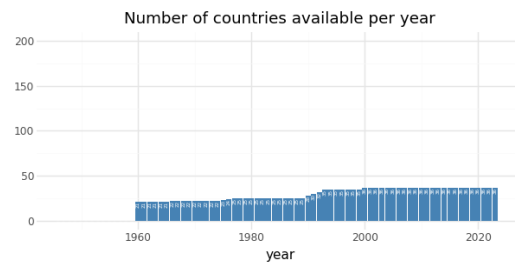
Type of variable: Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.8.14 Share of seats in parliament: other

**QoG Code:** cpds\_lo

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 36

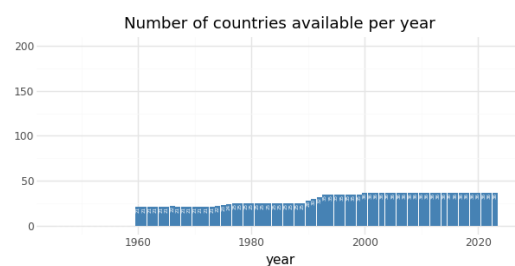
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 36

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



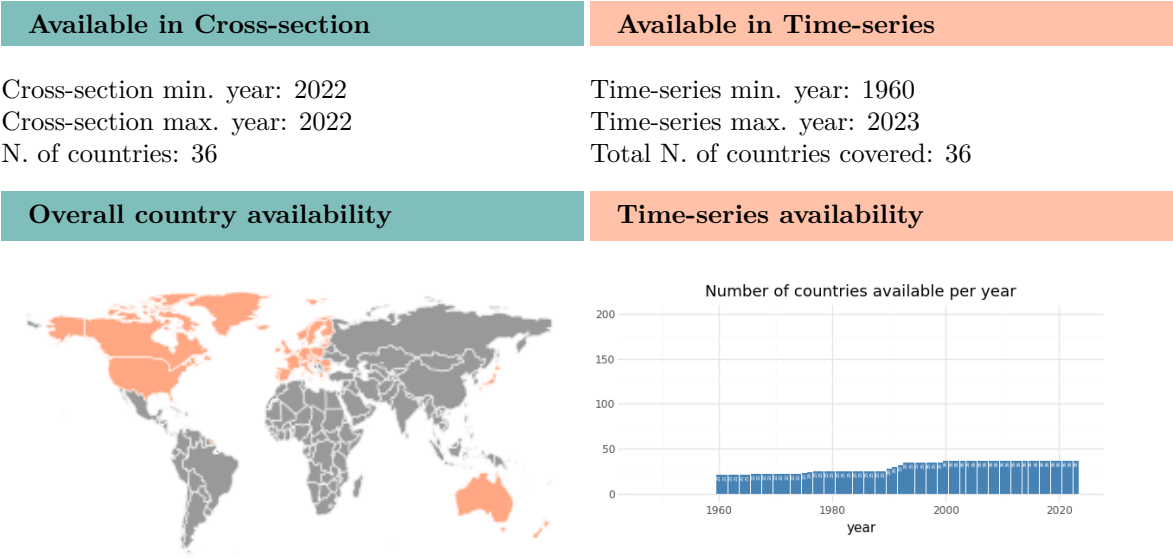
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.8.15 Share of seats in parliament: protest

**QoG Code:** cpds\_lp

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

Type of variable: Continuous



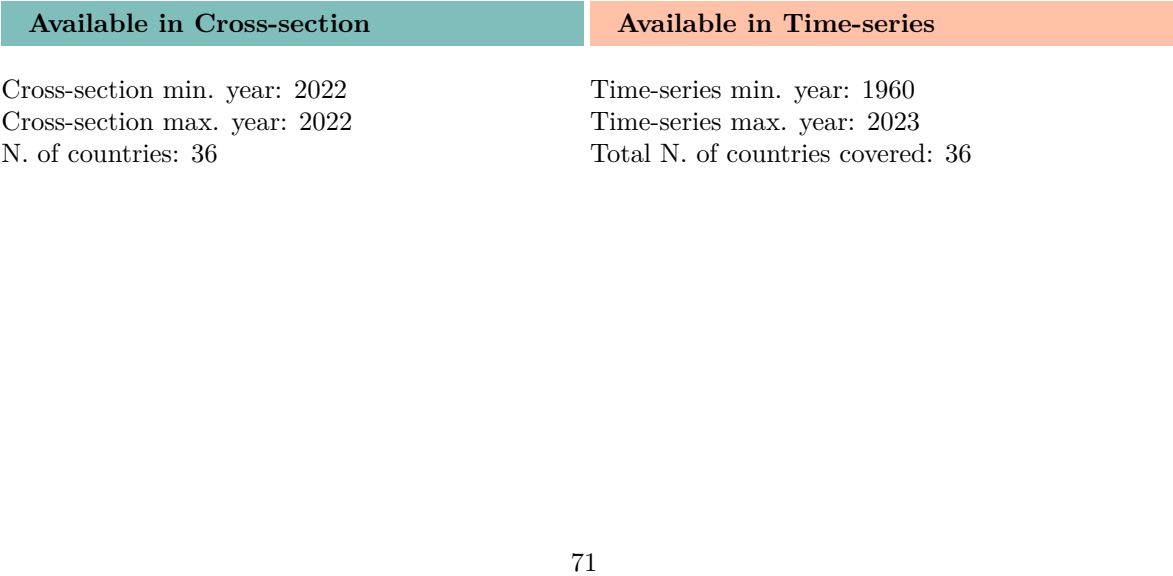
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.8.16 Share of seats in parliament: post-communist

QoG Code: cpds\_lpc

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

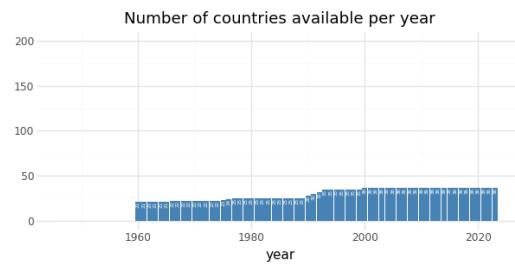
Type of variable: Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.8.17 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners

**QoG Code:** cpds\_lpen

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 36

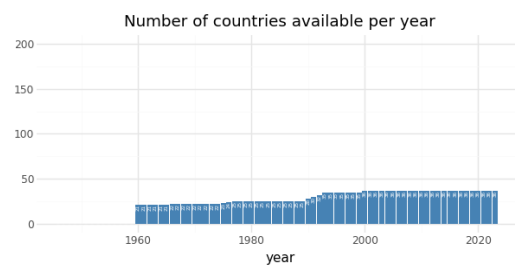
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 36

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



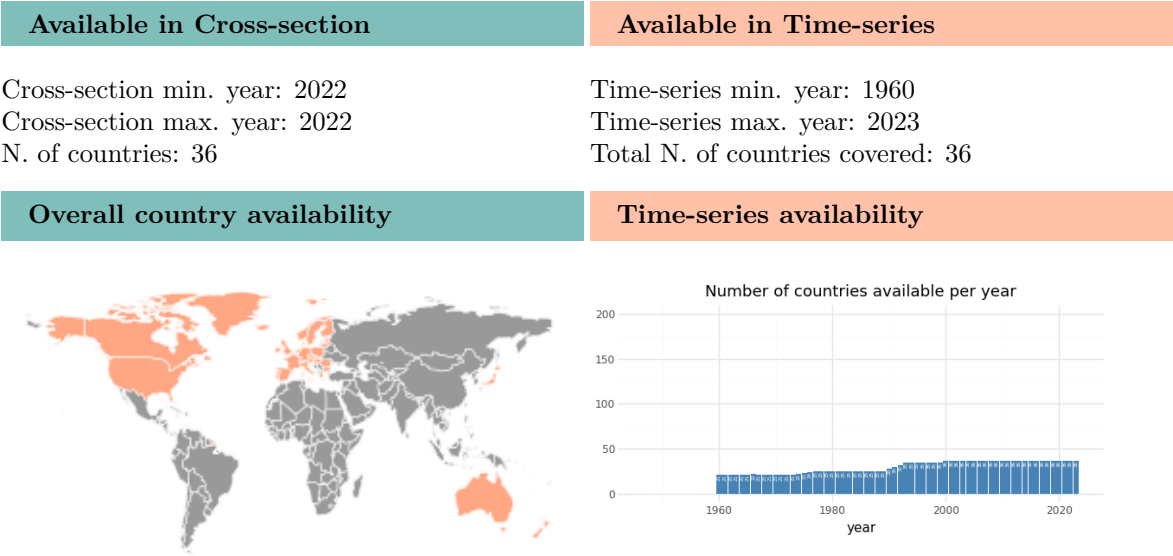
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.8.18 Share of seats in parliament: personalist

**QoG Code:** cpds\_lper

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

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.8.19 Share of seats in parliament: right

QoG Code: cpds\_lr

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

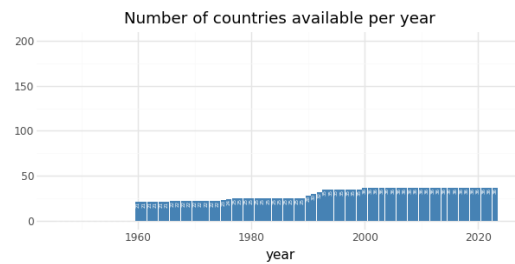
Type of variable: Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.8.20 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist

**QoG Code:** cpds\_lreg

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 36

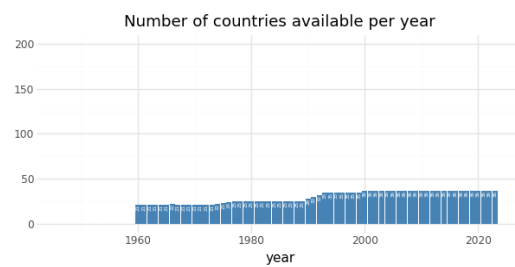
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 36

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



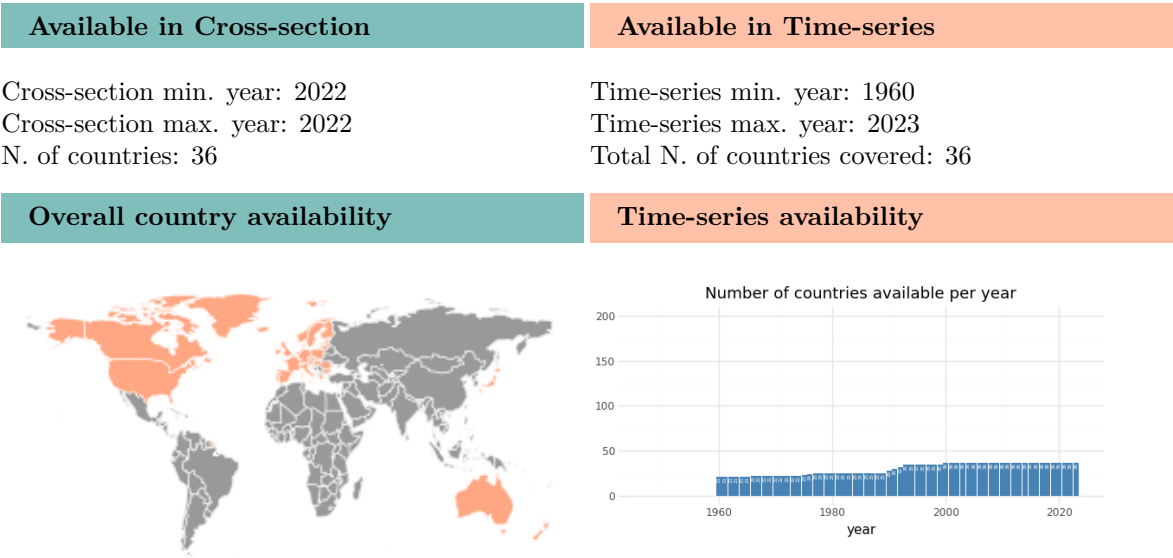
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.8.21 Share of seats in parliament: religious

**QoG Code:** cpds\_lrel

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous



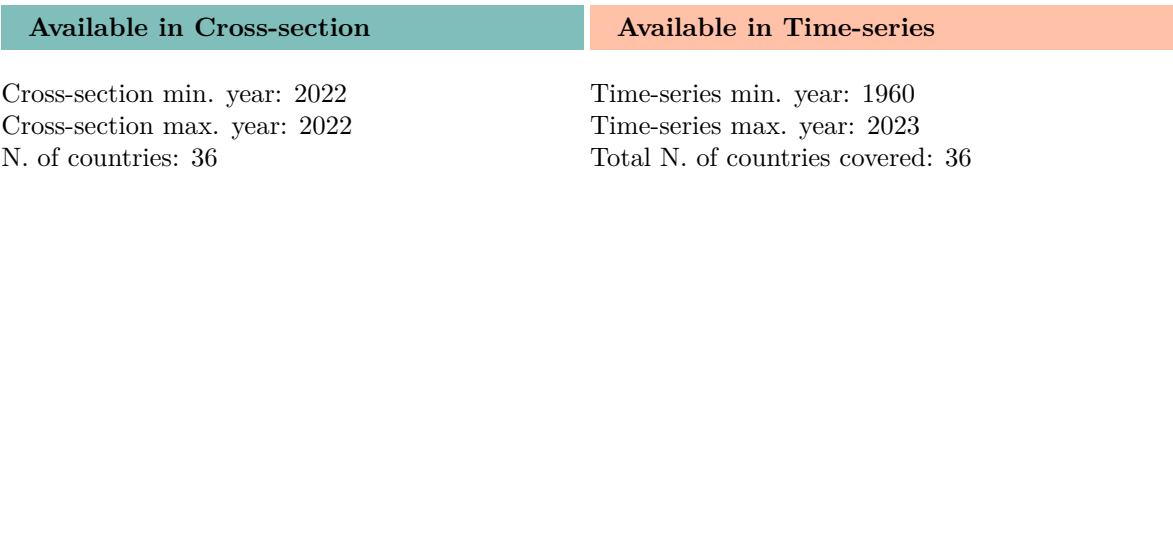
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.8.22 Share of seats in parliament: social democratic**

**QoG Code:** cpds\_ls

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

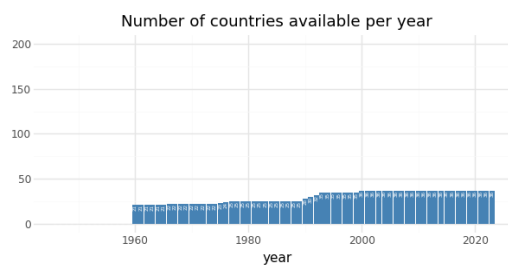
**Type of variable:** Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.8.23 Type of Government

**QoG Code:** cpds\_tg

Type of government based on the following classification:

1. Single-party majority government: One party takes all government 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 that 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 that should simply maintain the status quo.
7. Technocratic government: Led by a technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.

**Type of variable:** Categorical

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 36

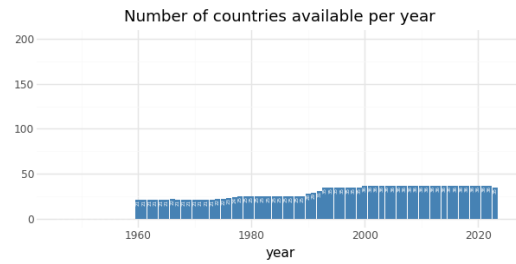
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 36

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.8.24 Voter turnout in election

**QoG Code:** cpds\_vt

Voter turnout in election.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 36

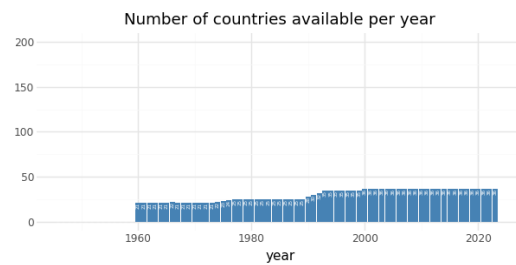
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 36

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.9 Corruption Perceptions Index

**Dataset by:** Transparency International

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Transparency International. (2025). Corruption perception index 2024 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. <http://www.transparency.org/cpi>

**Dataset found at:** <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2024>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-02-10

**Date of download:** 2025-09-25

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 0 (highly corrupt) and 100 (highly clean).

Note: The time-series information in the CPI scores can only be used if interpreted with caution. Year-to-year shifts in a country's score can result not only from a changing perception of a country's performance but also from a changing sample and methodology. That is, with differing respondents and slightly differing methodologies, a change in a country's score may also relate to the fact that different viewpoints have been collected and different questions have been asked. Moreover, each country's CPI score is composed as a 3-year moving average, implying that if changes occur they only gradually affect a country's score. For a more detailed discussion of comparability over time in the CPI, see Lambsdorff 2005.

Note: In 2012 TI changed the methodology for which the data is not comparable and only data from 2012 and onwards can be compared.

### 4.9.1 Corruption Perceptions Index

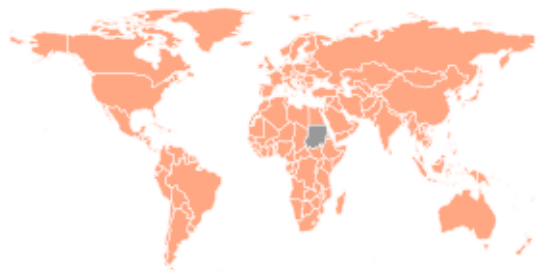
**QoG Code:** ti\_cpi

Corruption Perceptions Index. Scale of 0-100 where 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

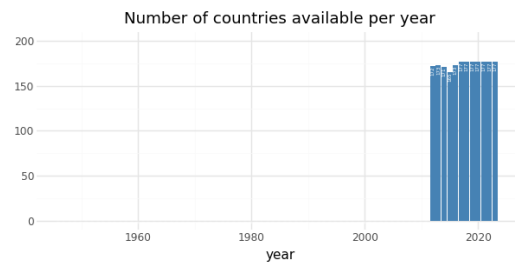
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 178	Total N. of countries covered: 178

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.10 Corruption Risks Indicators

**Dataset by:** Fazekas and Kocsis

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2020). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objective corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. *British Journal of Political Science*, 50(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461>

**Dataset found at:** <https://opentender.eu/download>

**Last update by original source:** 2023-01-25

**Date of download:** 2023-01-25

Measuring high-level corruption is subject to extensive scholarly and policy interest, which has achieved moderate progress in the last decade. This dataset presents four objective proxy measures of high-level corruption in public procurement: single bidding in competitive markets, the share of contracts with "no published call for tender" red flag, the share of contracts with "non-open procedure" red flag, and share of contracts with "tax haven" red flag.

Using official government data on 4 million contracts in thirty-two European countries from 2011 to 2021, the authors directly operationalize a common definition of corruption: unjustified restriction of access to public contracts to favour a selected bidder.

Corruption indicators are calculated at the contract level, but produce aggregate indices consistent with well-established country-level indicators, and are also validated by micro-level tests.

### 4.10.1 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR

**QoG Code:** cri\_contr

Number of successfully awarded contracts within tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

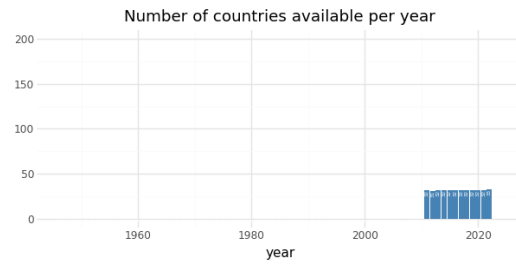
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2011
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 33	Total N. of countries covered: 33

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.11 Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data (2012)

**Dataset by:** Nunn and Puga

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94(1), 20–36

**Dataset found at:** <http://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/>

**Last update by original source:** 2010-11-12

**Date of download:** 2024-10-18

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.

### 4.11.1 Percentage of desert in 2012

**QoG Code:** nunn\_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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

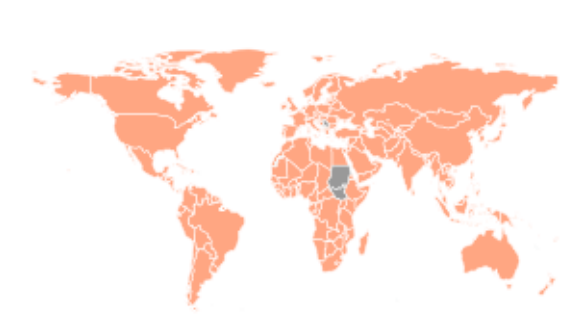
#### 4.11.2 Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km) in 2012

**QoG Code:** nunn\_dist\_coast

Average distance the 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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

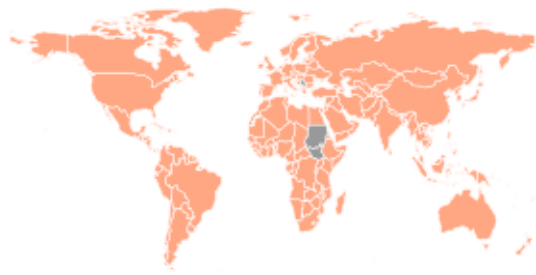
#### 4.11.3 Percentage of tropical climate in 2012

**QoG Code:** nunn\_tropical

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.12 CSES datasets

**Dataset by:** Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems ([www.cses.org](http://www.cses.org)). (2024, February). CSES INTEGRATED MODULE dataset phase 4 release [dataset and documentation]. february 27, 2024 version. <https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.imd.2024-02-27>

**Dataset found at:** <http://www.cses.org/>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-02-27

**Date of download:** 2025-11-25

CSES (CSES1, CSES2, CSES3, CSES4, and CSES5) 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 excluded, as this module provides data until 2001, therefore these observations are coded incorrectly.

### 4.12.1 Closeness to Political Party

**QoG Code:** `cses_pc`

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.

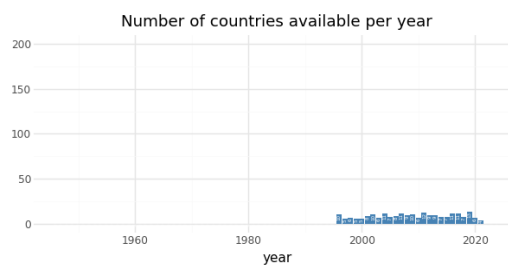
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 23	Total N. of countries covered: 56

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.12.2 Satisfaction with Democracy

**QoG Code:** cses\_sd

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

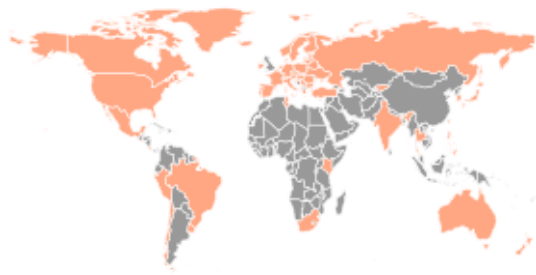
### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2021  
N. of countries: 24

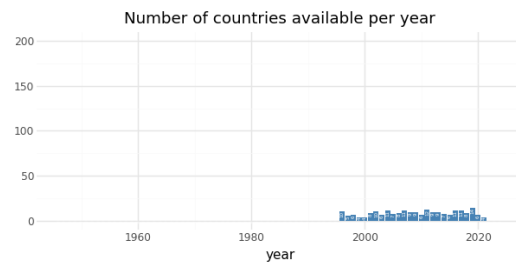
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1996  
Time-series max. year: 2021  
Total N. of countries covered: 56

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.13 Data on Central Bank Independence

**Dataset by:** Davide Romelli

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Romelli, D. (2022). The political economy of reforms in central bank design: Evidence from a new dataset. *Economic Policy*, 37(112), 641–688. <https://doi.org/10.1093/epolic/eiac011>

Romelli, D. (2024). Trends in central bank independence: A de-jure perspective. *BAFFI CARE-FIN Centre Research Paper*, (217)

**Dataset found at:** <https://dromelli.github.io/cbidata/vintages.html>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-11-01

**Date of download:** 2025-11-28

This dataset provides information on a comprehensive index of CBI covering a wide range of central bank characteristics based on the charters of 155 central banks, over the period from 1923 (or the year in which the first legislation was available for a country) to 2023. The construction of the index uses, as a starting point, the two most commonly employed CBI indices, namely the Grilli et al. (1991) [GMT] and the Cukierman et al. (1992) [CWN]. This new index, called CBI extended (CBIE) index, provides information on 42 criteria of central bank institutional design across six dimensions: (1) governor and central bank board, (2) monetary policy and conflict resolution, (3) objectives, (4) limitations on lending to the government, (5) financial independence and (6) reporting and disclosure.

This extended index incorporates the characteristics of both the GMT and CWN indices. Moreover, it expands the GMT political independence index by collecting additional information on the dismissal of the governor and other board members, in addition to identifying if the governor is legally allowed to hold other offices in the government. It also augments the GMT economic independence index by including information on the authority responsible for setting the financial conditions on lending to the government. Apart from integrating these two indices, one important innovation of the CBIE index is the inclusion of new criteria that capture good practices in central bank financial independence and reporting and disclosure.

In addition to the data on the CBIE index, this dataset also provides information on the various subcomponents of the index, updated data on the Grilli et al. (1991), the Cukerman et al. (1992) and the Jacome and Vazquez indices of CBI, as well as a dummy indicating whether the independence of the central bank is entrenched in the constitution.

### 4.13.1 Central Bank Independence Extended Index

**QoG Code:** `cbie_index`

Average of the scores across these six dimensions of the index, i.e. the raw average of the four components:

- (1) governor and central bank board,
- (2) monetary policy and conflict resolution,
- (3) objectives,

- (4) limitations on lending to the government,
- (5) financial independence and
- (6) reporting and disclosure.

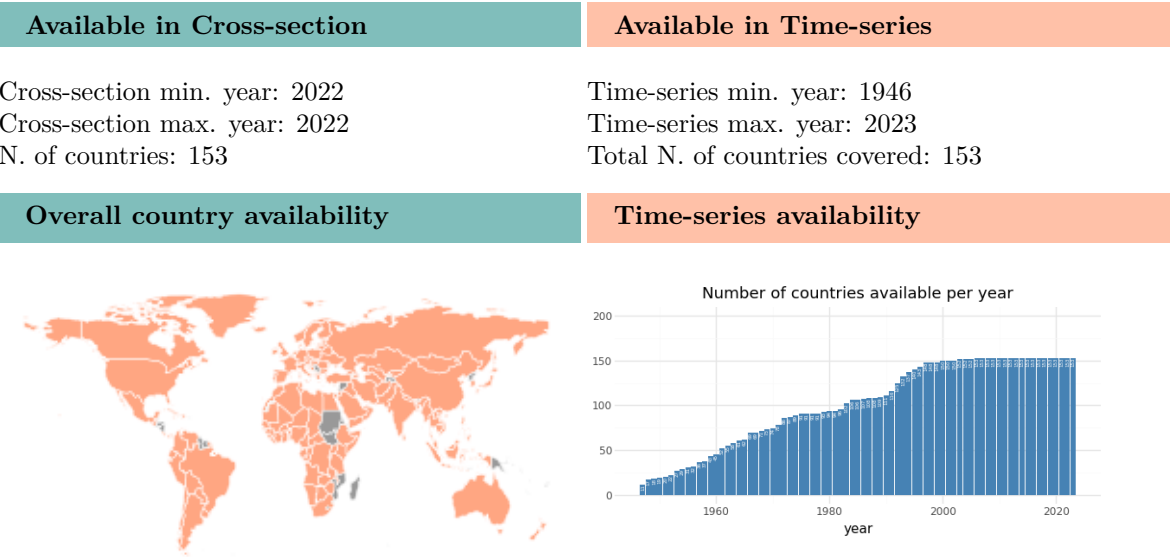
The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

This extended index incorporates the characteristics of both the GMT and CWN indices and, includes new criteria that capture good practices in central bank financial independence and reporting and disclosure.

This index is in a scale from 0 to 1 where 1 indicates more central bank independence.

For more details about the construction of this index, please visit <https://academic.oup.com/economicpolicy/article/37>

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.14 Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency (2014)

**Dataset by:** Andrew Williams

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 804–824. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004>

**Dataset found at:** <https://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/>

**Last update by original source:** 2014-09-23

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

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 Informational Transparency, and Accountability. These new indicators use data from 29 sources, with scores being derived annually between 1980 and 2010 across more than 190 countries.

### 4.14.1 Transparency Index

**QoG Code:** diat\_ti

The Transparency Index is a combined index of the Information Transparency Index and the Accountability Transparency Index.

**Type of variable:** Discrete

#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980

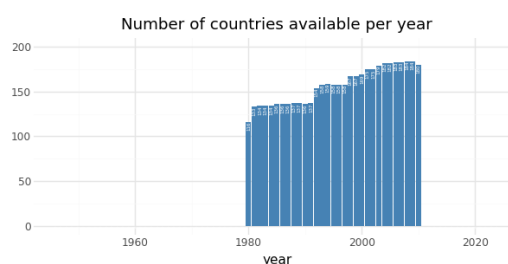
Time-series max. year: 2010

Total N. of countries covered: 185

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

# 4.15 Democratic Electoral Systems, 1919-2020 dataset (Version 5.0)

**Dataset by:** Nils-Christian Bormann and Matt Golder

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Cheibub, J. A., Gandhi, J., & Vreeland, J. R. (2010). Democracy and dictatorship revisited. *Public Choice*, 143(1-2), 67–101

Bormann, N.-C., & Golder, M. (2022). Democratic electoral systems around the world, 1946-2020. *Electoral Studies*, 78, 102487. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electstud.2022.102487>

Bormann, N.-C., & Kaftan, L. (2024). Introducing the democratic electoral systems data, 1919-1945. *Open Research Europe*, 4(73). <https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/articles/4-73>

**Dataset found at:** <http://mattgolder.com/elections>

**Last update by original source:** 2022-12-21  
**Date of download:** 2025-12-03

The Democratic Electoral Systems (DES) dataset covers all of the legislative and presidential elections that have taken place in democratic states from 1919 through 2020. It also continues to include information on all elections that are considered democratic by at least one of five different measures of regime type: Democracy and Dictatorship (DD), Freedom House (FH), Polity5, Boix-Miller-Rosato (BMR), and Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem). The DES dataset provides information on electoral rules and party system size for 1,578 lower-house parliamentary and 602 first-round presidential elections in democracies. DES 5.0 covers all legislative and presidential elections that have taken place in democratic states from January 1, 1919, through December 31, 2020.

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). In cases of multiple elections per year, we keep the data of the latest election.

## 4.15.1 Effective Number of Electoral Parties

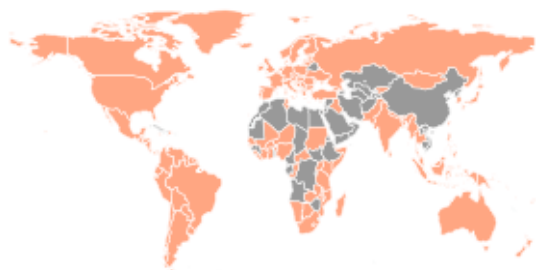
**QoG Code:** gol\_enep

Effective number of electoral parties.

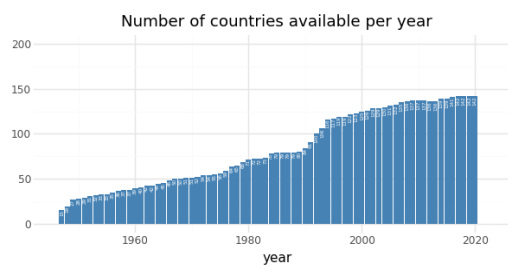
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 142	Total N. of countries covered: 145

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.15.2 Electoral System Type-3 classes

**QoG Code:** gol\_est

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

**Type of variable:** Categorical

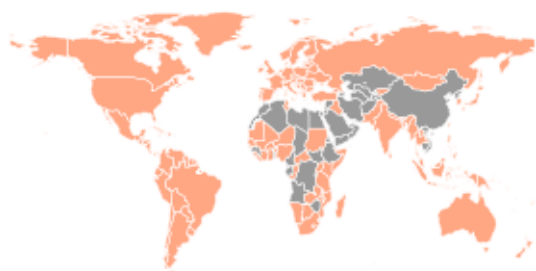
### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020  
Cross-section max. year: 2020  
N. of countries: 152

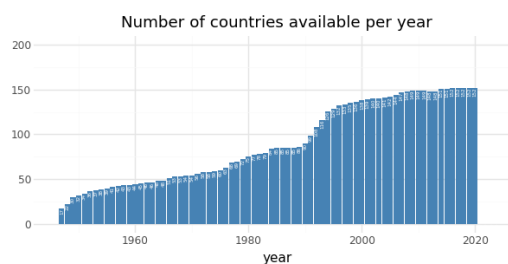
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946  
Time-series max. year: 2020  
Total N. of countries covered: 154

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

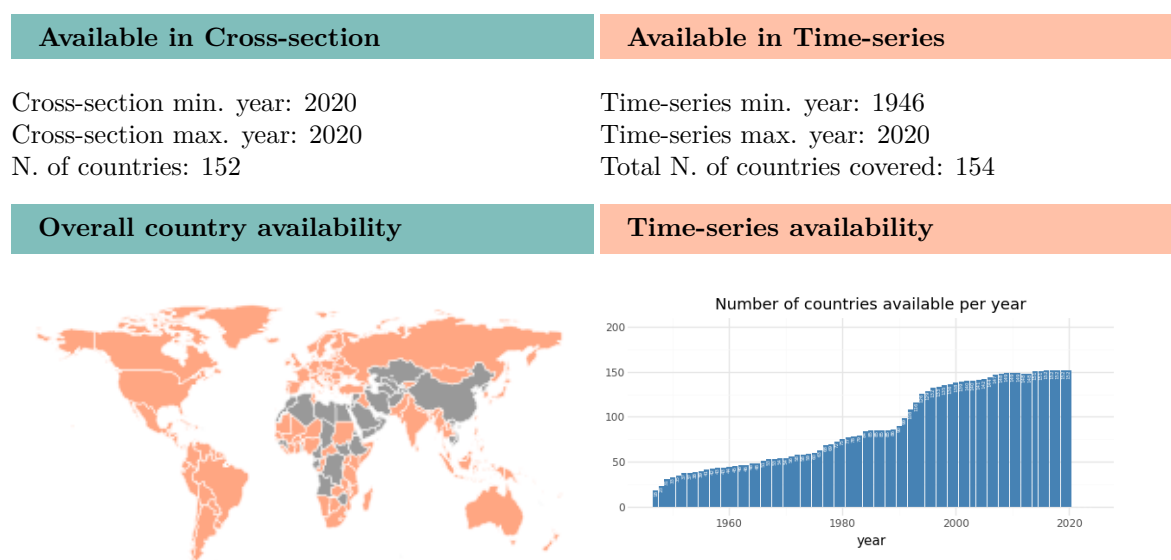
#### 4.15.3 Electoral System Type-12 classes

##### QoG Code: gol\_est\_spec

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)

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.15.4 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier

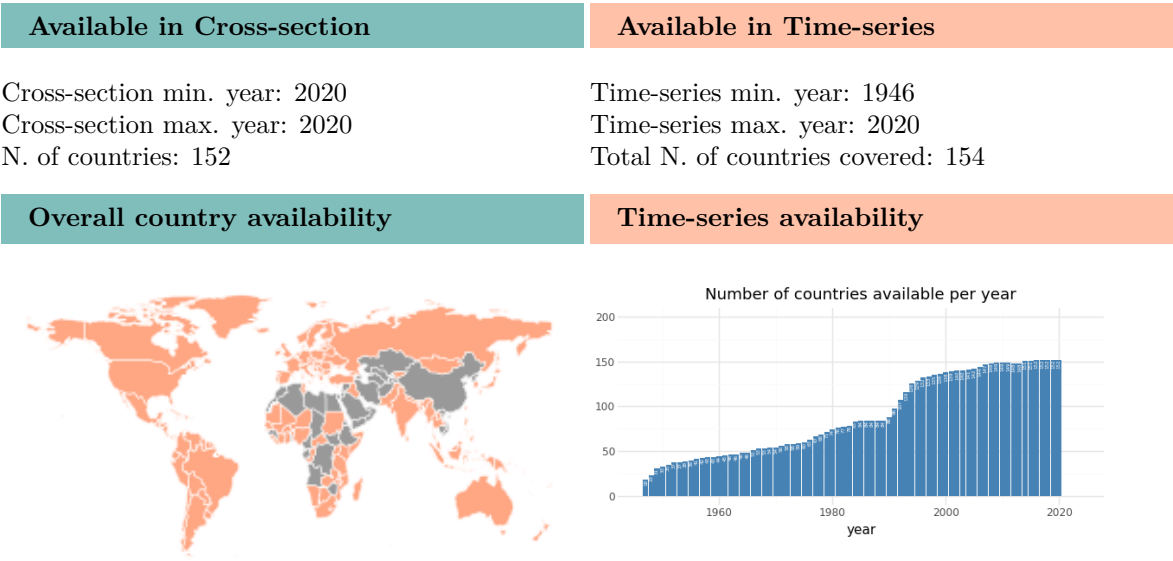
##### QoG Code: `gol_pr`

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

Type of variable: Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.16 Economic Freedom of the World Dataset

**Dataset by:** Fraser Institute

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., & Murphy, R. (2024). Economic Freedom Dataset, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2024 Annual Report. *Fraser Institute*. <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset>

**Dataset found at:** <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-09-10

**Date of download:** 2024-10-25

The index published in Economic Freedom of the World measures the degree to which countries' policies and institutions support 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 165 countries and territories. Data are available for more than 100 nations and territories back to 1950. This dataset 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.

For a consistent time series for a particular country and/or longitudinal data for a panel of countries, the Fraser Institute previously developed and reported a chain-linked version of the index. The EFW Panel Dataset is now entirely based on the chain-linking method, having the base year as 2020, and they will make the most recent years data the base year in the future.

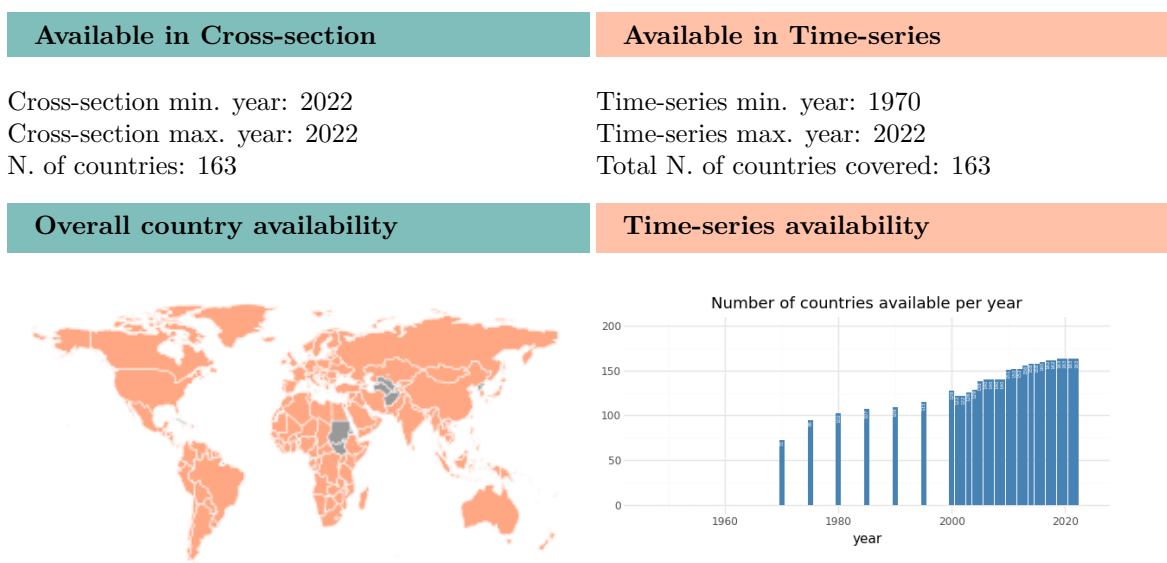
Changes in a country's scores backward in time are based only on changes in components that were present in adjoining years. It should be noted that the EFW Panel Dataset contains area and summary ratings only for those years in which the country received a regular EFW index rating.

### 4.16.1 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current)

**QoG Code:** fi\_fttradeint

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, and International capital market controls.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.16.2 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current)

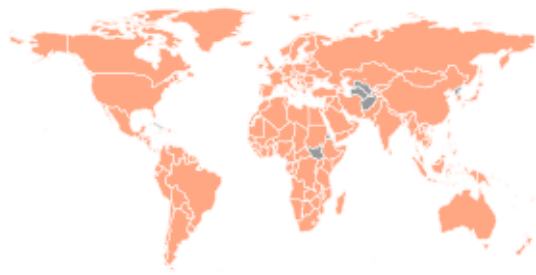
**QoG Code:** fi\_index

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

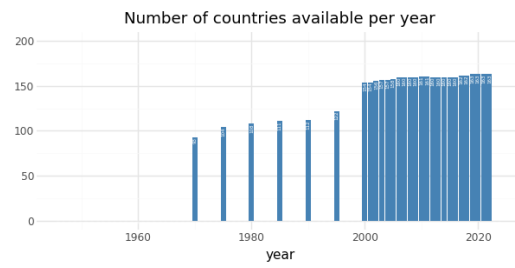
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 163	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 164

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.17 Educational Attainment Dataset

**Dataset by:** Barro and Lee

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, 104, 184–198

Lee, J.-W., & Lee, H. (2016). Human capital in the long run. *Journal of Development Economics*, 122, 147–169

**Dataset found at:** <http://www.barrolee.com/>

**Last update by original source:** 2021-09-01

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

The Barro-Lee Data set provides data dis-aggregated by sex 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.

This is the latest updated version of the Barro-Lee dataset reported in Barro and Lee (2013). Dr. Hanol Lee, an associate professor at Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, has collaborated on the project.

The main aim of this new version is to construct estimates of educational attainment for the population between 15 and 64 years old for the year of 2015. The estimates are disaggregated by gender and by 10-year age group, whereas those in the original dataset were disaggregated by 5-year age group. This is due to the limited availability of disaggregated statistics in the newly compiled census/survey data.

### 4.17.1 Average schooling years, female

**QoG Code:** bl\_asyf

Average schooling years, females between 15 and 64 years old.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

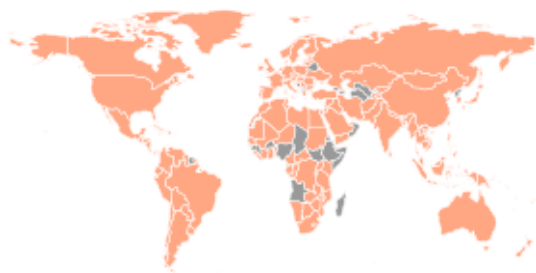
**Available in Time-series**

Time-series min. year: 1950

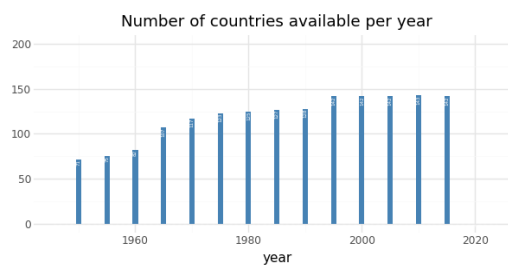
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 143

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.17.2 Average schooling years, male

**QoG Code:** bl\_asym

Average schooling years, males between 15 and 64 years old.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

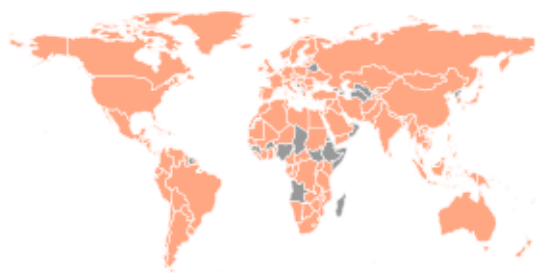
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950

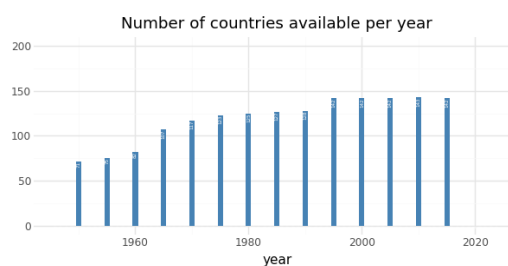
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 143

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.17.3 Average schooling years, female and male

**QoG Code:** bl\_asymf

Average schooling years, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

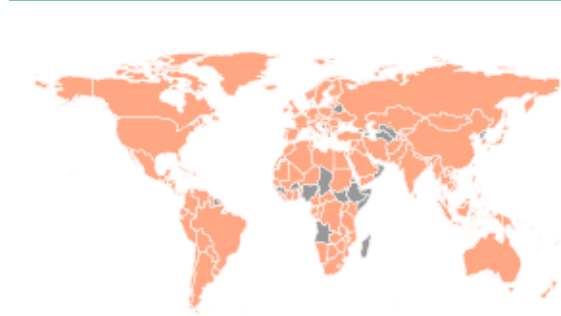
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950

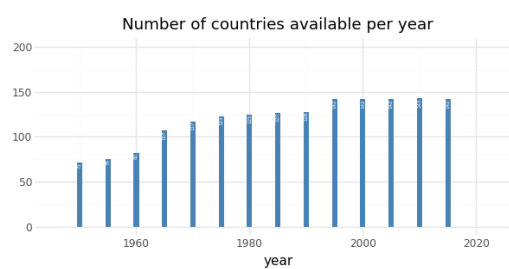
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 143

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.18 Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote

**Dataset by:** Johnson and Wallack

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. <https://doi.org/10.1017/17901>

**Dataset found at:** <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/17901>

**Last update by original source:** 2012-03-24

**Date of download:** 2025-12-19

This database updates and expands the coding of electoral systems presented in Gaviria et al.'s (2003) Database of Particularism. Data now cover up to 180 countries from 1978-2005 and distinguish electoral systems by the degree to which electoral institutions create incentives for candidates to cultivate a personal vote - as described theoretically in Carey and Shugart (1995) and Gaviria et al. (2003) - including the amount of vote pooling among co-partisan candidates, the amount of parties' control over ballot access, and whether voters cast their votes for candidates or parties. The database also contains several variables that rank-order electoral systems by tier, distinguish mixed-member and other multi-tier electoral systems, capture district magnitude (in two ways), and record election years. Database created 2007. Database last updated 2010.

### 4.18.1 Bicameral System

**QoG Code:** jw\_\_bicameral

Equals 1 whenever a country has a bicameral legislature.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

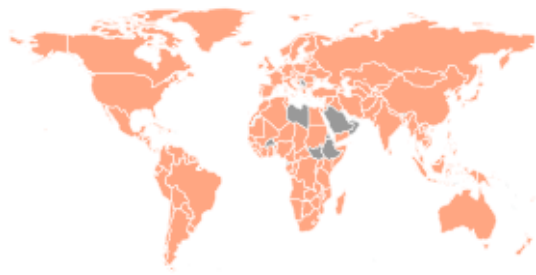
**Available in Time-series**

Time-series min. year: 1978

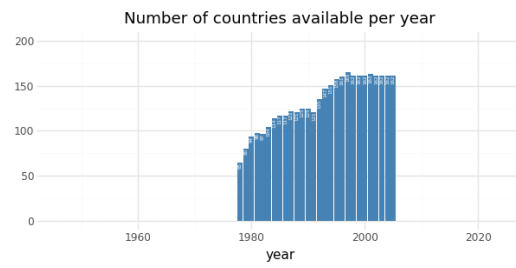
Time-series max. year: 2005

Total N. of countries covered: 170

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.19 Enterprise Surveys

**Dataset by:** The World Bank

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

The World Bank. (2024b). World bank enterprise surveys. <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/enterprisesurveys>

**Dataset found at:** <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-01-01

**Date of download:** 2025-11-29

World Bank Enterprise Surveys offer an expansive array of economic data on 180,000 firms in 154 countries. The data is presented in a variety of ways useful to researchers, policy makers, journalists, and others.

Business environment and performance indicators are created by computing weighted averages of businesses responses to questions in the Enterprise Survey using sampling weights. Indicators are displayed at the country level but can be viewed by firm subgroups in the original source.

### 4.19.1 Bribery Depth

**QoG Code:** ens\_brdep

The depth of Bribery is the percentage of instances in which a firm was either expected or requested to provide a gift or informal payment during solicitations for public services, licenses or permits. This measure uses data from 6 survey questions for each firm. For purposes of computation, a refusal to answer a particular survey question is considered an affirmative answer.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

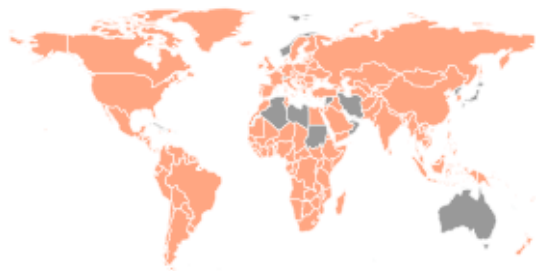
**Available in Cross-section**

Cross-section min. year: 2019

Cross-section max. year: 2025

N. of countries: 129

#### Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.19.2 Corruption as a Major Constraint

**QoG Code:** ens\_cor

Percentage of firms identifying corruption as a "major" or "very severe" obstacle.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

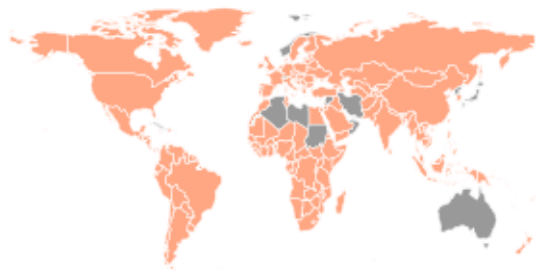
#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019

Cross-section max. year: 2025

N. of countries: 129

#### Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.20 Environmental Performance Index Data 2024

**Dataset by:** Environmental Performance Index

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Block, S., Emerson, J. W., C., D. E., de Sherbinin, A., & Z. A. Wendling, e. a. (2024). 2024 Environmental Performance Index [Date accessed: 17 October 2022]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy*. <http://epi.yale.edu>

**Dataset found at:** <https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-downloads>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-10-07

**Date of download:** 2025-11-27

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 areas: protection of human health from environmental harm and protection of ecosystems. Within these two policy objectives the EPI scores country performance in 11 issue areas comprised of 32 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. Also, some values (usually the value 0) are very unlikely, please use your judgement whether to treat these as the value 0 or as "Data missing".

The values on the EPI, Policy Objectives, and Issue Categories are not comparable over time, therefore, this compilation only includes data on these variables from the latest release. The raw data on the 32 indicators, however, are comparable over time and, therefore, time-series are included.

### 4.20.1 Environmental Health Policy Objective

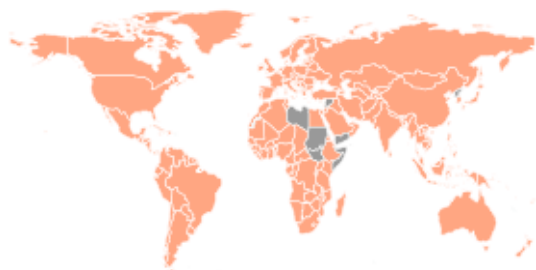
**QoG Code:** epi\_eh

Environmental Health Policy Objective measures how well countries are protecting their populations from environmental health risks. It comprises 40% of the total EPI score and consists of 4 issue categories: Air Quality (50%), Sanitation and Drinking Water (40%), Heavy Metals (5%), and Waste Management (5%). The policy objective varies from 0 to 100.

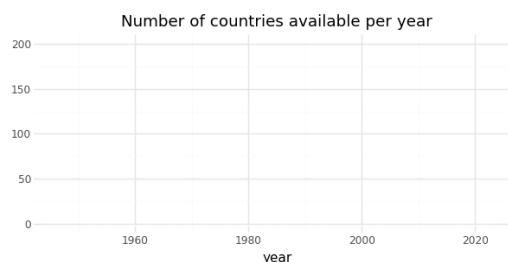
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2024	Time-series min. year: 2024
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 179	Total N. of countries covered: 178

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.20.2 Environmental Performance Index

### QoG Code: epi\_epi

The 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) scores 180 countries on 32 performance indicators across 11 issue categories related to environmental health and ecosystem vitality. The 2020 EPI is a composite index. The EPI researchers begin by gathering data on 32 individual metrics of environmental performance. These metrics are aggregated into a hierarchy beginning with 11 issue categories: Air Quality, Sanitation and Drinking Water, Heavy Metals, Waste Management, Biodiversity and Habitat, Ecosystem Services, Fisheries, Climate Change, Pollution Emissions, Water Resources, and Agriculture.

These issue categories are then combined into 2 policy objectives, Environmental Health and Ecosystem Vitality, and then finally consolidated into the overall EPI. To allow for meaningful comparisons, before aggregation the EPI researchers construct scores for each of the 32 indicators, placing them onto a common scale where 0 indicates worst performance and 100 indicates best performance. How far a country is from achieving international targets of sustainability determines its placement on this scale.

Note: The EPI scores are not comparable over time, therefore, this dataset only includes the EPI scores from the latest release.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

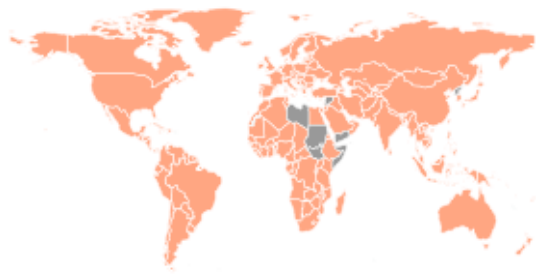
### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2024  
Cross-section max. year: 2024  
N. of countries: 179

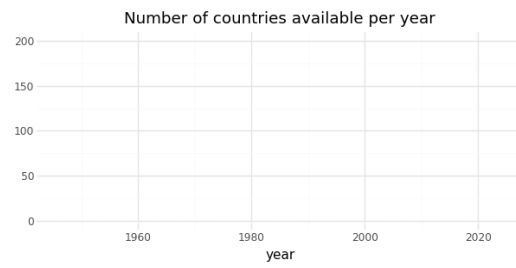
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2024  
Time-series max. year: 2024  
Total N. of countries covered: 178

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.21 European Social Survey - Wave 1-11

**Dataset by:** European Social Survey

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC). (2025). *Ess11 - integrated file, edition 2.0 [data set]* (tech. rep.). Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research. [https://doi.org/10.21338/ess11e02\\_0](https://doi.org/10.21338/ess11e02_0)

ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data. (2004). *Data file edition 3.6* (tech. rep.). Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education, Research, Norway Data Archive, and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC. <https://doi.org/10.21338/NSD-ESS2-2004>.

ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data. (2002). *Data file edition 6.6* (tech. rep.). Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education, Research, Norway Data Archive, and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC. <https://doi.org/10.21338/NSD-ESS1-2002>

ESS Round 10: European Social Survey Round 10 Data. (2020). *Data file edition 3.0* (tech. rep.). Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education, Research, Norway Data Archive, and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC. <https://doi.org/10.21338/NSD-ESS10-2020>

ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data. (2018). *Data file edition 3.1* (tech. rep.). Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education, Research, Norway Data Archive, and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC. <https://doi.org/10.21338/NSD-ESS9-2018>

ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data. (2016). *Data file edition 2.2* (tech. rep.). Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education, Research, Norway Data Archive, and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC. <https://doi.org/10.21338/NSD-ESS8-2016>

ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data. (2014). *Data file edition 2.2* (tech. rep.). Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education, Research, Norway Data Archive, and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC. <https://doi.org/10.21338/NSD-ESS7-2014>

ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data. (2012). *Data file edition 2.4* (tech. rep.). Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education, Research, Norway Data Archive, and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC. <https://doi.org/10.21338/NSD-ESS6-2012>

ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data. (2010). *Data file edition 3.4* (tech. rep.). Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education, Research, Norway Data Archive, and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC. <https://doi.org/10.21338/NSD-ESS5-2010>

ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data. (2008). *Data file edition 4.5* (tech. rep.). Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education, Research, Norway Data Archive, and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC. <https://doi.org/10.21338/NSD-ESS4-2008>

ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data. (2006). *Data file edition 3.7* (tech. rep.). Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education, Research, Norway Data Archive, and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC. <https://doi.org/10.21338/NSD-ESS3-2006>

**Dataset found at:** <https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-06-20

**Date of download:** 2025-11-27

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: first - to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions; second - to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond; and third - to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators.

This dataset includes two types of variables: 1) percentage of respondents choosing a particular response option, and 2) average response per country, weighted using design weights (dweight), as recommended by the ESS.

#### 4.21.1 Subjective Happiness

**QoG Code:** `ess_happy`

Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?

0. Extremely Unhappy

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10. Extremely Happy

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020  
Cross-section max. year: 2020  
N. of countries: 31

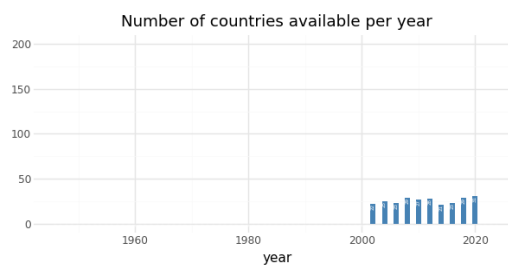
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2002  
Time-series max. year: 2020  
Total N. of countries covered: 38

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.21.2 Subjective Health

**QoG Code:** `ess_health`

How is your health in general? Would you say it is:

1. Very Good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Bad
5. Very Bad

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020  
Cross-section max. year: 2020  
N. of countries: 31

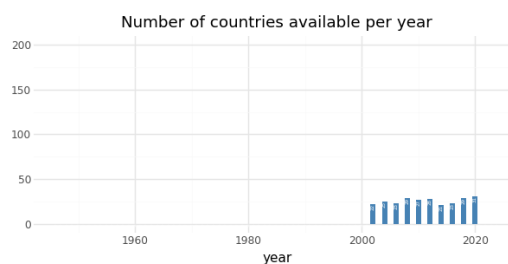
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2002  
Time-series max. year: 2020  
Total N. of countries covered: 38

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

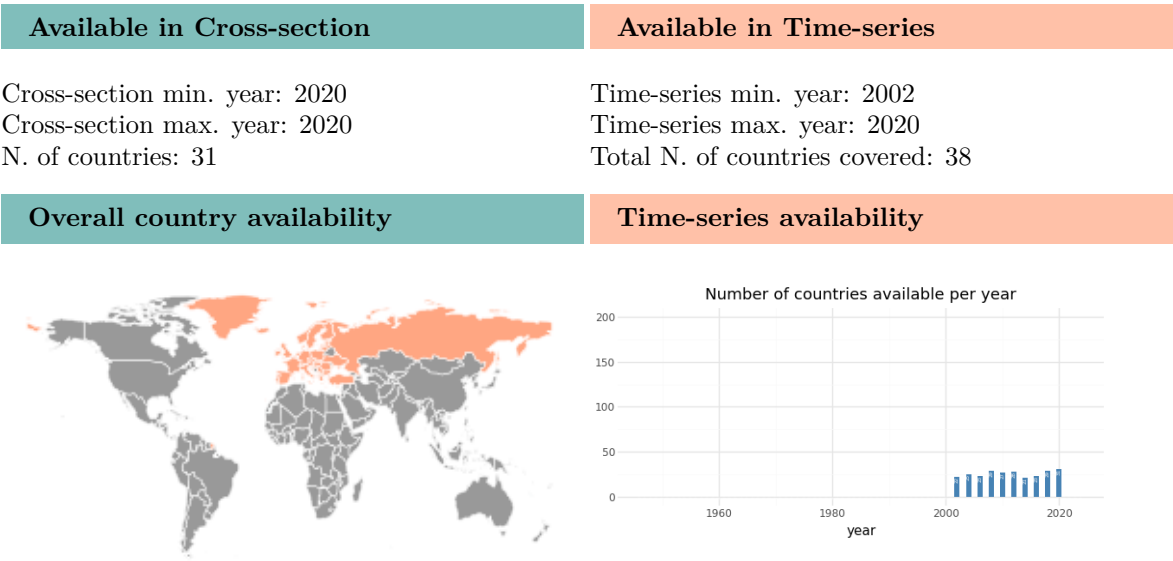
**4.21.3 Religiosity**

**QoG Code:** `ess_relig`

Regardless of whether you belong to a particular religion, how religious would you say you are?

- 0. Not at all Religious
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10. Very Religious

**Type of variable:** Continuous



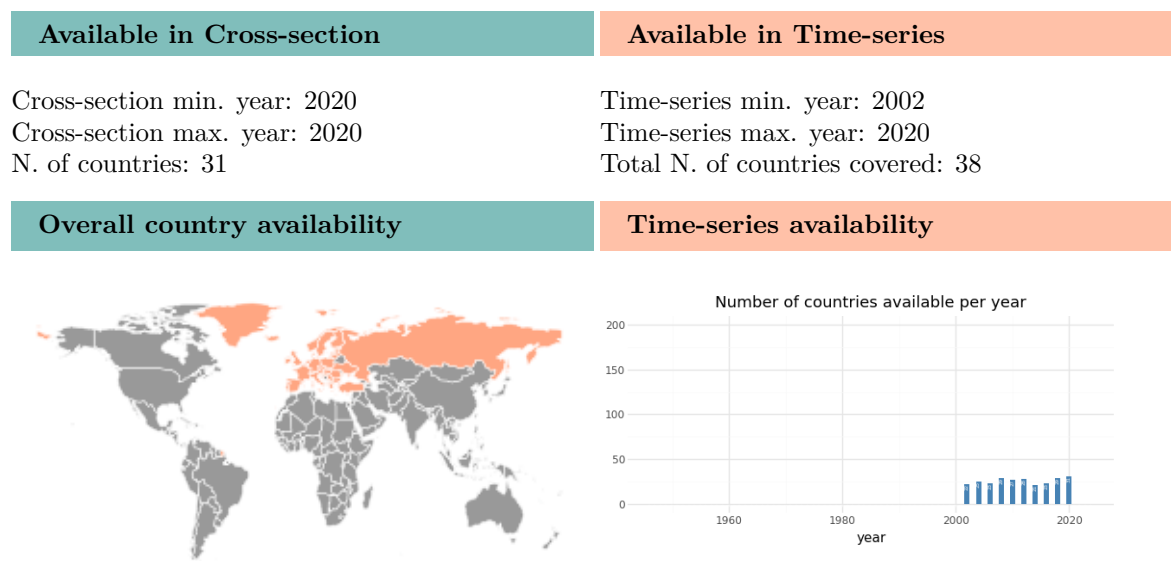
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.21.4 Trust in Legal System

**QoG Code:** ess\_trlegal

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



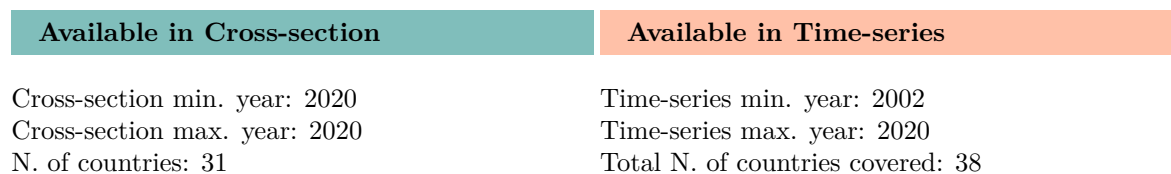
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.21.5 Trust in Parliament

**QoG Code:** ess\_trparl

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.

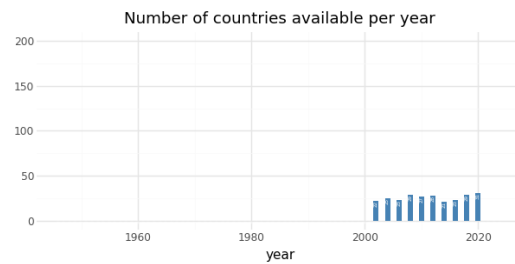
**Type of variable:** Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.21.6 Trust in Political Parties

**QoG Code:** `ess_trpart`

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020  
Cross-section max. year: 2020  
N. of countries: 31

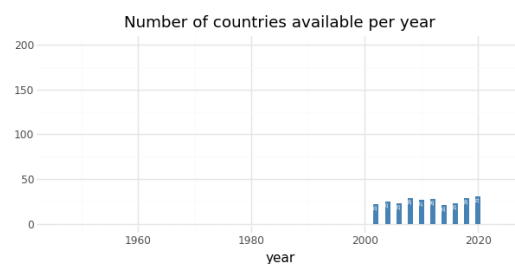
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2002  
Time-series max. year: 2020  
Total N. of countries covered: 38

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



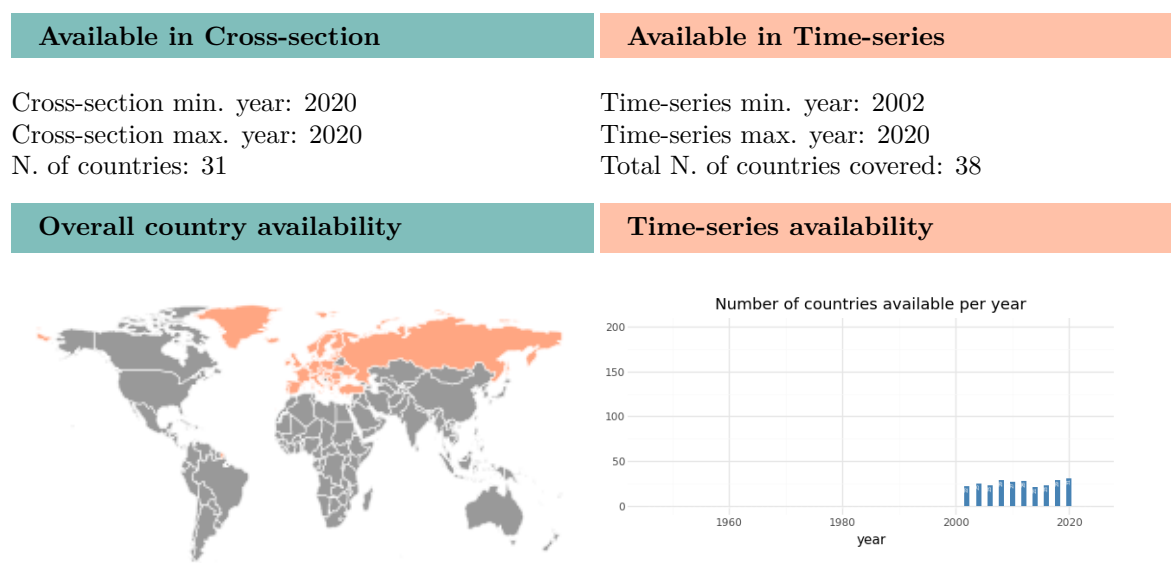
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.21.7 Trust in Other People

QoG Code: `ess_trpeople`

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.

Type of variable: Continuous



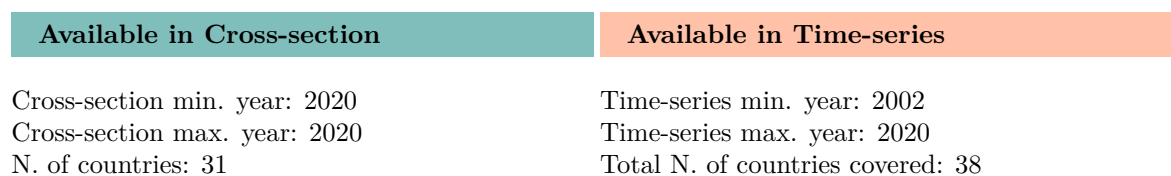
Find more information about this variable in the [QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.21.8 Trust in Police

QoG Code: `ess_trpolice`

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.

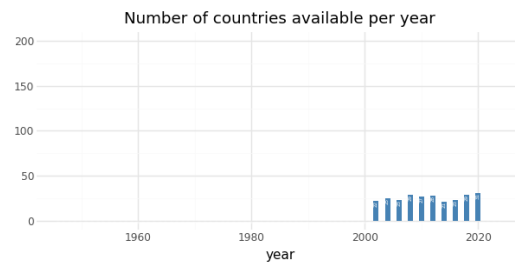
**Type of variable:** Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.21.9 Trust in Politicians

**QoG Code:** `ess_trpolit`

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020  
Cross-section max. year: 2020  
N. of countries: 31

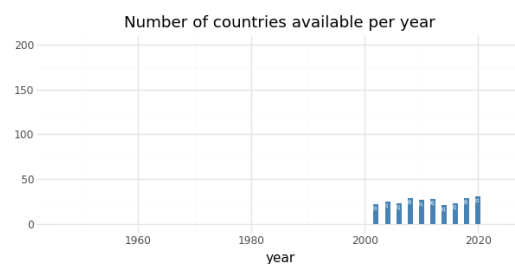
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2002  
Time-series max. year: 2020  
Total N. of countries covered: 38

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.22 Expanded Trade and GDP Data

**Dataset by:** Kristian S. Gleditsch

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, 25, 393–413

Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 46(5), 712–724

**Dataset found at:** <http://ksgleditsch.com/exptradegdp.html>

**Last update by original source:** 2014-09-09

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

The dataset by Kristian Gleditsch provides estimates of trade flows between independent states (1948-2000) and GDP per capita of independent states (1950-2011). Version 6. In order to fill in gaps in the Penn World Table's mark 5.6 and 6.2 data (see: 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.

### 4.22.1 GDP per Capita (Current Prices)

**QoG Code:** `gle_cgdp`

GDP per capita (Current prices).

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950

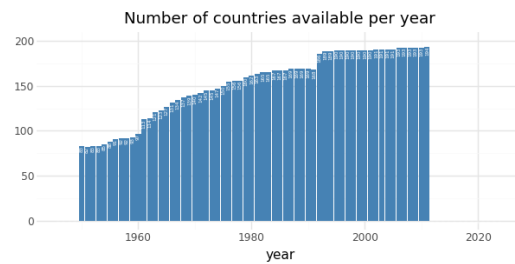
Time-series max. year: 2011

Total N. of countries covered: 196

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.22.2 Total Export

**QoG Code:** gle\_exp

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1948

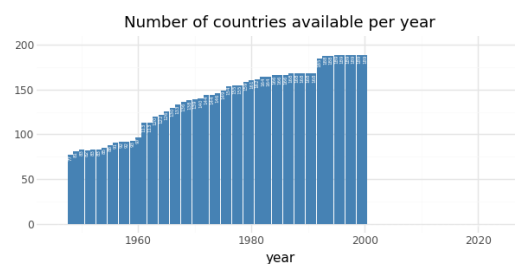
Time-series max. year: 2000

Total N. of countries covered: 191

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.22.3 Real GDP (2005)

**QoG Code:** gle\_gdp

Real GDP (2005). This is Gleditsch's estimate of GDP per Capita in US dollars at current year international prices.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

##### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950

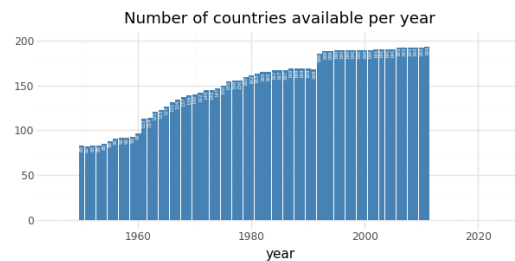
Time-series max. year: 2011

Total N. of countries covered: 196

##### Overall country availability



##### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.22.4 Total Import

**QoG Code:** gle\_imp

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

##### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950

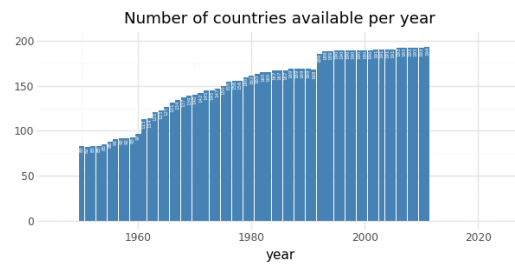
Time-series max. year: 2011

Total N. of countries covered: 196

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.22.5 Population (in the 1000's)

QoG Code: `gle_pop`

Size of the population in the years 1000's.

Type of variable: Discrete

#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1948

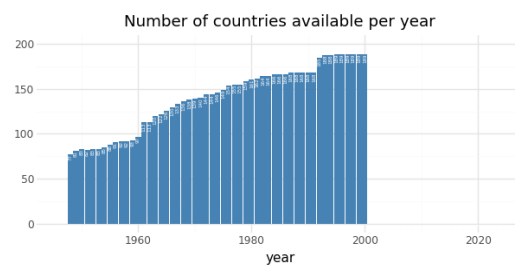
Time-series max. year: 2000

Total N. of countries covered: 191

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.22.6 Real GDP per Capita (2005)

QoG Code: `gle_rgdp`

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950

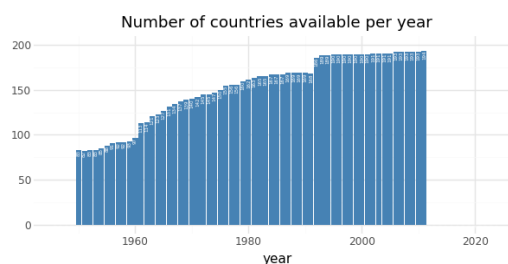
Time-series max. year: 2011

Total N. of countries covered: 196

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.22.7 Total Trade

**QoG Code:** `gle_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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

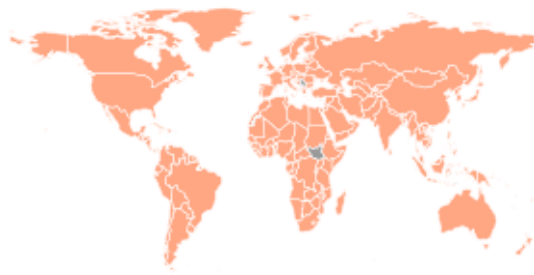
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1948

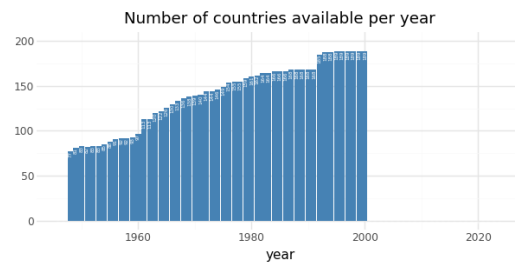
Time-series max. year: 2000

Total N. of countries covered: 191

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.23 Freedom in the World

**Dataset by:** Freedom House

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Freedom House. (2025). Freedom in the world 2025. <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world>

**Dataset found at:** <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-04-16

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

Freedom in the World is an annual global report on political rights and civil liberties, composed of numerical ratings and descriptive texts for each country and a select group of territories. The 2025 edition covers developments in 195 countries and 15 territories from 1972 to 2025.

The report's methodology is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948. Freedom in the World is based on the premise that these standards apply to all countries and territories, irrespective of geographical location, ethnic or religious composition, or level of economic development. Freedom in the World operates from the assumption that freedom for all people is best achieved in liberal democratic societies.

Freedom in the World assesses the real-world rights and freedoms enjoyed by individuals, rather than governments or government performance per se. Political rights and civil liberties can be affected by both state and non-state actors, including insurgents and other armed groups. To read more about the methodology used by Freedom House, please visit <https://freedomhouse.org/reports/freedom-world/freedom-world-research-methodology>. 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 personal freedoms, including free movement, the right to hold private property, social freedoms, and equal access to economic opportunities.

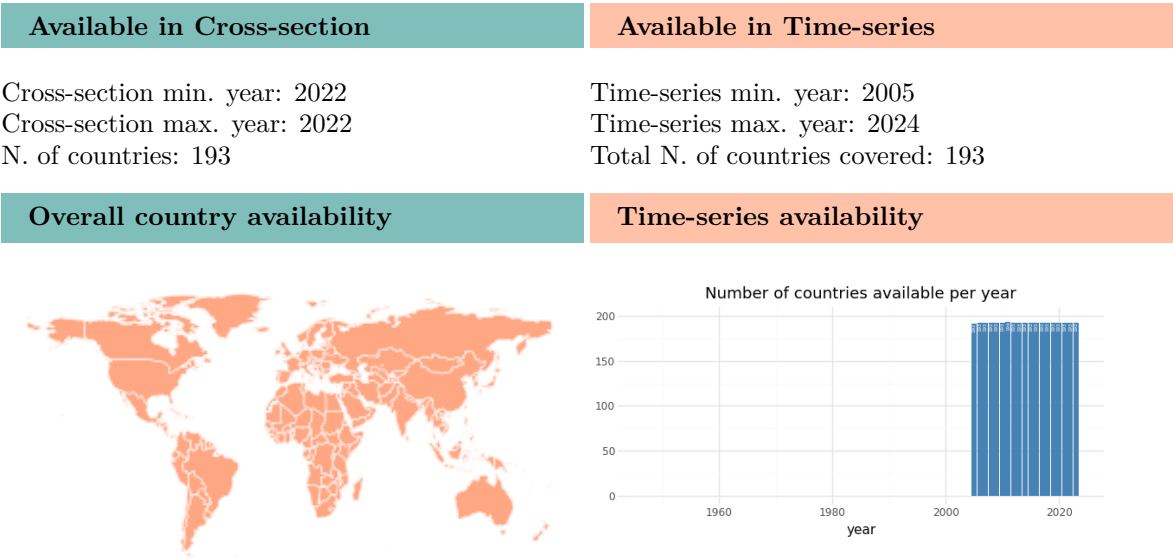
Note: The 1982 edition of Freedom in the World covers the period Jan 1981 - Aug 1982 (=1981 in our dataset). The 1983-84 edition covers the period Aug 1982 - Nov 1983 (=1983 in our dataset). This leaves 1982 empty. For 1972, South Africa was in the original data rated as 'White' (fh\_cl: 3, fh\_pr: 2,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

4.23.1 Associational and Organizational Rights

QoG Code: fh\_aor

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

Type of variable: Discrete



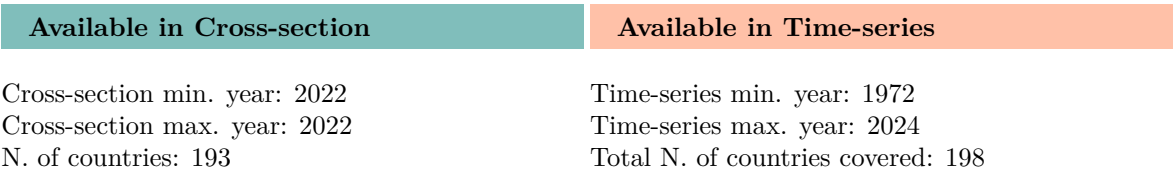
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

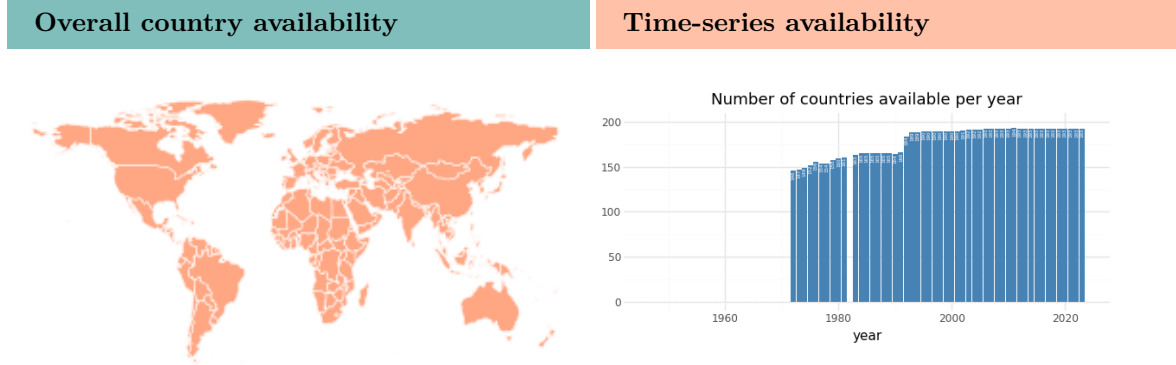
4.23.2 Civil Liberties

QoG Code: fh\_cl

Civil Liberties Rating - 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).

Type of variable: Discrete





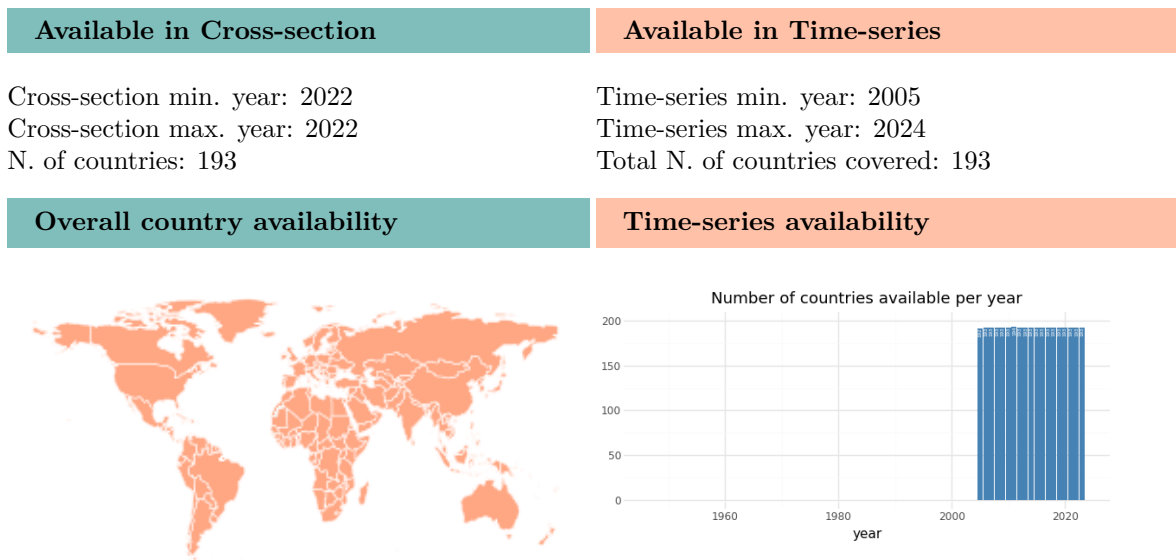
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.23.3 Electoral Process

**QoG Code:** fh\_ep

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

**Type of variable:** Discrete



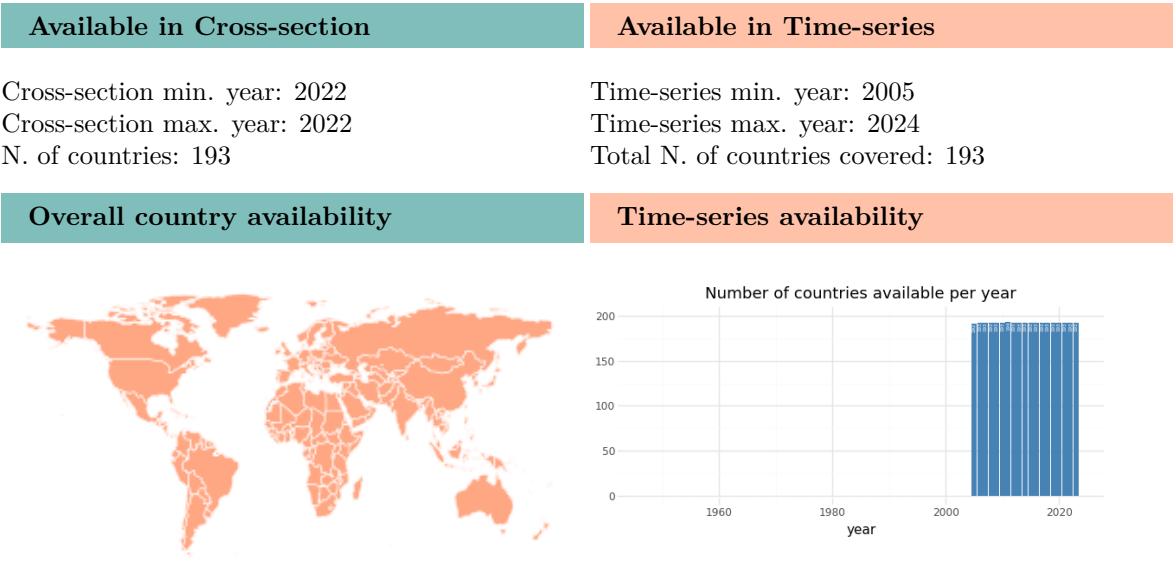
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.23.4 Freedom of Expression and Belief

QoG Code: fh\_feb

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

Type of variable: Discrete



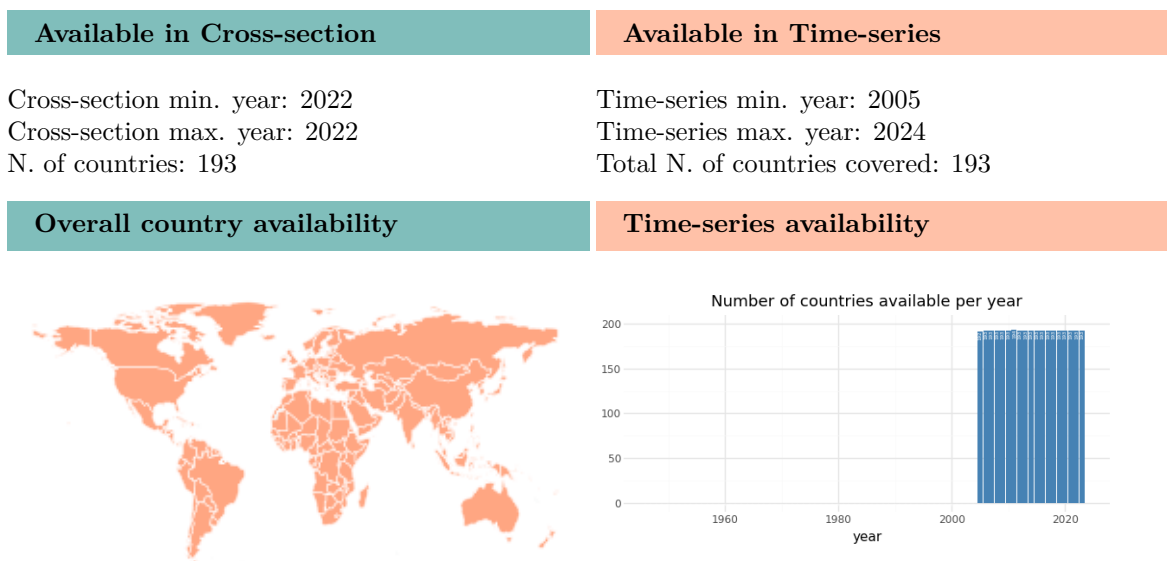
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.23.5 Functioning of Government

QoG Code: fh\_fog

Functioning of Government - The variable examines to 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).

Type of variable: Discrete



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

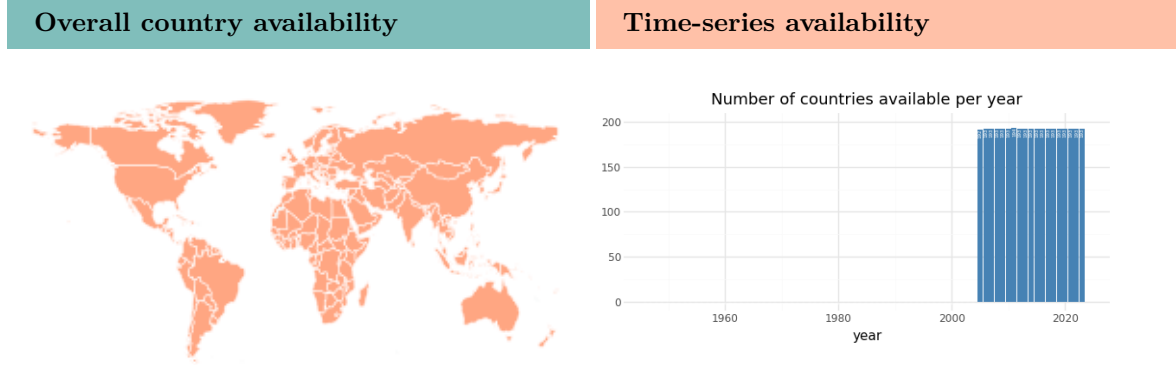
#### 4.23.6 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights

**QoG Code:** fh\_pair

Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights - The variable evaluates the extent of state control over travel, choice of residence, employment or institutions of higher education; the right of citizens to own property and establish private businesses; the private business' freedom from undue 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).

**Type of variable:** Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 193	Time-series min. year: 2005 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 193



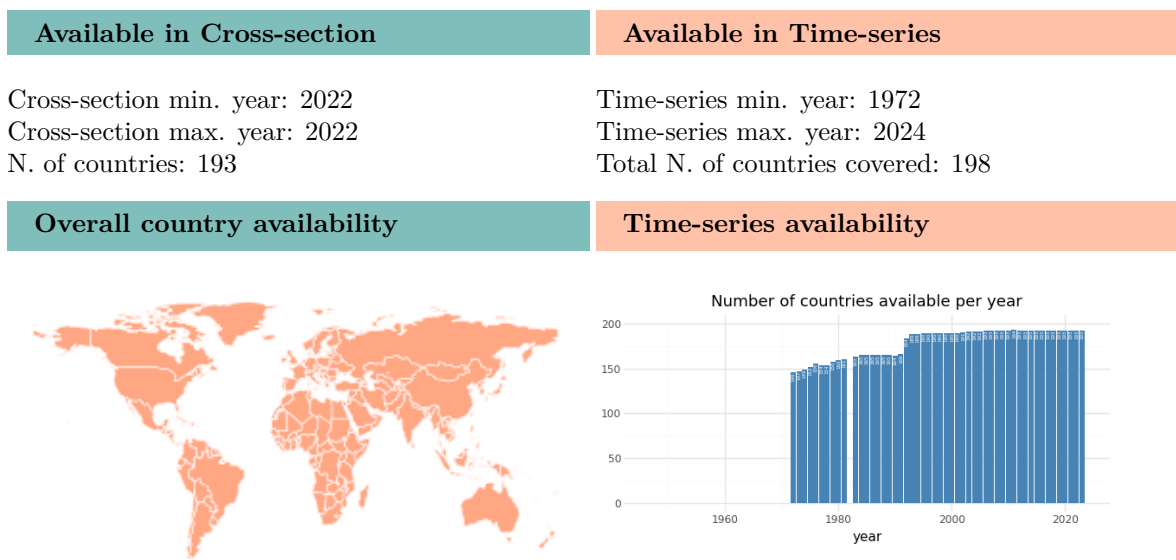
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.23.7 Political Rights

**QoG Code:** fh\_pr

Political Rights Rating - 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).

**Type of variable:** Discrete



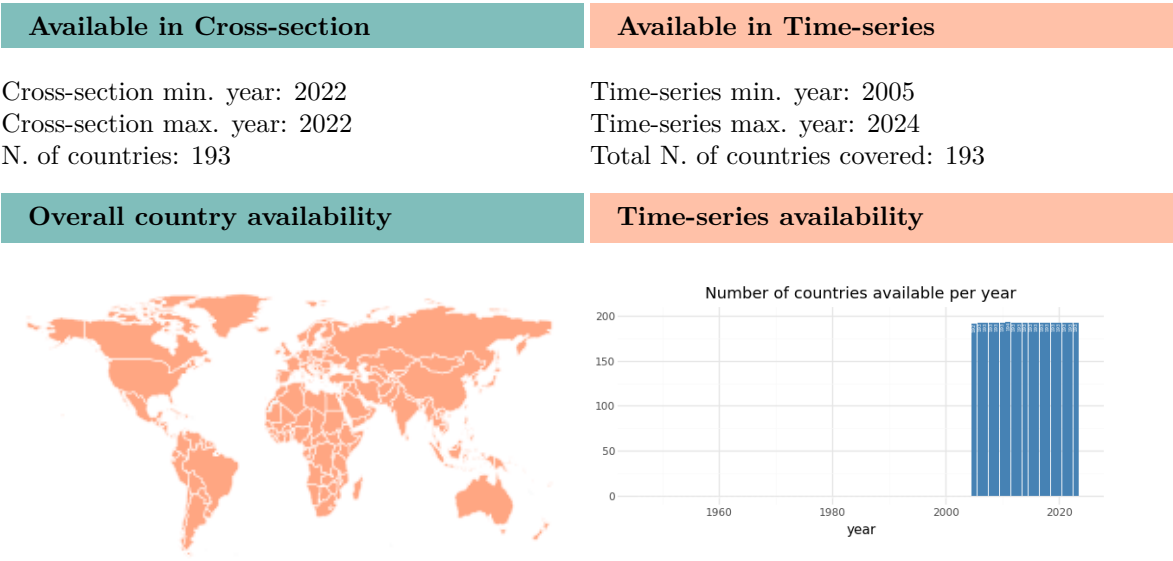
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.23.8 Rule of Law

QoG Code: fh\_rol

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

Type of variable: Discrete



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

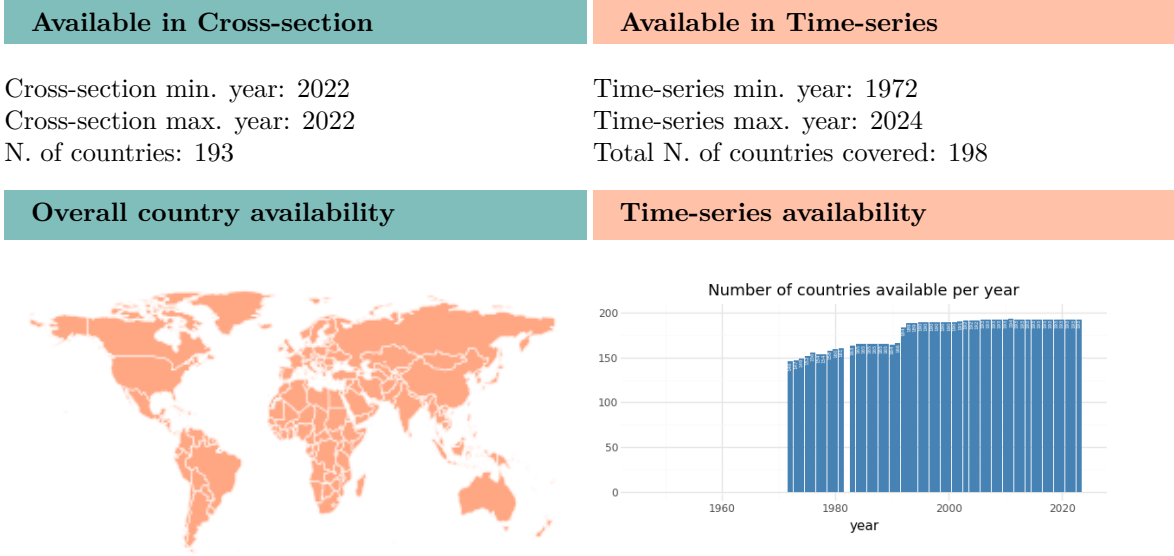
4.23.9 Freedom Status

QoG Code: fh\_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'.

Type of variable: Discrete



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.24 Freedom of the Press

**Dataset by:** Freedom House

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2017>

**Dataset found at:** <https://freedomhouse.org/reports/publication-archives>

**Last update by original source:** 2017-04-28

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

Freedom of the Press, an annual report on media independence around the world, was published between 1980 and 2017, and assessed the degree of print, broadcast, and digital media freedom in 199 countries and territories. It provided numerical scores and country narratives evaluating the legal environment for the media, political pressures that influenced reporting, and economic factors that affected access to news and information.

Note: The number in the variable names indicate what time period they refer to.

1: 1979-1987

2: 1988-1992

3: 1993-1995

4: 1996-2000

5: 2001-2016

### 4.24.1 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016)

**QoG Code:** fhp\_score5

Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016): 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).

**Type of variable:** Discrete

**Available in Time-series**

Time-series min. year: 2001

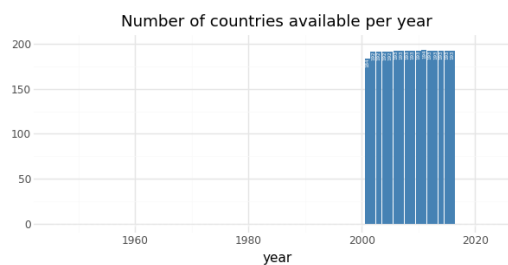
Time-series max. year: 2016

Total N. of countries covered: 193

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.24.2 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016)

**QoG Code:** fhp\_status5

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2016):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

**Type of variable:** Categorical

### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2001

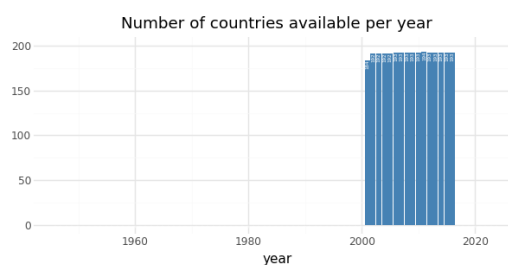
Time-series max. year: 2016

Total N. of countries covered: 193

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.25 Freedom on the Net

**Dataset by:** Freedom House

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Vesteinsson, Baker, Brody, Funk, Grothe, & Slipowitz. (2025). *Freedom on the net 2025* [Country-specific data and documentation available at [freedomonthenet.org](https://www.freedomonthenet.org)]. Freedom House. <https://www.freedomonthenet.org>

Vesteinsson & Baker. (2025). Freedom on the Net 2025: An Uncertain Future for the Global Internet. <https://www.freedomonthenet.org>

**Dataset found at:** <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-11-13

**Date of download:** 2026-01-26

Freedom on the Net is a Freedom House project consisting of cutting-edge analysis, fact-based advocacy, and on-the-ground capacity building. It features a ranked, country-by-country assessment of online freedom, a global overview of the latest developments, as well as in depth country reports. Freedom on the Net measures the subtle and not-so-subtle ways that governments and non-state actors around the world restrict our intrinsic rights online. Each country assessment includes a detailed narrative report and numerical scores, based on methodology developed in consultation with international experts. This methodology includes three categories:

1. Obstacles to Access details infrastructural and economic barriers to access, legal and ownership control over internet service providers, and independence of regulatory bodies;
2. Limits on Content analyzes legal regulations on content, technical filtering and blocking of websites, self-censorship, the vibrancy/diversity of online news media, and the use of digital tools for civic mobilization;
3. Violations of User Rights tackles surveillance, privacy, and repercussions for online speech and activities, such as imprisonment, extralegal harassment, or cyberattacks.

Freedom on the Net is a collaborative effort between a small team of Freedom House staff and an extensive network of local researchers and advisors in 65 countries.

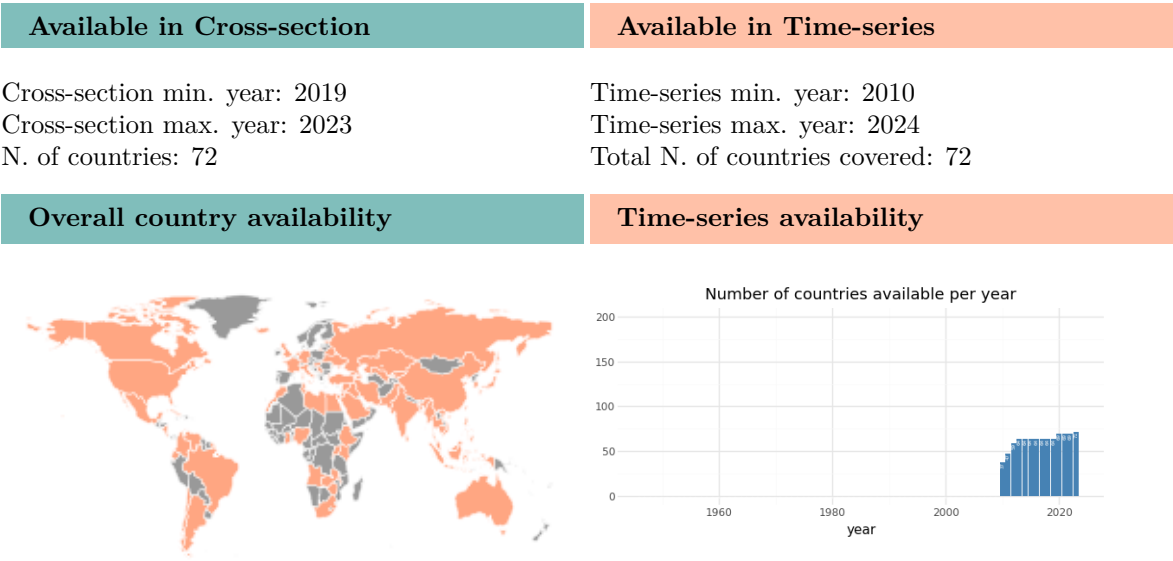
### 4.25.1 Freedom on the Net: Score

**QoG Code:** `fhn_fotnsc`

Freedom on the Net, Score: Measures the subtle and not-so-subtle ways that governments and non-state actors around the world restrict our intrinsic rights online by looking at Obstacles to Access, Limits on Content and Violations of User Rights. The scores are based on a scale of 0 to 100 with 0 representing the best level of freedom on the net progress and 100 the worst.

Please note that the values have changed from previous versions of QoG data given that Freedom House now provides a document with the values for all years and these are different for the first years of the score.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

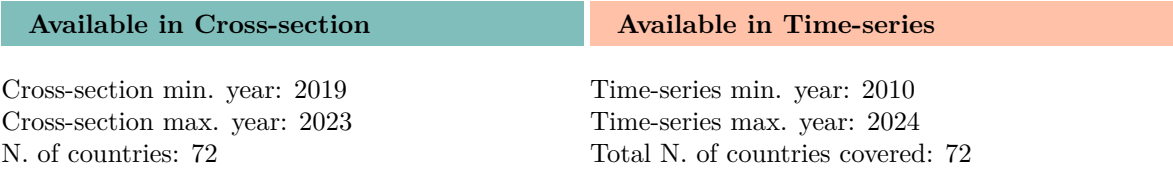
4.25.2 Freedom on the Net: Status

QoG Code: fhn\_fotnst

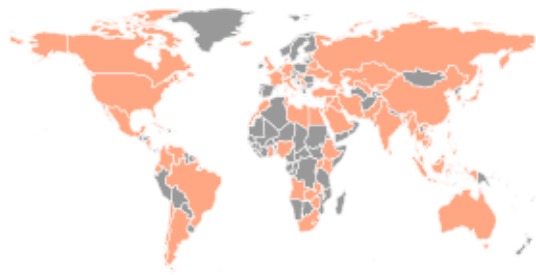
Freedom on the Net, Status:

- 1. Free
- 2. Partly Free
- 3. Not Free

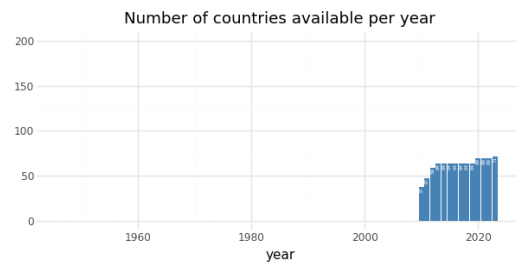
Type of variable: Categorical



## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.26 Global Corruption Barometer

**Dataset by:** Transparency International

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Transparency International. (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. <https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb>

**Dataset found at:** <https://www.transparency.org/en/gcb>

**Last update by original source:** 2021-02-22

**Date of download:** 2025-01-10

The Global Corruption Barometer is the only world wide public opinion survey about the views and experiences of corruption.

The Global Corruption Barometer asks for people's views on corruption in their country generally, how the level of corruption has changed and in which institutions the problem of corruption is most severe. It also provides a measure of people's experience of bribery in the past year across six different services. The survey asks people how well or badly they think their government has done at stopping corruption.

For the 2015-2017 version all the values have been assigned the year 2016.

Note: Only valid answers are used when calculating the averages, "Unknown", "Don't know" etc. are excluded.

For the 2003-2013 version, the data for a country is marked as missing if there are less than 100 respondents per year, if there are 100 or more, the value corresponds to the mean of all answers.

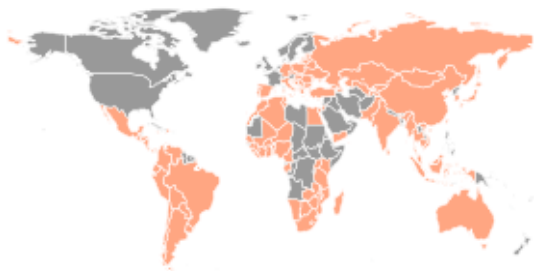
### 4.26.1 Total bribery rate, total population

**QoG Code:** gcb\_br

Total bribery rates by country. Total Bribery rate, total population. In percentage.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

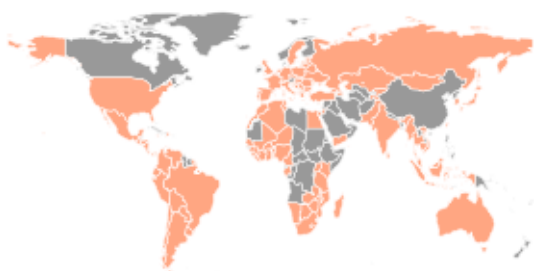
#### 4.26.2 Fight against corruption: Well (% respondents)

**QoG Code:** gcb\_fcwell

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Well' to the following question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matter: "fighting corruption in government"?

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

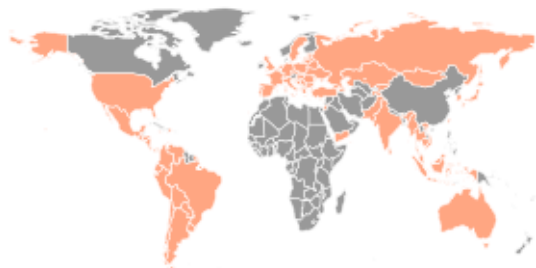
#### 4.26.3 Feel personally obliged to report corruption: Agree (% respondents)

**QoG Code:** gcb\_orcag

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: If I would witness an act of corruption, I would feel personally obliged to report it.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.26.4 Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Most (% respondents)

**QoG Code:** gcb\_pcbmost

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Business Executives: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.26.5 Corruption Perception-Judges: Most (% respondents)

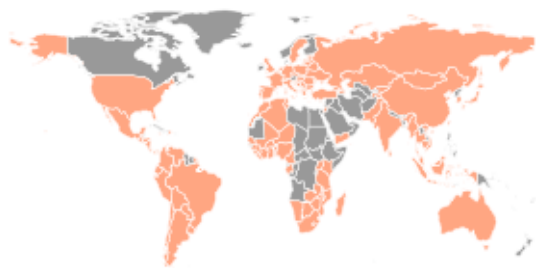
**QoG Code:** gcb\_pcjmost

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Judges and

Magistrates: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

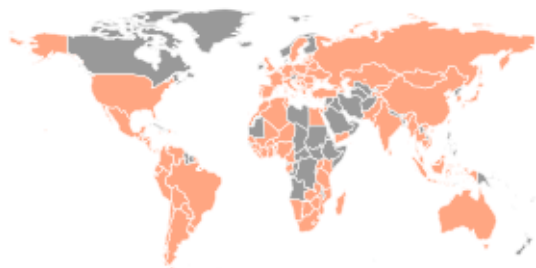
#### 4.26.6 Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Most (% respondents)

**QoG Code:** gcb\_pclgcmst

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Local government councilors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

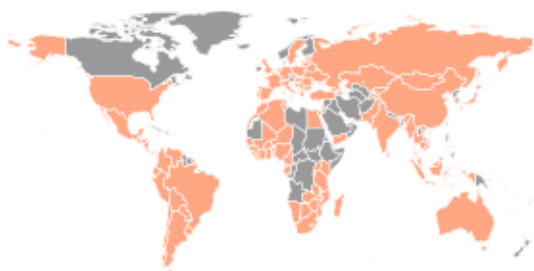
#### 4.26.7 Corruption Perception-Legislature: Most (% respondents)

**QoG Code:** gcb\_pclmost

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about the Members of Parliament or Senators: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.26.8 Corruption Perception Change: Increase (% respondents)

**QoG Code:** gcb\_pcori

Percentage of respondents who answered 'increased' to the following question: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

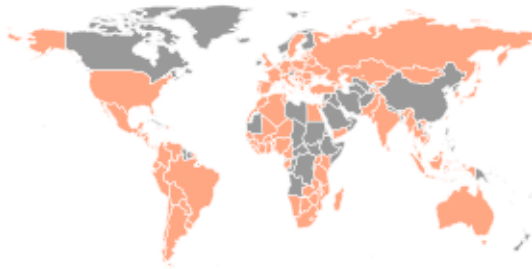
#### 4.26.9 Corruption Perception-Head of State: Most (% respondents)

**QoG Code:** gcb\_pcpmost

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about the President or Prime Minister and Officials in his office: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

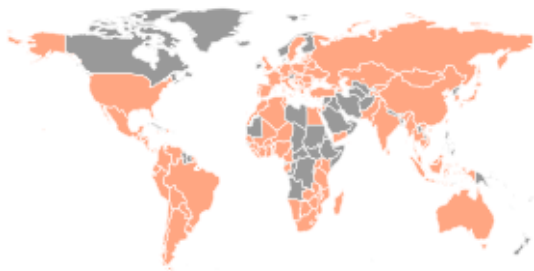
#### 4.26.10 Corruption Perception-Police: Most (% respondents)

**QoG Code:** gcb\_pcpolmost

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about the Police: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

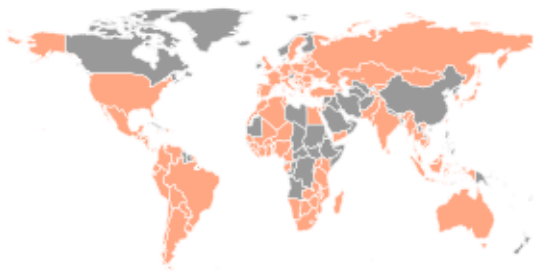
#### 4.26.11 Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Most (% respondents)

**QoG Code:** gcb\_pcrmost

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Religious Leaders: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

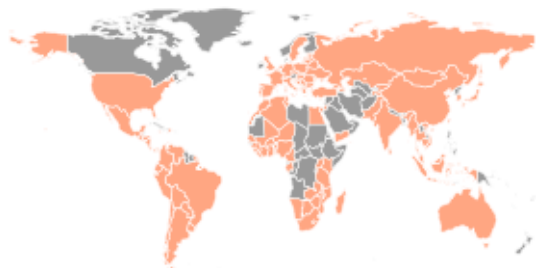
#### 4.26.12 Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Most (% respondents)

**QoG Code:** gcb\_pctaxmost

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Tax Officials, like Ministry of Finance officials or Local Government tax collectors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

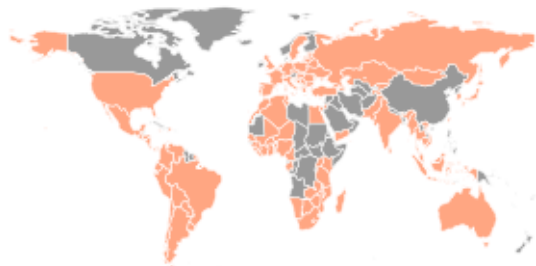
#### **4.26.13 Can people fight against corruption: agree (% respondents)**

**QoG Code:** gcb\_pfaag

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### **4.26.14 Is it socially acceptable to report corruption: agree (% respondents)**

**QoG Code:** gcb\_sarcag

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or

disagree with the following statement: In our society it is generally acceptable for people to report a case of corruption they witness.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

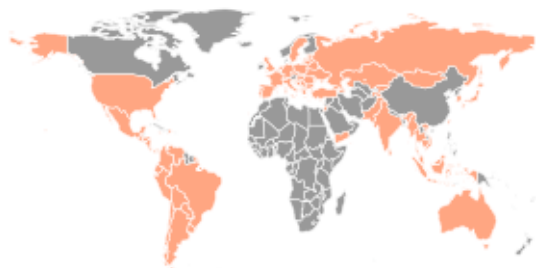
**4.26.15** Would spend a whole day in court to give evidence: agree (% respondents)

**QoG Code:** gcb\_wsdag

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would report a case of corruption even if I would have to spend a day in court to give evidence.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.27 Global Data Governance Mapping

**Dataset by:** Global Data Governance Mapping

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Struett, T., Zable, A., & Aaronson, S. A. (2023). Global data governance mapping: Year three report. <https://globaldatagovernancemapping.org/images/DataGovHub-Year-3/Mapping%20Year%20Three.pdf>

**Dataset found at:** <https://globaldatagovernancemapping.org/>

**Last update by original source:** 2022-07-21

**Date of download:** 2025-12-19

The Digital Trade and Data Governance Hub (the Hub) seeks to help policymakers and the public understand how governments are tackling this evolving responsibility of governing data.

Data governance, like the data-driven economy, is constantly evolving, reflecting changes in technology,

society, and policymakers will and expertise. Consequently, data governance is a work in progress and a different experience for all nations. Nations adopting a comprehensive approach develop strategies, policies, and processes, adapt organizational structures and work to accommodate different types and contexts for data use and re-use. Governments that can accommodate such change in a responsive, competent, and anticipatory manner are likely to build and maintain trust in their institutions.

This dataset divides data governance into six primary attributes: strategic, regulatory, responsible, structural, participatory and international. These attributes can be thought of as the different dimensions of action a nation takes as it works to govern data in a comprehensive manner.

### 4.27.1 Total Data Governance Score

**QoG Code:** `gdg_total`

This variable scores countries based on the six attributes of data governance (strategic, regulatory, responsible, structural, participatory and international). It is measured on a scale from 0-100

**Type of variable:** Continuous

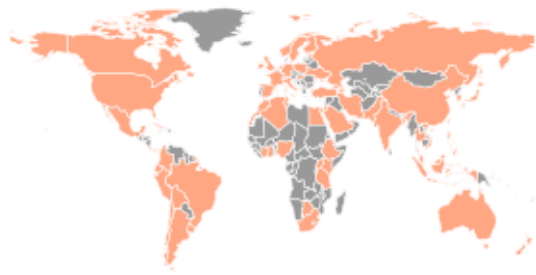
**Available in Cross-section**

Cross-section min. year: 2022

Cross-section max. year: 2022

N. of countries: 68

### Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.28 Global Footprint data

**Dataset by:** Global Footprint Network

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Lo, K., Miller, E., Dworatzek, P., Basnet, N., Silva, J., Van Berkum, J. L., Halldórsdóttir, R. B., & Dyck, M. D. R. (2025). National Ecological Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts, 2025 Edition. Data and metadata version 1.0. Produced for Footprint Data Foundation by researchers at York University and University of Iceland. <https://footprint.info.yorku.ca/data/>

**Dataset found at:** <https://www.footprintnetwork.org/resources/data/>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-02-01

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

The National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts (NFAs) measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time. Based on approximately 15,000 data points per country per year, the Accounts calculate the Footprints of more than 200 countries, territories, and regions from 1961 to the present, providing the core data needed for all Ecological Footprint analysis worldwide.

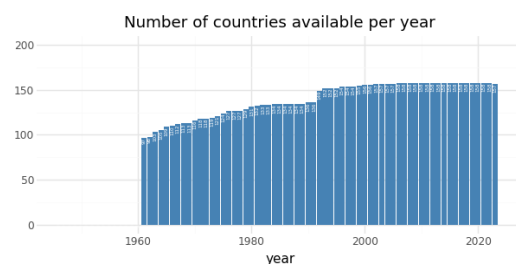
### 4.28.1 Ecological footprint of consumption per person (gha per person)

**QoG Code:** ef\_ef

Total ecological footprint of consumption divided by the population size. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 170	Time-series min. year: 1961 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 174
Overall country availability	Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.29 Global Health Observatory data repository

**Dataset by:** World Health Organization

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

World Health Organization. (2025). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2025-12-26]. <https://www.who.int/data/gho>

**Dataset found at:** <https://www.who.int/data/gho/>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-05-15

**Date of download:** 2025-10-15

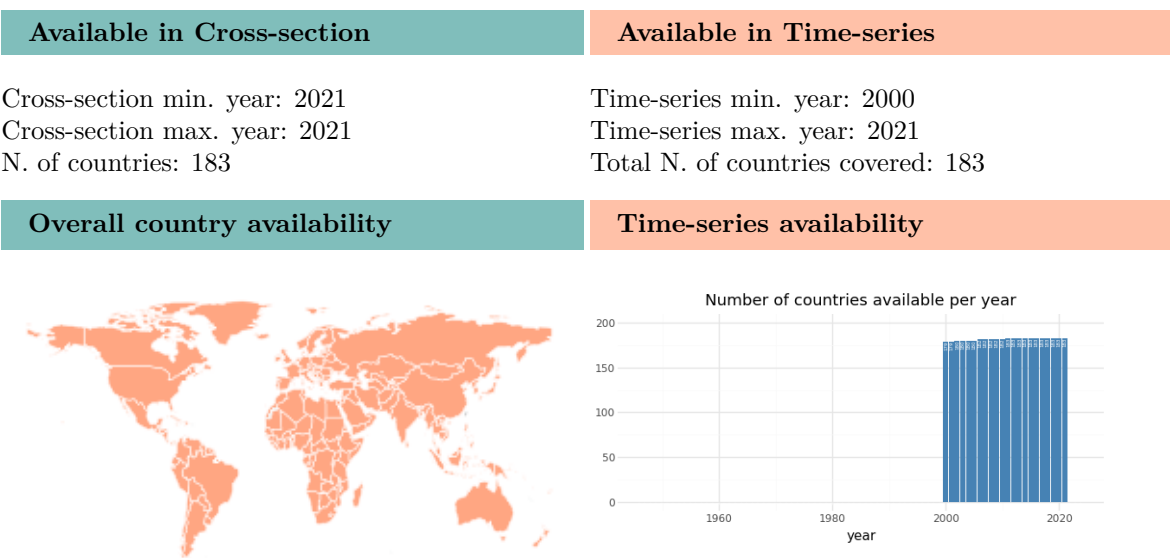
The GHO data repository is WHO's gateway to health-related statistics for its 194 Member States. It provides access to over 1000 indicators on priority health topics including mortality and burden of diseases, the Millennium Development Goals (child nutrition, child health, maternal and reproductive health, immunization, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected diseases, water and sanitation), non communicable diseases and risk factors, epidemic-prone diseases, health systems, environmental health, violence and injuries, equity among others.

### 4.29.1 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years)

**QoG Code:** who\_halet

Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Total

**Type of variable:** Continuous



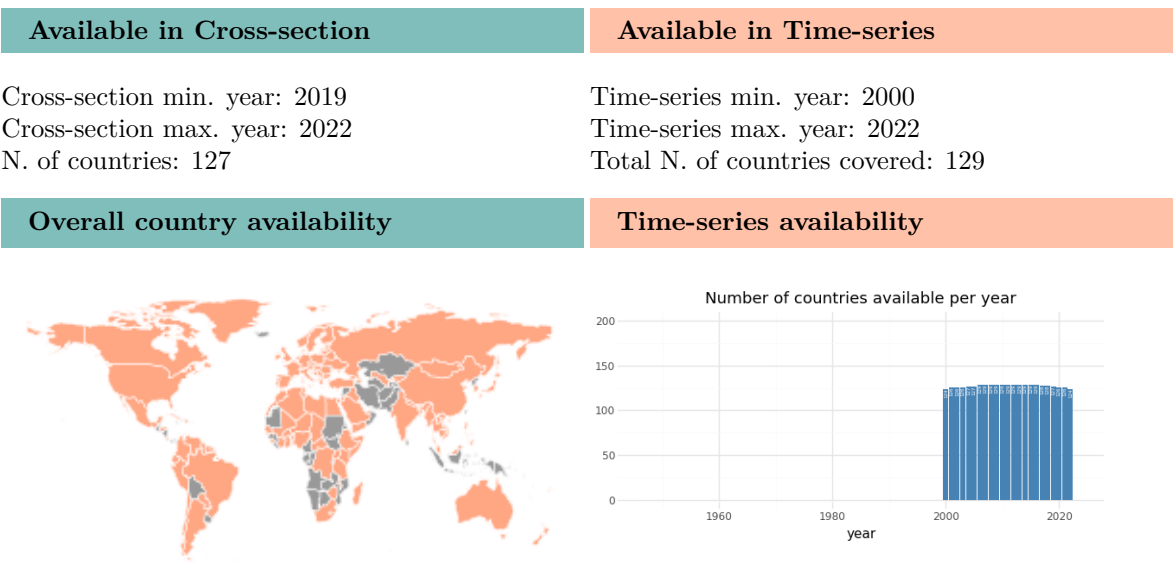
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.29.2    **Total population using basic sanitation services (%)**

**QoG Code:** who\_sanittot

Total population using basic sanitation services (%)

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.30 Global Militarization Index

**Dataset by:** Bonn International Center for Conversion

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Bayer, Markus and Paul Rohleder. (2023). *Global Militarization Index 2023*. Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. <https://gmi.bicc.de/>

**Dataset found at:** <http://gmi.bicc.de/>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-03-01

**Date of download:** 2024-09-17

Compiled by BICC, the Global Militarization Index (GMI) presents on an annual basis the relative weight and importance of a country's military apparatus in relation to its society as a whole. The last update of GMI covers 149 countries and is based on the latest available figures (up to 2022). The index project is financially supported by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

### 4.30.1 Global Militarization Index

**QoG Code:** `bicc_gmi`

The Global Militarization Index is divided into three overarching categories: expenditure, personnel and heavy weapons. (See variables `bicc_milexp`, `bicc_milper`, and `bicc_hw`).

In order to increase the compatibility between different indicators and preventing extreme values from crating distortions when normalizing data, in a first step every indicator was represented in a logarithm with the factor 10. Second, all data was normalized using the formula  $x=(y-\text{min})/(\text{max}-\text{min})$ , with min and max representing, respectively, the lowest and the highest value of the logarithm. In a third step, every indicator was weighted in accordance to a subjective factor, reflecting the relative importance attributed to it by BICC researchers. In order to calculate the final score, the weighted indicators were added together and then normalized one last time on a scale ranging from 0 to 1,000. For better comparison of individual years, all years were finally normalized.

Weighting Factors used:

Military expenditures as percentage of GDP - 5

Military expenditures in relation to health spending - 3

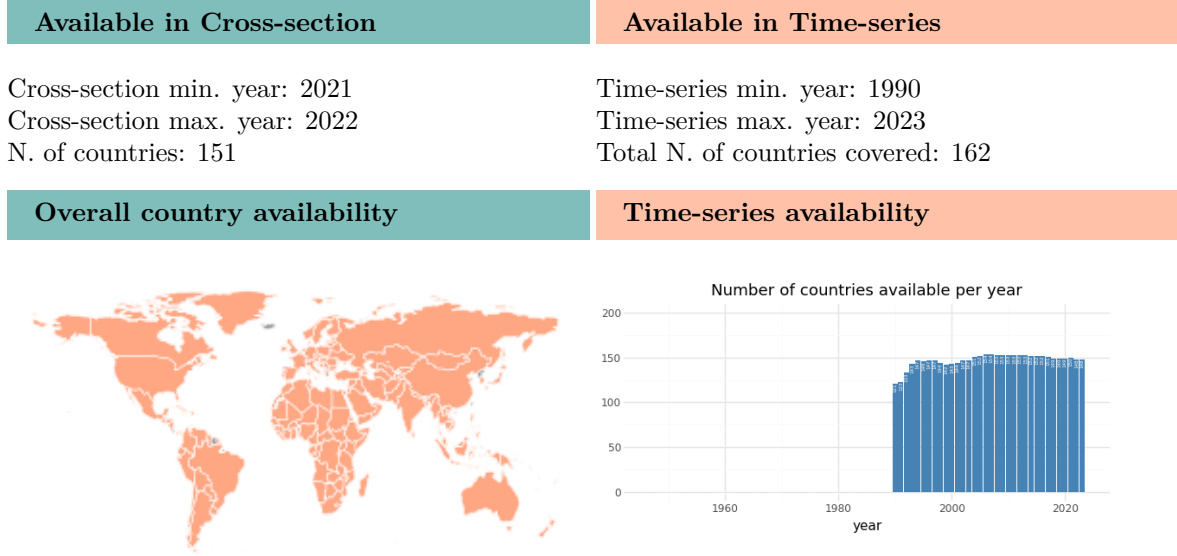
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to population - 4

Military reserves in relation to population - 2

Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to physicians - 2

Heavy weapons in relation to population - 4

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.31 Global Peace Index

**Dataset by:** Institute for Economics & Peace

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Institute for Economics and Peace. (2025, June). Global Peace Index 2025: Identifying and Measuring the Factors that Drive Peace [Accessed on 2025-11-06]. <http://visionofhumanity.org/resources>

**Dataset found at:** <http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/global-peace-index/>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-06-30

**Date of download:** 2025-11-06

The Global Peace Index (GPI), which ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their level of peacefulness. Produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), the GPI is the world's leading measure of global peacefulness. The complete version of the GPI covers 99.7 per cent of the world's population, using 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources, and measures the state of peace using three thematic domains: the level of Societal Safety and Security; the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict; and the degree of Militarization.

Please refer to the original source to see all of the indicators. For the QoG compilation data, we assume the report refers to the data of the preceding year.

### 4.31.1 Global Peace Index

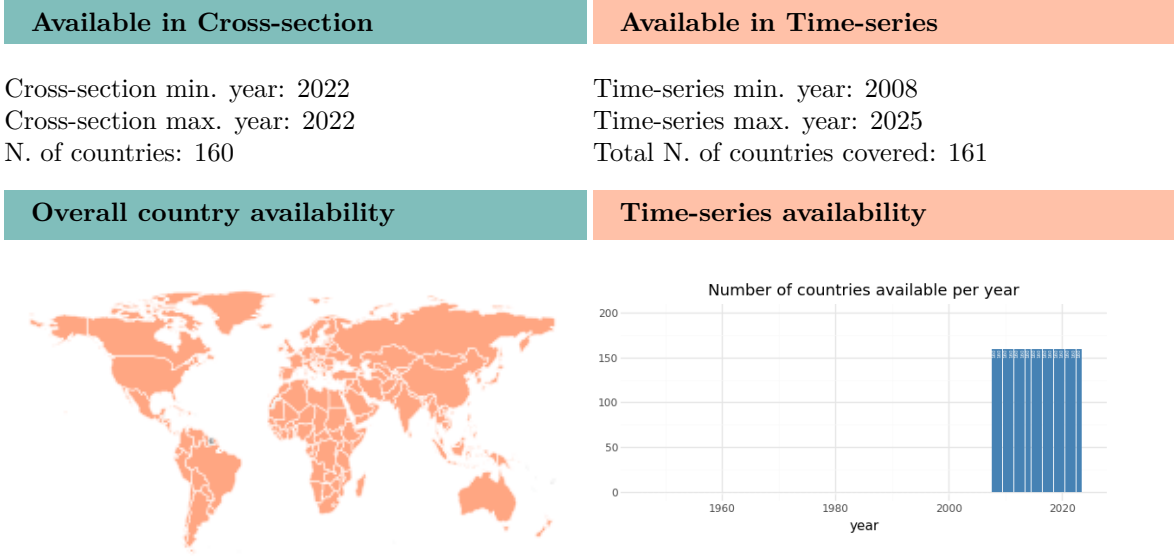
**QoG Code:** `gpi_gpi`

The GPI (scaled from 1 to 5, 5 being least peaceful) measures a country's level of Negative Peace using three domains of peacefulness. The first domain, Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict, investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

The second domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as Societal Safety and Security. The assertion is that low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Seven further indicators are related to a country's Militarisation-reflecting the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per head are gauged, as are financial contributions to UN peacekeeping missions.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.32 HRV Transparency Project v2

**Dataset by:** Hollyer, Rosendorff and Vreeland

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Hollyer, J. R., Rosendorff, B. P., & Vreeland, J. R. (2014). Measuring transparency. *Political Analysis*, 22(1), 413–434

Hollyer, J. R., Ge, H., Rosendorff, B. P., & Vreeland, J. R. (2024, April). Measuring Transparency, Again: Updating and Extending the HRV Transparency Index. <https://hrvtransparency.org/wp-content/uploads/HRV2/MeasuringTransparencyAgain.pdf>

**Dataset found at:** <http://hrvtransparency.org/>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-05-01

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

The HRV Transparency project examines the causes and consequences of government transparency both through theoretical and empirical approaches with the measure of government transparency or HRV Index. The HRV index contrasts with other measurements because it relies on a precise and narrow conception of transparency: the disclosure of policy-relevant information by the government to the public.

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. This measure provides observations for 149 countries from 1993-2015 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, the measure is based on objective criteria. The HRV team uses "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.)

The 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, the HRV measure is a valid indicator of governments' efforts to collect and disseminate economically relevant information. Moreover, because the World Bank omits data considered "questionable", this index reflects the collection and dissemination of generally credible information about a country's national economy.

The second version of the dataset expands the original datasets temporal coverage to 2015 and includes 24 additional countries.

### 4.32.1 HRV Index

**QoG Code:** `hrv_index`

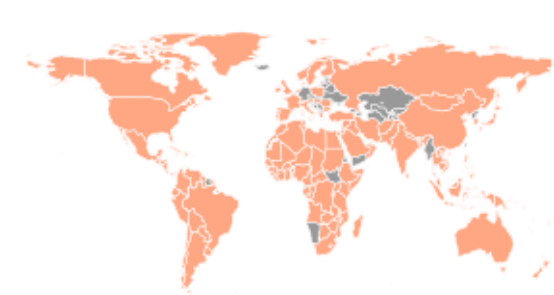
The point estimate of the HRV index. The HRV transparency index measures the availability of credible aggregate economic data that a country discloses to the public.

Type of variable: Continuous

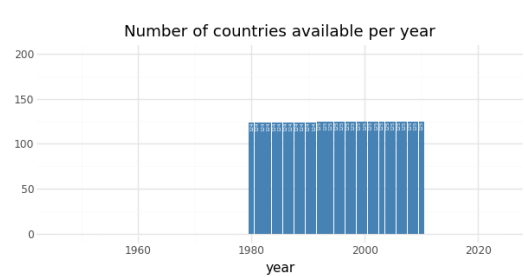
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980  
Time-series max. year: 2010  
Total N. of countries covered: 125

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.33 Human Development Report

**Dataset by:** United Nations Development Program

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

United Nations Development Program. (2025). Human development report 2025. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2025>

**Dataset found at:** <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/documentation-and-downloads>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-05-05

**Date of download:** 2025-12-03

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

The entire series of Human Development Index (HDI) values and rankings are recalculated every year using the most recent (revised) data and functional forms. The HDI rankings and values in the 2014 Human Development Report cannot therefore be compared directly to indices published in previous Reports. Please see [hdr.undp.org](https://hdr.undp.org) for more information.

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.

### 4.33.1 Human Development Index

**QoG Code:** `undp_hdi`

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.

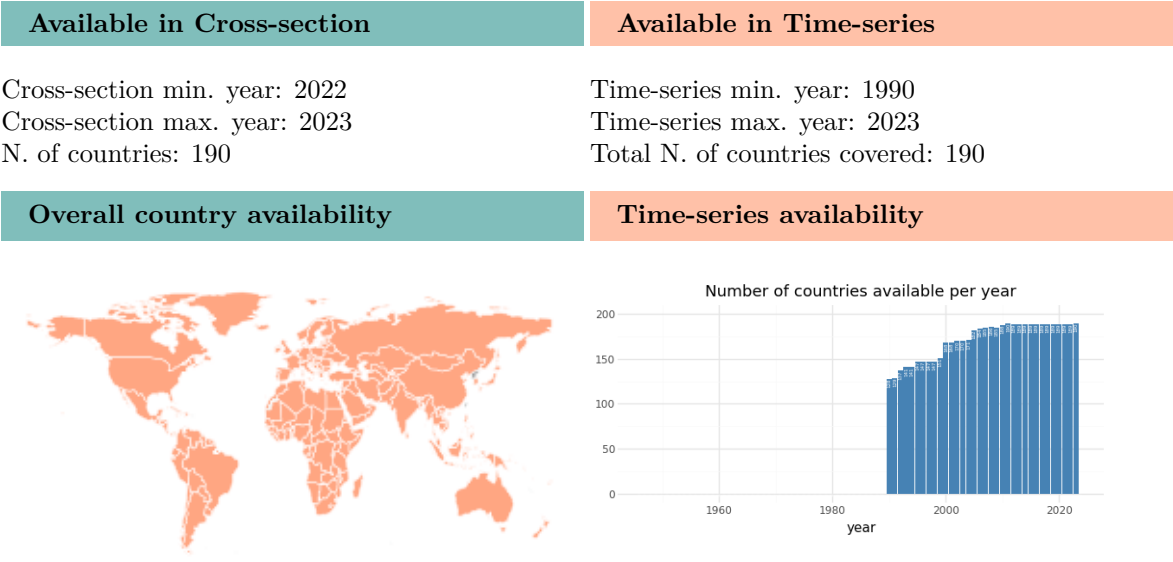
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. The closer the score is to 1, the better the country is doing.

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.34 Ibrahim Index of African Governance

**Dataset by:** Mo Ibrahim Foundation

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2024). 2024 Ibrahim Index of African Governance: Index Report. <http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/>

**Dataset found at:** <https://iiag.online/downloads.html>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-12-19

**Date of download:** 2025-12-19

The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) is a tool that measures and monitors governance performance in African countries. The IIAG governance framework comprises four categories: Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development. These categories are made up of 14 sub-categories, consisting of 100 indicators. The IIAG is refined on an annual basis. Refinements may be methodological, or based on the inclusion or exclusion of indicators. Different IIAG datasets are not comparable between themselves as they cover a different ten-year period, data are revised retrospectively, and the theoretical framework is updated between iterations. Users of the Index should therefore always reference the most recent version of the IIAG dataset.

### 4.34.1 Business Environment Score

**QoG Code:** iiag\_be

Business Environment is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of seven indicators from twelve data sources.

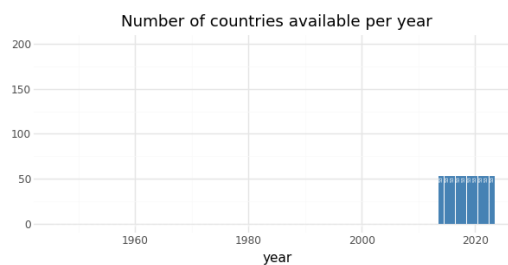
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2014
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 53	Total N. of countries covered: 53

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.34.2 Education Score

**QoG Code:** iiag\_edu

Education is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of six indicators from six data sources.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 53

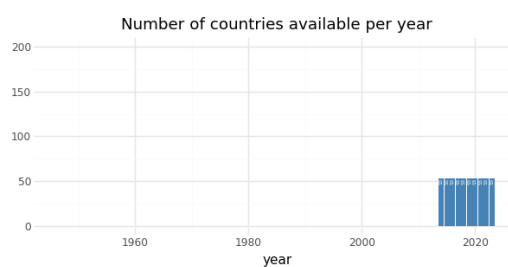
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2014  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 53

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



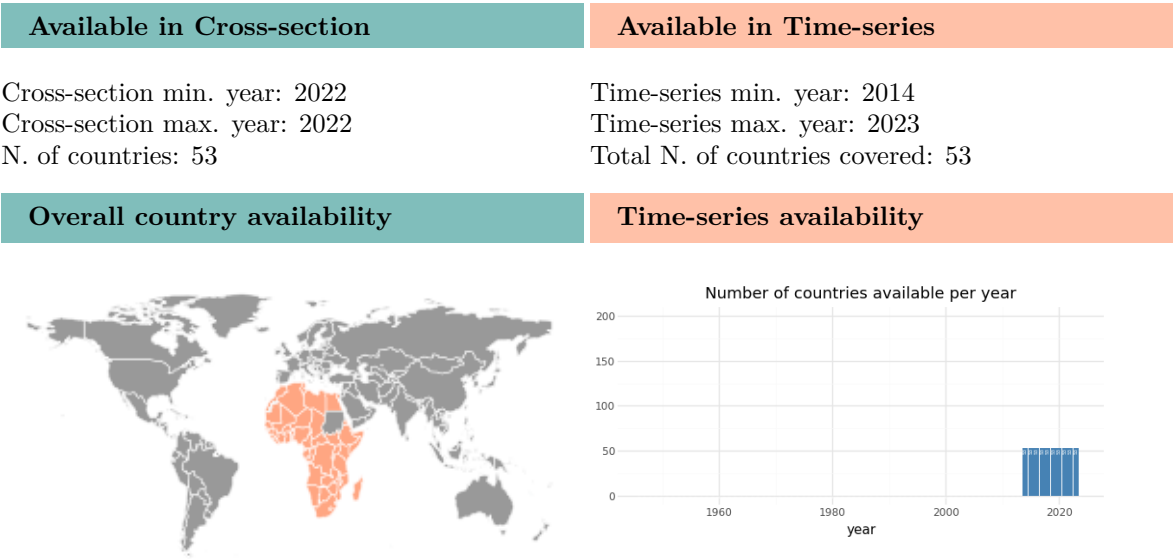
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.34.3 Overall Governance Score

QoG Code: iiag\_gov

The Overall Governance score is calculated by aggregating the four categories: Security & Rule of Law; Participation, Rights and Inclusion; Human Development and Foundations for Economic Opportunity. These categories are made up of 16 sub-categories, consisting of 96 IIAG indicators, from 40 data sources.

Type of variable: Continuous



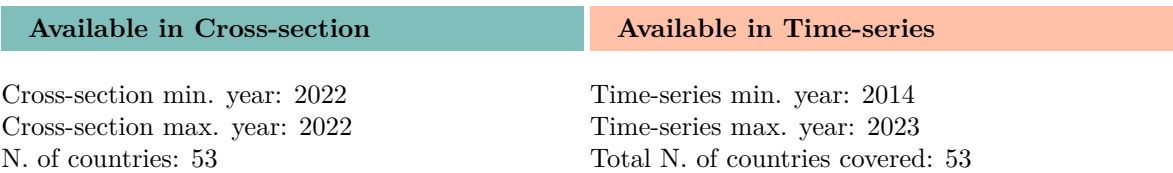
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.34.4 Human Development Score

QoG Code: iiag\_hd

Human Development is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 24 indicators.

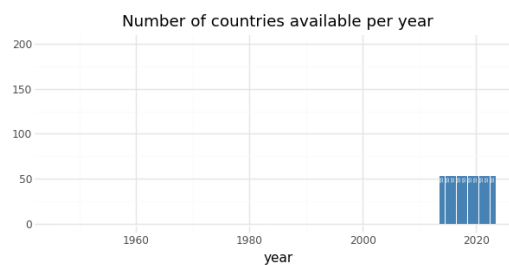
Type of variable: Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.34.5 Health Score

**QoG Code:** iiag\_he

Health is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of seven indicators from ten data sources.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 53

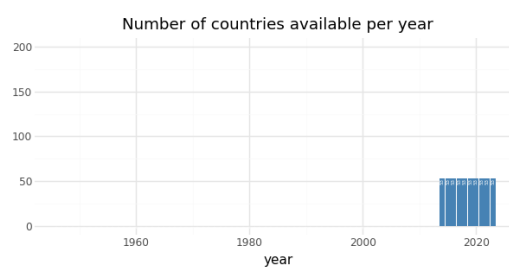
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2014  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 53

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



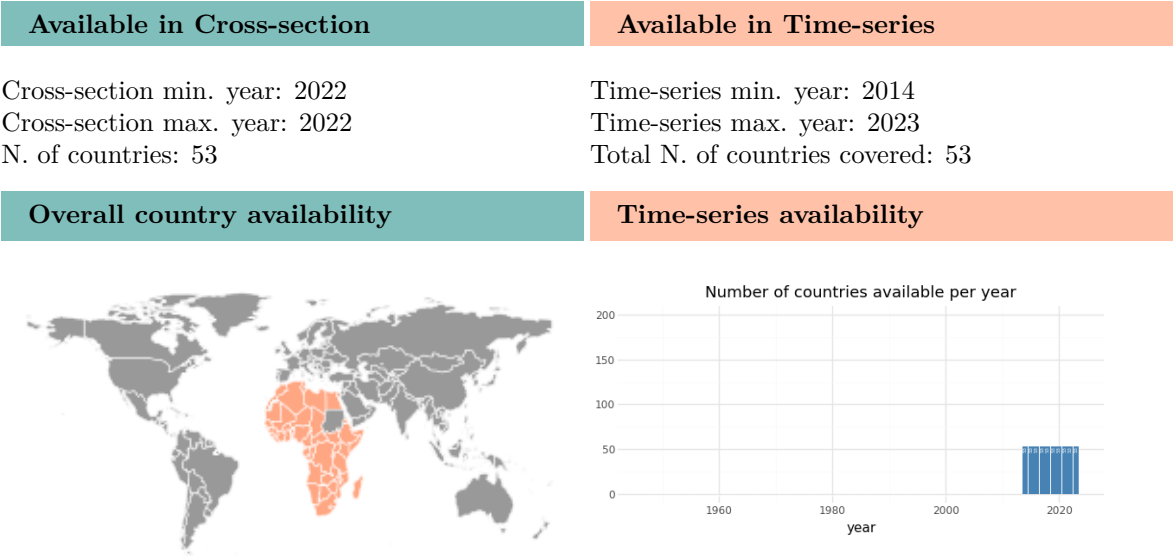
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.34.6 Infrastructure Score

QoG Code: iiag\_inf

Infrastructure is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of six indicators from ten data sources.

Type of variable: Continuous



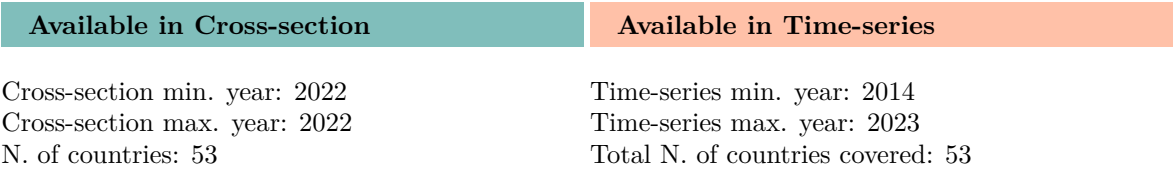
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.34.7 Security and Rule of Law Score

QoG Code: iiag\_srol

Security & Rule of Law is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 25 indicators.

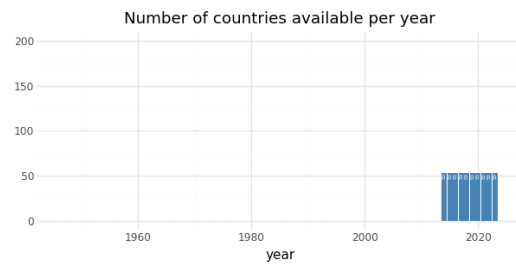
Type of variable: Continuous



### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.35 IMF GFS - Expenditure by Functions of Government (COFOG)

**Dataset by:** IMF Government Finance Statistics

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

International Monetary Fund. (2025). GFS Government Expenditures by Function Sheet. [https://data.imf.org/en/datasets/IMF.STA:GFS\\_COFOG](https://data.imf.org/en/datasets/IMF.STA:GFS_COFOG)

**Dataset found at:** [https://data.imf.org/en/datasets/IMF.STA:GFS\\_COFOG](https://data.imf.org/en/datasets/IMF.STA:GFS_COFOG)

**Last update by original source:** 2025-11-05

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

The IMF Government Finance Statistics (GFS) database contains fiscal data for all reporting countries in the framework of the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014). It includes detailed data on revenues, expenditures, transactions in financial assets and liabilities, and balance sheet data and includes data for the general government sector and its subsectors (e.g., central government, local government, state government and social security funds). GFS data are compiled by country authorities and reported to the IMF Statistics Department annually.

The data reported in the QoG Datasets is retrieved from Expenditure by Function of Government (COFOG) dataset, as the percentage of total expenditure by general government.

Please bear in mind, these data is produced and owned by the IMF, so please comply with their terms of use when working with this dataset.

### 4.35.1 Expenditure on recreation, culture and religion (% of total gen. gov. exp.)

**QoG Code:** gfs\_rcr

Total expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

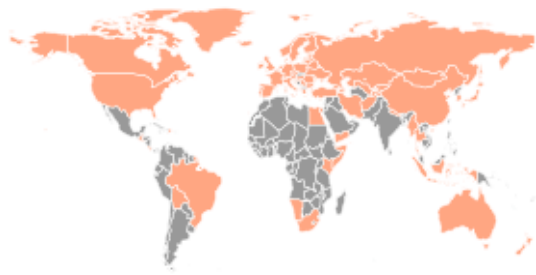
#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 69

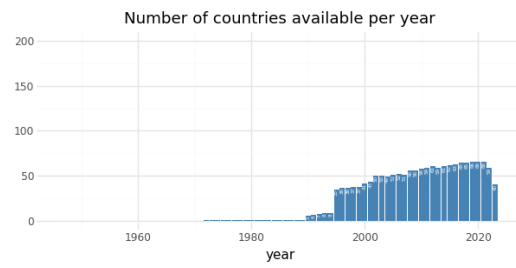
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 81

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.36 Information Capacity Dataset

**Dataset by:** Thomas Brambor, Agustin Goenaga, Johannes Lindvall and Jan Teorell

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Brambor, T., Goenaga, A., Lindvall, J., & Teorell, J. (2020). The lay of the land: Information capacity and the state. *Comparative Political Studies*, 53(2), 175–213. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414019843432>

**Dataset found at:**

<https://www.su.se/english/research/research-catalogue/research-projects/6/h-data--/datasets>

**Last update by original source:** 2019-05-27

**Date of download:** 2024-09-17

The original Information Capacity Dataset offers numerical data on five institutions and policies that modern states use to collect information about their populations and territories: (1) the regular implementation of a reliable census, (2) the regular release of statistical yearbooks, the operation of (3) civil and (4) population registers, and (5) the establishment of a government agency tasked with processing statistical information. Based on these five indicators, an overall index of information capacity is calculated for 85 polities from 1750 to 2015.

### 4.36.1 Information Capacity

**QoG Code:** icd\_infcapirt

The aggregate index of information capacity. It is based on a hybrid two-parameter and graded Item Response Model (IRT) that is based on five component indicators - when the country first established a statistical agency, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

**Available in Time-series**

Time-series min. year: 1946

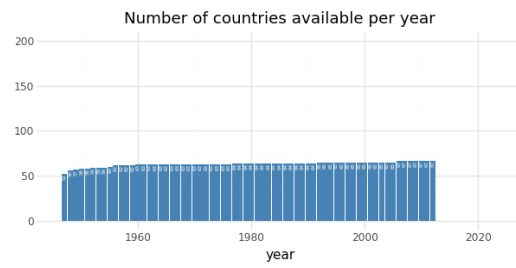
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 68

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.37 Institutions and Elections Project Data

**Dataset by:** Institutions and Elections Project

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120>

**Dataset found at:** <https://hvardhegre.net/iaep/>

**Last update by original source:** 2015-05-20

**Date of download:** 2025-12-27

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 the QoG data, logical missing values were recoded to actual missing values. To access data with logical missing values please use original dataset.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015).

Find the article at <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/2053168015579120>

### 4.37.1 Banned Parties

**QoG Code:** iaep\_bp

Are there banned parties?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

**Type of variable:** Binary

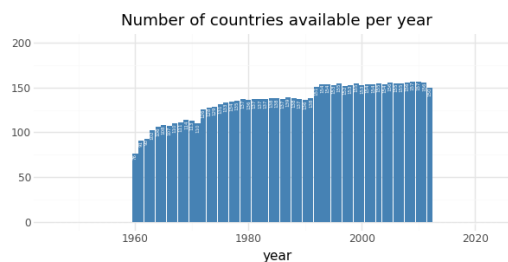
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2012  
Total N. of countries covered: 165

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.37.2 Constitutional Court

**QoG Code:** iaep\_cc

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

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

**Type of variable:** Binary

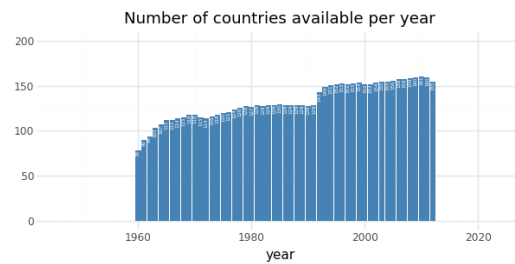
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2012  
Total N. of countries covered: 166

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.37.3 Executive Power over Military Force

**QoG Code:** iaep\_epmf

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

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

**Type of variable:** Binary

#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

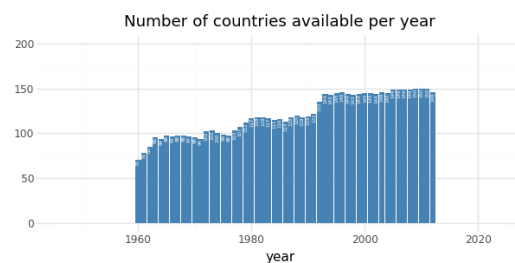
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 166

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.37.4 Electoral System

**QoG Code:** iaep\_es

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.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

**Type of variable:** Categorical

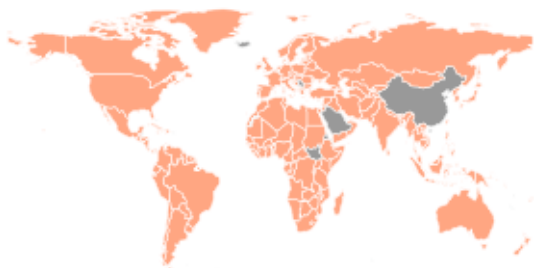
##### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

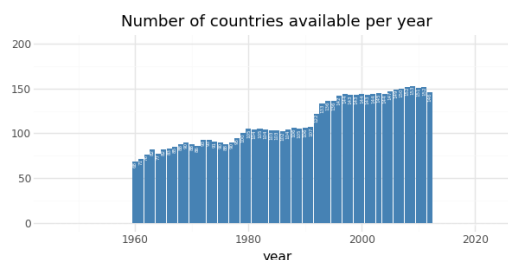
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 161

##### Overall country availability



##### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.37.5 Official State Party

**QoG Code:** iaep\_osp

Is there an official state party?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

**Type of variable:** Binary

#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

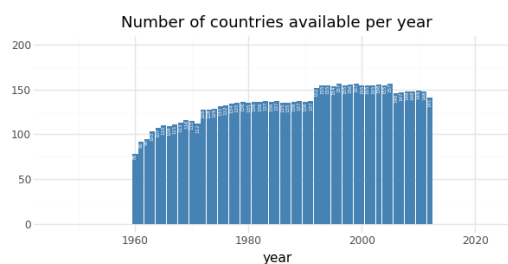
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 166

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.37.6 Unitary or Federal State

**QoG Code:** iaep\_ufs

This variable examines 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

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

**Type of variable:** Categorical

#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960

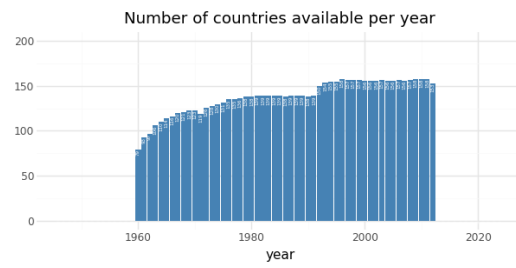
Time-series max. year: 2012

Total N. of countries covered: 166

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.38 Integrated Values Surveys (WVS/EVS trend 1981-2022)

**Dataset by:** World Values Survey

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

European Values Study. (2022). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. <https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736>

Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & Puranen, B. (2022). World Values Survey: All Rounds - Country-Pooled Datafile. Madrid, Spain & Vienna, Austria: JD Systems Institute & WVSA Secretariat. Dataset Version 4.0.0. <https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.22>

**Dataset found at:** <https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSEVStrend.jsp>

**Last update by original source:** 2022-12-14

**Date of download:** 2025-12-27

The European Value Study (EVS) and the World Value Survey (WVS) are two large-scale, cross-national, and repeated cross-sectional longitudinal survey research programs. Since their emergence in the early 1980s, the EVS has conducted 5 survey waves (every 9 years), and the WVS has conducted 7 survey waves (every 5 years). Both research programs include a large number of questions, which have been replicated over time and across the EVS and the WVS surveys. Such repeated questions constitute the Integrated Values Surveys (IVS), the joint EVS-WVS time-series data, which at the moment covers a 41-years period (1981-2022).

The variables are country averages calculated using the population weight provided by WVS/EVS. All variables in this dataset have undergone the following processing:

1. Negative values (-1, -2, -4, -5) representing missing data codes are set to NA
2. Scale reversal applied to ensure consistent directionality across variables

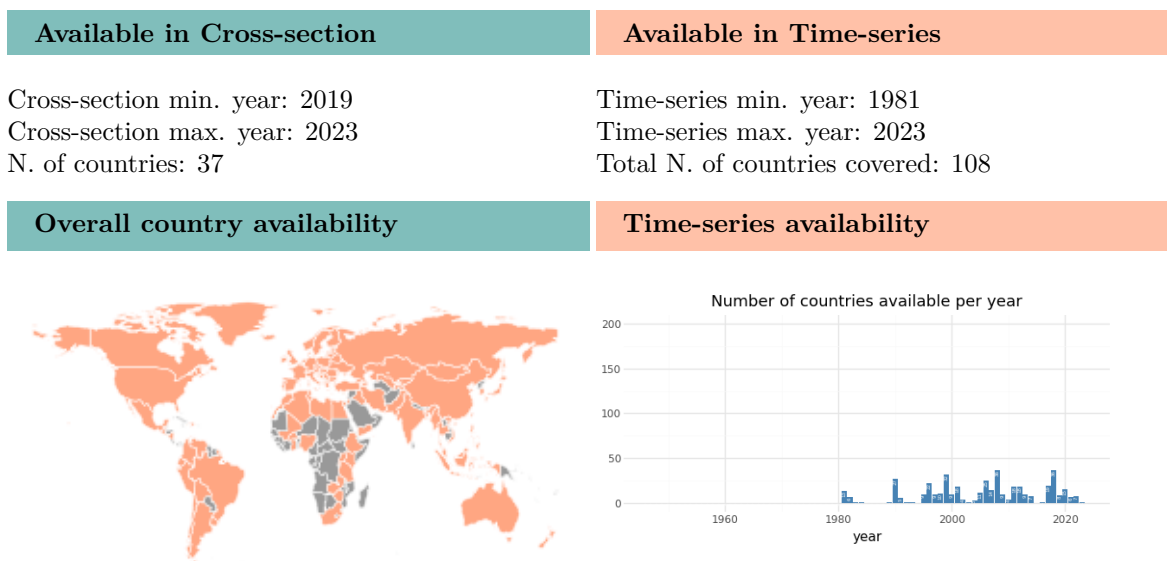
### 4.38.1 Confidence: Armed Forces

**QoG Code:** `wvs_confaf`

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

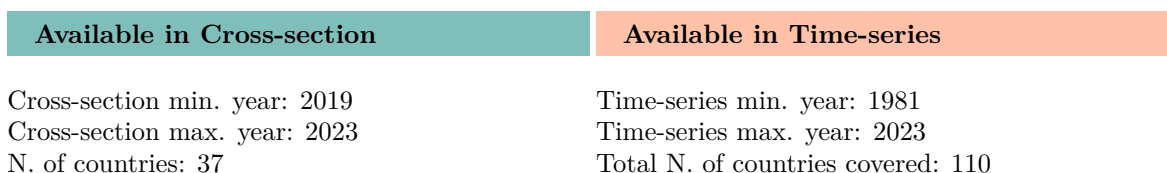
#### 4.38.2 Confidence: Churches

**QoG Code:** wvs\_confch

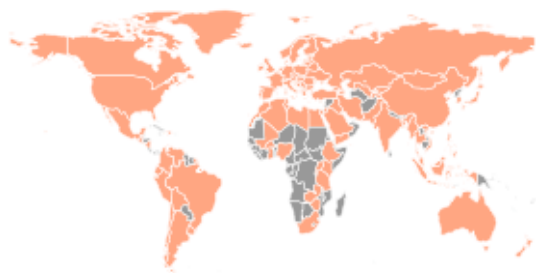
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Churches

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

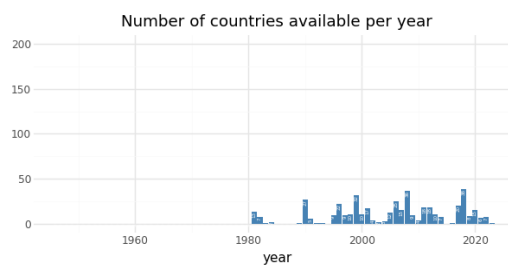
**Type of variable:** Continuous



### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.38.3 Confidence: The Civil Services

**QoG Code:** wvs\_confcs

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

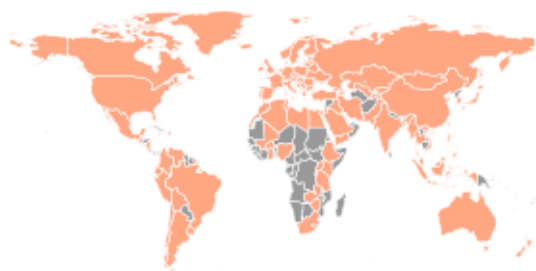
### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 37

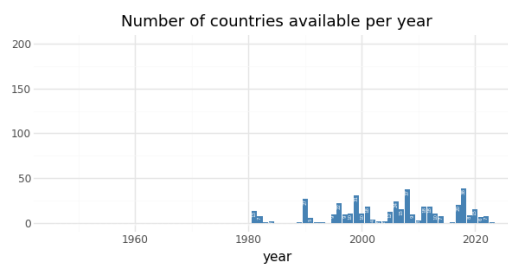
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 108

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.4 Confidence: The Government

**QoG Code:** wvs\_confgov

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Government

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

**Type of variable:** Continuous

##### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 37

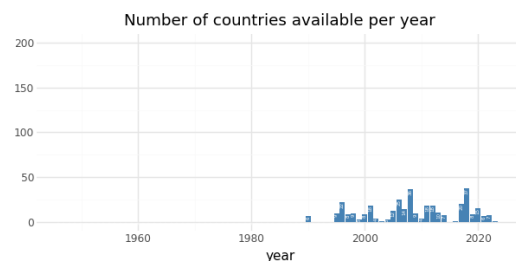
##### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 109

##### Overall country availability



##### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.5 Confidence: Justice System/Courts

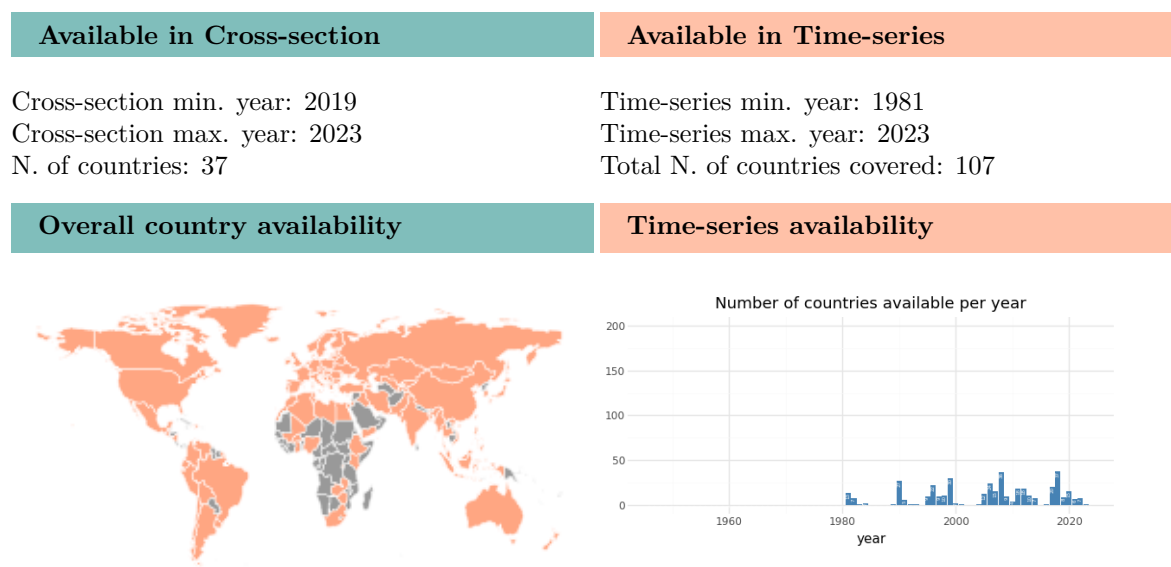
**QoG Code:** wvs\_confjs

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

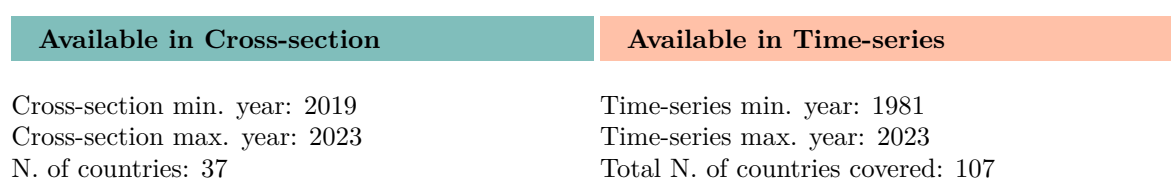
#### 4.38.6 Confidence: Labour Unions

**QoG Code:** wvs\_\_conflu

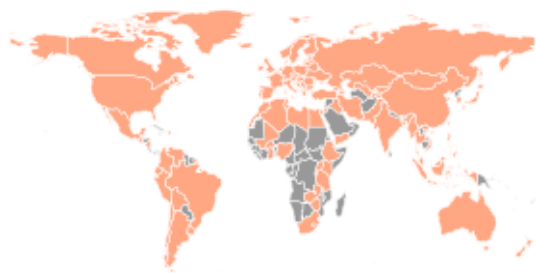
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Labour Unions

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

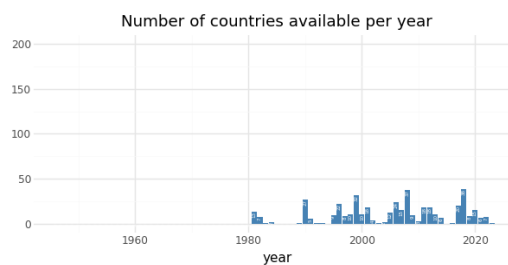
**Type of variable:** Continuous



### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.38.7 Confidence: Parliament

**QoG Code:** wvs\_confpar

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

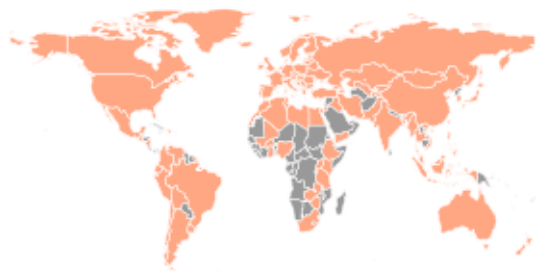
### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 37

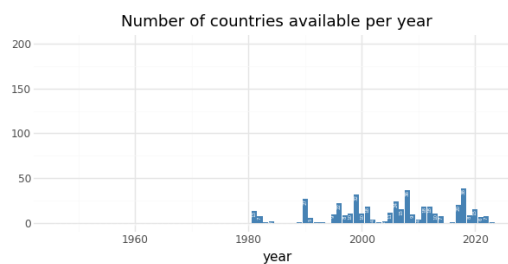
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 109

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.8 Confidence: The Police

**QoG Code:** wvs\_confpol

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

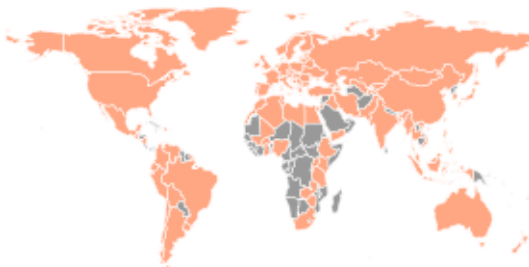
##### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 37

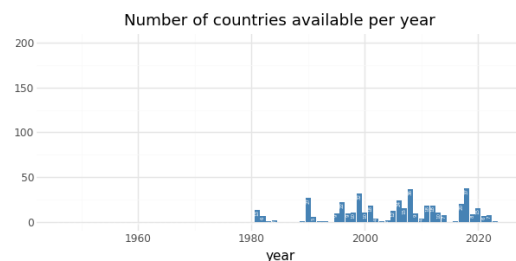
##### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 109

##### Overall country availability



##### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.9 Confidence: The Political Parties

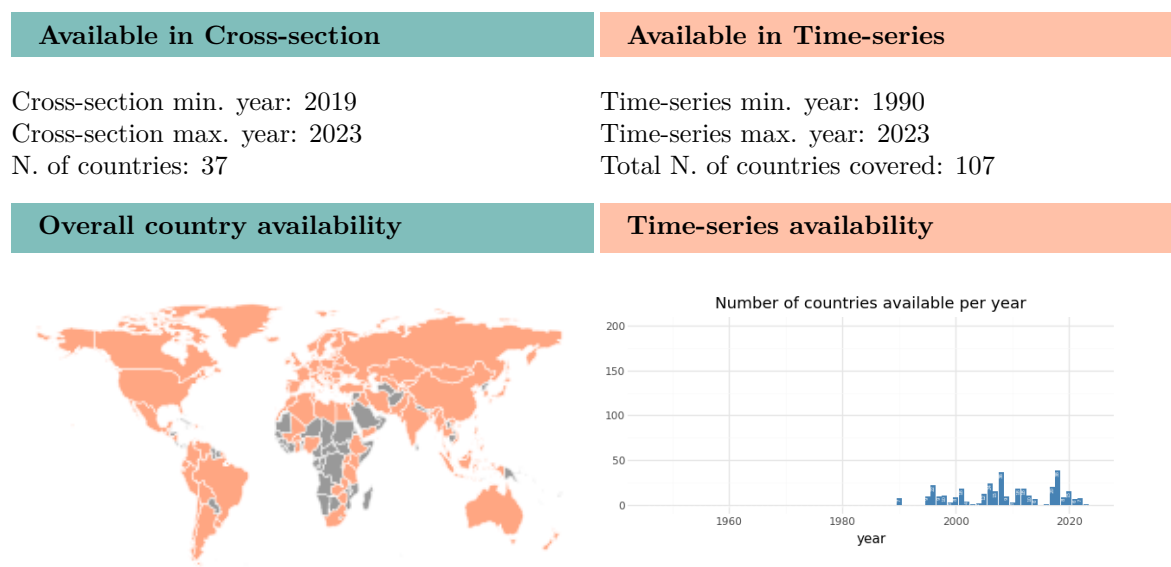
**QoG Code:** wvs\_confpp

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Political Parties

1. None at all
2. Not very much

3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

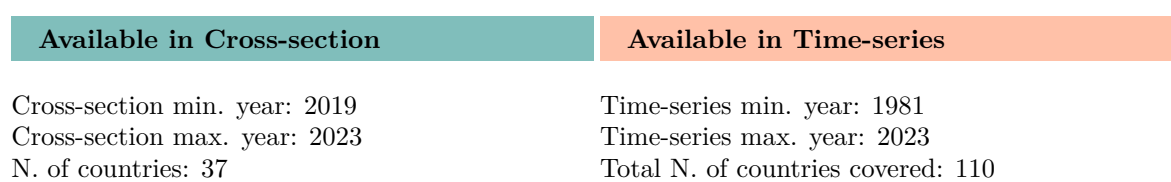
#### 4.38.10 Confidence: The Press

**QoG Code:** wvs\_confpr

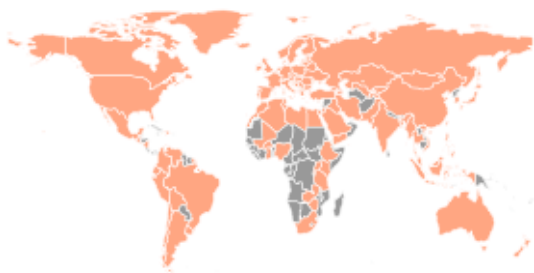
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Press

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

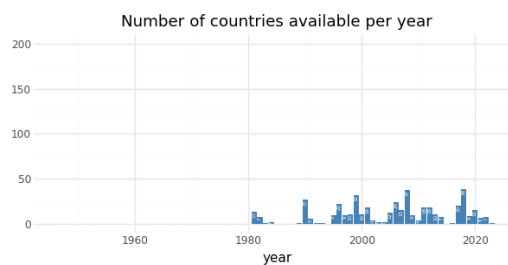
**Type of variable:** Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.11 Confidence: Television

**QoG Code:** wvs\_conftv

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Television

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

**Type of variable:** Continuous

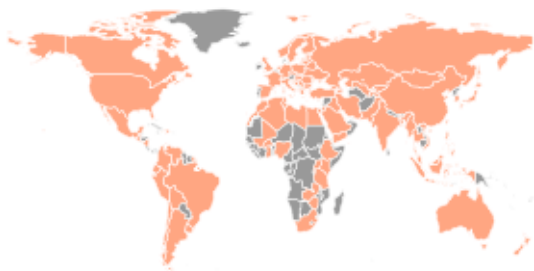
#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 32

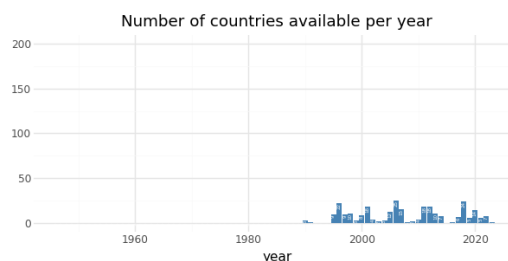
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 101

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.12 Importance of democracy

**QoG Code:** wvs\_demimp

How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?

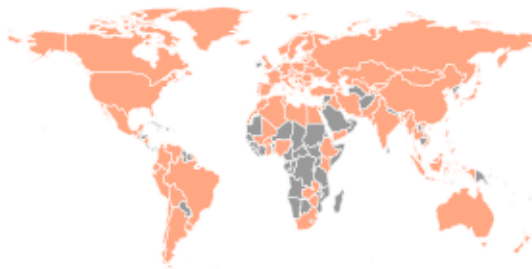
- 1. Not at all important
- 10. Absolutely important

**Type of variable:** Continuous

##### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 37

##### Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.13 Democraticness in own country

**QoG Code:** wvs\_democ

How democratically is this country being governed today?

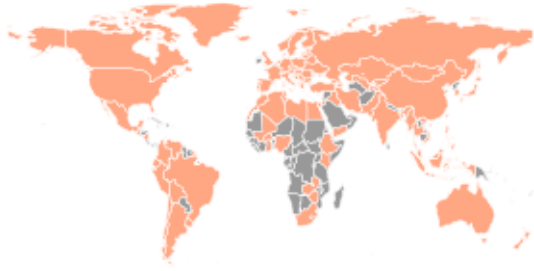
- 1. Not at all democratic
- 10. Completely democratic

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 37

#### Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.14 Belief in: God

**QoG Code:** wvs\_godbel

Do you believe in God?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes

**Type of variable:** Continuous

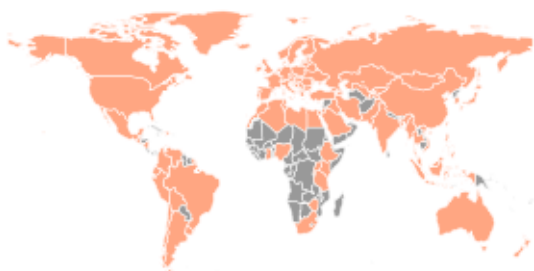
#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 37

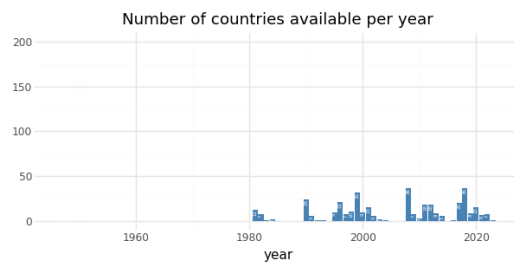
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 104

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.15 Feeling of happiness

**QoG Code:** wvs\_hap

Taking all things together, would you say you are:

1. Not at all happy
2. Not very happy
3. Rather happy
4. Very happy

**Type of variable:** Continuous

##### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 37

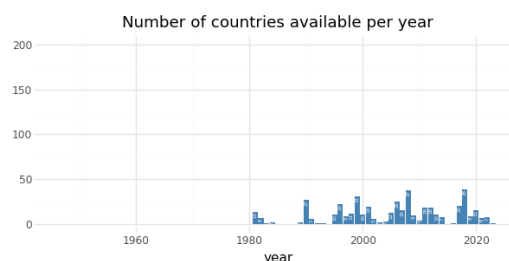
##### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 111

##### Overall country availability



##### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.16 Important in life: Religion

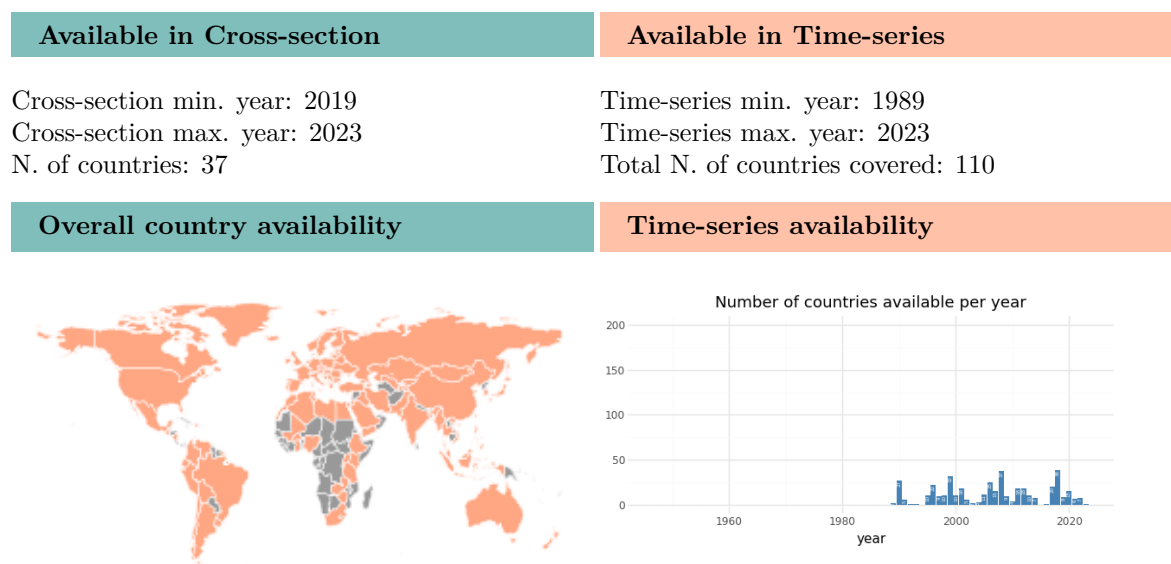
**QoG Code:** wvs\_impREL

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous



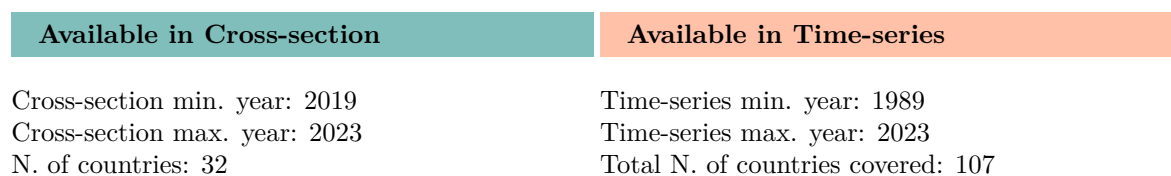
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.17 Post-Materialist index 12-item

**QoG Code:** wvs\_pmi12

Post-Materialist index 12-item. 0=Materialist, 5=Post materialist.

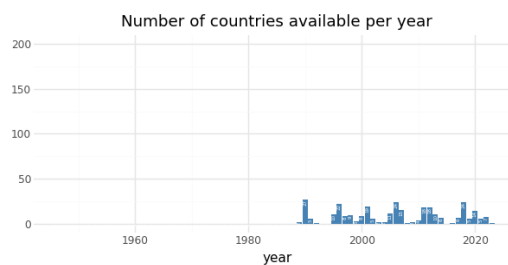
**Type of variable:** Continuous



### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.38.18 Political system: Having the army rule

**QoG Code:** wvs\_psarmy

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

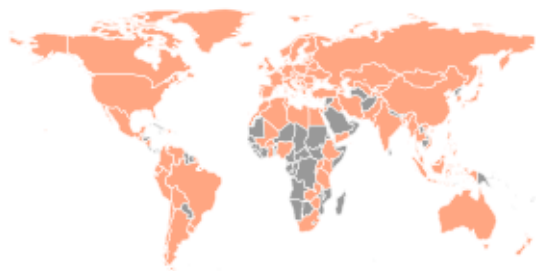
### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 37

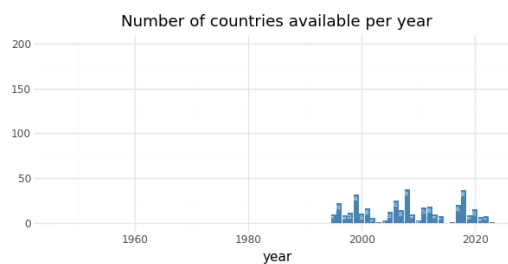
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1995  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 108

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.19 Political system: Having a democratic political system

**QoG Code:** wvs\_psdem

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

##### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 37

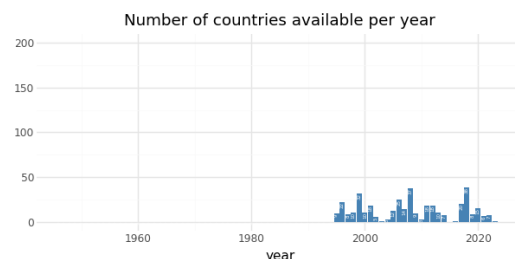
##### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1995  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 108

##### Overall country availability



##### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.20 Political system: Having experts make decisions

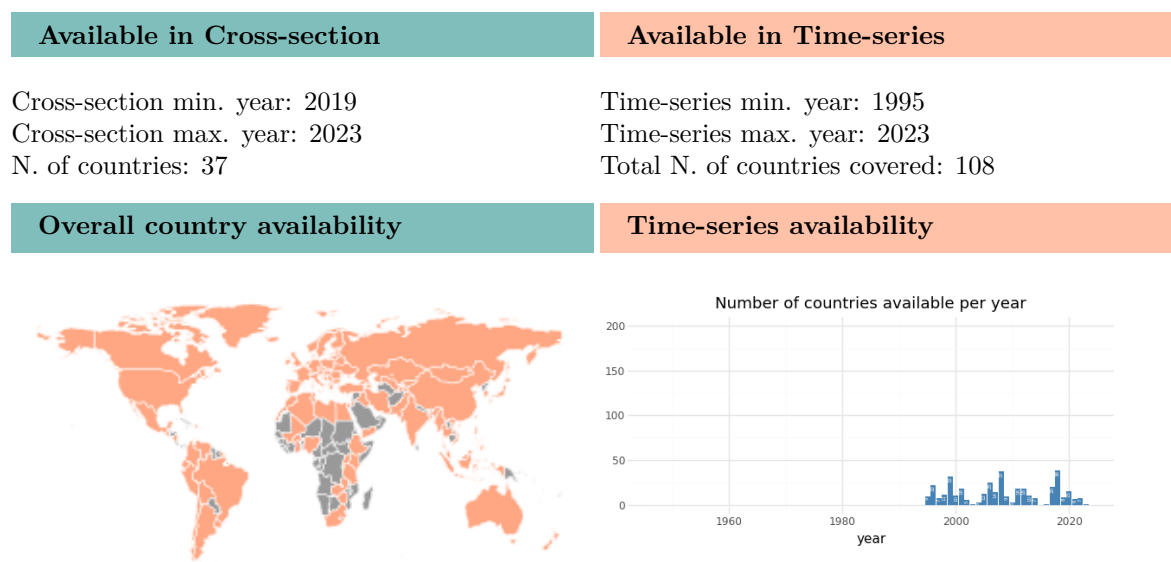
**QoG Code:** wvs\_psexp

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

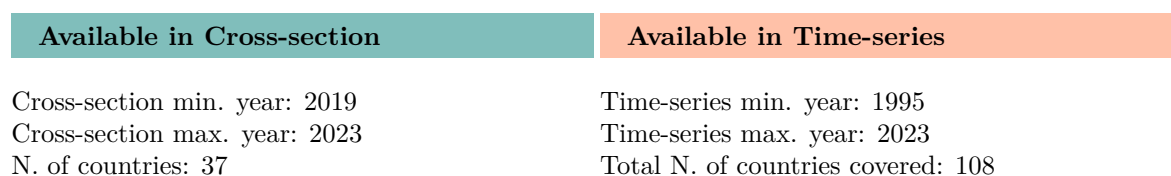
#### 4.38.21 Political system: Having a strong leader

**QoG Code:** wvs\_pssl

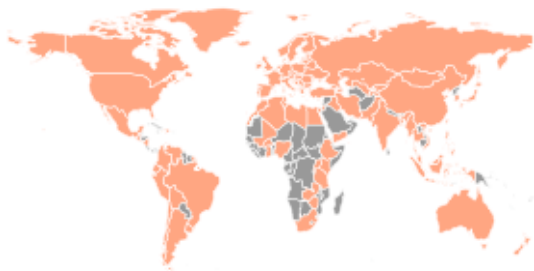
I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

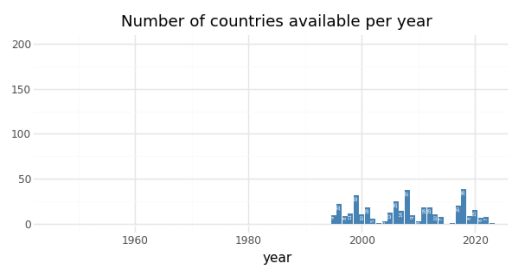
**Type of variable:** Continuous



### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.38.22 The only acceptable religion is my religion

**QoG Code:** wvs\_relacc

Please tell us if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: The only acceptable religion is my religion

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019

Cross-section max. year: 2023

N. of countries: 32

### Overall country availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.38.23 Satisfaction with financial situation of household

**QoG Code:** wvs\_satfin

How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

1. Completely dissatisfied
10. Completely satisfied

**Type of variable:** Continuous

##### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 32

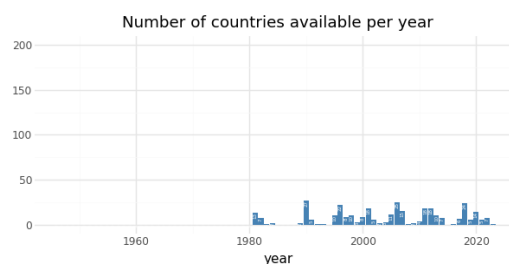
##### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 108

##### Overall country availability



##### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

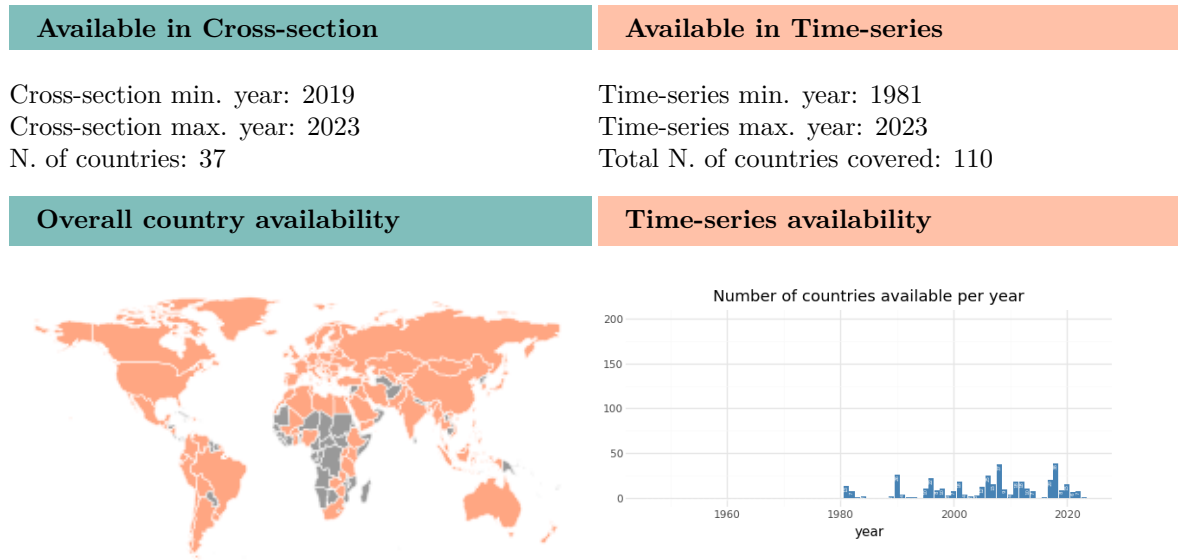
#### 4.38.24 State of health (subjective)

**QoG Code:** wvs\_subh

All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is:

1. Very poor
2. Poor
2. Fair
3. Good
4. Very good

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

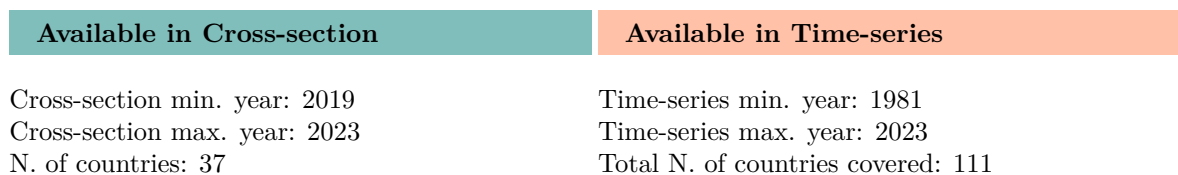
#### 4.38.25 Most people can be trusted

**QoG Code:** wvs\_\_trust

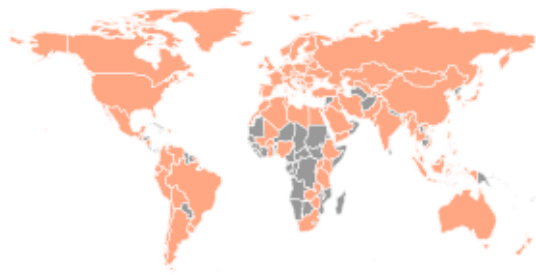
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

- 0. Need to be very careful
- 1. Most people can be trusted

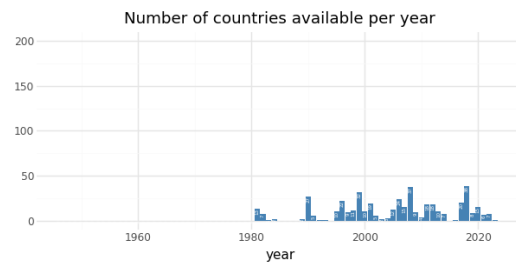
**Type of variable:** Continuous



## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.39 Inter-Parliamentary Union Data

**Dataset by:** Inter-Parliamentary Union

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2025). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. <https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking>

**Dataset found at:** <https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-09-01

**Date of download:** 2025-12-26

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 from latest monthly available data each year.

### 4.39.1 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses)

**QoG Code:** ipu\_l\_sw

Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

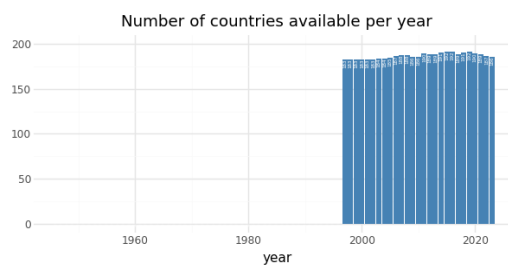
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1997
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 192

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.39.2 Share of Women (Upper House)

**QoG Code:** ipu\_u\_sw

Share of Women (Upper House).

**Type of variable:** Continuous

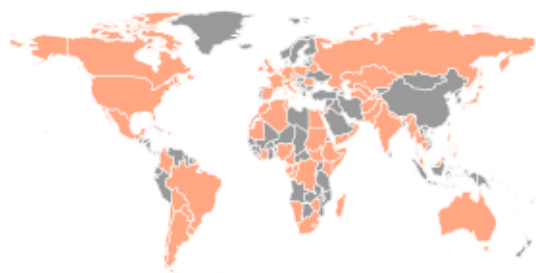
### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021  
Cross-section max. year: 2024  
N. of countries: 82

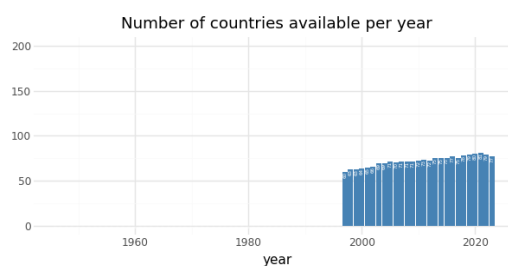
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1997  
Time-series max. year: 2025  
Total N. of countries covered: 84

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.40 KOF Index of Globalization

**Dataset by:** KOF Swiss Economic Institute

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2>

Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, 38(10), 1091–1110

**Dataset found at:** <https://kof.ethz.ch/en/forecasts-and-indicators/indicators/kof-globalisation-index.html>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-12-19

**Date of download:** 2025-12-26

The KOF Globalization Index measures the economic, social and political dimensions of globalization. It is used in order to monitor changes in the level of globalization of different countries over extended periods of time. The current KOF Globalization Index is available for 190 countries and covers the period from 1970 until 2022. A distinction is drawn between de facto and de jure for the Index as a whole, as well as within the economic, social and political components.

The Index measures globalization on a scale of 1 to 100, where higher values indicate a higher degree of globalization. The figures for the constituent variables are expressed as percentiles. This means that outliers are smoothed and ensures that fluctuations over time are lower. Due to the new methodology, the current Index is only to a limited extent comparable to the old KOF Globalization Index.

### 4.40.1 Economic Globalization

**QoG Code:** dr\_eg

Economic globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) covers both trade flows as well as financial flows. De facto trade is determined with reference to the trade in goods and services. De jure trade covers customs duties, taxes and restrictions on trade.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 184

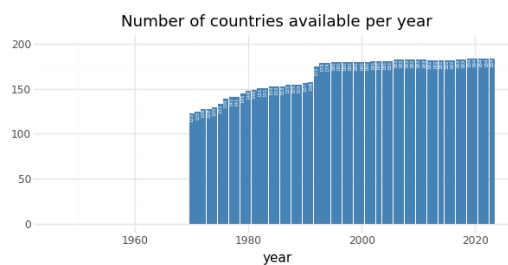
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 184

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.40.2 Index of Globalization

**QoG Code:** dr\_ig

The overall index of globalization (scale of 1 to 100) 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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 186

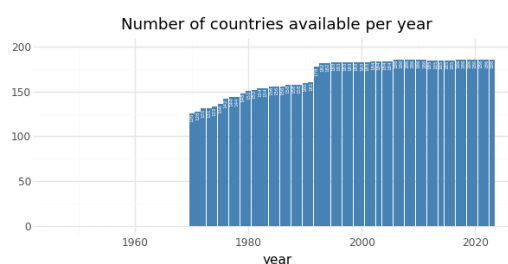
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 186

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



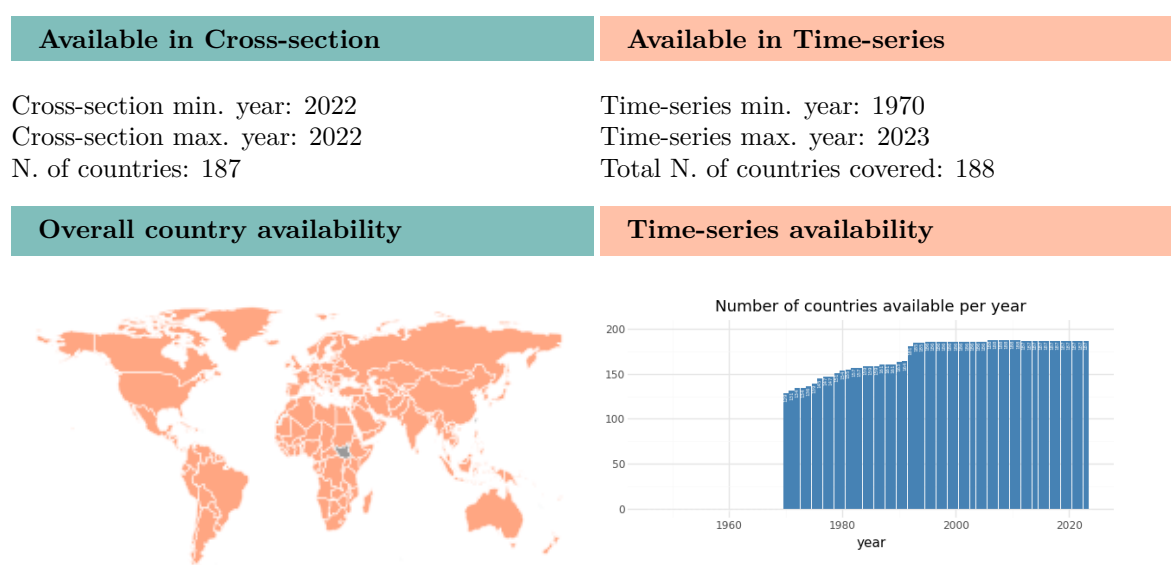
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.40.3 Political Globalization

**QoG Code:** dr\_pg

Political globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) regards the de facto segment measured with reference to the number of embassies and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), along with participation in UN peacekeeping missions. The de jure segment contains variables focussing on the membership of international organisations and international treaties.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



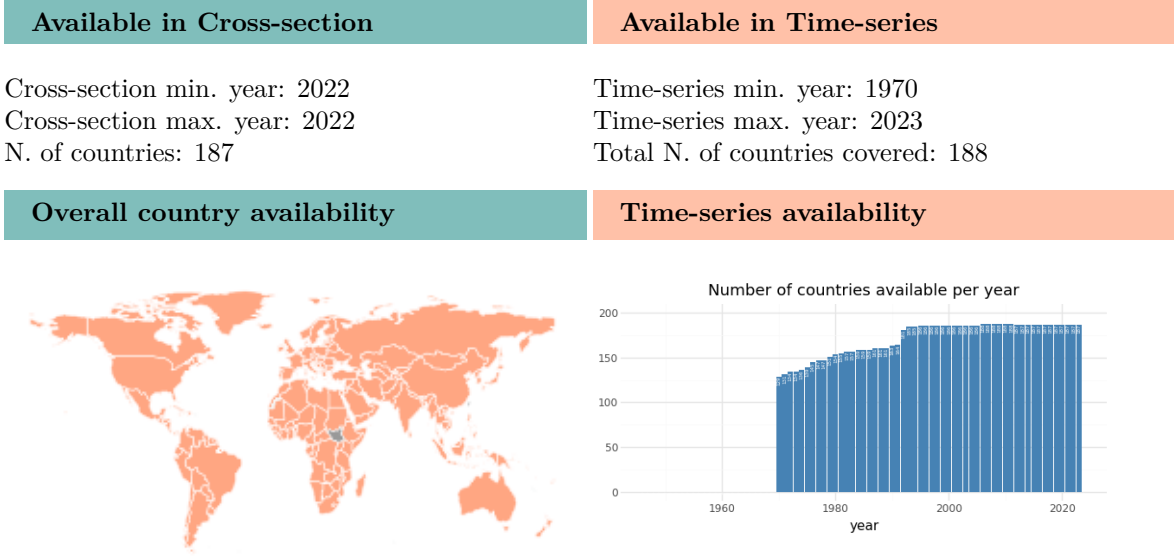
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.40.4 Social Globalization

**QoG Code:** dr\_sg

Social globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is comprised of three segments, each with its own de facto and de jure segment. Interpersonal contact is measured within the de facto segment with reference to international telephone connections, tourist numbers and migration. Within the de jure segment, it is measured with reference to telephone subscriptions, international airports and visa restrictions. Flows of information are determined within the de facto segment with reference to international patent applications, international students and trade in high technology goods. The de jure segment measures access to TV and the internet, freedom of the press and international internet connections. Cultural proximity is measured in the de facto segment from trade in cultural goods, international trademark registrations and the number of McDonalds restaurants and IKEA stores. The de jure area focuses on civil rights (freedom of citizens), gender equality and public spending on school education.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.41 Luxembourg Income Study database and the Luxembourg Wealth Study database

**Dataset by:** LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2024). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2025-11-05]. <https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/>

**Dataset found at:** <https://www.lisdatacenter.org/data-access/key-figures/>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-08-09

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

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.

The data is updated quarterly, so the date in the 'Last Updated by Source' section reflects the update used by QoG for adding the data to the compilations.

### 4.41.1 Gini Coefficient

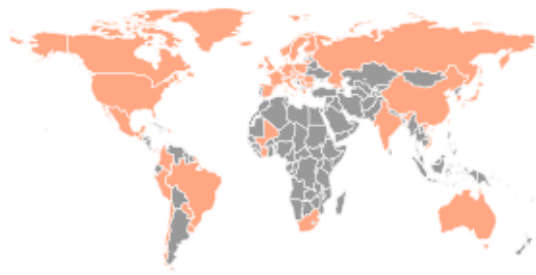
**QoG Code:** lis\_gini

Gini Index measures the extent to which the distribution of the specified aggregate among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and the hypothetical line of absolute equality. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality and 1, perfect inequality.

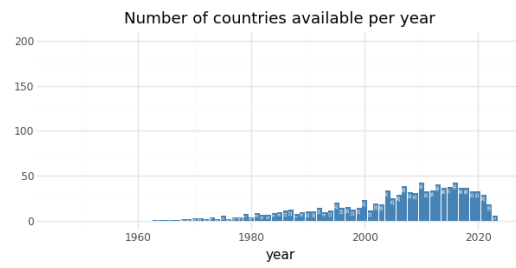
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 36	Total N. of countries covered: 52

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.42 Maddison Project Database 2023

**Dataset by:** Maddison Historical Statistics

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. <https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research>

Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2024). Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2023 update [MPD version 2023]. *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 1–41. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joes.12618>

**Dataset found at:**

<https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/releases/maddison-project-database-2023>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-04-03

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

The Maddison Project Database provides information on comparative economic growth and income levels over the very long run. The 2023 version of this database covers 169 countries and the period up to 2022.

### 4.42.1 Real GDP per Capita

**QoG Code:** mad\_gdppc

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars, multiple benchmarks.

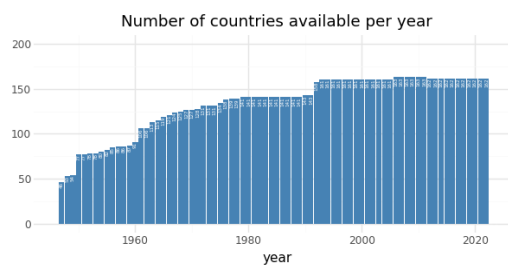
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 162	Total N. of countries covered: 166

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.42.2 Real GDP per Capita (year 1900)

**QoG Code:** mad\_gdppc1900

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1900, multiple benchmarks.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 47

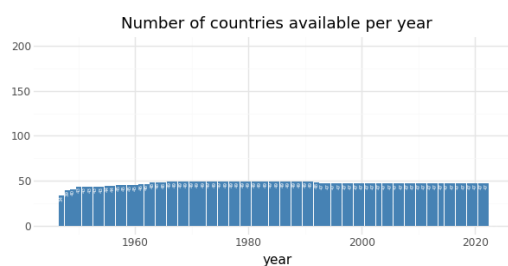
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946  
Time-series max. year: 2022  
Total N. of countries covered: 50

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.43 Measures of Democracy 1810-2018

**Dataset by:** Tatu Vanhanen

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Vanhanen, T. (2019). Measures of democracy 1810-2018 [dataset] [Version 8.0]. *University of Tampere*. <http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD1289>

Finnish Social Science Data Archive [producer and distributor]. (2021). Measures of democracy 1810-2018 [codebook] [Version 8.0]

**Dataset found at:** [https://services.fsd.tuni.fi/catalogue/FSD1289?study\\_language=en&lang=en](https://services.fsd.tuni.fi/catalogue/FSD1289?study_language=en&lang=en)

**Last update by original source:** 2020-12-03

**Date of download:** 2025-12-03

The data contain three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

### 4.43.1 Index of Democratization

**QoG Code:** van\_index

The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

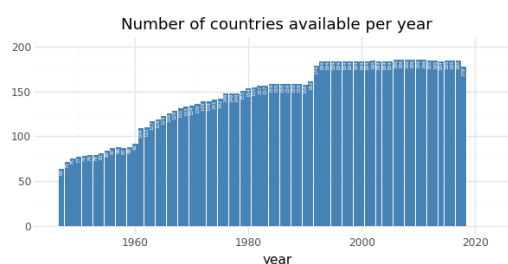
Time-series max. year: 2018

Total N. of countries covered: 188

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.44 Migration and Remittances Data

**Dataset by:** The World Bank

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

The World Bank. (2024a). Remittances data. <https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT&country=>

**Dataset found at:** <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-07-01

**Date of download:** 2025-10-02

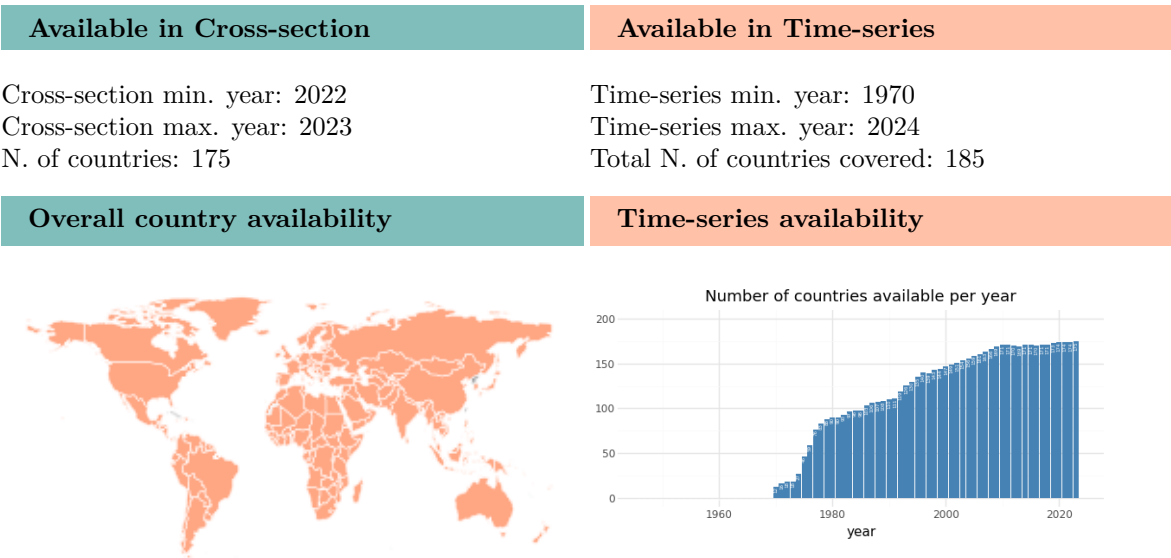
Remittances Data provides a snapshot of latest statistics on remittance flows for 214 countries and territories. It is calculated by World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics database and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks. All numbers are in current (nominal) US \$ million.

### 4.44.1 Inward Remittances Flow

**QoG Code:** rd\_inw

Migrant Remittances Inflow, current (nominal) US \$ million.

**Type of variable:** Continuous




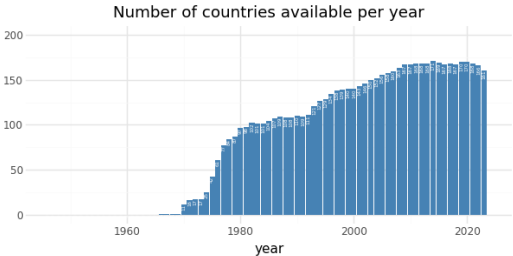
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.44.2 Outward Remittances Flow

QoG Code: rd\_outw

Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US \$ million.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 171	Time-series min. year: 1966 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 185
Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.45 National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy, Version 6

**Dataset by:** Hyde and Marinov

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, 20(2), 191–201

Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. <https://nelda.co/>

**Dataset found at:** <http://www.nelda.co/>

**Last update by original source:** 2021-07-23

**Date of download:** 2023-11-06

The National Elections across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA) dataset provides detailed information on all election events from 1945-2020. To be included, elections must be for a national executive figure, such as a president, or for a national legislative body, such as a parliament, legislature, constituent assembly, or other directly elected representative bodies. In order for an election to be included, voters must directly elect the person or persons appearing on the ballot to the national post in question. Voting must also be direct, or by the people in the sense that mass voting takes place. Microstates are now included but were not part of NELDA Versions 1-4.

### 4.45.1 Media Bias before Election

**QoG Code:** nelda\_mbbe

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.

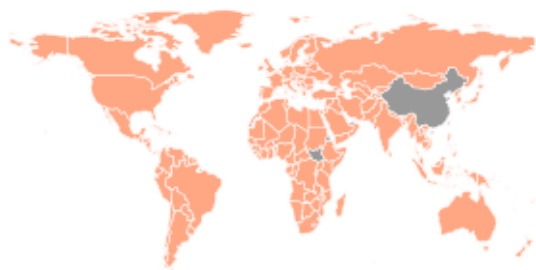
Values:

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 3. Unclear

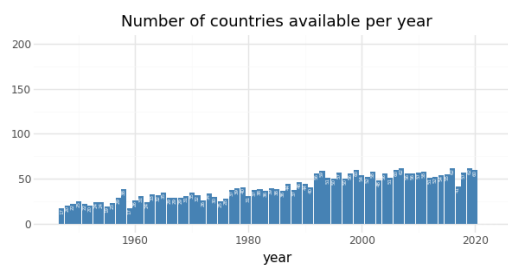
**Type of variable:** Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 108	Total N. of countries covered: 191

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.45.2 Was More Than One Party Legal

**QoG Code:** nelda\_mtop

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.

Values:

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 3. Unclear

**Type of variable:** Categorical

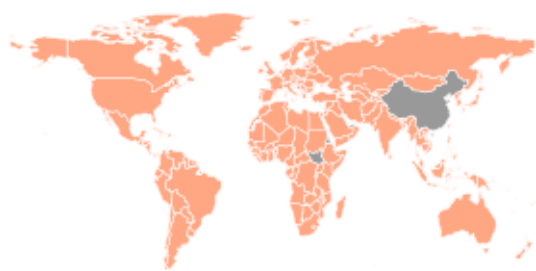
### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2020  
N. of countries: 108

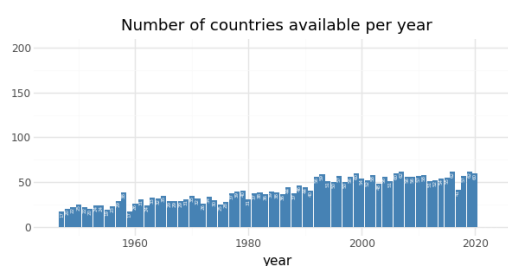
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946  
Time-series max. year: 2020  
Total N. of countries covered: 191

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.45.3 Was Opposition Allowed

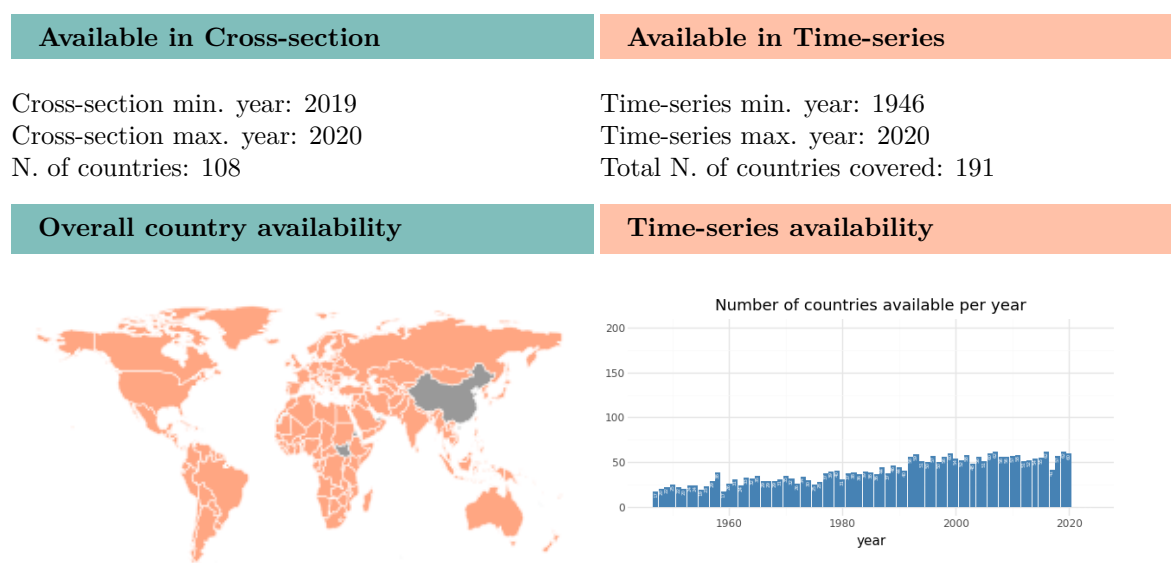
**QoG Code:** nelda\_oa

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.

Values:

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 3. Unclear

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.45.4 Riots and Protests after Election

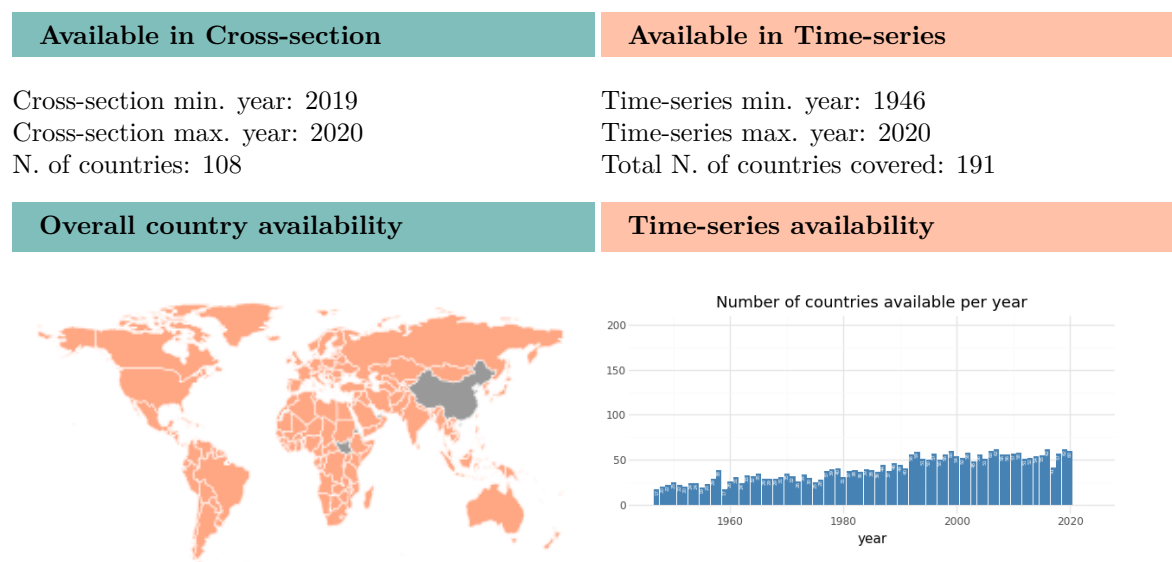
**QoG Code:** nelda\_rpae

If there are protests and riots after elections, a 'Yes' is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.

Values:

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 3. Unclear

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.46 Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014

**Dataset by:** Michael Ross and Paasha Mahdavi

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y>

**Dataset found at:** <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y>

**Last update by original source:** 2015-09-24

**Date of download:** 2025-10-02

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 the original source; to calculate the total value of production, the author multiplies 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.

### 4.46.1 Gas production value in 2014 dollars

**QoG Code:** ross\_gas\_value\_2014

Gas production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

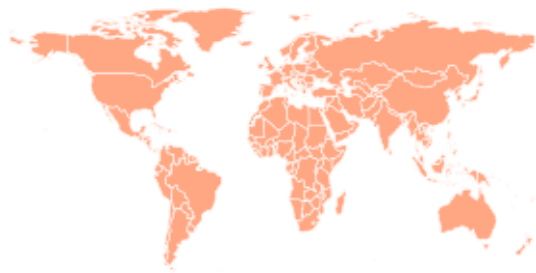
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1955

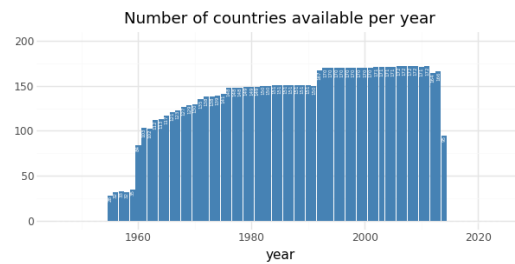
Time-series max. year: 2014

Total N. of countries covered: 178

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.46.2 Oil production value in 2014 dollars

**QoG Code:** ross\_oil\_value\_2014

Oil production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

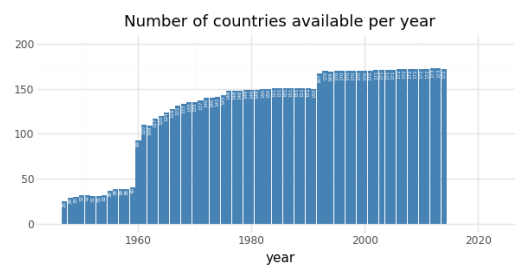
Time-series max. year: 2014

Total N. of countries covered: 178

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.47 Open Budget Survey data

**Dataset by:** International Budget Partnership

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

International Budget Partnership. (2024). Open budget survey data [Accessed on 2024-11-14]. <https://internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/>

**Dataset found at:**

<https://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/open-budget-initiative/open-budget-survey/>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-06-21

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

The Open Budget Survey is a comprehensive analysis and survey that evaluates whether governments give the public access to budget information and opportunities to participate in the budget process at the national level. The survey also assesses the capacity and independence of formal oversight institutions. The IBP works with civil society partners in 100 countries to collect the data for the survey.

These materials were developed by the International Budget Partnership. IBP has given us permission to use the materials solely for noncommercial, educational purposes.

### 4.47.1 Open Budget Index

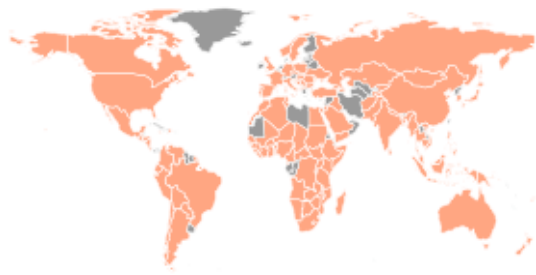
**QoG Code:** ibp\_obi

The Open Budget Index (OBI) is a comparative measure of central government budget transparency. The OBI assigns countries covered by the Open Budget Survey a transparency score on a 100-point scale using 109 questions on the Survey. These questions focus specifically on whether the government provides the public with timely access to comprehensive information contained in eight key budget documents in accordance with international good practice standards.

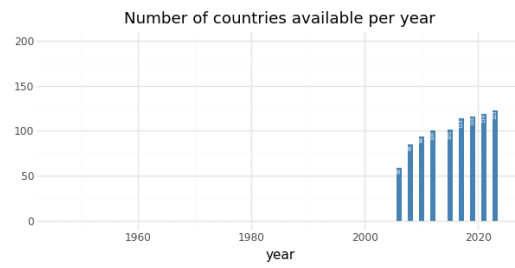
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2023	Time-series min. year: 2006
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 123	Total N. of countries covered: 124

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.48 Penn World Table

**Dataset by:** Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, 105(10), 3150–3182. <http://www.ggd.net/pwt>

**Dataset found at:** <http://www.rug.nl/ggd/productivity/pwt/>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-10-07

**Date of download:** 2025-12-12

PWT version 11.0 is a database with information on relative levels of income, output, input and productivity, covering 185 countries between 1950 and 2023.

Please check the main codebook at: [https://www.rug.nl/ggd/docs/pwt\\_71vs80\\_variable\\_correspondence.pdf](https://www.rug.nl/ggd/docs/pwt_71vs80_variable_correspondence.pdf). The document with the revisions done to this version is found here: <https://dataverse.nl/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7927/H4T9-9Q6M>

### 4.48.1 Human Capital Index

**QoG Code:** pwt\_hci

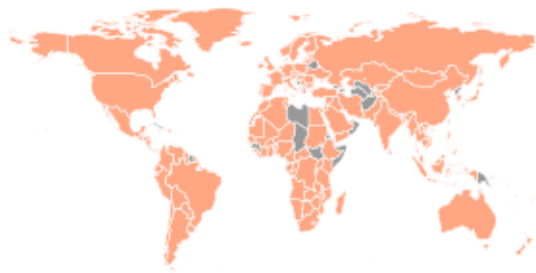
Human capital index based on the average years of schooling from Barro and Lee (Barro & Lee, 2013) and an assumed rate of return to education, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world (Psacharopoulos, 1994).

More information can be found in the document "Human capital in PWT 9.0".

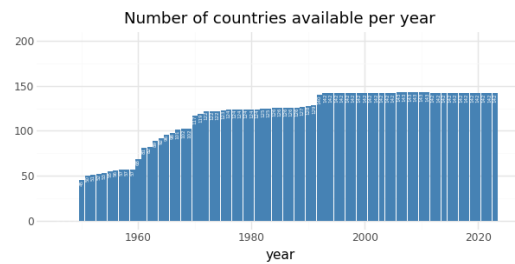
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 142	Total N. of countries covered: 143

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.48.2 Population (in millions)

**QoG Code:** pwt\_pop

Population (in millions).

**Type of variable:** Discrete

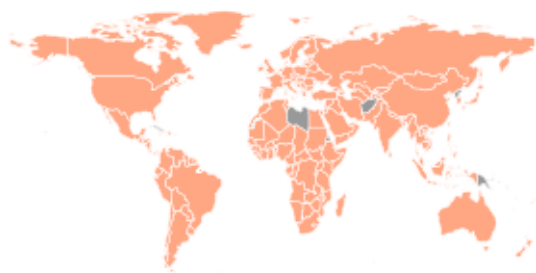
#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 172

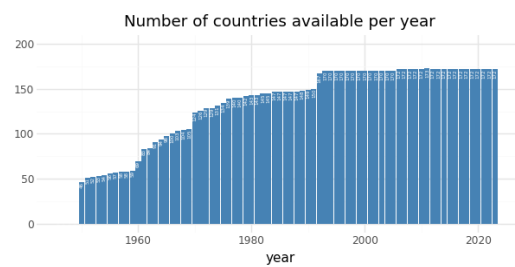
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 173

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.49 Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset

**Dataset by:** Witold Henisz

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Henisz, W. J. (2002). The institutional environment for infrastructure investment. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, 11(2)

Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. <https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/henisz/>

**Dataset found at:** <https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/henisz/>

**Last update by original source:** 2023-01-30

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

The measure of political constraints estimates the feasibility of policy change (the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one actor may lead to a change in government policy) using the following methodology. First, extracting data from political science databases, it identifies the number of independent branches of government (executive, lower and upper legislative chambers) with veto power over policy change. The preferences of each of these branches and the status quo policy are then assumed to be independently and identically drawn from a uniform, unidimensional policy space. This assumption allows for the derivation of a quantitative measure of institutional hazards using a simple spatial model of political interaction.

### 4.49.1 Independent Judiciary

**QoG Code:** h\_j

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.

**Type of variable:** Binary

**Available in Time-series**

Time-series min. year: 1946

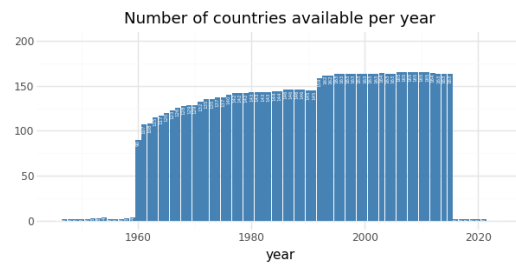
Time-series max. year: 2021

Total N. of countries covered: 173

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.50 Polity V Annual Time-Series, 1800-2018

**Dataset by:** Marshall and Gurr

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Marshall, M. G., & Gurr, T. R. (2020). Polity V project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018

**Dataset found at:** <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>

**Last update by original source:** 2023-03-31

**Date of download:** 2025-10-01

The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resources for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority. The Polity5 Project, which studies Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions from 1800-2018, is an annual, cross-national, time-series dataset which codes democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in all independent countries with a total population greater than 500,000 in 2018 (167 countries in 2018).

### 4.50.1 Regime Durability

**QoG Code:** p\_durable

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 a 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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

**Available in Time-series**

Time-series min. year: 1946

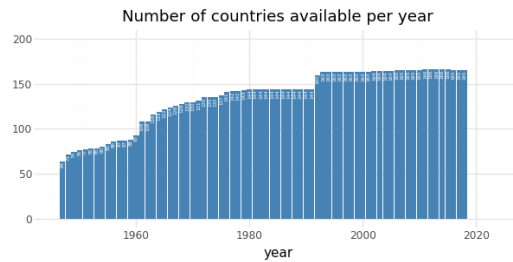
Time-series max. year: 2018

Total N. of countries covered: 171

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.50.2 Revised Combined Polity Score

#### QoG Code: p\_polity2

**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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

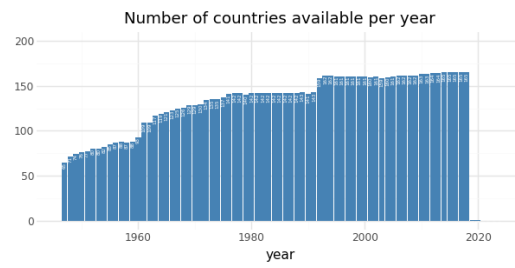
Time-series max. year: 2020

Total N. of countries covered: 171

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.51 Religion and State Project

**Dataset by:** Jonathan Fox

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Fox, J. (2019). A world survey of secular-religious competition: State religion policy from 1990 to 2014. *Religion, State and Society*, 47(1), 10–29. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09637494.2018.1532750>

Fox, J., Finke, R., & Mataic, D. R. (2018). New data and measures on societal discrimination and religious minorities. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, 2(14)

Fox, J. (2016). *The unfree exercise of religion: A world survey of religious discrimination against religious minorities*. NY: Cambridge University Press

Fox, J. (2015). *Political secularism, religion, and the state: A time survey analysis of worldwide data*. Cambridge University Press

Fox, J. (2008). *A world survey of religion and the state*. Cambridge University Press

Fox, J. (2017). Religion and state dataset: Round 3. <http://www.religionandstate.org/>

**Dataset found at:** <https://ras.thearda.com/>

**Last update by original source:** 2017-08-03

**Date of download:** 2025-11-28

The Religion and State (RAS) project is a university-based project located at Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan, Israel. The general goal is to provide detailed codings on several aspects of separation of religion and state for 183 states on a yearly basis between 1990 and 2014. This constitutes all countries with populations of 250,000 or more, as well as a sampling of countries with lower populations.

### 4.51.1 Official Religion

**QoG Code:** biu\_offrel

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

**Type of variable:** Categorical

### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990

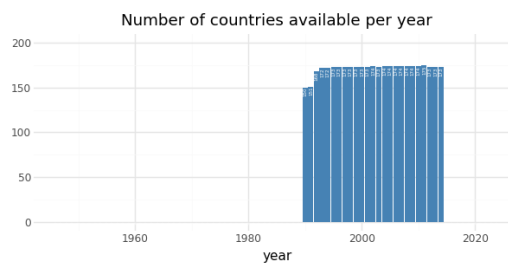
Time-series max. year: 2014

Total N. of countries covered: 176

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.52 Rule of Law Index

**Dataset by:** World Justice Project

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

World Justice Project. (2025). WJP Rule of Law Index 2025 [Washington, D.C.: The World Justice Project]. <https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/>

**Dataset found at:** <https://worldjusticeproject.org/>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-10-08

**Date of download:** 2025-10-09

The World Justice Project (WJP) developed the WJP Rule of Law Index to serve as a quantitative tool for measuring the rule of law in practice. The Index's methodology and comprehensive definition of the rule of law are the products of intensive consultation and vetting with academics, practitioners, and community leaders from more than 100 countries and jurisdictions and 17 professional disciplines.

### 4.52.1 Absence of Corruption

**QoG Code:** `wjp_abs_cor`

Absence of Corruption, Factor 2 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the absence of corruption in government. The factor considers three forms of corruption: bribery, improper influence by public or private interests, and misappropriation of public funds or other resources. These three forms of corruption are examined with respect to government officers in the executive branch, the judiciary, the military, police, and the legislature.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

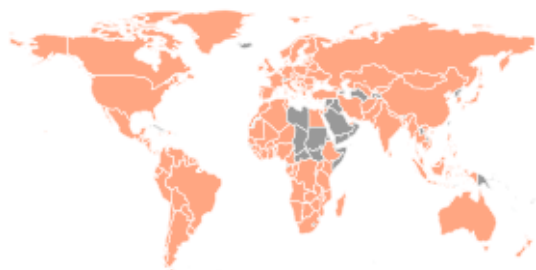
#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2025  
N. of countries: 140

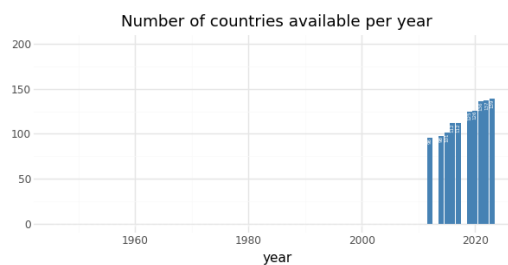
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012  
Time-series max. year: 2025  
Total N. of countries covered: 140

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.52.2 Civil Justice

**QoG Code:** wjp\_civ\_just

Civil Justice, Factor 7 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. It measures whether civil justice systems are accessible and affordable as well as free of discrimination, corruption, and improper influence by public officials. It examines whether court proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delays and whether decisions are enforced effectively. It also measures the accessibility, impartiality, and effectiveness of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

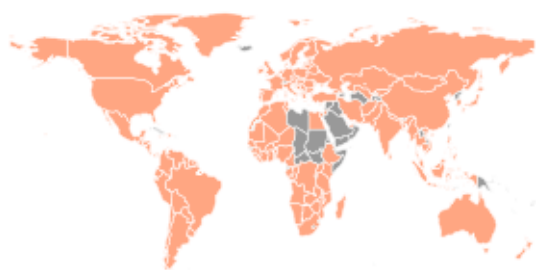
### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2025  
N. of countries: 140

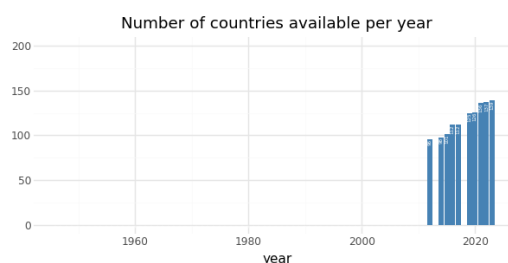
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012  
Time-series max. year: 2025  
Total N. of countries covered: 140

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



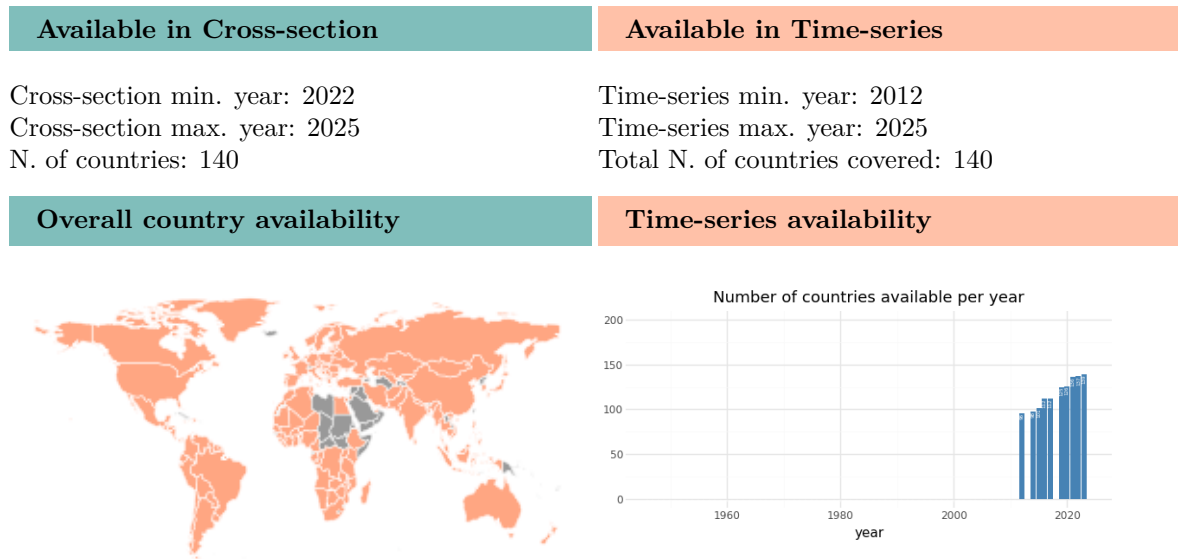
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.52.3 Civil Justice is Free of Corruption

**QoG Code:** wjp\_cj\_cor

Civil justice is free of corruption measures whether the civil justice system is free of bribery and improper influence by private interests.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



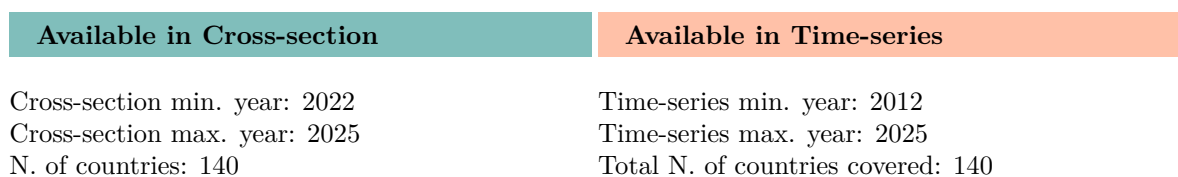
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.52.4 Criminal Justice

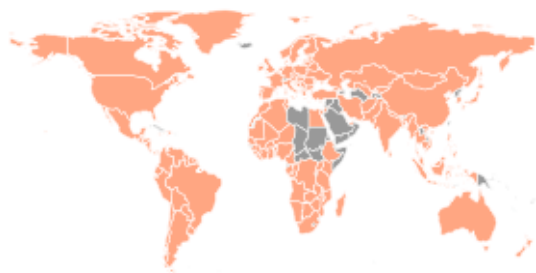
**QoG Code:** wjp\_crim\_jus

Criminal Justice, Factor 8 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, evaluates a country's criminal justice system. An effective criminal justice system is a key aspect of the rule of law, as it constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances and bring action against individuals for offenses against society. An assessment of the delivery of criminal justice should take into consideration the entire system, including the police, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and prison officers.

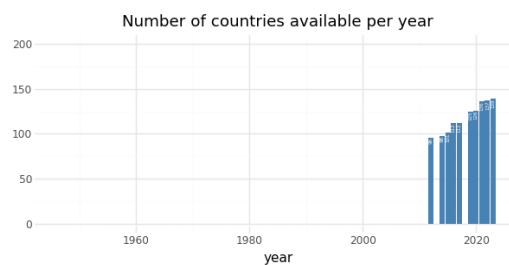
**Type of variable:** Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.52.5 Criminal System is Free of Corruption

**QoG Code:** wjp\_crsys\_cor

This variable measures whether the police, prosecutors, and judges are free of bribery and improper influence from criminal organizations.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

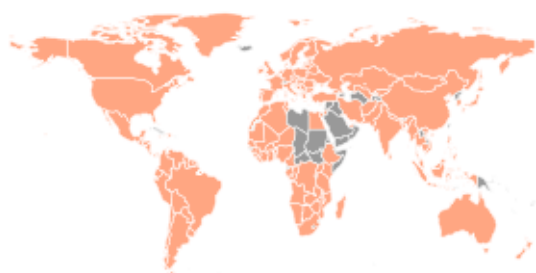
#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2025  
N. of countries: 140

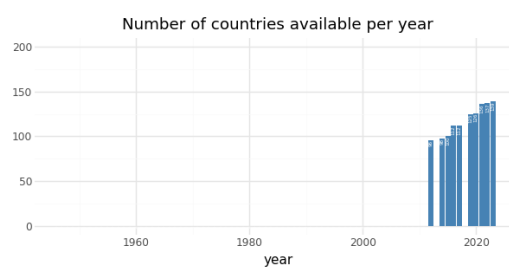
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012  
Time-series max. year: 2025  
Total N. of countries covered: 140

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



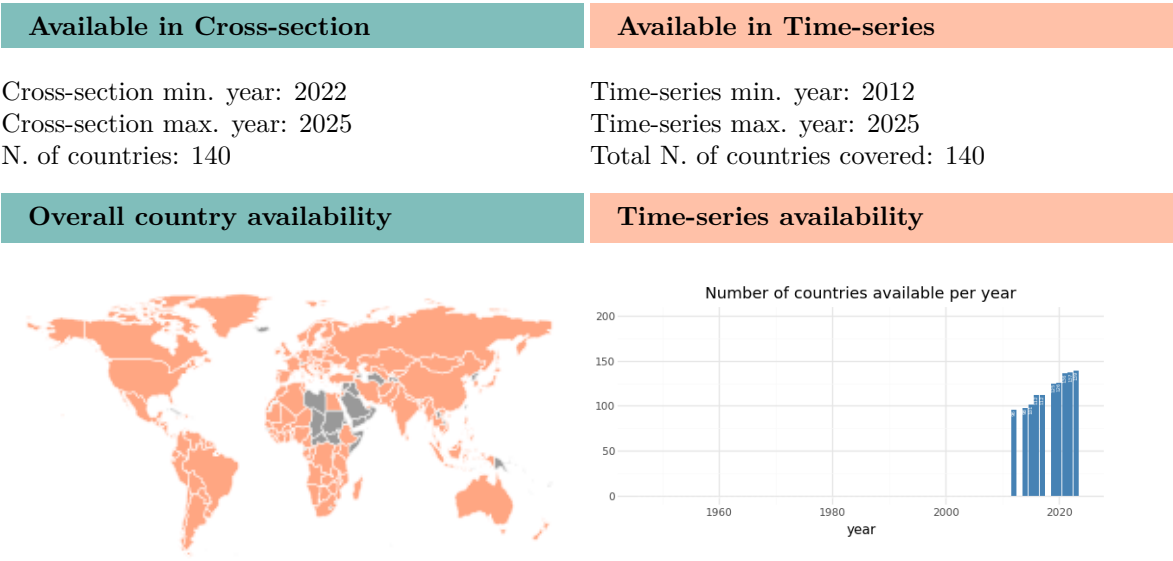
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.52.6 Executive Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain

QoG Code: wjp\_exec\_br

Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain variable measures the prevalence of bribery, informal payments, and other inducements in the delivery of public services and the enforcement of regulations. It also measures whether government procurement and public works contracts are awarded through an open and competitive bidding process, and whether government officials at various levels of the executive branch refrain from embezzling public funds.

Type of variable: Continuous



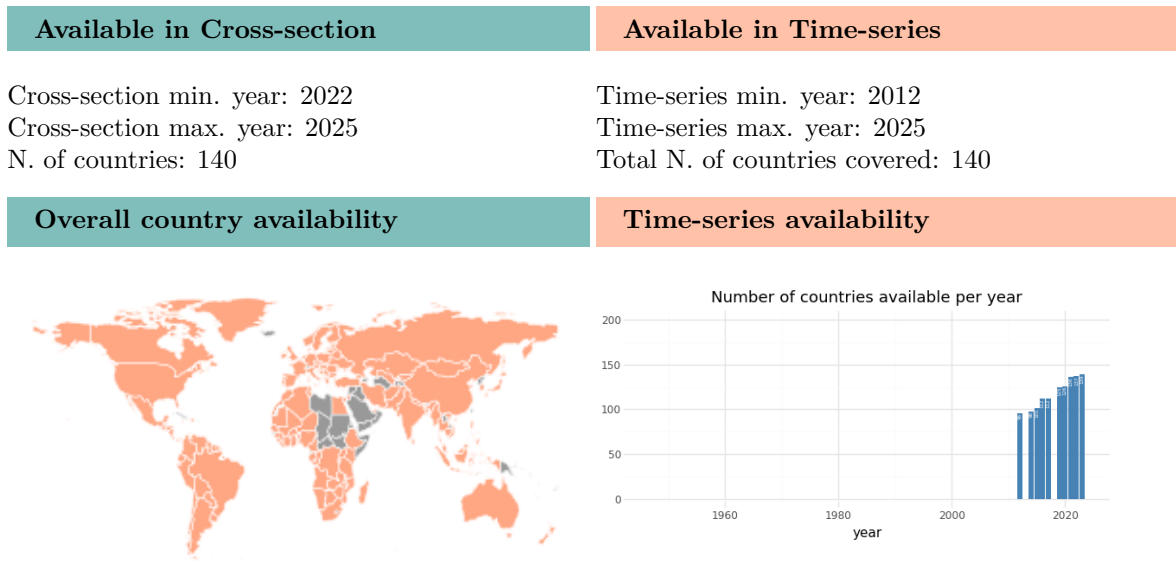
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.52.7 Constraints on Government Powers

QoG Code: wjp\_gov\_pow

Constraints on Government Powers, Factor 1 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law. It also includes non-governmental checks on the governments power, such as a free and independent press.

Type of variable: Continuous



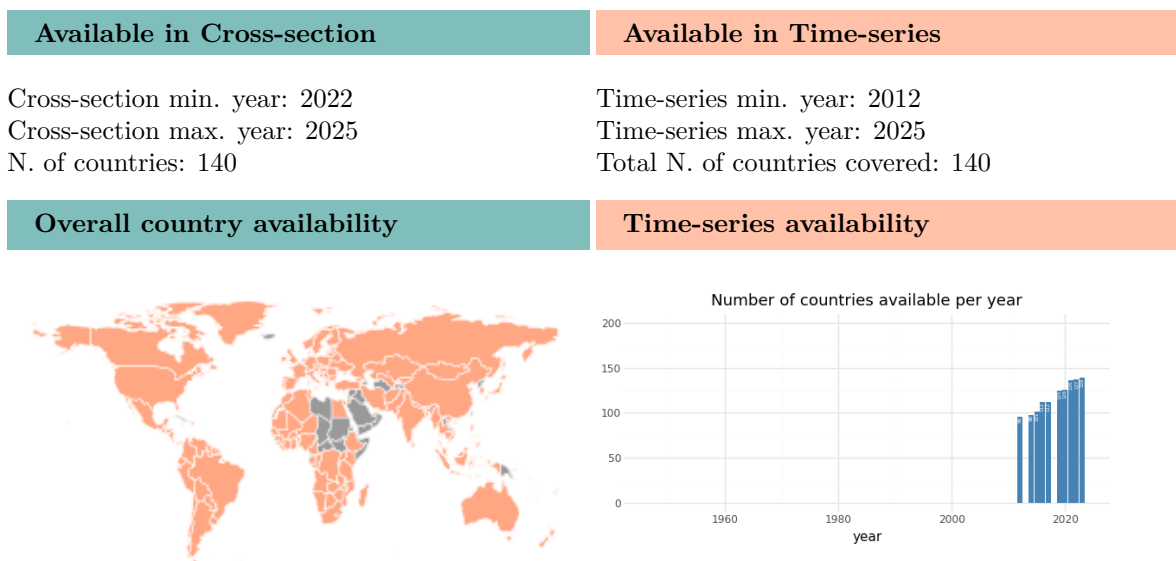
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.52.8 Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain

**QoG Code:** wjp\_jud\_br

Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain measures whether judges and judicial officials refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform duties or expedite processes, and whether the judiciary and judicial rulings are free of improper influence by the government, private interests, and criminal organizations.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



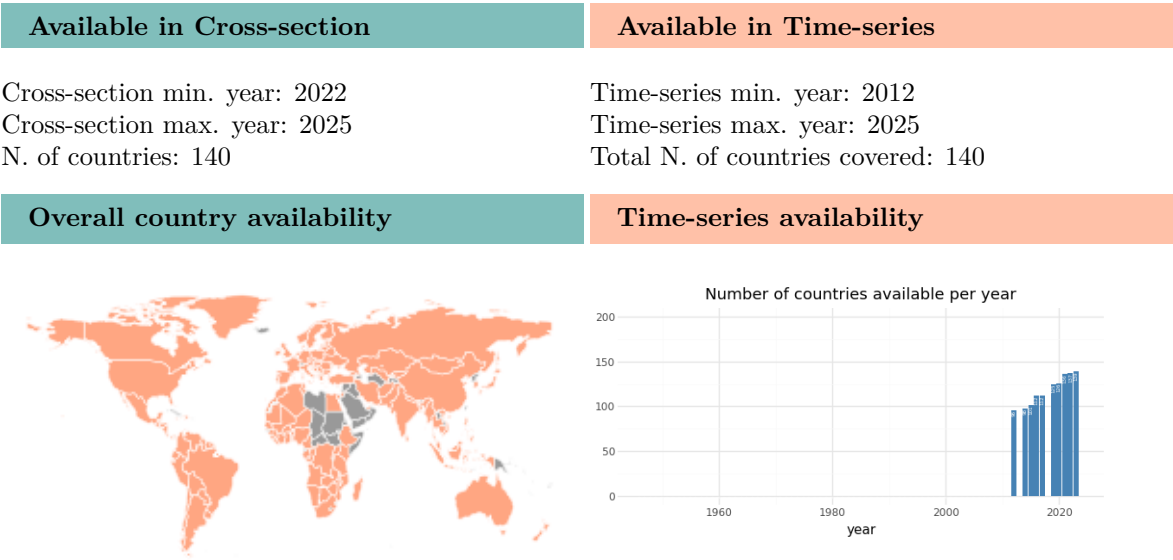
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.52.9 Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain**

**QoG Code:** wjp\_leg\_br

Legislative branch do not use public office for private gain measures whether members of the legislature refrain from soliciting or accepting bribes or other inducements in exchange for political favors or favorable votes on legislation.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



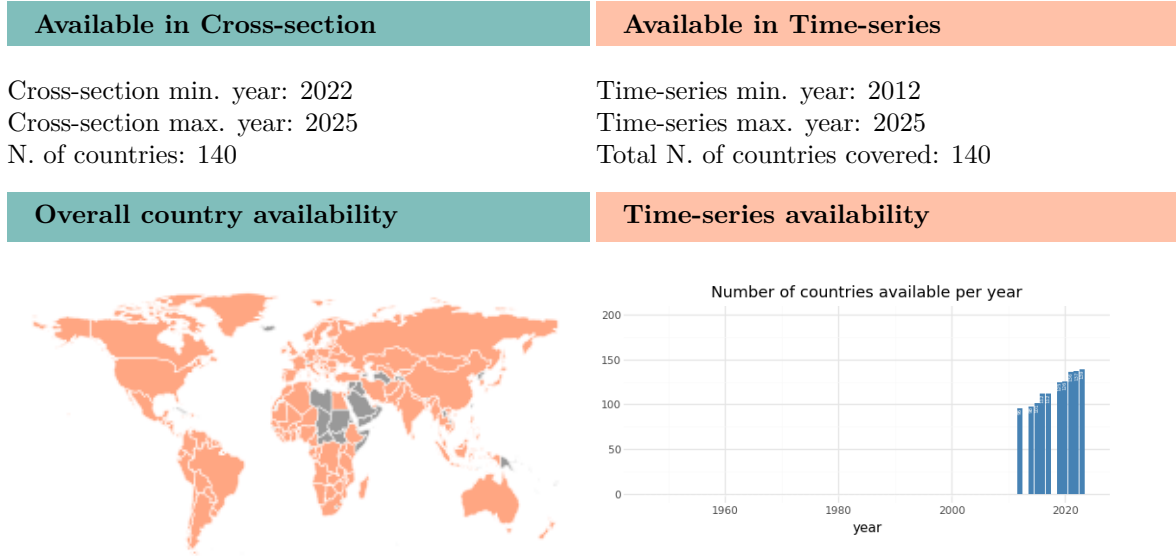
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.52.10 Order and Security**

**QoG Code:** wjp\_ord\_secur

Order and Security, Factor 5 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures how well a society ensures the security of persons and property. Security is one of the defining aspects of any rule of law society and is a fundamental function of the state. It is also a precondition for the realization of the rights and freedoms that the rule of law seeks to advance.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



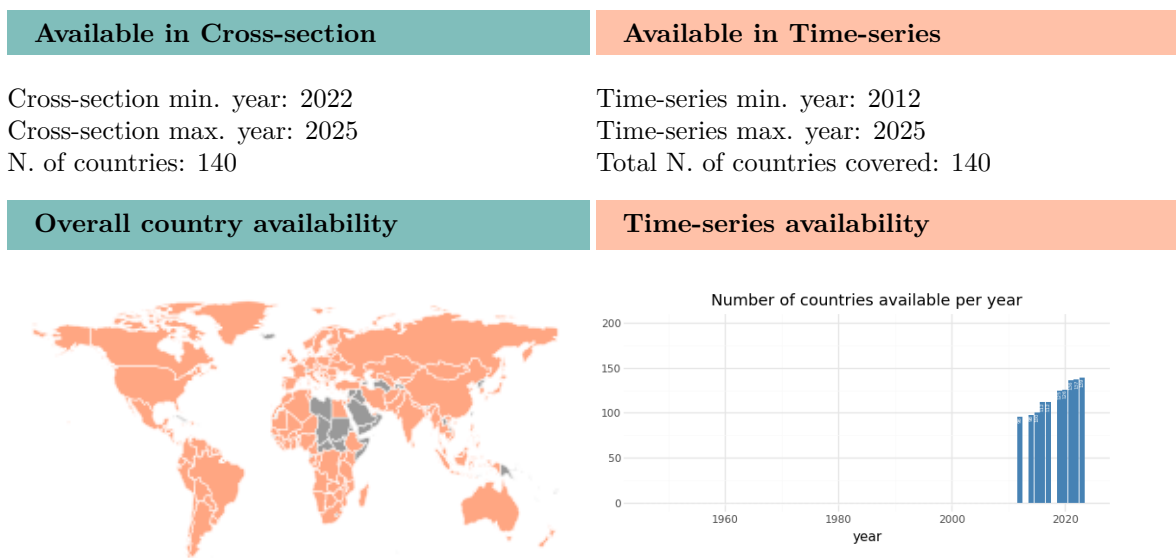
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.52.11 Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain

**QoG Code:** wjp\_pol\_mil

Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain measures whether police officers and criminal investigators refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform basic police services or to investigate crimes, and whether government officials in the police and the military are free of improper influence by private interests or criminal organizations.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.53 Settler Mortality

**Dataset by:** Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., & Robinson, J. A. (2001). The colonial origins of comparative development: An empirical investigation. *The American Economic Review*, 91(5), 1369–1401

**Dataset found at:** <https://economics.mit.edu/people/faculty/daron-acemoglu/data-archive>

**Last update by original source:** 2010-01-18

**Date of download:** 2025-09-26

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

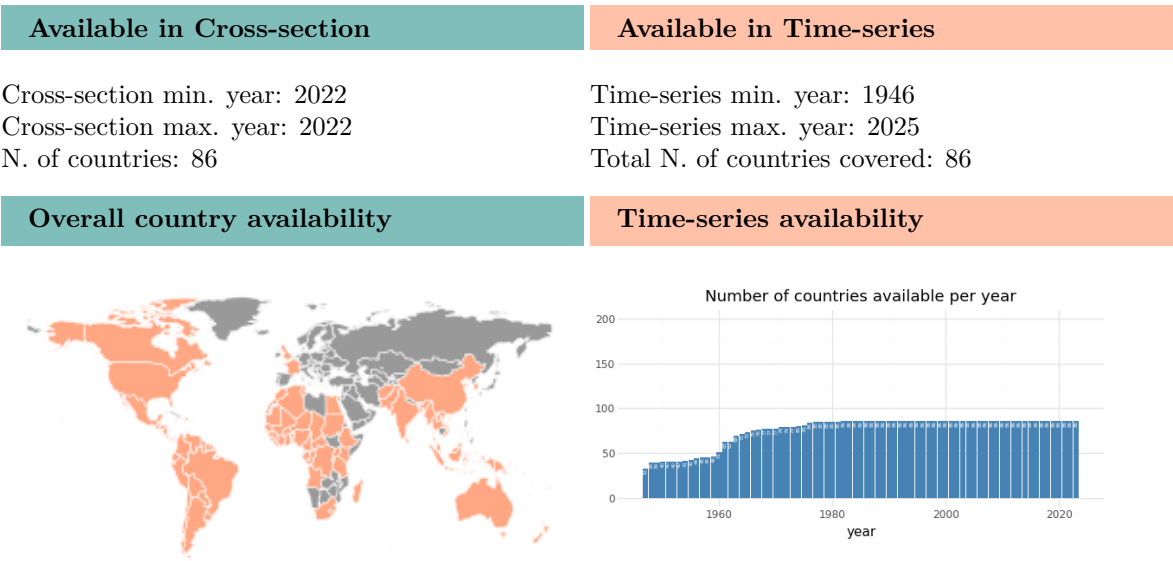
#### 4.53.1 Log Settler Mortality

**QoG Code:** ajr\_settmort

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-).

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)



## 4.54 State Fragility Index and Matrix

**Dataset by:** Center of Systemic Peace

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Marshall, M. G., & Elzinga-Marshall, G. (2017). Global report 2017: Conflict, governance, and state fragility [Center for Systemic Peace]

**Dataset found at:** <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>

**Last update by original source:** 2019-10-22

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

The State Fragility Index and Matrix provides annual state fragility, effectiveness, and legitimacy indices and the eight component indicators for the world's 167 countries with populations greater than 500,000 in 2018.

### 4.54.1 State Fragility Index

**QoG Code:** `cspf_sfi`

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. State Fragility = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).

**Type of variable:** Continuous

**Available in Time-series**

Time-series min. year: 1995

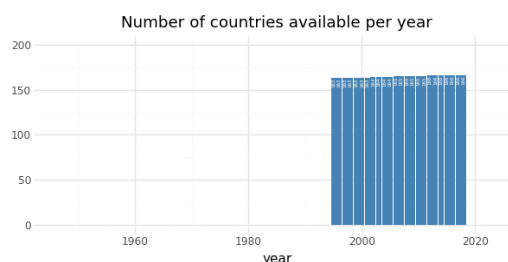
Time-series max. year: 2018

Total N. of countries covered: 166

**Overall country availability**



**Time-series availability**



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.55 Sustainable Governance Indicators

**Dataset by:** Bertelsmann Stiftung

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2024). Sustainable Governance Indicators 2024 [Date accessed: 18 January 2025]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung*. <https://www.sgi-network.org>

**Dataset found at:** <https://www.sgi-network.org>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-12-17

**Date of download:** 2025-10-09

The Sustainable Governance Indicators project aims to facilitate transitions towards sustainable governance models that foster well-being within planetary boundaries, and promote effective, accountable and inclusive state institutions. To achieve this, the project developed a comprehensive monitoring instrument to evaluate the sustainability of policymaking and the quality of democratic governance in the areas of economic, social and environmental policy across 30 OECD and EU countries. In addition, SGI Deep Dives identify promising governance innovations that are essential for successful transformation.

To answer this question, 30 countries of the OECD and the EU are assessed and compared based on quantitative and qualitative indicators. The qualitative assessment is carried out by more than 100 international experts from the academic community. These country reports result from a multiphase process of survey and validation. This allows successful examples of sustainable governance and corresponding policy and governance achievements to be identified.

First launched in 2009, the SGIs underwent methodological changes for its 2024 edition. Indicators and aggregation levels were revised, new topics were added, and the number of assessed countries was reduced to 30. Due to these changes, results from 2009/2022 are not directly comparable with those of the 2024 edition. Variables from the 2024 edition are marked with a "24" suffix.

### 4.55.1 Economic Policies: Overall Score

**QoG Code:** `sgi_ec`

The Economic Policies category score assesses whether economic policies effectively address sustainability challenges in key areas, including Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, and the Global Financial System.

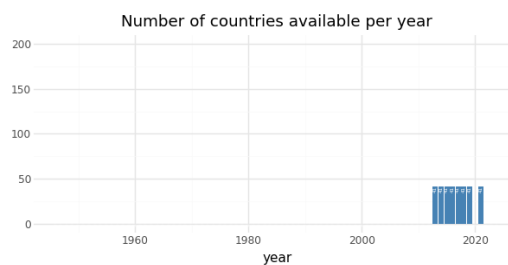
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2013
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 41	Total N. of countries covered: 41

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.55.2 Economic Policies: Budgets

**QoG Code:** `sgi_ecbg`

The Budget subpillar of the Economic Policies category evaluates the fiscal sustainability of budgetary policies, examining whether the budget is consolidated and the national debt is manageable. It assesses key indicators, including Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Gross Interest Payments, Budget Consolidation, Debt per Child, and External Debt to GDP, to determine the long-term viability of fiscal policies.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021  
Cross-section max. year: 2021  
N. of countries: 41

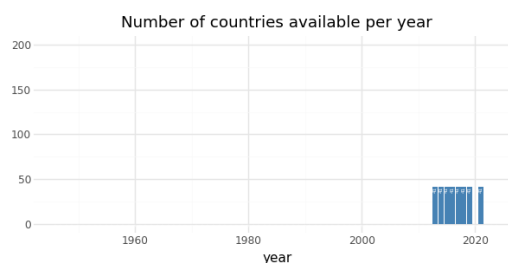
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013  
Time-series max. year: 2021  
Total N. of countries covered: 41

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



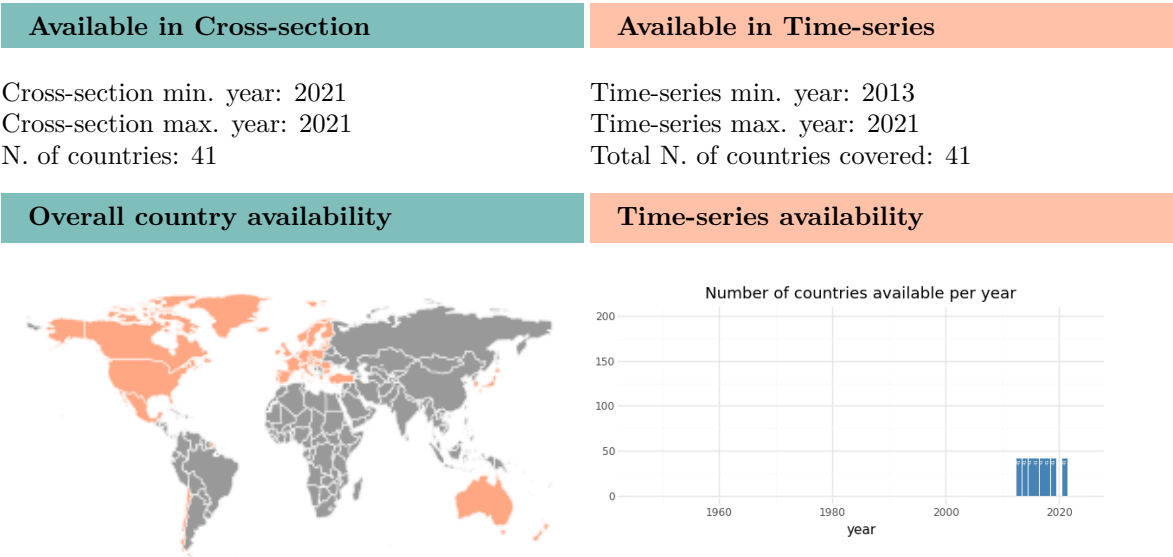
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.55.3 Economic Policies: Economy

QoG Code: `sgi_ecec`

The Economy subpillar of the Economic Policies category evaluates whether economic policies provide a reliable framework and foster competitiveness. It assesses key indicators, including Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rates, Potential Output Growth Rate, and Real GDP Growth Rate, to measure economic stability and growth potential.

Type of variable: Continuous



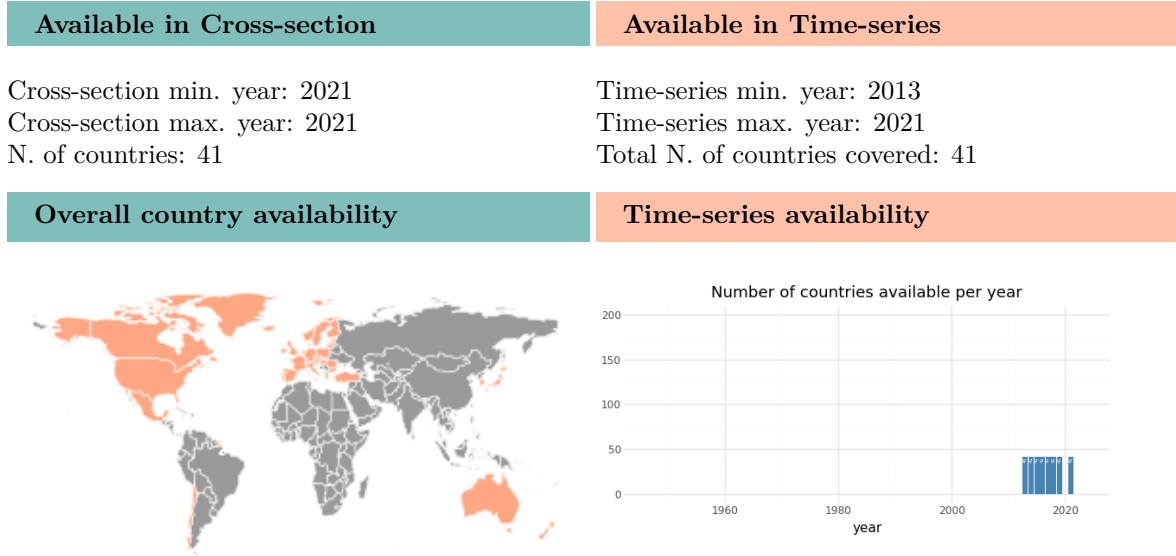
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.55.4 Economic Policies: Labor Markets

QoG Code: `sgi_eclm`

The Labor Market subpillar of the Economic Policies category evaluates whether labor market policies effectively address unemployment and maintain balanced, successful regulation. It assesses key indicators, including Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence, Employment Rates by Gender, and Involuntary Part-time Employment, to ensure inclusivity and stability in the labor market.

Type of variable: Continuous



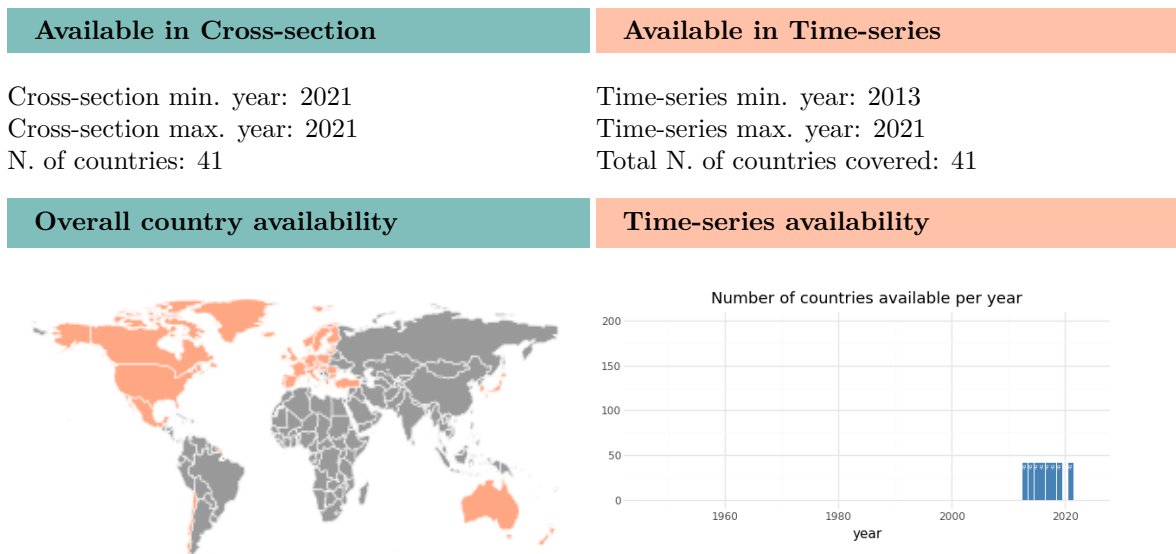
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.55.5 Economic Policies: Taxes

**QoG Code:** `sgi_ectx`

The Taxes subpillar of the Economic Policies category evaluates whether tax policies achieve the goals of equity, competitiveness, and the generation of sufficient public revenues. It assesses key indicators, including Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Statutory Corporate Tax Rate, Redistribution Effect, and Maximum Personal Income Tax Rate, to ensure fiscal effectiveness and fairness.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



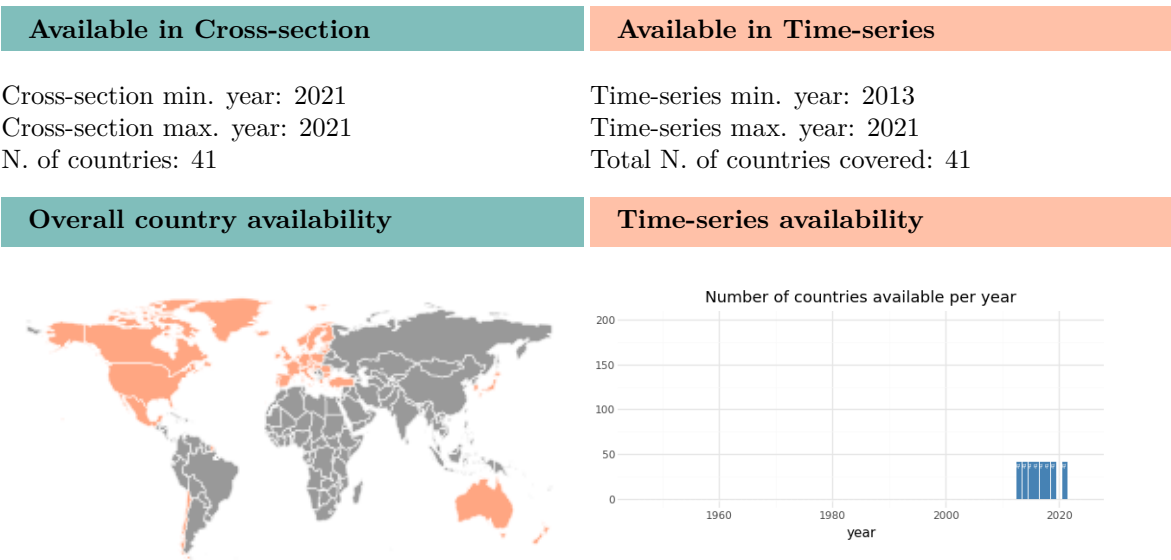
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.55.6 Environmental Policy Performance Index**

**QoG Code:** `sgi_en`

The Environment category assesses whether environmental policies effectively address sustainability issues. It consists of two equally weighted components: the Environment Index and the Global Environmental Protection Index. The variable ranges between 0 and 10, reflecting the effectiveness of policies in promoting environmental sustainability.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



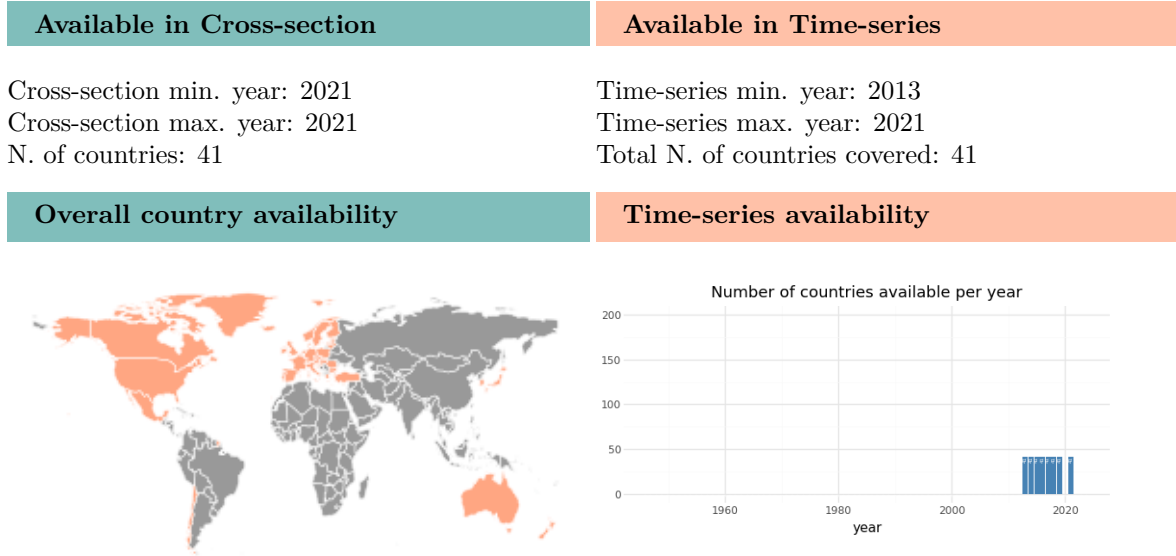
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.55.7 Environmental Policy Performance: Environment**

**QoG Code:** `sgi_enen`

The Environment index consists of the "Environmental Policy" indicator (50%), based on expert assessments of environmental policy effectiveness, and nine indicators related to observable environmental performance, including Energy Productivity (5,56%), Greenhouse Gas Emissions (5,56%), Particulate Matter (5,56%), Biocapacity (5,56%), Waste Generation (5,56%), Material Recycling (5,56%), Biodiversity (5,56%), Renewable Energy (5,56%), and Material footprint (5,56%). The index varies from 0 to 10.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



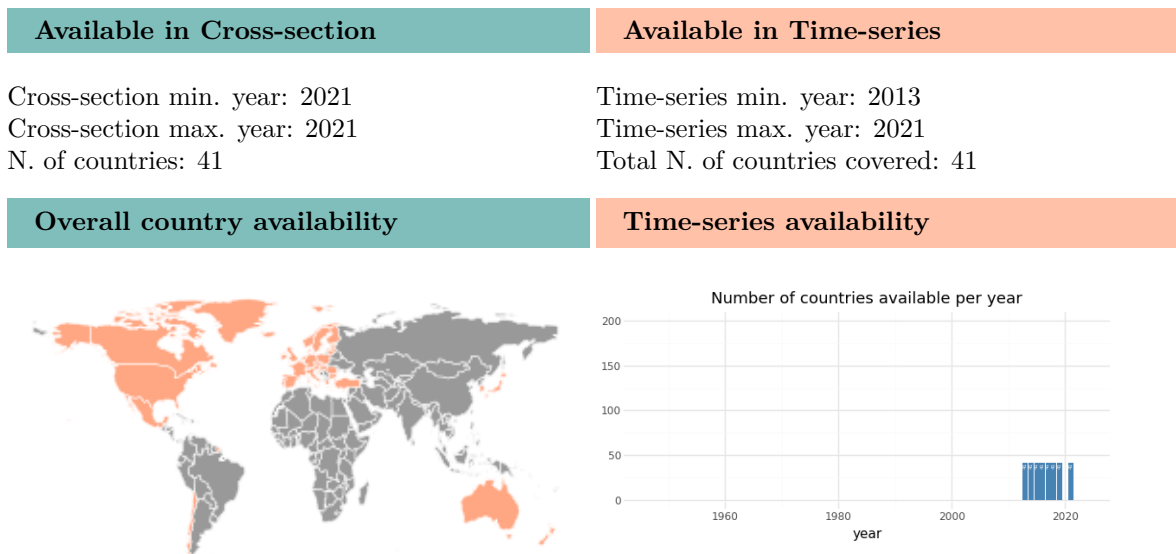
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.55.8 Environmental Policy Performance: Global Environmental Protection

**QoG Code:** `sgi_eng`

The Global Environmental Protection index consists of "Global Environmental Policy Indicator" (50%), based on expert assessments of countries' participation in global environmental protection regimes, the rate of participation in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (25%), and Kyoto Participation and Achievements indicator, measuring to what extent the Kyoto emission reduction targets were met (25%). The index varies from 0 to 10.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

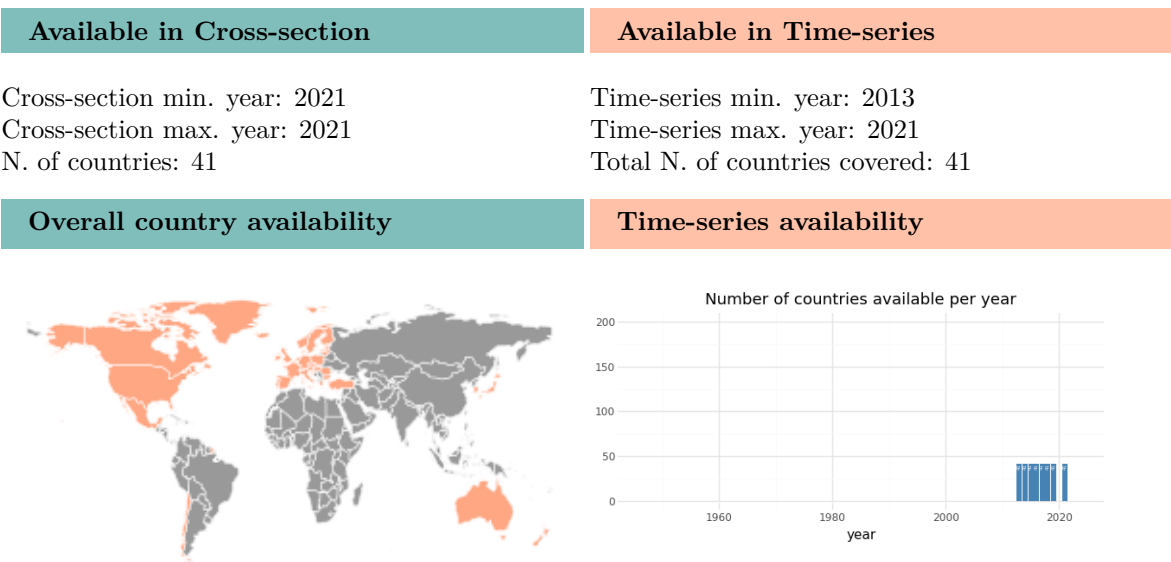
#### 4.55.9 Robust Democracy

**QoG Code:** `sgi_qd`

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



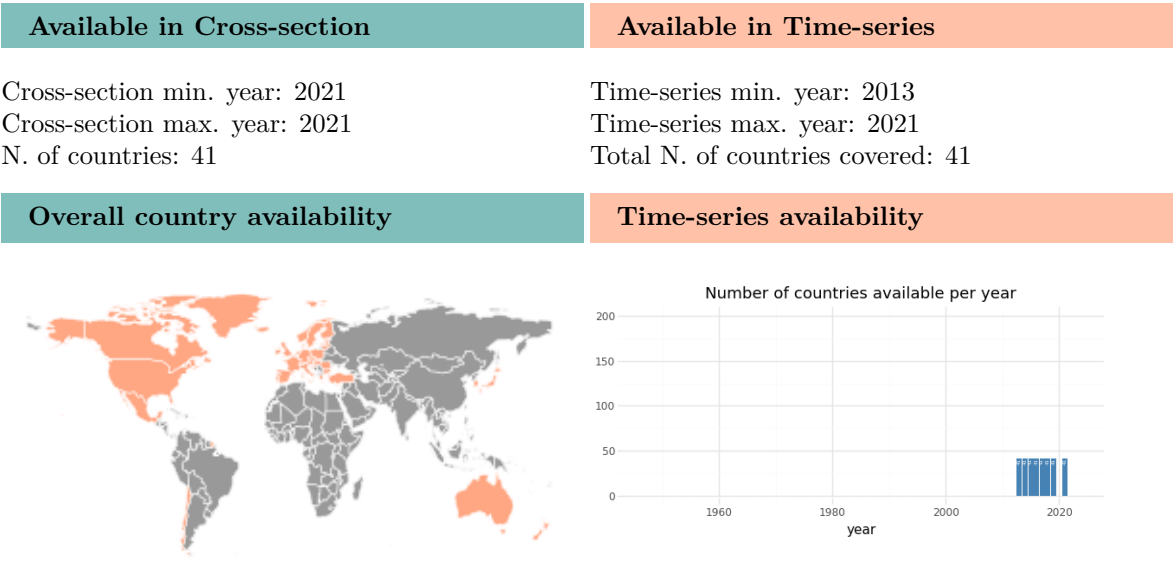
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.55.10 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process

QoG Code: `sgi_qdep`

The Electoral Process subpillar of the Robust Democracy category evaluates whether candidacy procedures and media access are fair, and whether voting and registration rights are guaranteed. It assesses key indicators, including Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, and Popular Decision-making, to measure the fairness and inclusivity of electoral processes.

Type of variable: Continuous



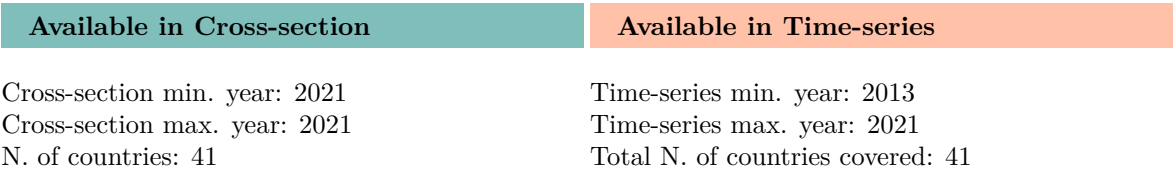
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.55.11 Social Policies: Overall Score

QoG Code: `sgi_so`

The Social Policies category evaluates whether social policies facilitate an equal and fair society. It assesses key areas, including Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, and Global Inequalities, to measure the effectiveness of policies in promoting social equity and well-being.

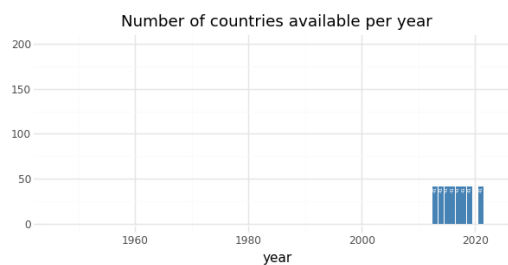
Type of variable: Continuous



### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.55.12 Social Policies: Education

**QoG Code:** `sgi_soed`

The Education subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether education policy delivers high-quality, equitable education and training. It assesses key indicators, including Education Policy, Upper Secondary Attainment, Tertiary Attainment, PISA Results, PISA Socioeconomic Background, Pre-primary Expenditure, PISA Low Achievers in all Subjects, and Educational Attainment by Gender, to measure the effectiveness and fairness of education systems.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021  
Cross-section max. year: 2021  
N. of countries: 41

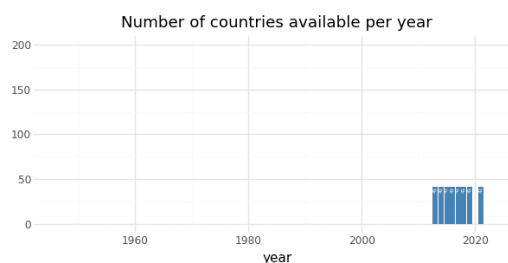
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013  
Time-series max. year: 2021  
Total N. of countries covered: 41

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



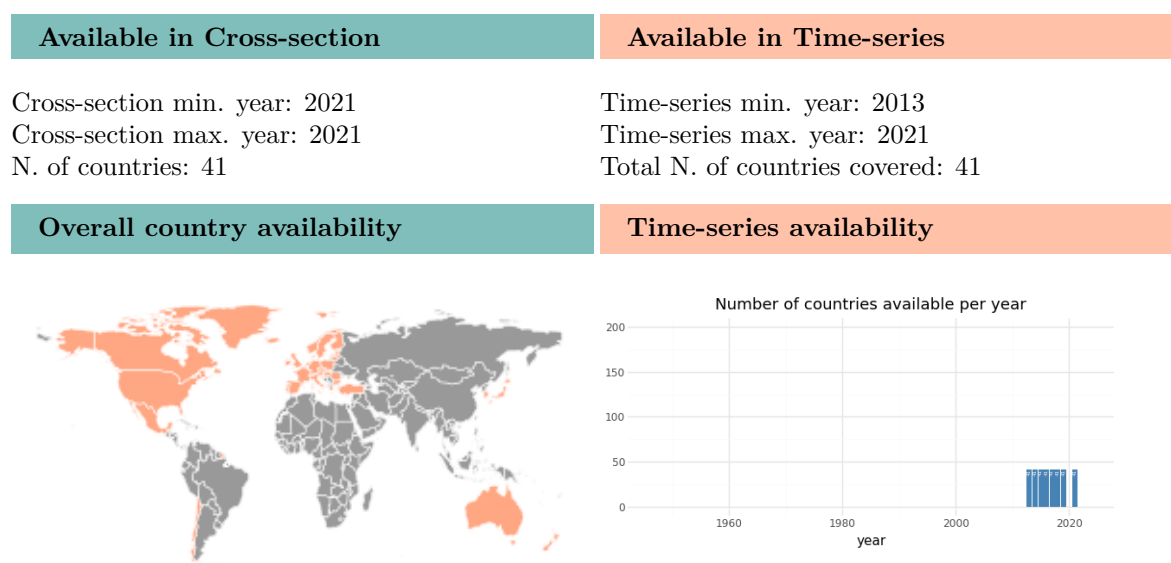
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.55.13 Social Policies: Families

**QoG Code:** `sgi_sofa`

The Families subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether family policies maximize opportunities for both parents and provide robust support and child care services. It assesses key indicators, including Family Policy, Child Care Enrolment (Ages 02 and 35), Fertility Rate, Child Poverty Rate, and Female Labor Force Participation Rate, to measure the effectiveness of family support systems.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



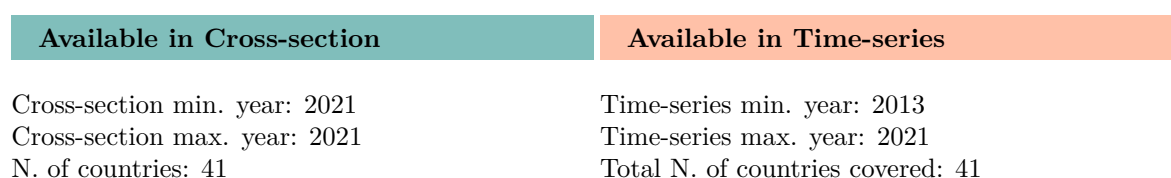
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.55.14 Social Policies: Global Inequalities

**QoG Code:** `sgi_sogi`

The Global Inequalities subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether the government addresses global social inequalities and actively participates in global frameworks. It assesses key indicators, including Global Social Policy and Official Development Assistance (ODA), to measure the government's commitment to promoting equity and cooperation on an international scale.

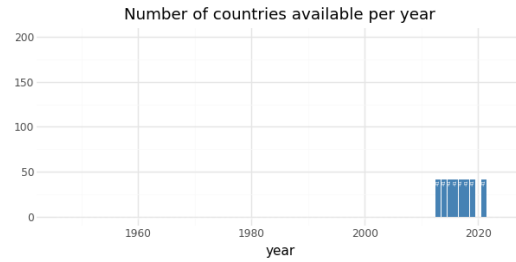
**Type of variable:** Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.55.15 Social Policies: Health

**QoG Code:** `sgi_sohe`

The Health subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether policies provide high-quality, inclusive, and cost-efficient health care. It assesses key indicators, including Health Policy, Spending on Preventive Health, Healthy Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status, Household Out-of-Pocket Expenses, and Physicians per 1,000 Inhabitants, to measure the effectiveness and accessibility of health care systems.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021  
Cross-section max. year: 2021  
N. of countries: 41

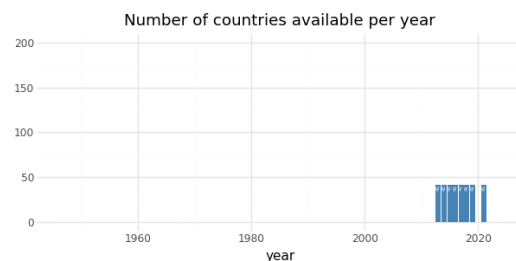
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013  
Time-series max. year: 2021  
Total N. of countries covered: 41

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



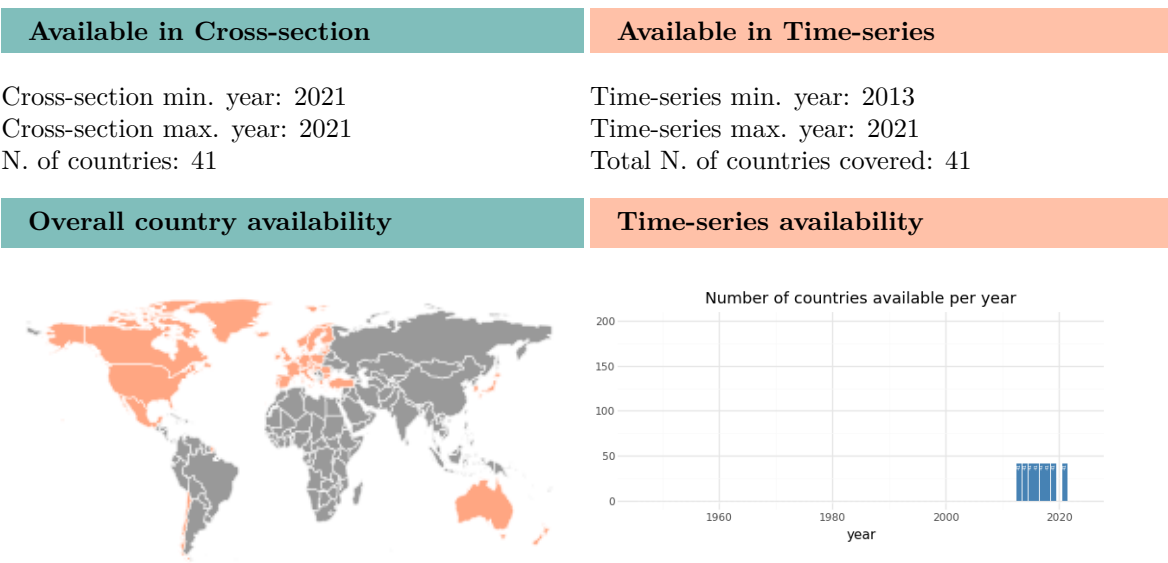
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.55.16 Social Policies: Integration Policy

QoG Code: `sgi_soin`

The Integration Policy subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether cultural, educational, and social policies actively facilitate the integration of migrant communities. It assesses key indicators, including Integration Policy, Foreign-born to Native Upper Secondary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Tertiary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Unemployment, and Foreign-born to Native Employment, to measure the effectiveness of integration efforts.

Type of variable: Continuous



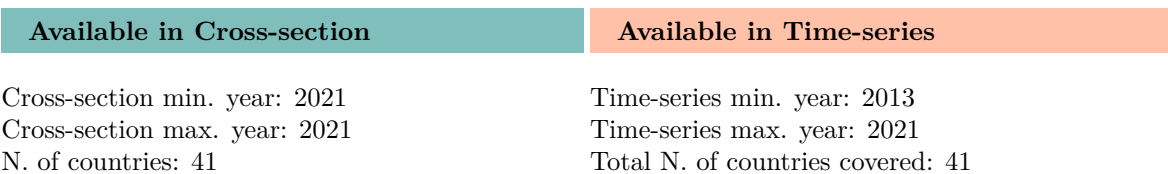
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.55.17 Social Policies: Pensions

QoG Code: `sgi_sope`

The Pensions subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether pension systems are designed to achieve fiscal sustainability and promote intergenerational equity. It assesses key indicators, including Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, and Senior Citizen Poverty, to measure the effectiveness and fairness of pension systems in supporting the aging population.

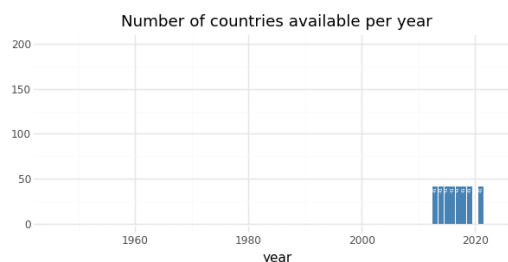
Type of variable: Continuous



### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.55.18 Social Policies: Social Inclusion

**QoG Code:** `sgi_sosi`

The Social Inclusion subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether welfare policies foster equal opportunity in society and prevent poverty. It assesses key indicators, including Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction, and Gender Wage Gap, to measure the effectiveness of policies in promoting social equity and well-being.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021  
Cross-section max. year: 2021  
N. of countries: 41

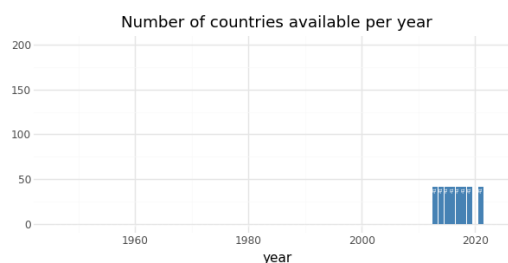
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013  
Time-series max. year: 2021  
Total N. of countries covered: 41

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



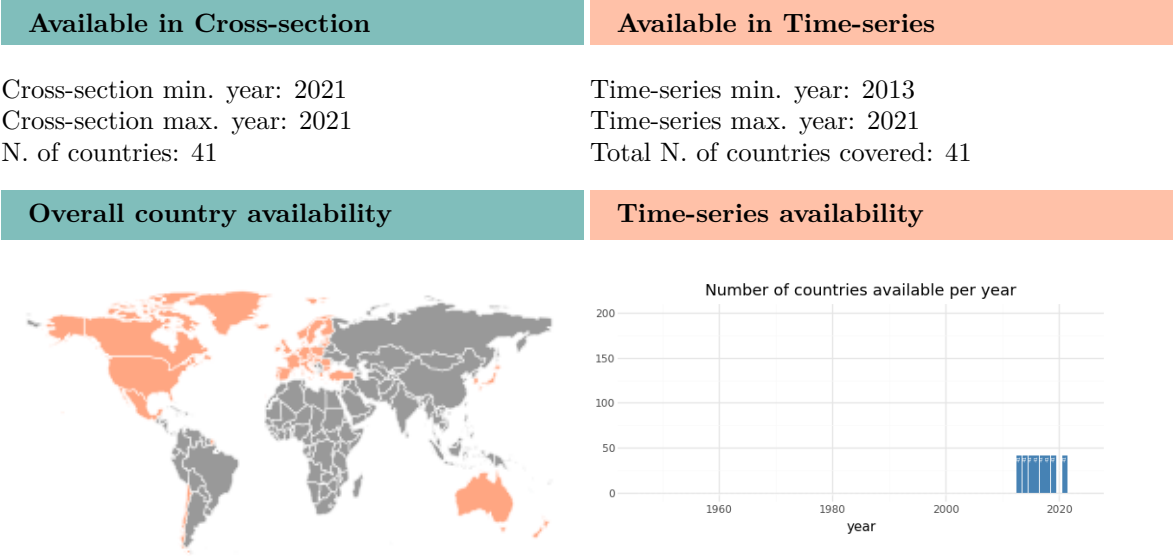
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.55.19 Social Policies: Safe Living Conditions

QoG Code: `sgi_sosl`

The Global Inequalities subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether internal security policies protect citizens against crime and foster confidence in the police force. It assesses key indicators, including Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Personal Security, and Confidence in Police, to measure the effectiveness of policies in ensuring public safety and trust.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.56 The ATOP State-Year dataset

**Dataset by:** Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions Project (ATOP)

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Leeds, B. A., Ritter, J. M., Mitchell, S. M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, 28, 237–260. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/03050620213653>

**Dataset found at:** <http://www.atopdata.org/data.html>

**Last update by original source:** 2022-08-09

**Date of download:** 2025-09-26

The 5.1 version of the Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions (ATOP) project provides data regarding the content of military alliance agreements signed by all countries of the world between 1815 and 2018.

The authors hope the project will be useful in understanding (1) the conditions under which leaders sign formal alliance agreements and why they do so; (2) why leaders design alliances with varying obligations and provisions; (3) the effects of alliances on subsequent behavior and the role of design features in influencing these effects; and (4) the success of alliances in eliciting compliance, and the role of design features in influencing this success.

### 4.56.1 Member of an Alliance

**QoG Code:** atop\_ally

Member of an Alliance

0. Not a member of an alliance

1. Member of an alliance

An alliance defined as a formal agreement among independent states to cooperate militarily in the face of potential or realized military conflict. Formal international agreements are defined as official acts exchanged between authorized state representatives on behalf of their countries

**Type of variable:** Binary

**Available in Time-series**

Time-series min. year: 1946

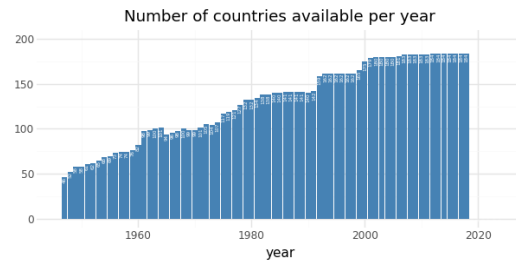
Time-series max. year: 2018

Total N. of countries covered: 190

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.56.2 Number of Alliances

**QoG Code:** atop\_number

Number of Alliances

Total number of alliances the state is a member of.

**Type of variable:** Discrete

#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946

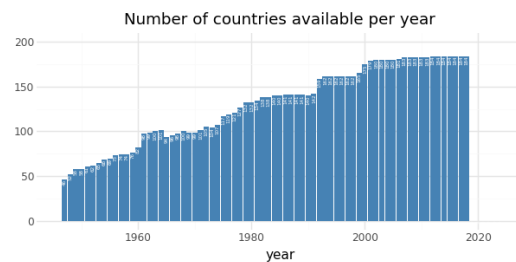
Time-series max. year: 2018

Total N. of countries covered: 190

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.57 The Authoritarian Regime Dataset

**Dataset by:** Wahman, Teorell and Hadenius

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, 19(1), 19–34

Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, 18(1), 143–157

Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, 25(1), 78–97

**Dataset found at:** <https://sites.google.com/site/authoritarianregimedata/introduction>

**Last update by original source:** 2017-08-10

**Date of download:** 2025-10-02

The Authoritarian Regimes Dataset version 6.0 covers the time period 1972-2014 and includes all 192 nations recognized as members of the UN except the four micro states of Europe (Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino) and two micro states in the Pacific that are not members of the World Bank (Nauru and Tuvalu).

The variables for "Colonial Origin" and "Region" were updated until 2014 by the original authors. QoG imputes this information until 2025.

### 4.57.1 Colonial Origin

**QoG Code:** ht\_colonial

This is a tenfold classification of the former colonial ruler of the country. Following Bernard et al. (2004), we have excluded the British settler colonies (the US, Canada, Australia, Israel and New Zealand), and exclusively focused on 'Western overseas' colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers (e.g. excluding Japanese colonialism), and only countries located in the non-Western hemisphere 'overseas' (e.g. excluding Ireland & Malta), have been coded. Each country that has been colonized since 1700 is coded. In cases of several colonial powers, the last one is counted, if it lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:

0. Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power

1. Dutch

2. Spanish

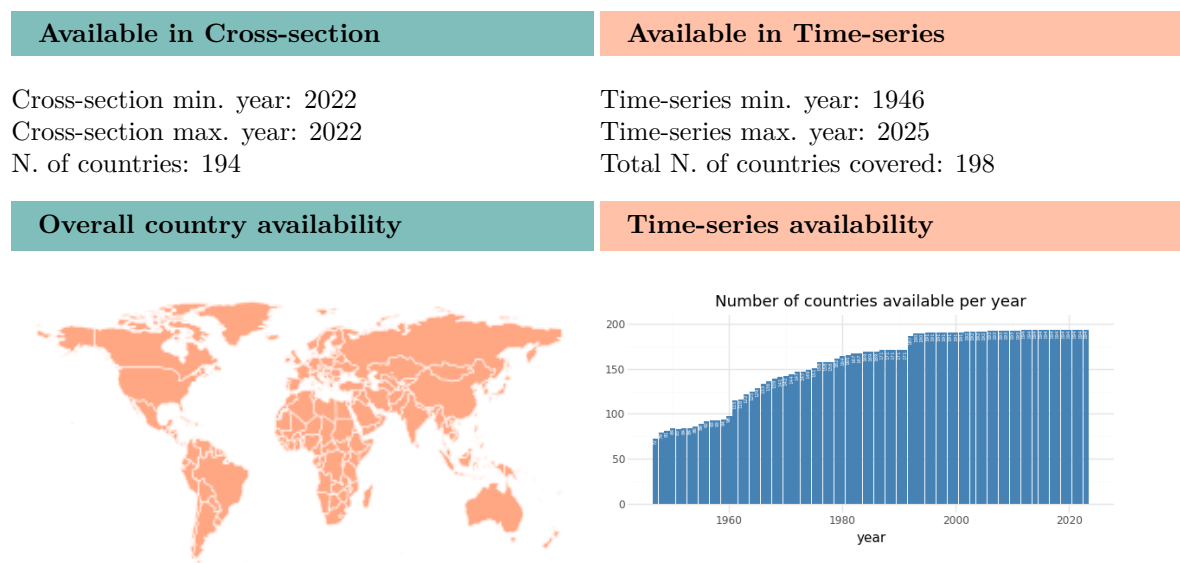
3. Italian

4. US

5. British

6. French
7. Portuguese
8. Belgian
9. British-French
10. Australian

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.57.2 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity)

**QoG Code:** ht\_ipolity2

Imputed average Polity [original variable revpol2] & Freedom House [original variable fhadd] scores (scaled 010), where missing values have been imputed by regressing the fhpol index on the Freedom House scores [original variable fhadd], which have better country coverage than Polity2 Countries with an ifhpol score larger than 7.0 are coded as democracies.

This variable replaces the variable previously called fh\_ipolity2.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

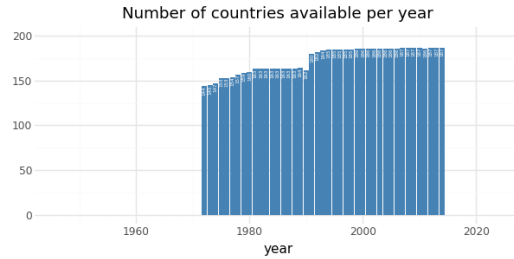
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972  
Time-series max. year: 2014  
Total N. of countries covered: 191

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

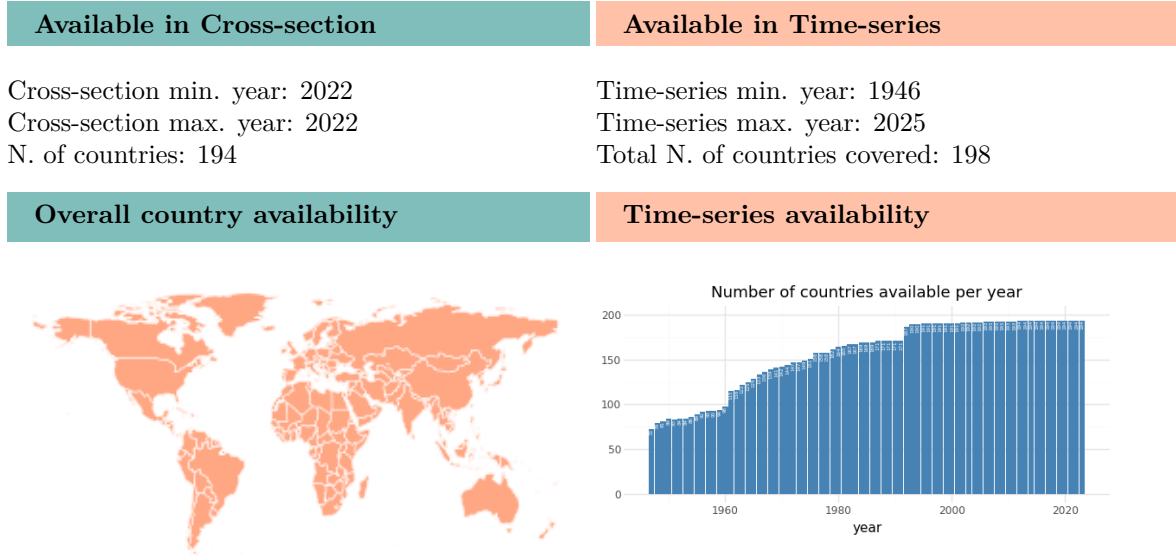
#### 4.57.3 Region of the country

**QoG Code:** ht\_region

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

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

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.57.4 Regime Type

**QoG Code:** ht\_regtype

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
10. One-Party Monarchy
11. Monarchy
12. Rebel Regime
13. Civil War
14. Occupation
15. Theocracy
16. Transitional Regime
17. No-Party Monarchy
18. Multiparty Monarchy
19. Multiparty-Occupied
20. Democracy

**Type of variable:** Categorical

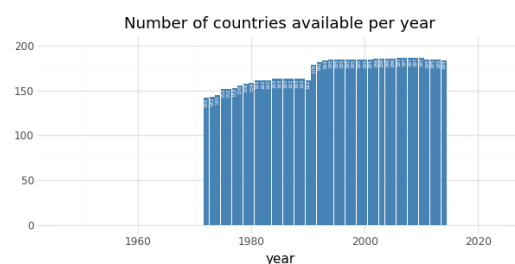
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972  
 Time-series max. year: 2014  
 Total N. of countries covered: 191

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.57.5 Regime Type (simplified)

**QoG Code:** ht\_regtype1

A simplified, collapsed version of ht\_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht\_reg-

type =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
5. No-party
6. Other
7. Democracy

**Type of variable:** Categorical

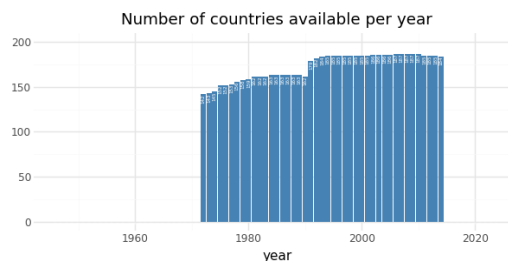
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972  
Time-series max. year: 2014  
Total N. of countries covered: 191

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.58 The Bayesian Corruption Index

**Dataset by:** Samuel Standaert

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Standaert, S. (2015). Divining the level of corruption: A bayesian state-space approach. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 43(3), 782–803. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.05.007>

**Dataset found at:** <http://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/BCI/BCI.html>

**Last update by original source:** 2023-08-25

**Date of download:** 2025-09-04

The Bayesian Corruption Index is a composite index of the perceived overall level of corruption: with corruption referred to as 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.

The overall correlation between the 2023 and 2018 BCI index as well as the 2023 BCI and the WGI's control of corruption, is high (>94%). However, for a given country, the changes over time can be quite drastically different. The changes are due to alterations that were made to the underlying database of corruption indicators (partly corrections, partly due to restrictions in data access). The list of indicators per source will also be updated on the website; you can follow them at <http://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/BCI/BCI.html>

### 4.58.1 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

**QoG Code:** bci\_bci

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).

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 (hundred).

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.59 The Berggruen Governance Index (BGI)

**Dataset by:** 2024 Berggruen Governance Index

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Anheier, H. K., Saraceno, J. C., & Knudsen, E. L. (2024). *2024 Berggruen Governance Index* (tech. rep.). UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs and the Berggruen Institute. <https://governance.luskin.ucla.edu/publications/>

**Dataset found at:** <https://governance.luskin.ucla.edu/home-2/>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-12-08

**Date of download:** 2025-12-06

The Berggruen Governance Index Project (BGI) analyzes the relationship between democratic accountability, state capacity and the provision of public goods. It builds upon prior work that examined the impact of governance and democracy on the quality of life. It is a collaborative project between the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs and the Berggruen Institute.

The 2024 Index consists of three major indices: Quality of Government, Quality of Democracy, and Quality of Life. All three contain more specific subindices, which are formed by aggregating individual indicators. Each index interacts with the other two to form the overall governance picture. Our analytical model sees Quality of Democracy as affecting both Quality of Life and Quality of Government, which in turn also shapes Quality of Life.

### 4.59.1 Democratic Accountability Index

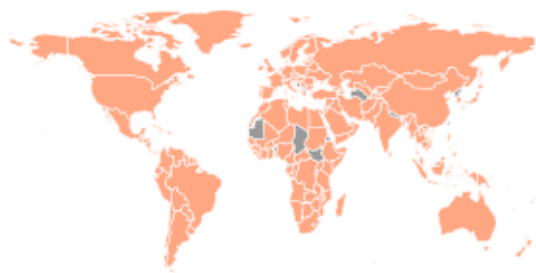
**QoG Code:** bgi\_dai

Democratic accountability is the ability of a political system to allow citizens to hold government accountable. We distinguish between three types of accountability: institutional (horizontal), electoral (vertical), and societal (diagonal)

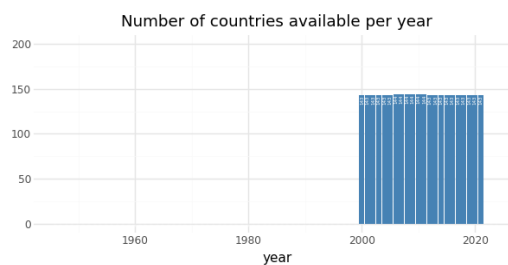
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 143	Total N. of countries covered: 144

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.59.2 Public Goods Provision Index

**QoG Code:** bgi\_pgpi

Public goods are goods and services from which citizens of a state cannot be excluded... We distinguish between three types of public goods: social public goods, economic public goods and environmental public goods.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021  
Cross-section max. year: 2021  
N. of countries: 143

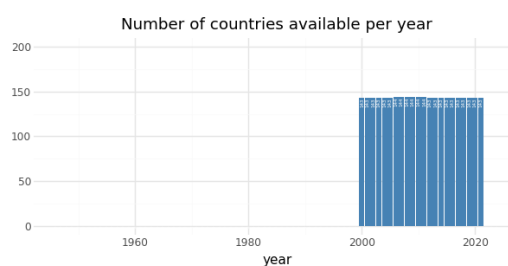
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000  
Time-series max. year: 2021  
Total N. of countries covered: 144

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



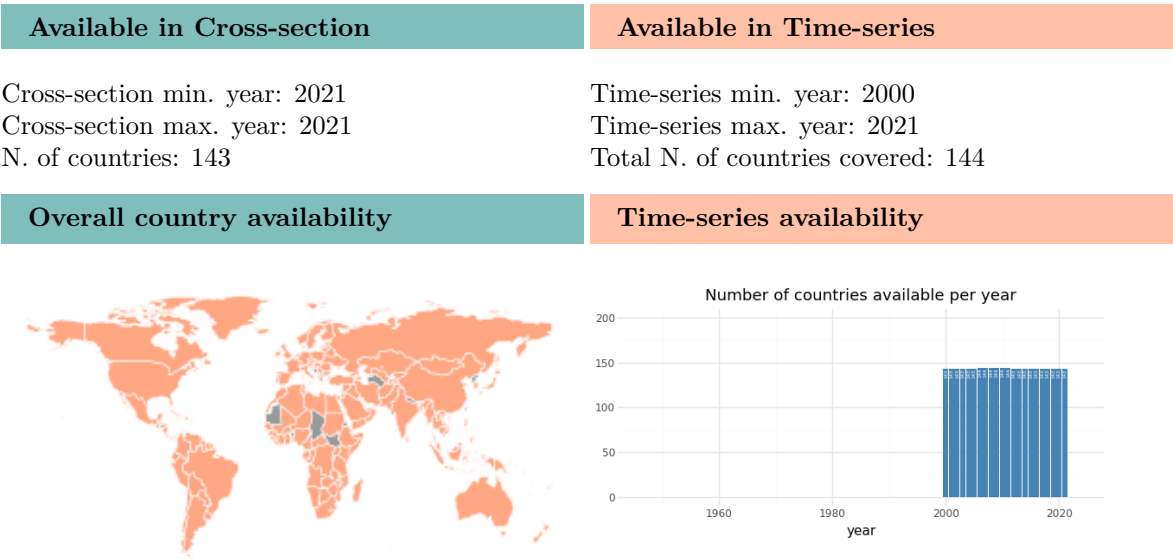
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.59.3 State Capacity Index

QoG Code: bgi\_sci

State capacity is the ability of the state to mobilize resources, enforce laws, and administer calls for collective action.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.60 The CIRIGHTS Data Project

**Dataset by:** Mark Skip, David Cingranelli, David L. Richards and Clay Chad

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Mark, S., Cingranelli, D., Filippov, M., & Richards, D. L. (2023). The cirights data project scoring manual v2.11.06.23 (november 6, 2023) [Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4625036> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4625036>]

Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, 6

**Dataset found at:** <https://cirights.com/>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-12-10

**Date of download:** 2025-12-02

The CIRIGHTS Data Project contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 195 countries, annually from 1981-2022.

The goal of the CIRIGHTS Data Project is to create numerical measures for every internationally recognized human right for all countries of the world. Human rights scores are necessary for understanding why national governments choose to violate human rights, why they choose to violate some rights more than others, and the consequences of human rights violations for other phenomena such as conflict and development. Numerical scores are also necessary for monitoring government performance, for evaluating the human rights consequences of policy interventions such as transitional justice programs, and for determining whether government protection of various rights is improving or declining.

### 4.60.1 Freedom of Assembly and Association

**QoG Code:** `ciri_assn`

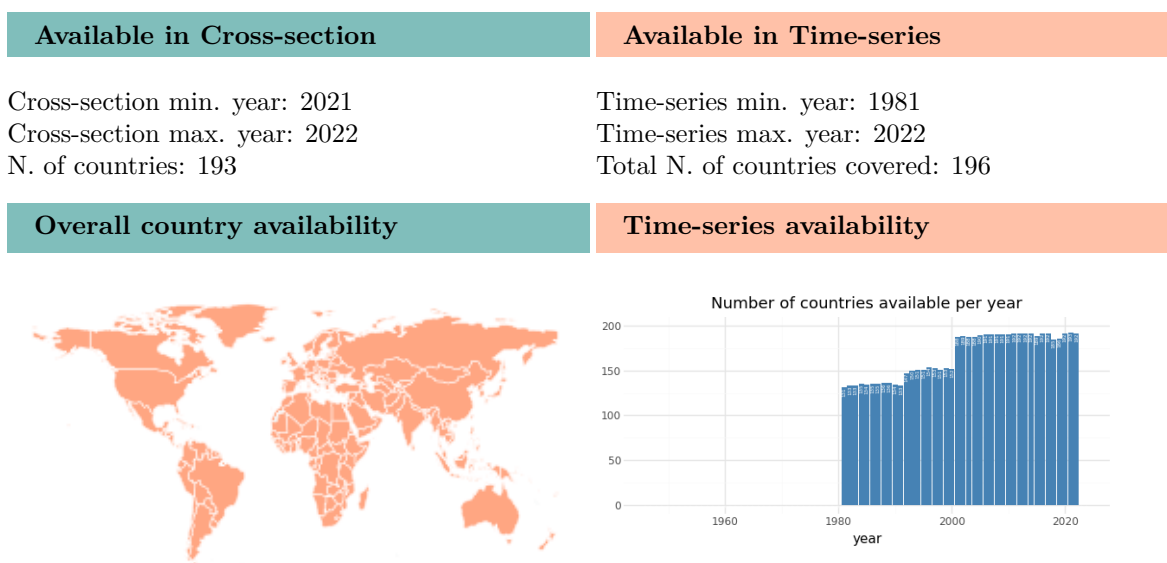
The right to freedom of assembly and association is the right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, or other groups without governmental limitations and restrictions. This includes prohibiting the existence of political associations or parties, compelling citizens to join government-backed organizations or official political parties, and harassment by government agents in retaliation for exercising this right.

Scoring Scheme:

Citizens rights to freedom of assembly and association are:

- (0) Severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens.
- (1) Limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups.
- (2) Virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens.

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.60.2 Freedom of Domestic Movement

**QoG Code:** `ciri_dommov`

Freedom of domestic movement is the freedom to travel within ones country, regardless of political views or activities, religious beliefs, ethnicity, marital status, and/or gender. Some countries strictly monitor all or nearly all citizens internal movements, require citizens to notify local officials of their whereabouts or must get their permission to move, or require citizens to carry paperwork such as national ID cards to move within the country.

Scoring Scheme:

Domestic travel is:

- (0) Severely Restricted
- (1) Somewhat Restricted
- (2) Unrestricted

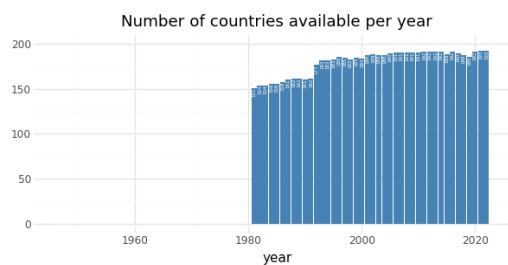
**Type of variable:** Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 193	Time-series min. year: 1981 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 196

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.60.3 Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel

**QoG Code:** `ciri_formov`

Freedom of foreign movement is the freedom to leave and return to one's country. There are countries that do not allow citizens to leave at all, or if they do leave, may risk losing their property or other assets. Some citizens, once they have left their country, are not allowed to return.

Some governments place restrictions of foreign movement only on certain groups of people such as opposition political leaders, ethnic minorities, religious leaders, women, human rights activists or monitors, and journalists.

Scoring Scheme:

Foreign movement and travel is:

- (0) Severely Restricted
- (1) Somewhat Restricted
- (2) Unrestricted

**Type of variable:** Categorical

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 193

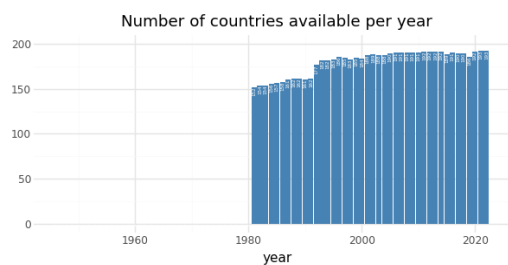
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981  
Time-series max. year: 2022  
Total N. of countries covered: 196

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.60.4 Independence of the Judiciary

**QoG Code:** `ciri_injud`

Independence of the judiciary indicates the extent to which the judiciary is independent of control from other sources, and includes whether or not judges are safe from removal by other governmental branches or if their actions can be challenged in the courts.

Scoring Scheme:

As an institution, the judiciary is:

- (0) Not Independent
- (1) Partially Independent
- (2) Generally Independent

**Type of variable:** Categorical

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 193

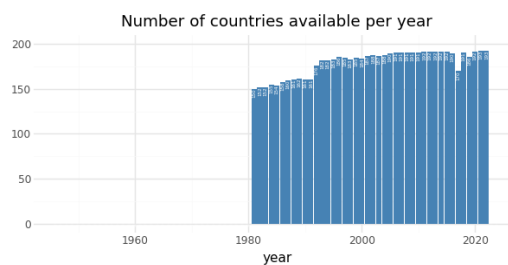
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981  
Time-series max. year: 2022  
Total N. of countries covered: 196

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.60.5 Physical Integrity Rights

**QoG Code:** `ciri_physint`

Physical Integrity Rights is an additive index of the following variables: Disappearance + Extra-judicial Killing + Political Imprisonment + Torture.

The index ranges from 0-8. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect

**Type of variable:** Categorical

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 193

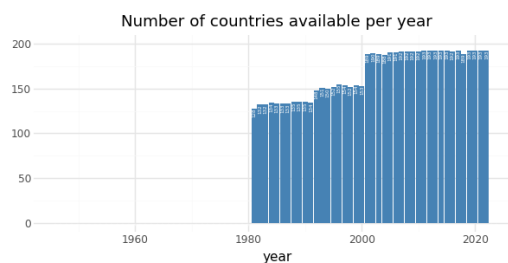
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981  
Time-series max. year: 2022  
Total N. of countries covered: 196

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.60.6 Political Imprisonment

**QoG Code:** ciri\_polpris

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.

Scoring Scheme:

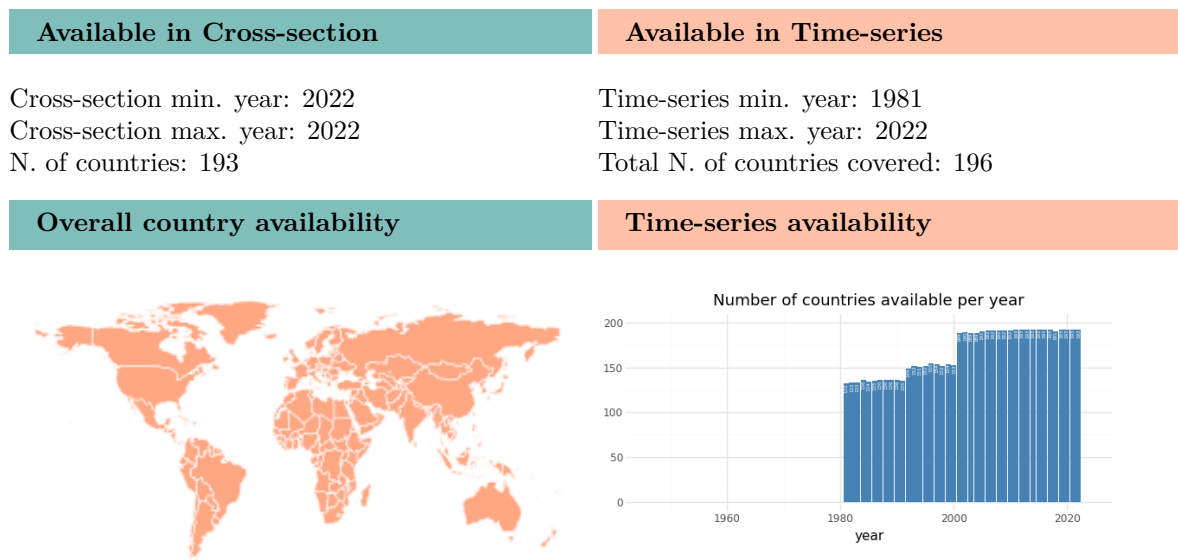
Are people imprisoned because of their political, religious, or other beliefs?

(0) Yes, and many

(1) Yes, but few

(2) None / None Reported

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.60.7 Freedom of Speech and Press

**QoG Code:** ciri\_speech

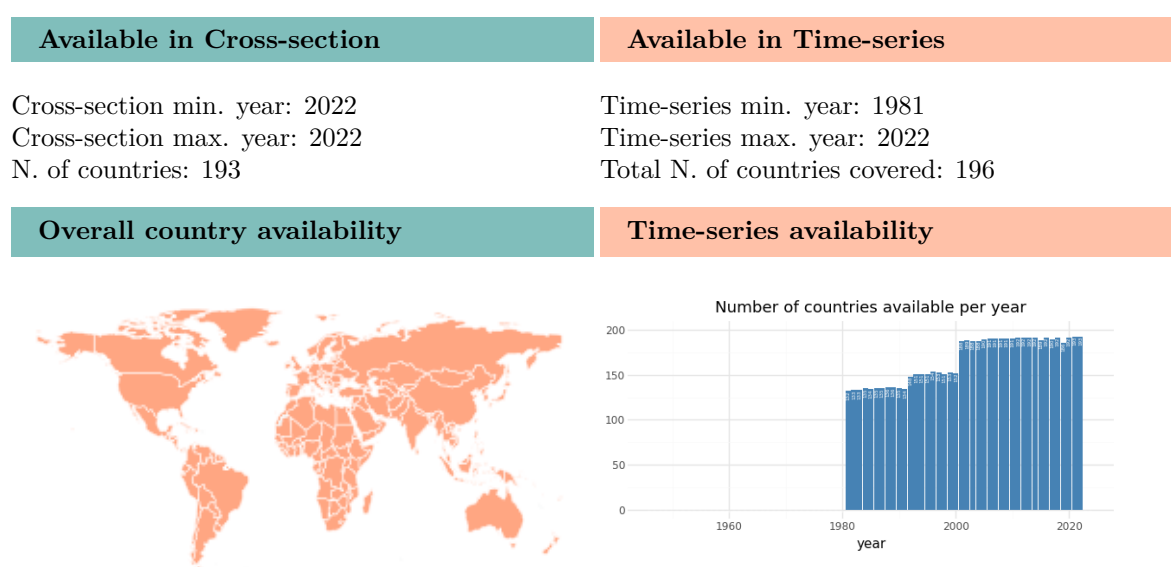
This variable indicates the extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets. Censorship is any form of restriction that is placed on freedom of the press, speech or expression. In many instances where this right is being violated, the government owns and operates all forms of press and media.

Scoring Scheme:

Government censorship and/or ownership of the media (including radio, TV, Internet, and/or domestic news agencies) is:

- (0) Complete
- (1) Some
- (2) None

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.60.8 Prevalence of Torture by Government Authorities

**QoG Code:** `ciri_tort`

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. This includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards including rape and beatings as well as deaths in custody due to tangible negligence by government officials.

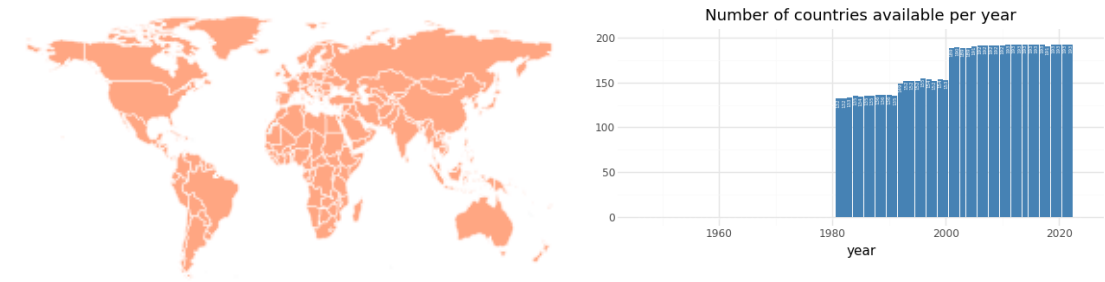
Scoring Scheme:

Torture is:

- (0) Practiced frequently
- (1) Practiced occasionally
- (2) Not practiced / Unreported

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 193	Time-series min. year: 1981 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 196
Overall country availability	Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.61 The Comparative Abortion Index Project

**Dataset by:** Forman-Rabinovici and Sommer

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Forman-Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, 96(1), 185–199

**Dataset found at:** <https://people.socsci.tau.ac.il/mu/udisommer/comparative-abortion-index/>

**Last update by original source:** 2019-01-24

**Date of download:** 2025-09-25

The comparative abortion index quantifies the permissiveness of abortion policies worldwide, accounting for a variety of considerations. It aims to provide researchers with a tool to assess trends in worldwide reproductive rights, and to study how these changes over time and space occur. It is unique in its breadth and its method. Not only does it include a scale that reflects the number of criteria accepted as grounds for abortion, but it includes a second scale which gives weighted scores to each criterion, based on how common it is. These data are relevant for anyone interested in tracking trends in women's rights, public health policy, and reproductive rights policy over time.

The dataset covers 192 countries from 1992-2015. The UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs has published a global review of abortion policy since 1992. For this database, all reviews published between 1992 and 2015 were collected. The report offers seven criteria under which state law may allow access to abortion services; saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons and on request.

Each country-year is given a score based on the number of legal criteria accepted as grounds for abortion. In the first version of the index (CAI1), each criterion is given equal weight and the score is a direct reflection of the number of conditions the country accepts. Thus, a country that has no conditions under which a woman can receive an abortion gets a score of 0. A country, in which a woman may access an abortion under all conditions including on request, receives a score of 7.

For the purposes of robustness, and to fix a potential measurement flaw in the first index, the researchers also offer a weighted index (CAI2). The first scale does not account for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents. It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Accordingly, the weight of each criterion ( $W_i$ ) will be determined based on the percentage ( $P_i$ ) of countries that allow that condition. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0 to 1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request.

### 4.61.1 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1)

**QoG Code:** cai\_cai2

Using the 7 grounds for legal abortion, the weight of each grounds ( $W_i$ ) will be determined based

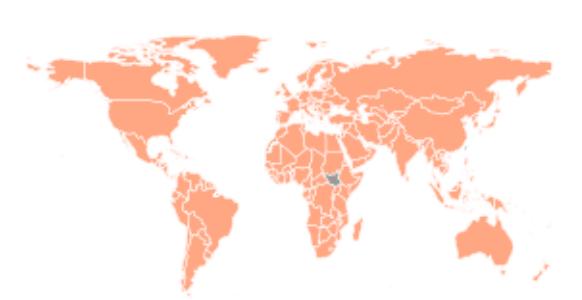
on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow it. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0-1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request. The need for a weighted scale is as follows: It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Thus, the scale accounts for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

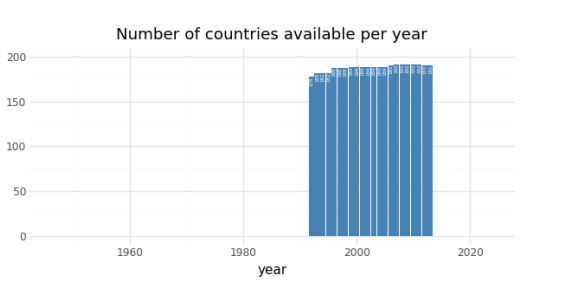
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992  
Time-series max. year: 2013  
Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.62 The International Country Risk Guide (ICRG)

**Dataset by:** International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

The PRS Group et al. (2025). International country risk guide [Political Risk Services]

**Dataset found at:** <https://www.prsgroup.com/explore-our-products/icrg/>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-01-29

**Date of download:** 2025-01-29

Now covering 141 developed, emerging, frontier countries and offshore financial centers, ICRG presents monthly political, economic, financial and composite risk ratings and forecasts.

From risks presented by government instability, the threat of asset expropriation, transfer and payment delays, to forms of internal conflict, terrorism, and corruption, ICRG has been labelled 'a vital source for managing and advising investment funds that focus on volatile countries, both emerging and developed.'

### 4.62.1 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

**QoG Code:** `icrg_qog`

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

Corruption:

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

Law and order:

Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points.

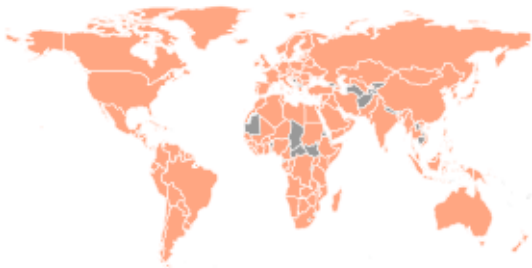
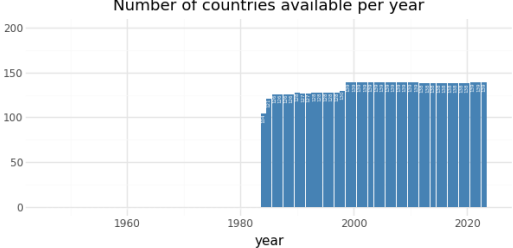
The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime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

**Bureaucracy Quality:**

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 <https://epub.prsgroup.com/products/icrg>

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 139	Time-series min. year: 1984 Time-series max. year: 2025 Total N. of countries covered: 144
Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.63 The Ocean Health Index Data

**Dataset by:** The Ocean Health Index

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2012). An index to assess the health and benefits of the global ocean. *Nature*, 488, 615–620. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11397>

Ocean Health Index. (2024). Ohi-global version: Global scenarios data for ocean health index [ohi-global version 2024. Date accessed: 9 January 2025]. <https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohi-global/releases>

**Dataset found at:** <http://www.oceanhealthindex.org>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-12-03

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

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.

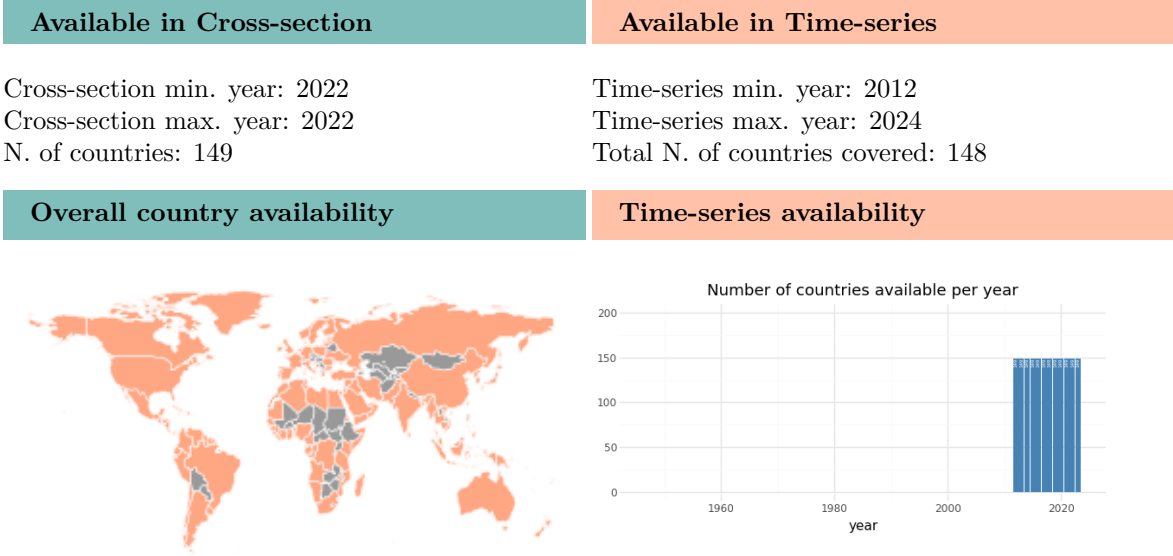
Please note that every year the OHI team improve the Ocean Health Index by incorporating new data, knowledge, and feedback. In order to make scores comparable among years, they recalculate previous years results using the most recent methods and data.

### 4.63.1 The Ocean Health Index

**QoG Code:** ohi\_ohi

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. The index varies from 0 to 100.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.64 The Political Terror Scale

**Dataset by:** The Political Terror Scale (PTS) project

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Gibney, M., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., Park, B., & Barnes, J. (2025). The political terror scale 1976-2024 [Data retrieved, from the Political Terror Scale website]. <http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/>

**Dataset found at:** <http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Download.html>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-12-11

**Date of download:** 2025-09-22

The PTS seeks to measure political terror. The authors define political terror as violations of basic human rights to the physical integrity of the person by agents of the state within the territorial boundaries of the state in question. It is important to note that political terror as defined by the PTS is not synonymous with terrorism or the use of violence and intimidation in pursuit of political aims. The concept is also distinguishable from terrorism as a tactic or from criminal acts.

The PTS measures levels of political violence and terror that a country experiences in a particular year based on a 5-level "terror scale" originally developed by Freedom House. The data used in compiling this index comes from three different sources: the yearly country reports of Amnesty International, the U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and Human Rights Watch's World Reports.

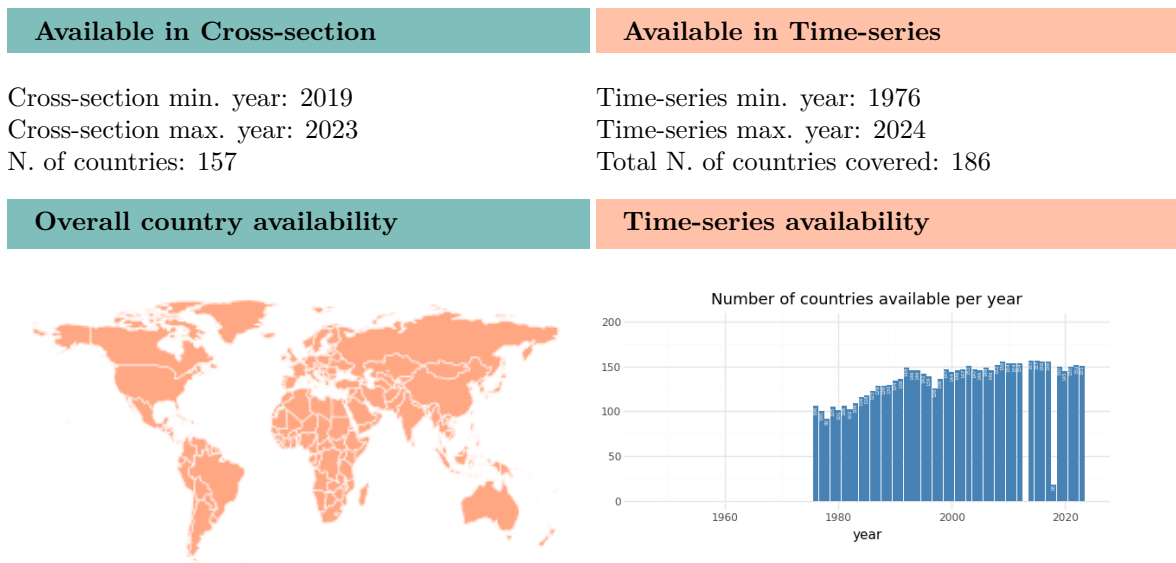
### 4.64.1 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International

**QoG Code:** gd\_ptsa

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

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

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

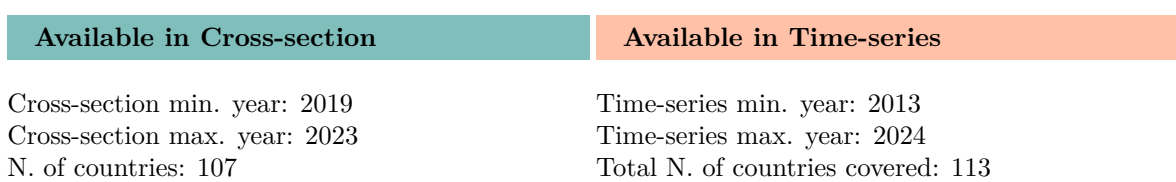
#### 4.64.2 Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch

**QoG Code:** gd\_ptsh

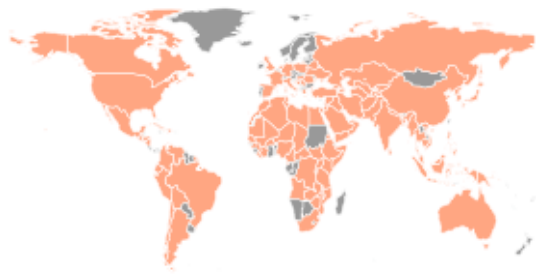
Political Terror Scale Levels from the Human Rights Watch's World Reports:

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

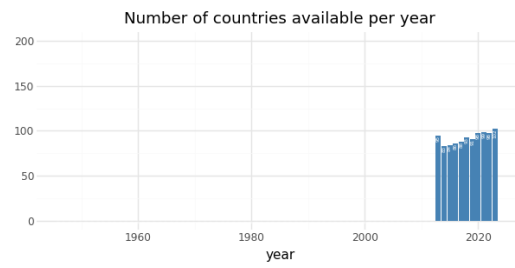
**Type of variable:** Categorical



## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.65 The Property Rights Protection Index

**Dataset by:** Ouattara and Standaert

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Ouattara, B., & Standaert, S. (2020). Property rights revisited. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 64, 101895. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2020.101895>

**Dataset found at:** <https://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/Data.html>

**Last update by original source:** 2020-07-01

**Date of download:** 2025-10-02

Over the last two decades, numerous studies have tried to quantify the effect of property rights on a wide range of societal outcomes, including growth, trade, and, to a lesser extent, inequality. However, a major limitation of these studies has been the data measuring property rights. These suffer from a number of shortcomings, including a lack of availability, focus, and objectivity.

Ouattara and Standaert address this gap by composing a new index of property rights that strictly focuses on the protection of these rights. As is common with indicators of governance, there is little to no objective data available that can be used to directly compare the security of property rights across countries. Instead, perception-based indicators such as survey-data or expert assessments are used to capture the opinion of a range of actors. The researchers' approach is to combine a data set of 18 such indicators from 7 different sources. The selection of an indicator depends on whether it directly measures the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws, including the probability that private property is expropriated. By focusing on property rights alone, this allows the researchers to disentangle its effect from that of the overall quality of the judicial system and other aspects of the institutional framework. This ensures a better match between theoretical models and empirical tests on the effects of property rights.

This is done for as wide a group of countries and as long a time span as possible, increasing the index coverage by as much as 45% compared to other indexes - this index covers 191 countries cross twenty-year period between 1994 - 2014.

### 4.65.1 The Property Right Protection Index

**QoG Code:** prp\_prp

The Property Rights Index measures (the perception of) the security of property rights, separately from other aspects of the rule of laws. It combines all publicly available information on the perception of the security of property rights (18 singular indicators of property rights).

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1994

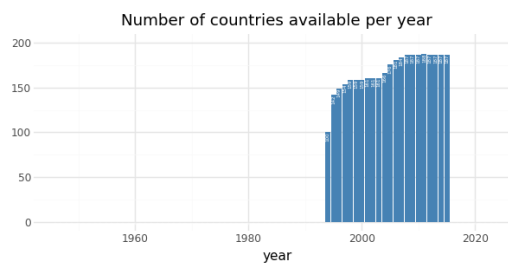
Time-series max. year: 2015

Total N. of countries covered: 187

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.66 The Worldwide Governance Indicators

**Dataset by:** The World Bank

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

World Bank. (2025b). Worldwide Governance Indicators, 2025 Revision [Accessed on 12/15/2025]. <http://www.govindicators.org>

World Bank. (2025a). The Worldwide Governance Indicators: Revised Methodology for Measuring Governance Using Perception Data

Kaufmann, D., & Kraay, A. C. (2024). The worldwide governance indicators: Methodology and 2024 update

**Dataset found at:** <https://www.govindicators.org/>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-11-05

**Date of download:** 2025-10-10

Good governance is essential for development. It helps countries improve economic growth, build human capital, and strengthen social cohesion. The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) are designed to help researchers and analysts assess broad patterns in perceptions of governance across countries and over time.

The WGI aggregate data from more than 30 think tanks, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and private firms across the world selected on the basis of three key criteria:

- 1) they are produced by credible organizations;
- 2) they provide comparable cross-country data; and
- 3) they are regularly updated.

The data reflect the diverse views on governance of many stakeholders worldwide, including tens of thousands of survey respondents and experts.

The WGI feature six aggregate governance indicators for over 200 countries and territories over the period 1996 - 2024:

- Voice and Accountability
- Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism
- Government Effectiveness
- Regulatory Quality
- Rule of Law
- Control of Corruption

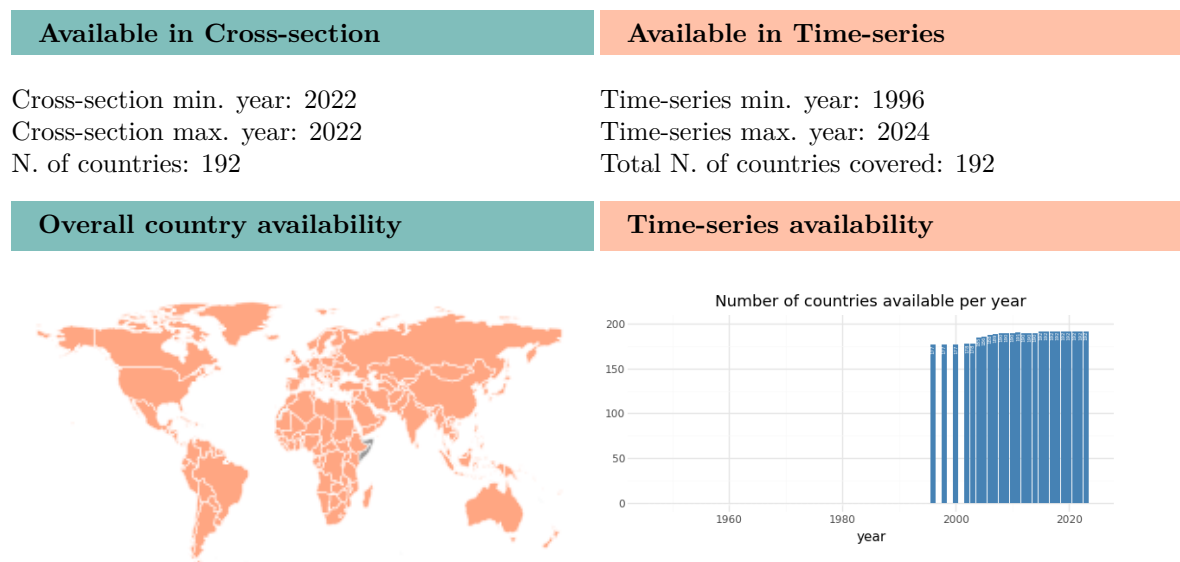
The WGI were developed in 1999 by two World Bank researchers, Daniel Kaufmann and Aart Kraay. The data are updated annually each September. For questions about the WGI data please contact Aart Kraay.

#### 4.66.1 Control of Corruption, Estimate

**QoG Code:** wbgc\_cce

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'.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



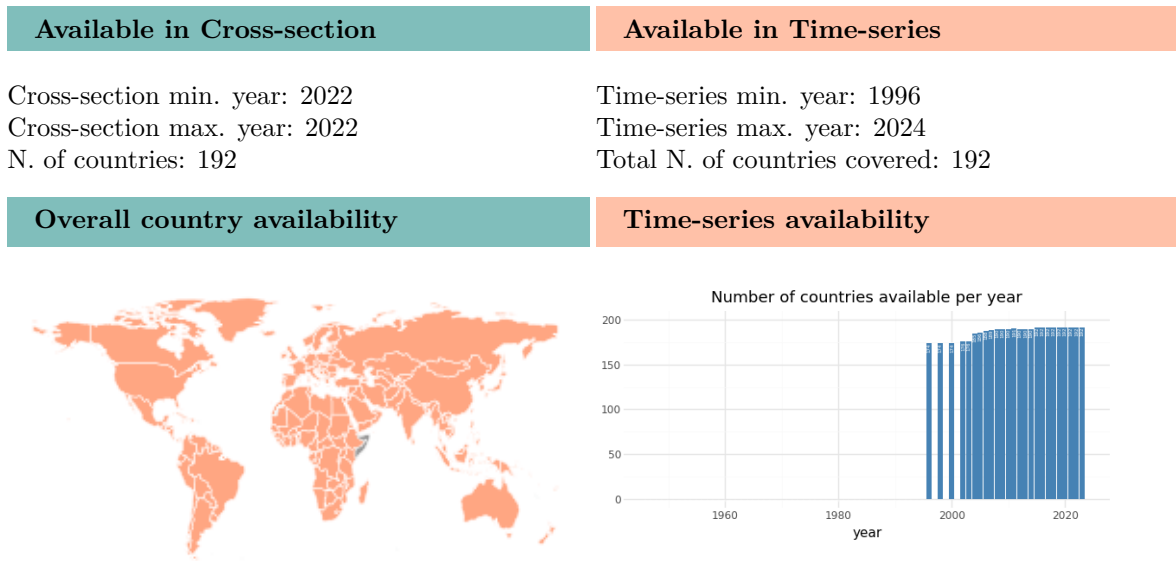
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.66.2 Government Effectiveness, Estimate

**QoG Code:** wbgc\_gee

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



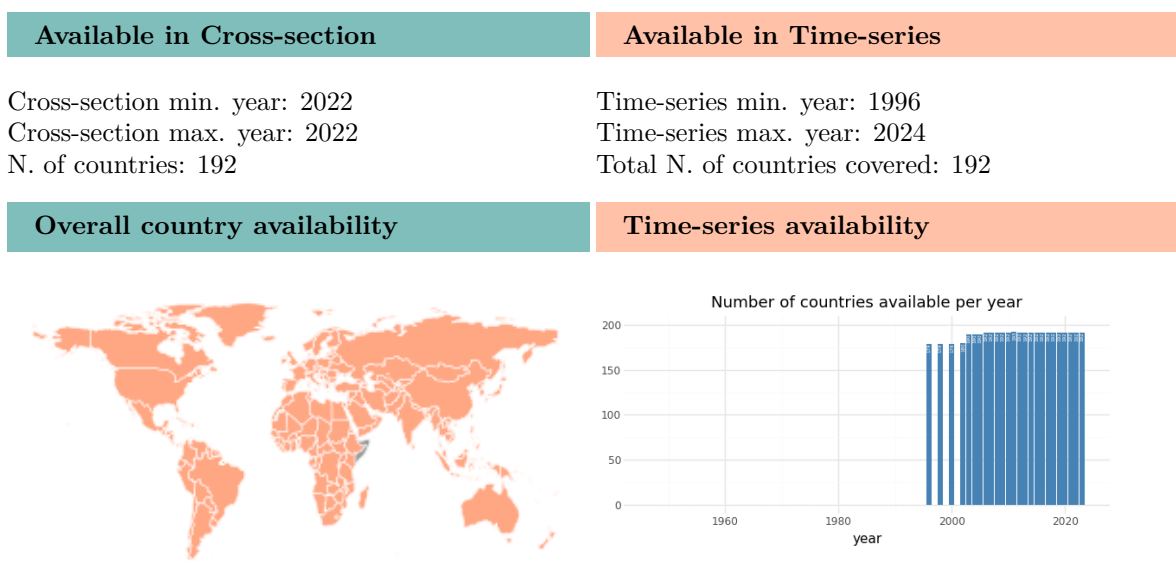
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.66.3 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate

**QoG Code:** wbg\_i\_pve

Political Stability and Absence of Violence- Estimate: 'Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism' measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.66.4 Rule of Law, Estimate

QoG Code: `wbgi_rle`

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.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.67 UN E-Government Knowledgebase

**Dataset by:** UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2024). United Nations E-Government Survey. <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2024>

**Dataset found at:** <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Overview>

**Last update by original source:** 2024-09-17

**Date of download:** 2025-11-05

The E-Government Development Index presents the state of E-Government Development of the United Nations Member States. Along with an assessment of the website development patterns in a country, the E-Government Development index incorporates the access characteristics, such as the infrastructure and educational levels, to reflect how a country is using information technologies to promote access and inclusion of its people. The EGDI is a composite measure of three important dimensions of e-government, namely: provision of online services, telecommunication connectivity and human capacity.

The EGDI is based on a comprehensive Survey of the online presence of all 193 United Nations Member States, which assesses national websites and how e-government policies and strategies are applied in general and in specific sectors for delivery of essential services. The assessment rates the e-government performance of countries relative to one another as opposed to being an absolute measurement. The results are tabulated and combined with a set of indicators embodying a country's capacity to participate in the information society, without which e-government development efforts are of limited immediate use.

Although the basic model has remained consistent, the precise meaning of these values varies from one edition of the Survey to the next as understanding of the potential of e-government changes and the underlying technology evolves. This is an important distinction because it also implies that it is a comparative framework that seeks to encompass various approaches that may evolve over time instead of advocating a linear path with an absolute goal.

Mathematically, the EGDI is a weighted average of three normalized scores on three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: (1) scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), (2) development status of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII), and (3) inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI).

The EGDI is not designed to capture e-government development in an absolute sense; rather, it aims to give a performance rating of national governments relative to one another.

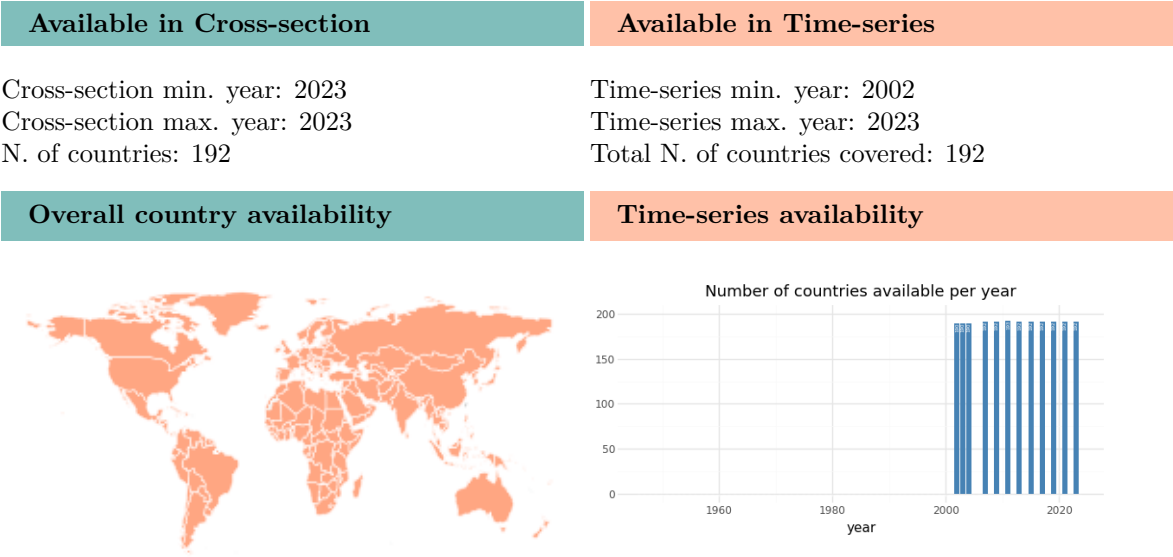
### 4.67.1 E-Government Index

**QoG Code:** `egov_egov`

The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a weighted average of normalised scores on the three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), status of the development of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommu-

nication Infrastructure Index, TII) and inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI). Each of these sets of indices is in itself a composite measure that can be extracted and analysed independently.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.68 Varieties of Democracy Dataset version 13

**Dataset by:** Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Altman, D., Angiolillo, F., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Fox, L., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., God, A. G., Grahn, S., Hicken, A., Kinzelbach, K., Krusell, J., ... Ziblatt, D. (2025). V-Dem [Country-Year/Country-Date] Dataset v15. <https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds25>

Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2025). The v-dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for cross-national and cross-temporal expert-coded data. *Varieties of Democracy Institute. University of Gothenburg*, 21(10th)

Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Altman, D., Angiolillo, F., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Fox, L., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., God, A. G., Grahn, S., Hicken, A., Kinzelbach, K., Marquardt, K. L., ... Ziblat, D. (2025). V-Dem Codebook v15

**Dataset found at:** <https://v-dem.net/data/the-v-dem-dataset/>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-03-04

**Date of download:** 2025-09-19

Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a novel approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It provides a multidimensional and disaggregated dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy as a system of rule that goes beyond the simple presence of elections. The V-Dem project distinguishes between five high-level principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian, and collects data to measure these principles.

Please note there have been some changes introduced to the methodology; please refer to the website of the original source to read said modifications in more detail.

### 4.68.1 Political corruption index

**QoG Code:** vdem\_corr

Political corruption index

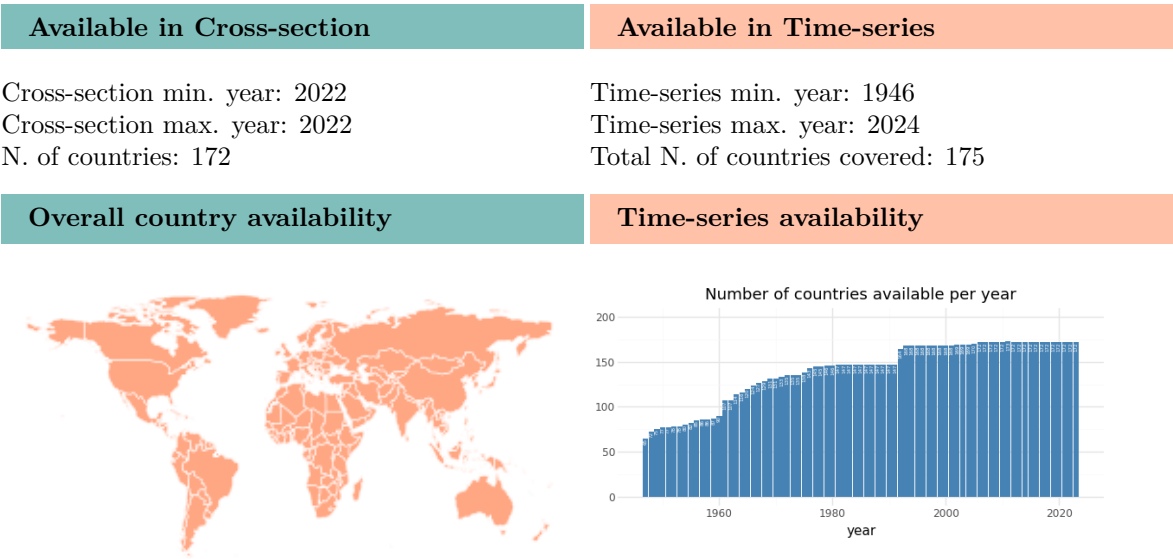
Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt (0) to more corrupt (1) (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 replaces missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.68.2 Deliberative democracy index

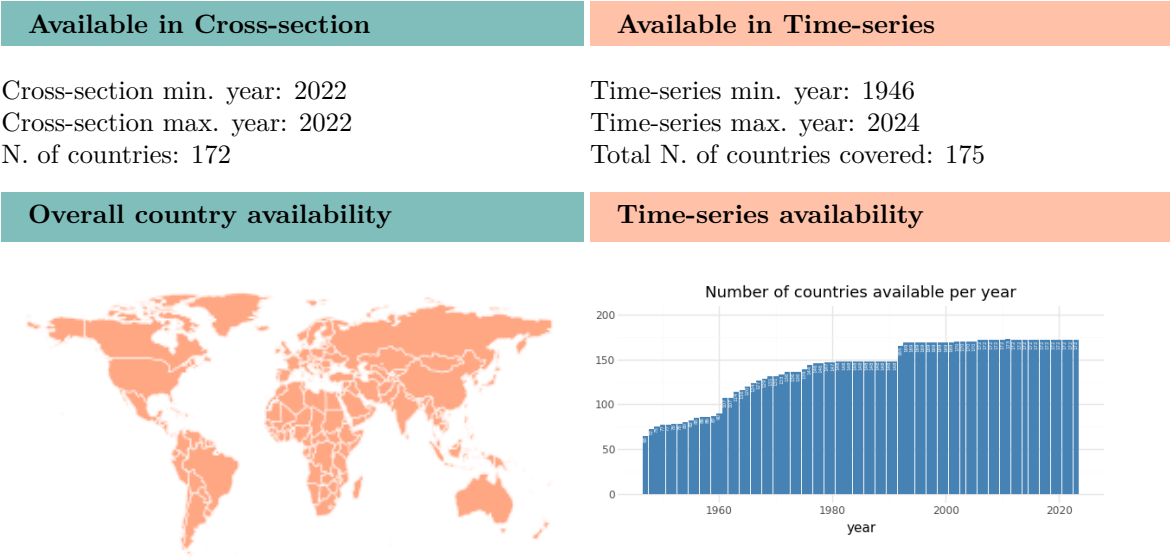
**QoG Code:** vdem\_delibdem

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.68.3 Egalitarian democracy index

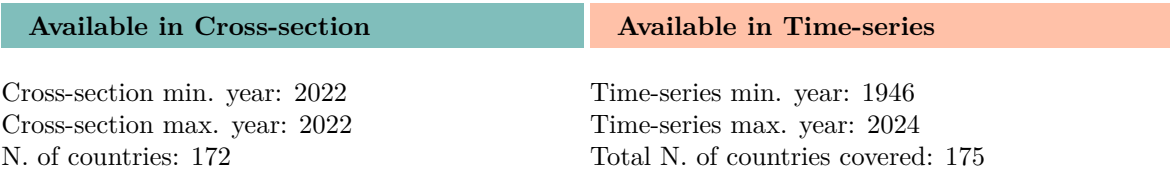
**QoG Code:** vdem\_egaldem

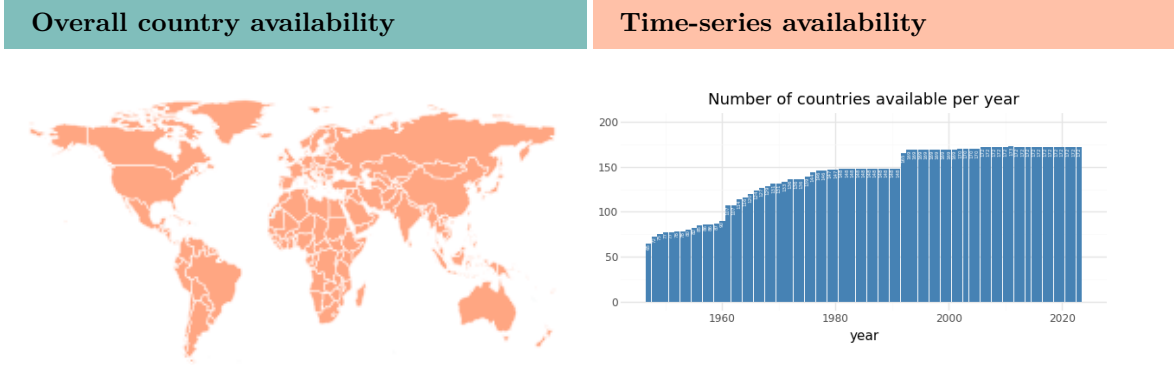
Egalitarian democracy index

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; 3 groups and individuals enjoy equal access to power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

**Type of variable:** Continuous





[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.68.4 Women political empowerment index

**QoG Code:** vdem\_gender

Women political empowerment index

Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Womens 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, womens 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.

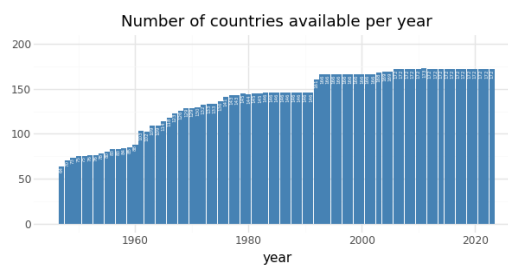
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 172	Total N. of countries covered: 175

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.68.5 Liberal democracy index

**QoG Code:** vdem\_libdem

Liberal democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal 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. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 172

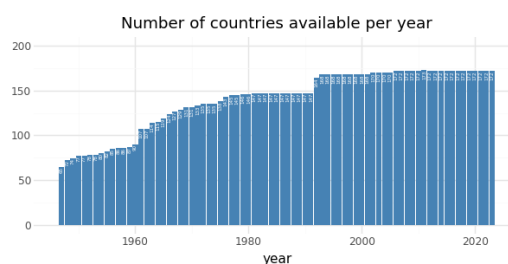
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946  
Time-series max. year: 2024  
Total N. of countries covered: 175

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



#### 4.68.6 Media corrupt

**QoG Code:** vdem\_mecorrpt

Media corrupt

Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage?

Responses:

0: The media are so closely directed by the government that any such payments would be either unnecessary to ensure pro-government coverage or ineffective in producing anti-government coverage.

1: Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters routinely alter news coverage in exchange for payments.

2: It is common, but not routine, for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments.

3: It is not normal for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments, but it happens occasionally, without anyone being punished.

4: Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters rarely alter news coverage in exchange for payments, and if it becomes known, someone is punished for it.

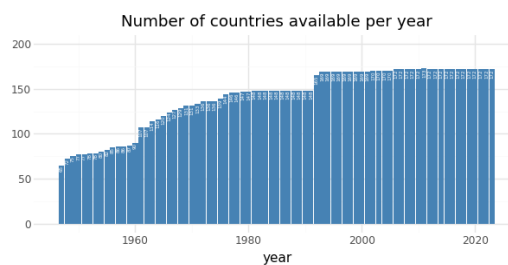
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 172	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 175

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.68.7 Participatory democracy index

**QoG Code:** vdem\_partipdem

Participatory democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy 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. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

## Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 172

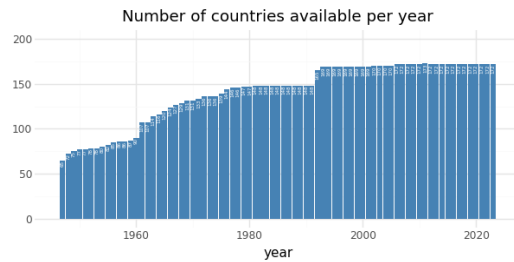
## Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946  
Time-series max. year: 2024  
Total N. of countries covered: 175

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.68.8 Electoral democracy index

**QoG Code:** vdem\_polyarchy

Electoral democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarification: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers

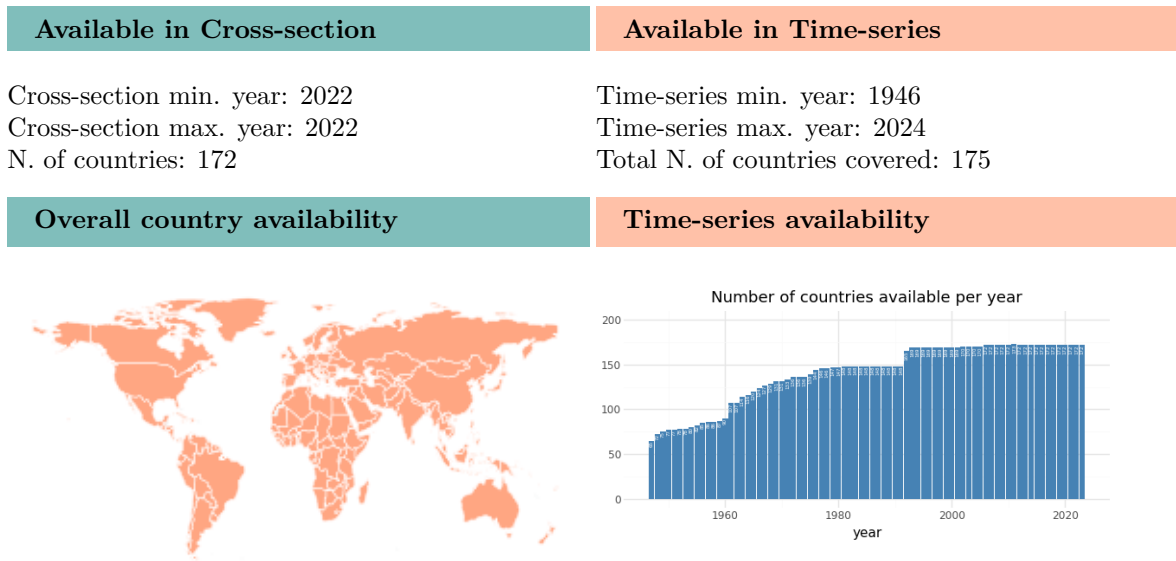
responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorates approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the 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 V-Dem 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 weighted average

of the indices measuring freedom of association thick, clean elections, freedom of expression, elected officials, and suffrage and, on the other, the five-way multiplicative 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 partial "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 subcomponents with the one exception of the non-electoral component.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.68.9 Regimes of the world with ambiguous cases

##### QoG Code: vdem\_regimeamb

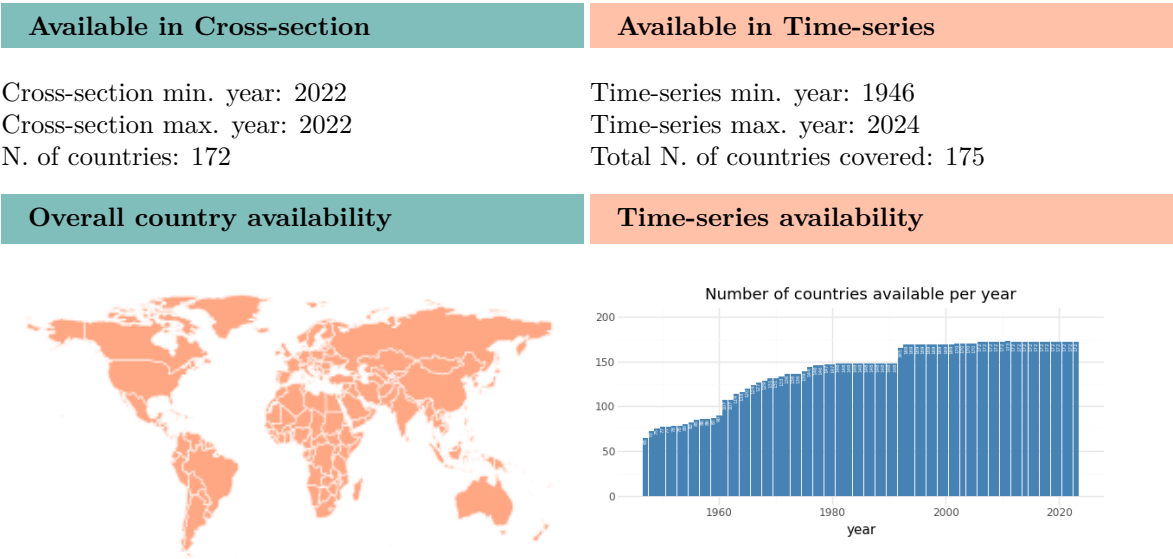
Answer to the question: 'How can the political regime overall be classified considering the competitiveness of access to power (polyarchy) as well as liberal principles?'

0. Closed autocracy: No multiparty elections for the chief executive or the legislature.
1. Closed autocracy upper bound: Same as closed autocracy, but the confidence intervals of the multiparty election indicators overlap the level of electoral autocracies.
2. Electoral autocracy lower bound: Same as electoral autocracy, but the confidence intervals of one or both of the multiparty election indicators overlap the level of closed autocracies.
3. Electoral autocracy: De-jure multiparty elections for the chief executive and the legislature, but failing to achieve that elections are free and fair, or de-facto multiparty, or a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites of polyarchy as measured by V-Dem's Electoral Democracy Index.
4. Electoral autocracy upper bound: Same as electoral autocracy, but the upper bounds of the confidence intervals of the indicators for free and fair and multiparty elections and the Electoral Democracy Index overlap the level of electoral democracies.
5. Electoral democracy lower bound: Same as electoral democracy, but the lower bounds of the confidence intervals of the indicators for free and fair, or multiparty or the Electoral Democracy Index overlap the level of electoral autocracies.
6. Electoral democracy: Free and fair multiparty elections and a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites for polyarchy as measured by V-Dem's Electoral Democracy Index, but either access to justice, or transparent law enforcement, or liberal principles of respect for personal liberties, rule of law, and judicial as well as legislative constraints on the executive not satisfied as measured by V-Dem's Liberal Component Index.

- 7. Electoral democracy upper bound: Same as electoral democracy, but the confidence intervals of the indicators for access to justice, and transparent law enforcement, and the liberal component index overlap the level of liberal democracies.
- 8. Liberal democracy lower bound: Same as liberal democracy, but the confidence intervals of the indicators for access to justice, and transparent law enforcement, and the liberal component index reaches the level of electoral democracies.
- 9. Liberal democracy: De-facto free and fair multiparty elections and a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites for polyarchy as measured by V- Dem's Electoral

Democracy Index are guaranteed as well as access to justice, transparent law enforcement and the liberal principles of respect for personal liberties, rule of law, and judicial as well as legislative constraints on the executive satisfied as measured by V-Dem's Liberal Component Index.

**Type of variable:** Categorical



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.69 Voter Turnout Database

**Dataset by:** Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2024). Voter turnout database. <https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout>

**Dataset found at:** <https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout>

**Date of download:** 2025-12-19

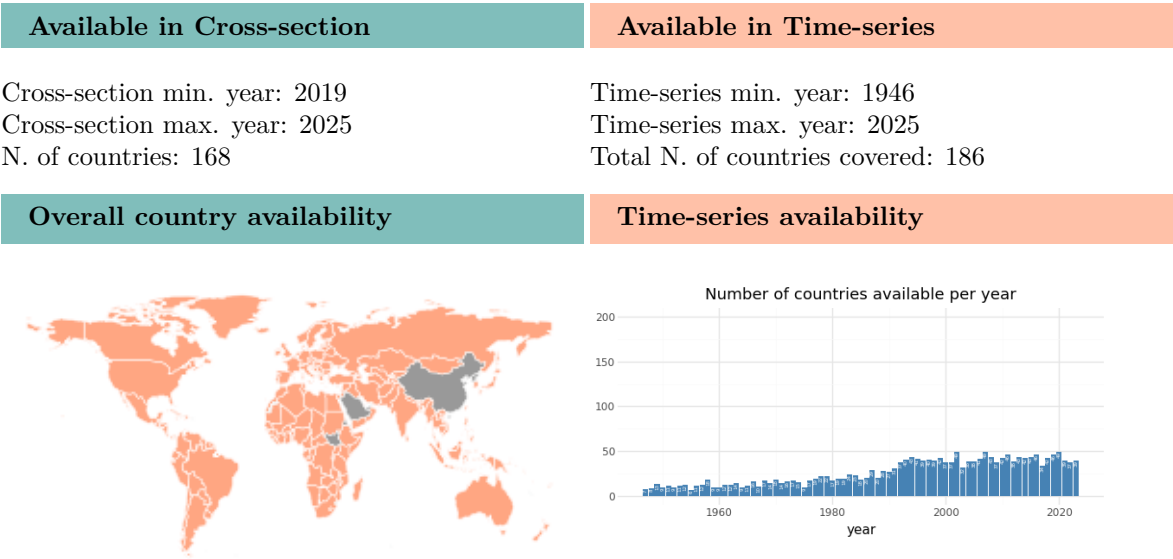
The Voter Turnout Database is the best resource for a wide array of statistics on voter turnout from around the world. It contains the most comprehensive global collection of voter turnout statistics from presidential and parliamentary elections since 1945. Always growing, the database also includes European Parliament elections, as presented by country using both the number of registered voters and voting age population as indicators, and in some cases the data includes statistics on spoilt ballot rate.

### 4.69.1 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

**QoG Code:** ideavt\_legvt

Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

**Type of variable:** Continuous



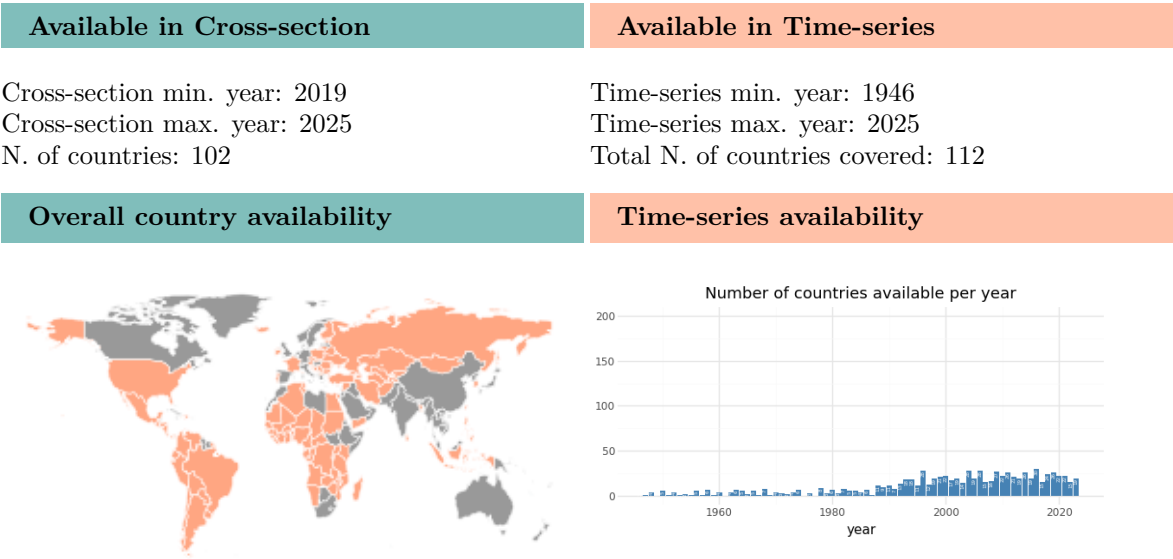
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.69.2 Presidential Election: Voter Turnout

QoG Code: ideavt\_presvt

Presidential Election: Voter Turnout

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

# 4.70 World Development Indicators

**Dataset by:** The World Bank

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

World Bank. (2024). World development indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>

**Dataset found at:** <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0037712/world-development-indicators>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-12-19  
**Date of download:** 2025-12-19

The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources. It presents the most current and accurate global development data available, and includes national, regional and global estimates

This is an adaptation of an original work by The World Bank. Views and opinions expressed in the adaptation are the sole responsibility of the author or authors of the adaptation and are not endorsed by The World Bank.

## 4.70.1 Access to electricity (% of population)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_acel

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

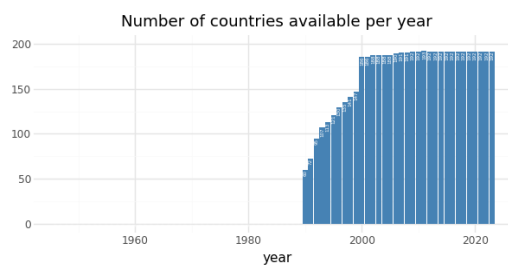
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 192

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.70.2 Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_acelr

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 187

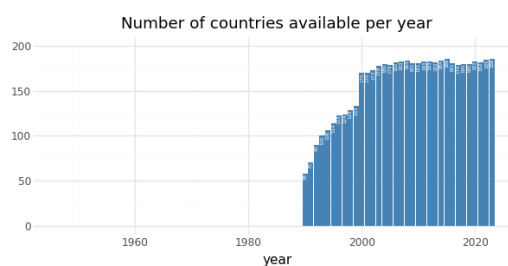
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 190

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.70.3 Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_acelu

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous



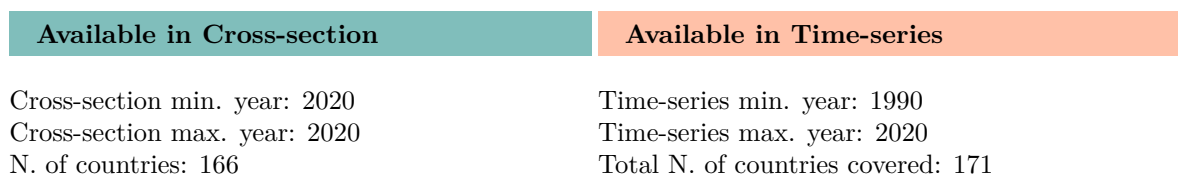
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

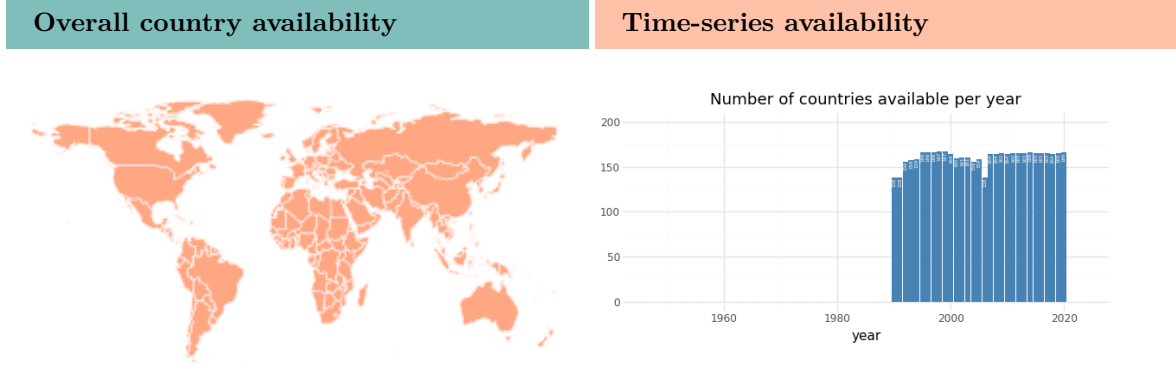
#### 4.70.4 Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_afp

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous





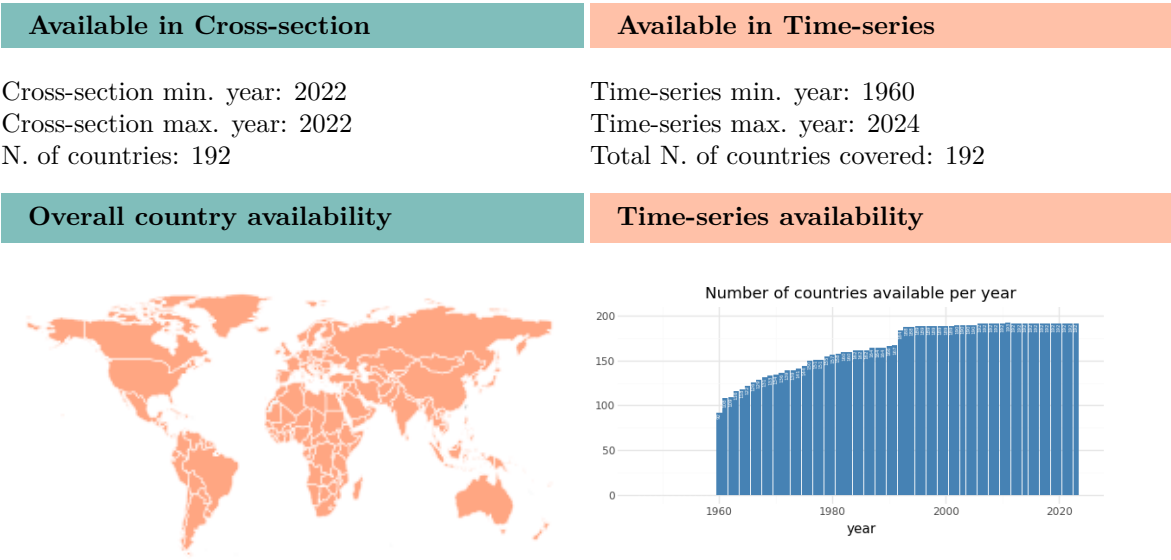
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.5 Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop.)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_agedr

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



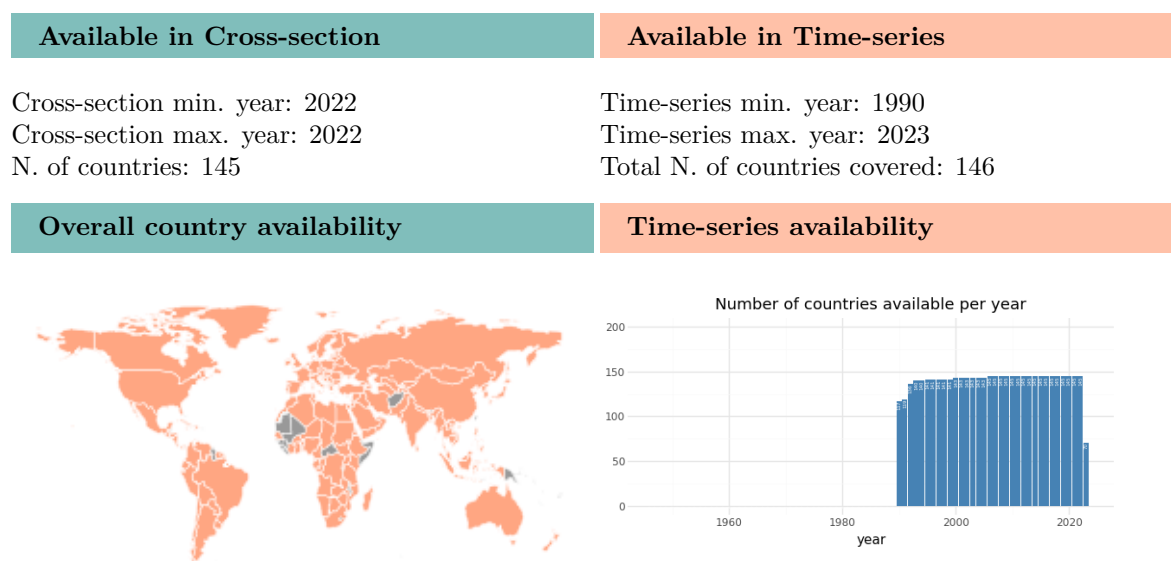
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.6 Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_ane

Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



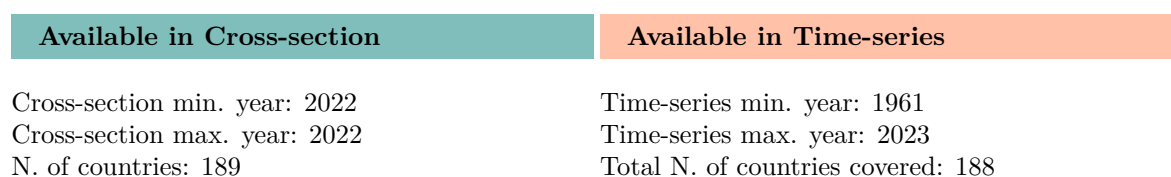
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

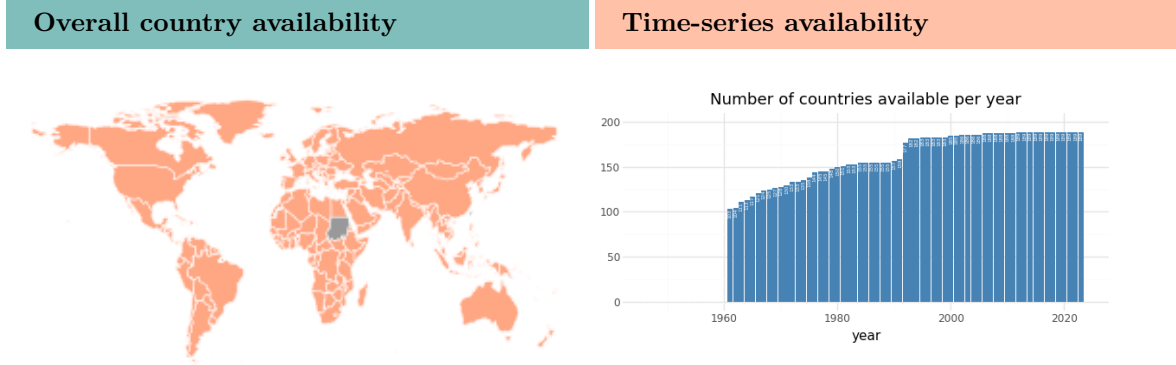
#### 4.70.7 Arable land (% of land area)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_araland

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous





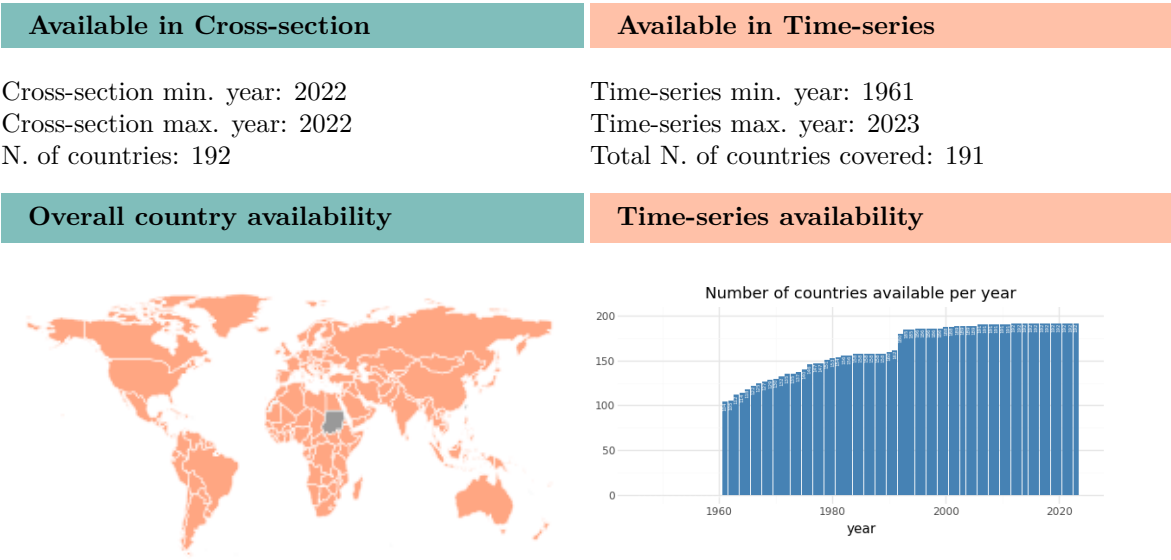
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.8 Land area (sq. km)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_area

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



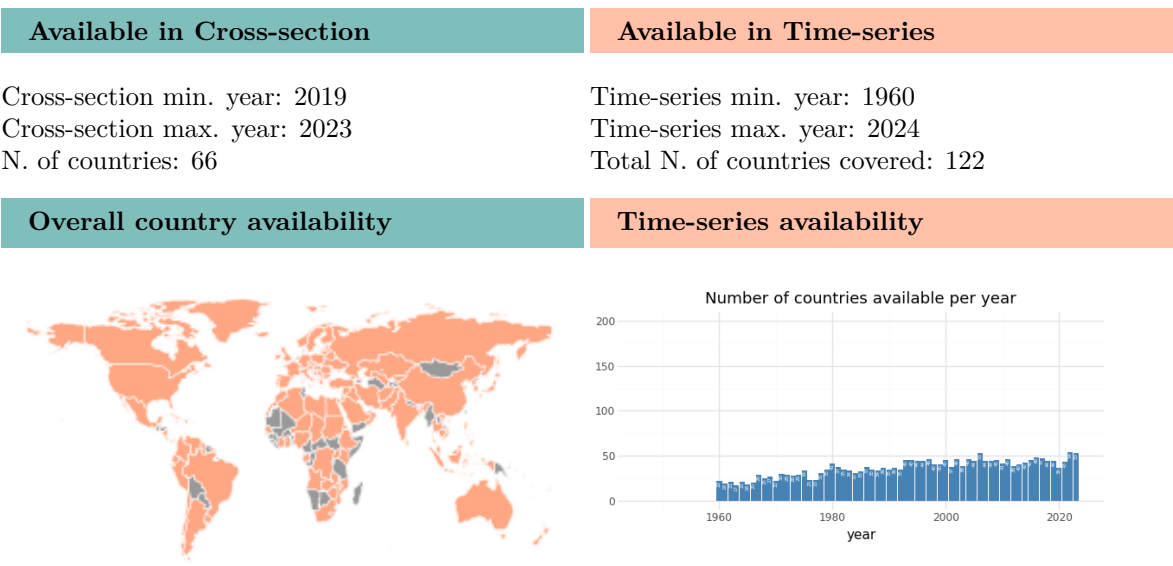
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.70.9 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

QoG Code: wdi\_armexp

Exports - 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.

Type of variable: Continuous



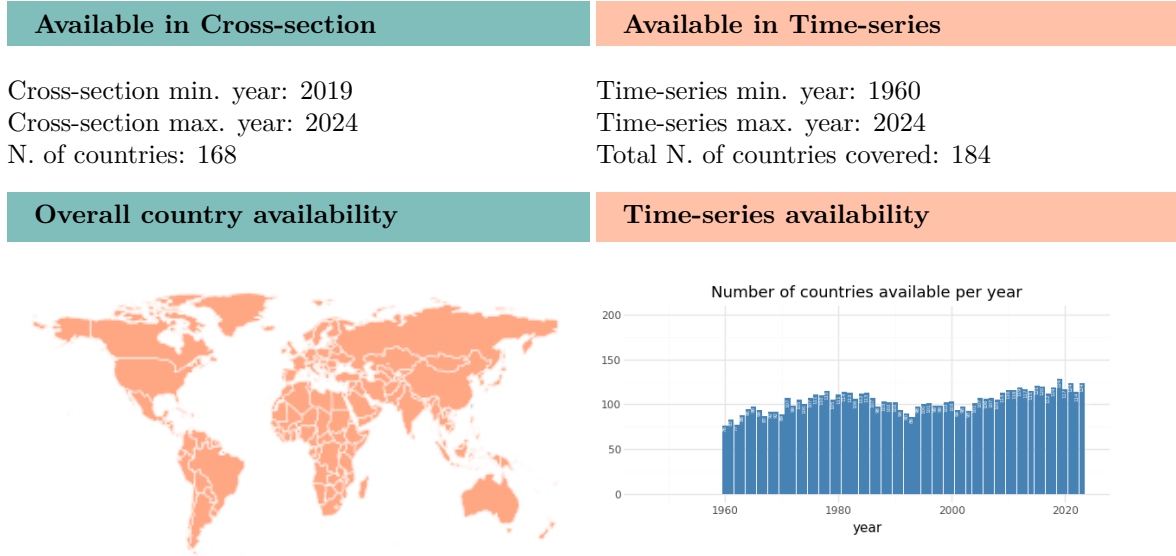
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.70.10 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

QoG Code: wdi\_armimp

Imports - 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.

Type of variable: Continuous



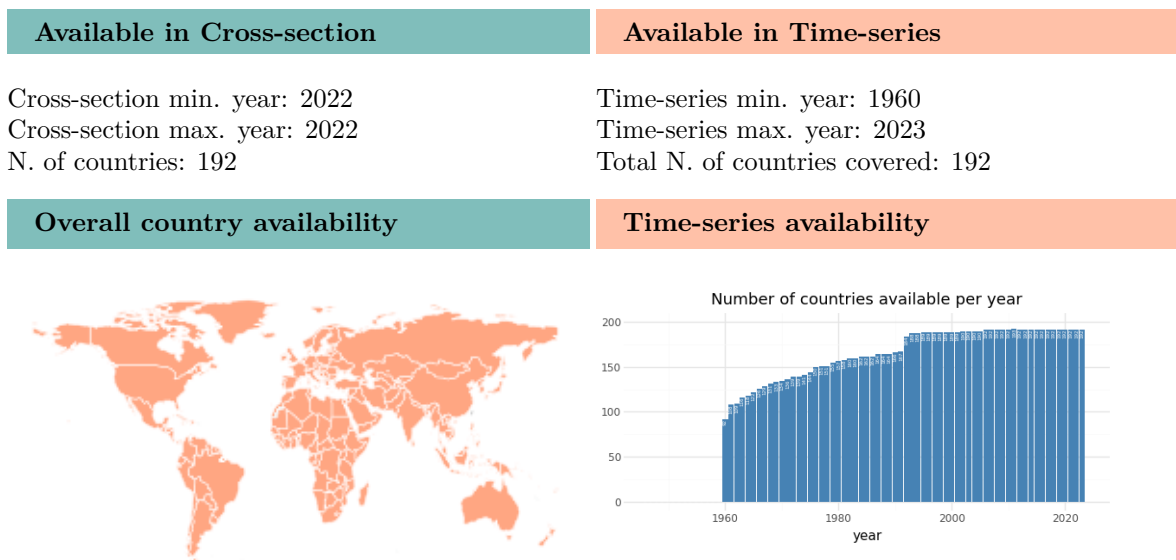
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.11 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_birth

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.

**Type of variable:** Discrete



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.12 Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe request)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_bribfirm

Bribery incidence is the percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request across six public transactions dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses, and taxes.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

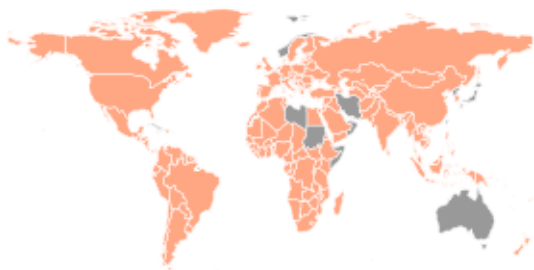
##### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019

Cross-section max. year: 2024

N. of countries: 117

##### Overall country availability



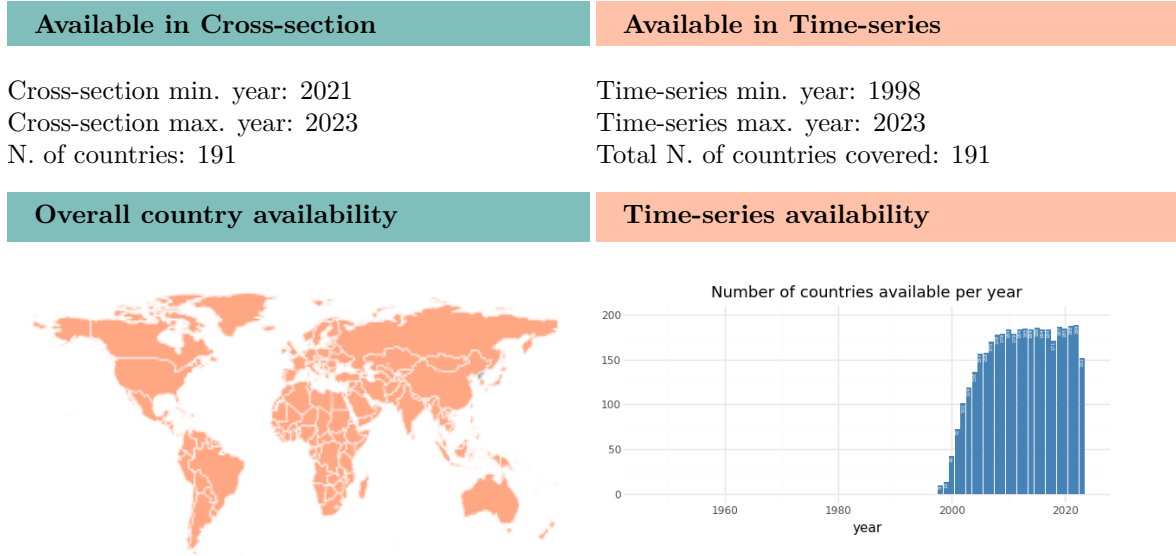
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.13 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_broadb

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



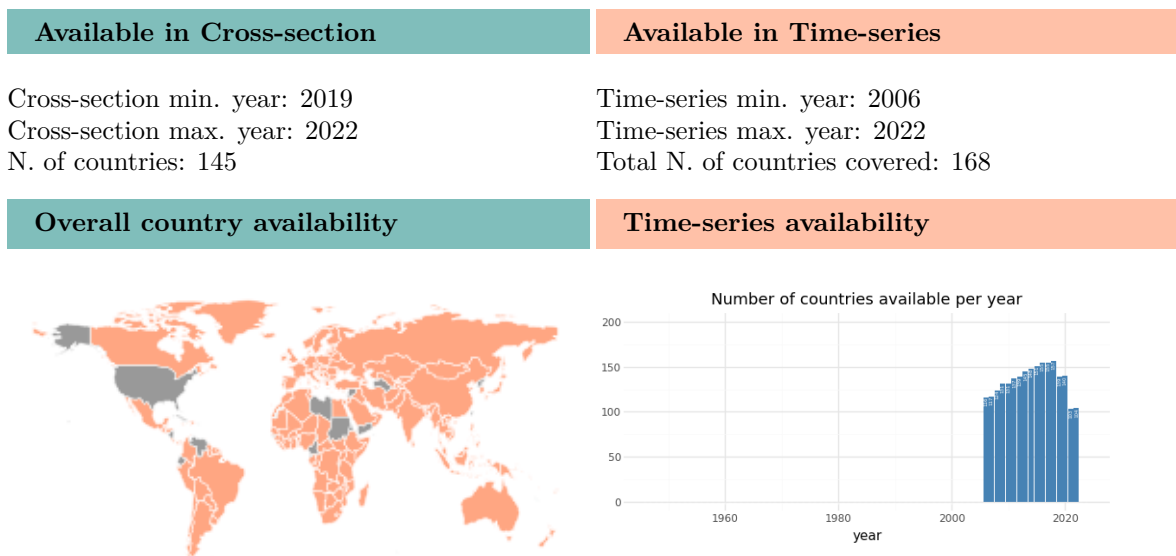
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.14 New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_busden

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous



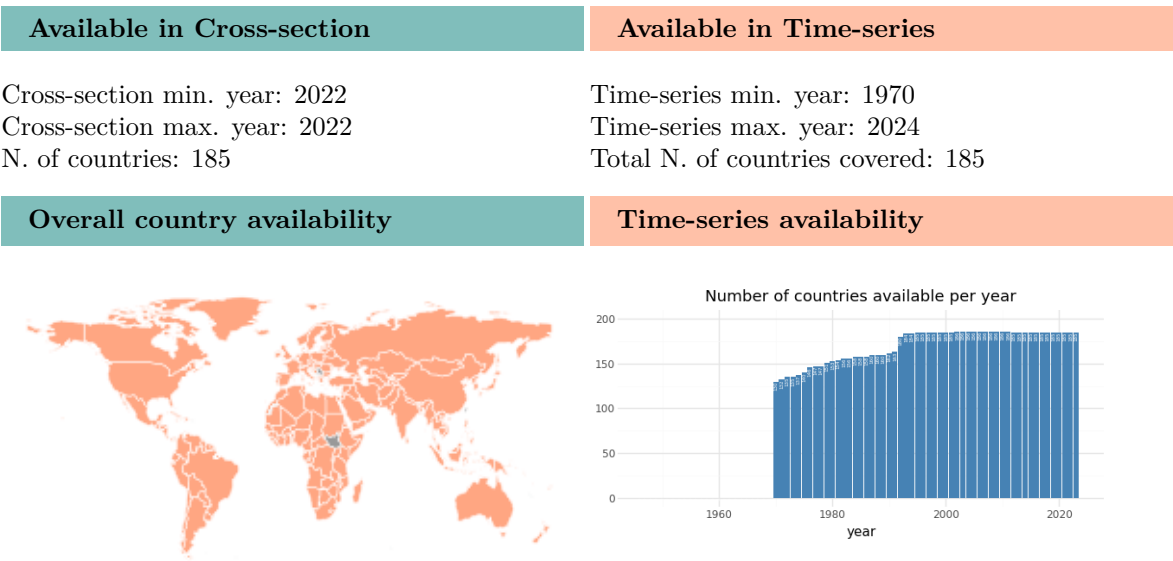
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.70.15 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

QoG Code: wdi\_co2

Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions excluding LULUCF per capita (t CO2e/capita). It stems 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.

Type of variable: Continuous



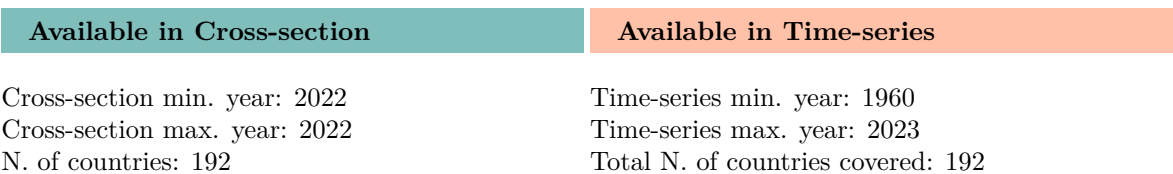
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.70.16 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

QoG Code: wdi\_death

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.

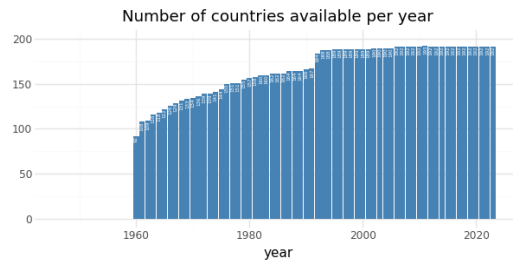
Type of variable: Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.70.17 Central government debt, total (% of GDP)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_debt

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

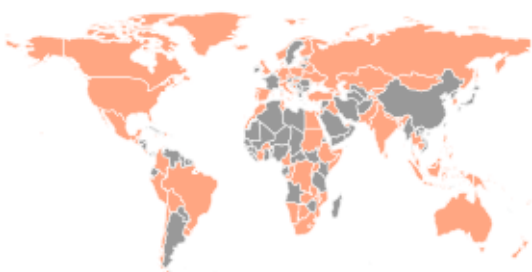
#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 59

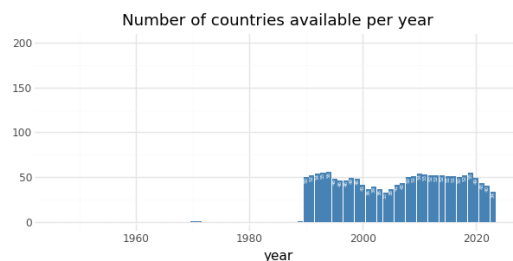
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970  
Time-series max. year: 2024  
Total N. of countries covered: 106

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



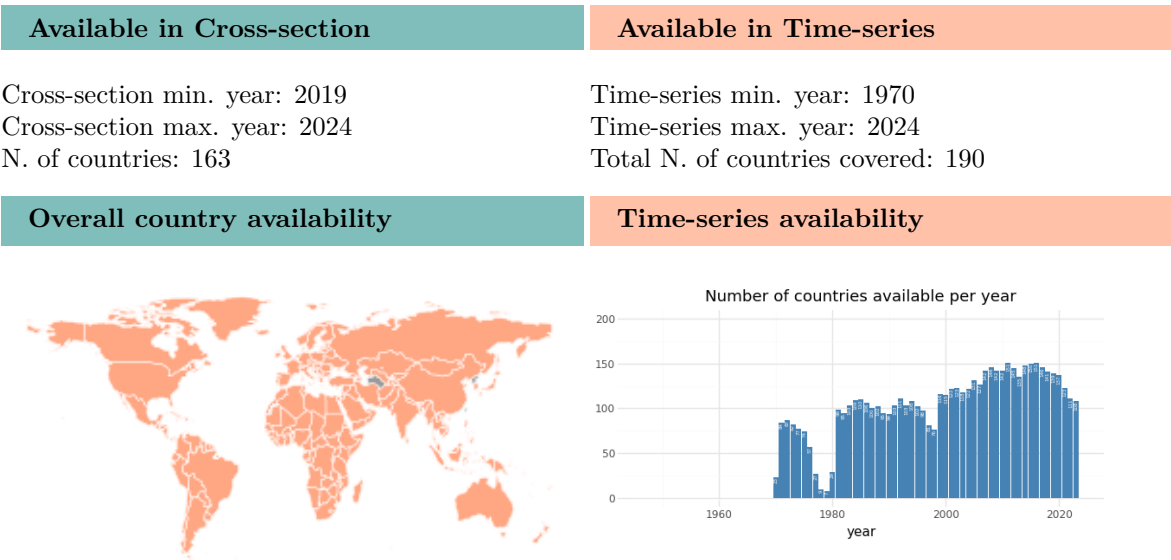
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.18 School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_eduprp

Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (%).

**Type of variable:** Continuous



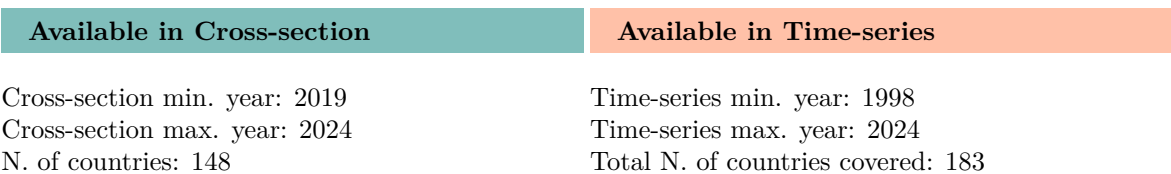
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.19 School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary)**

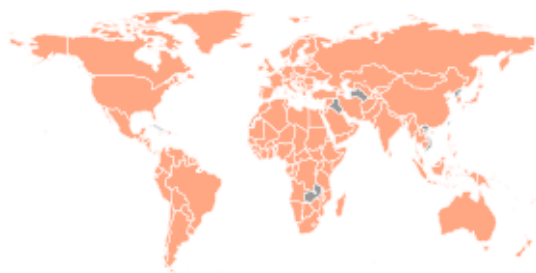
**QoG Code:** wdi\_eduprs

Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (%).

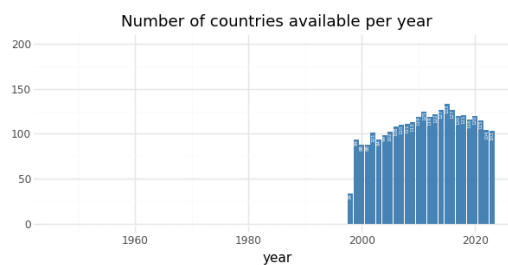
**Type of variable:** Continuous



### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.70.20 Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_elerenew

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020  
Cross-section max. year: 2021  
N. of countries: 186

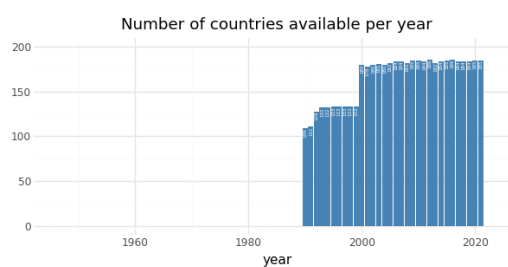
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990  
Time-series max. year: 2021  
Total N. of countries covered: 189

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



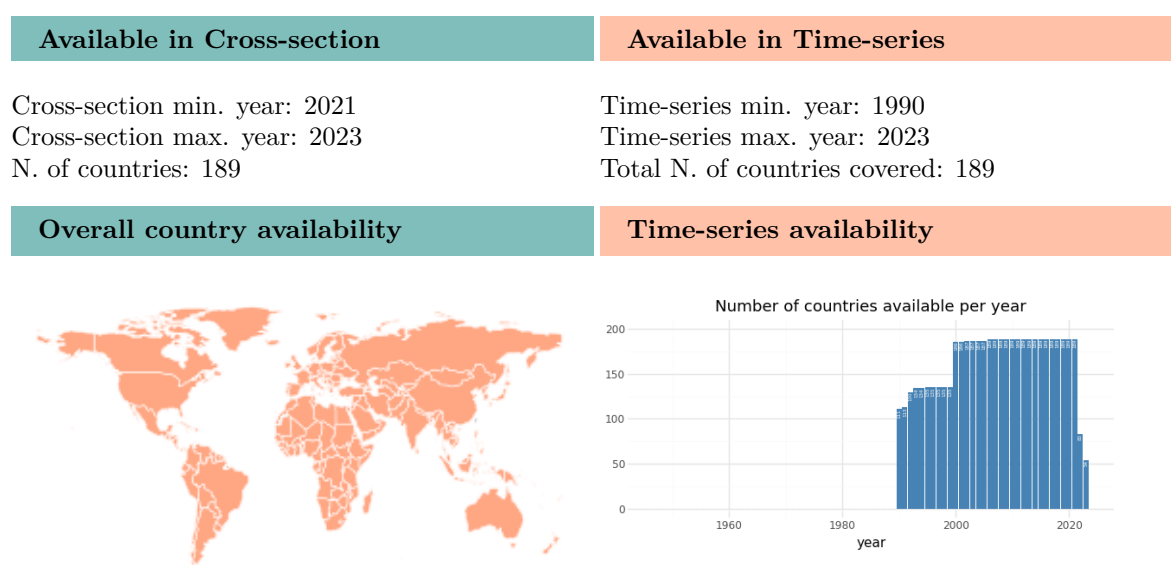
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.21 Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_elprodcoal

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



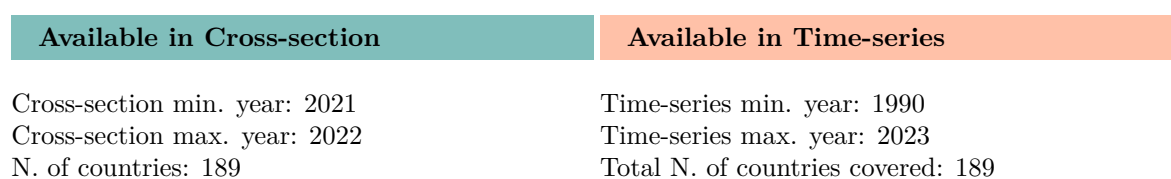
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.22 Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)

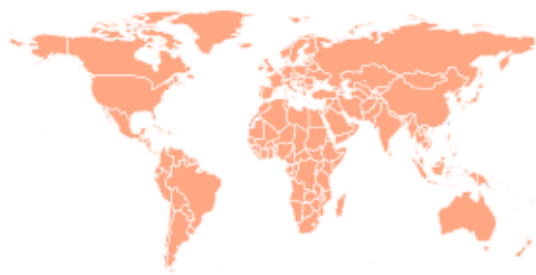
**QoG Code:** wdi\_elprodgas

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

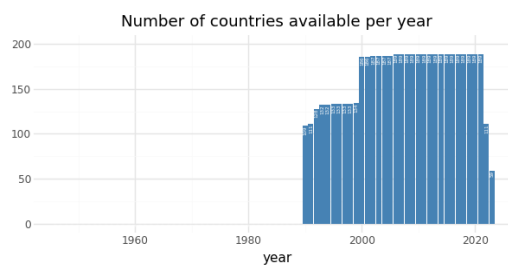
**Type of variable:** Continuous



### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.70.23 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_elprodh

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 189

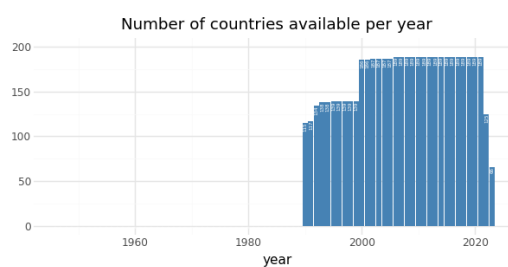
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 189

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



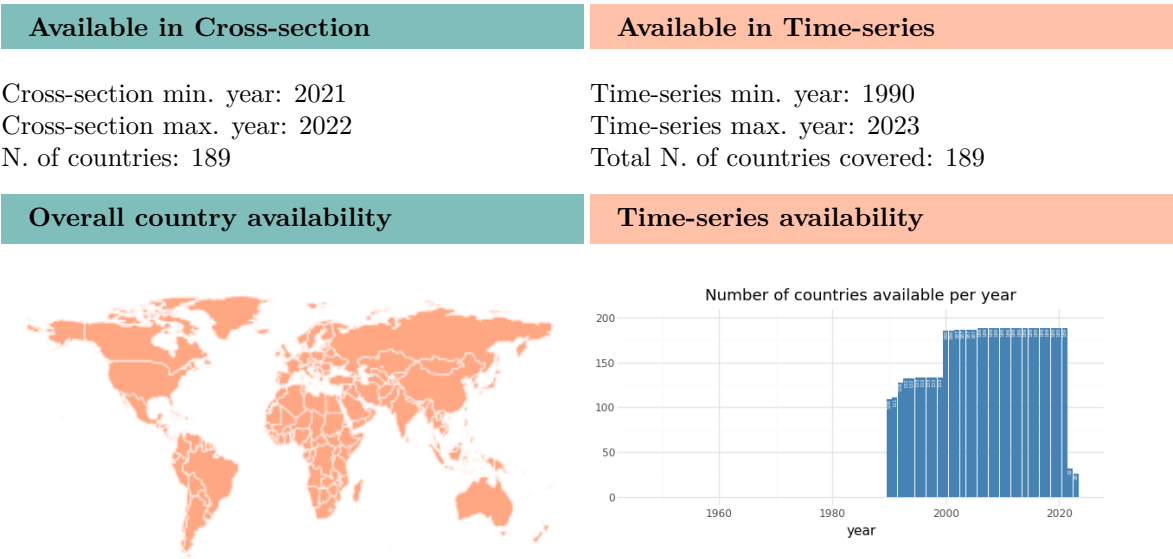
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.24 Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_elprodnuc

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

**Type of variable:** Continuous



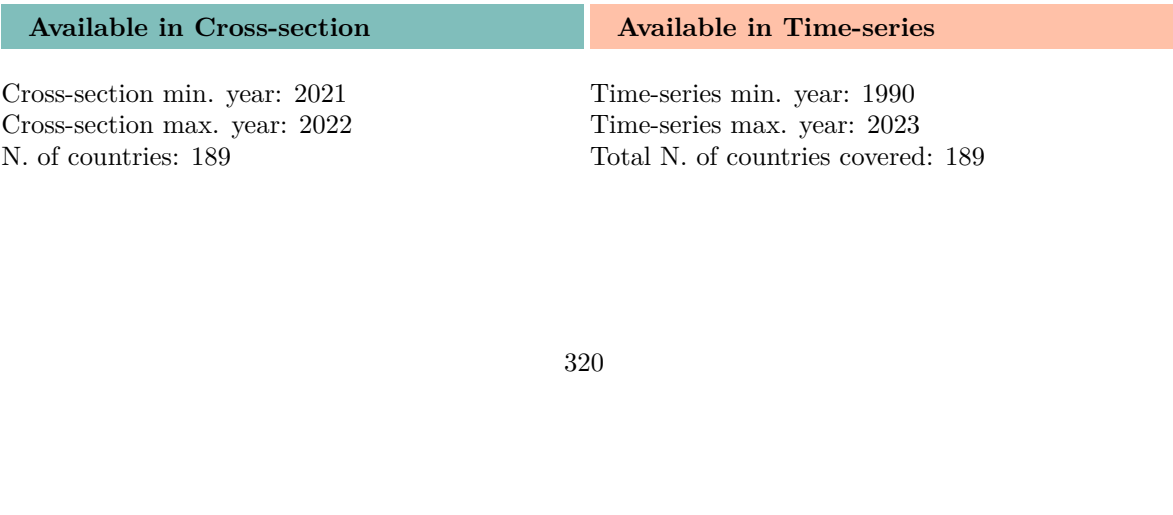
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.25 Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_elprodoil

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

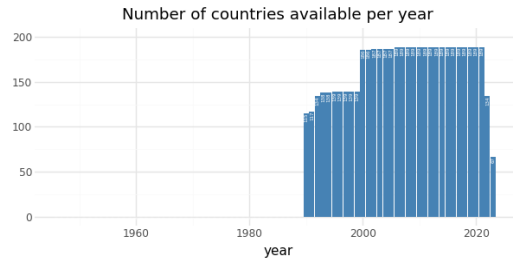
**Type of variable:** Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.70.26 Employers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_emp

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). Modeled ILO estimate.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 177

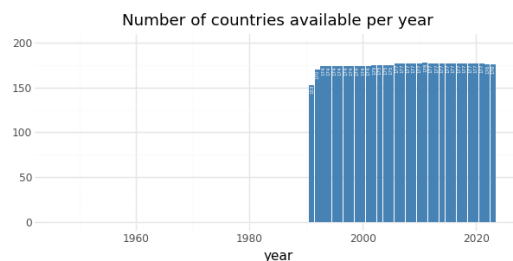
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 178

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



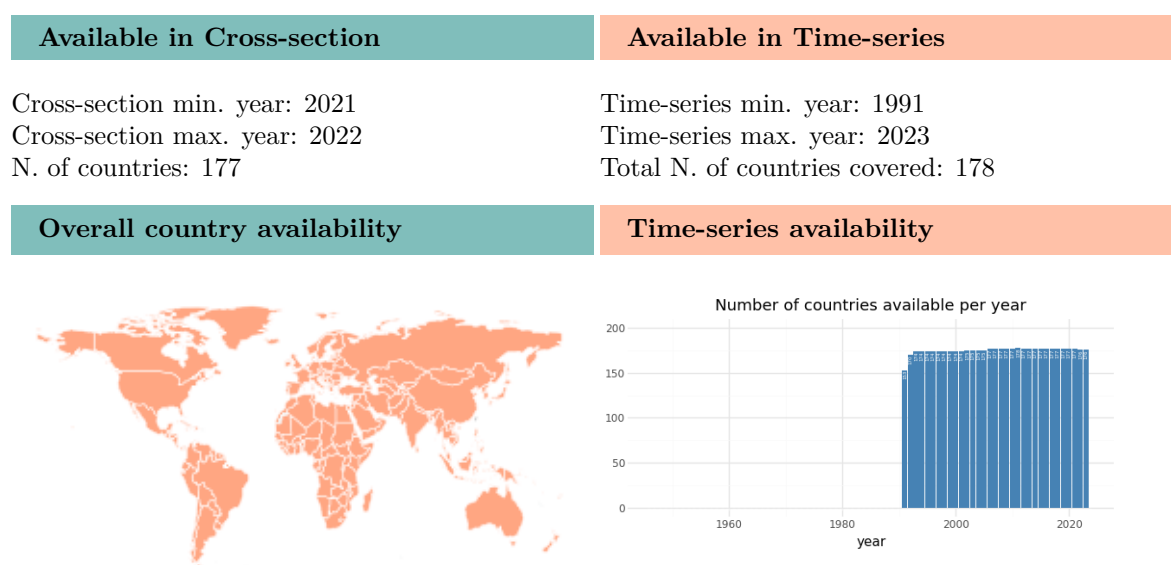
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.27 Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_empagr

Employment in agriculture as a percentage of all 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



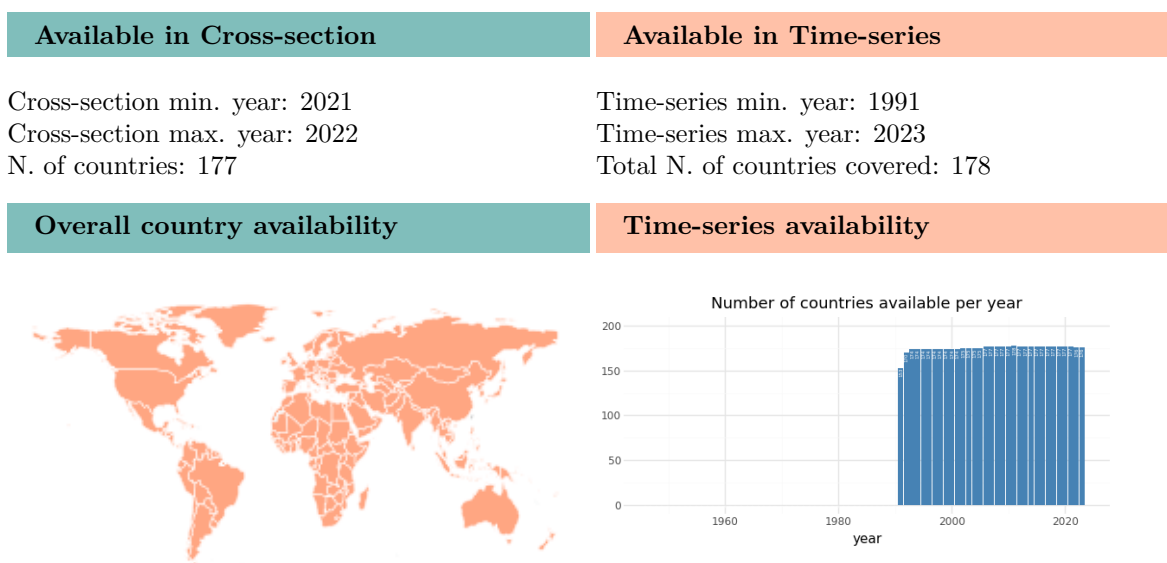
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.28 Employment in agriculture, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_empgrf

Female employment in agriculture as a percentage of all 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

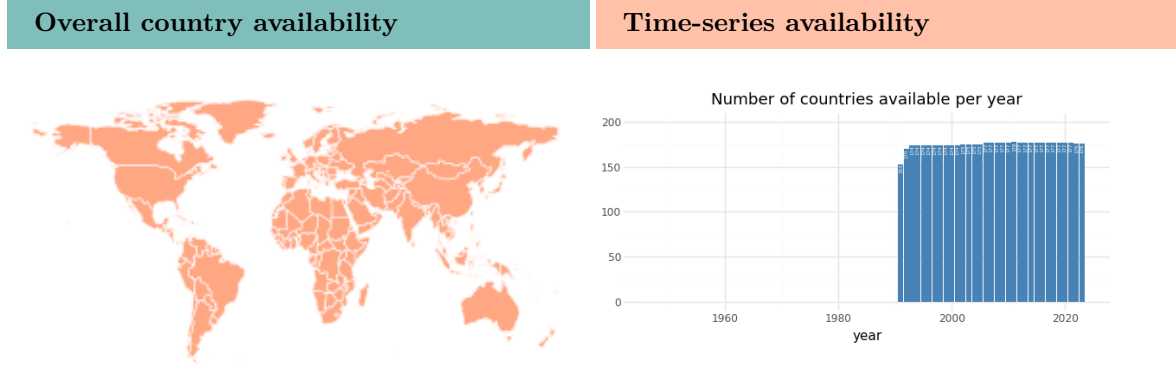
#### 4.70.29 Employment in agriculture, male (% male employment) (modeled ILO)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_empagrm

Male employment in agriculture as a percentage of all 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 177	Time-series min. year: 1991 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 178



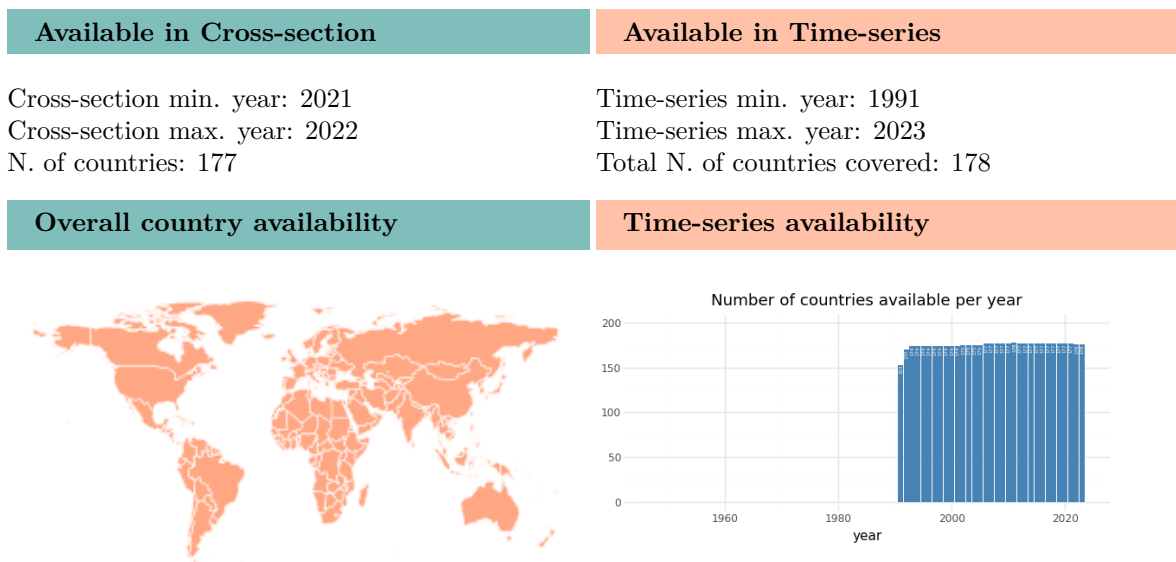
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.30 Employment in industry (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_empind

Employment in industry as a percentage of all 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



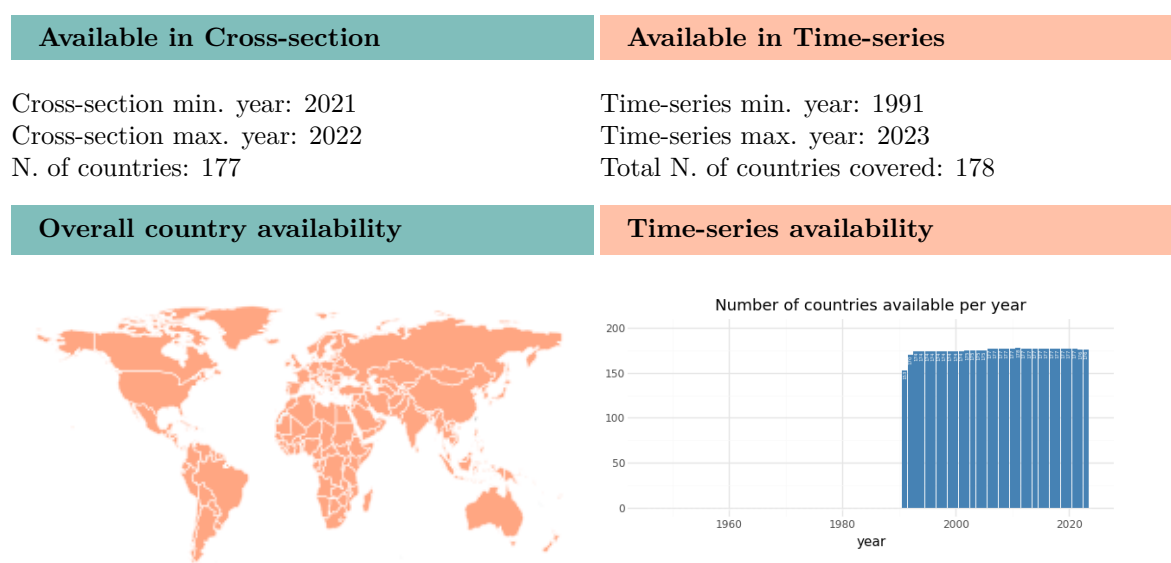
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.31 Employment in industry, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_empindf

Female employment in industry as a percentage of all 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



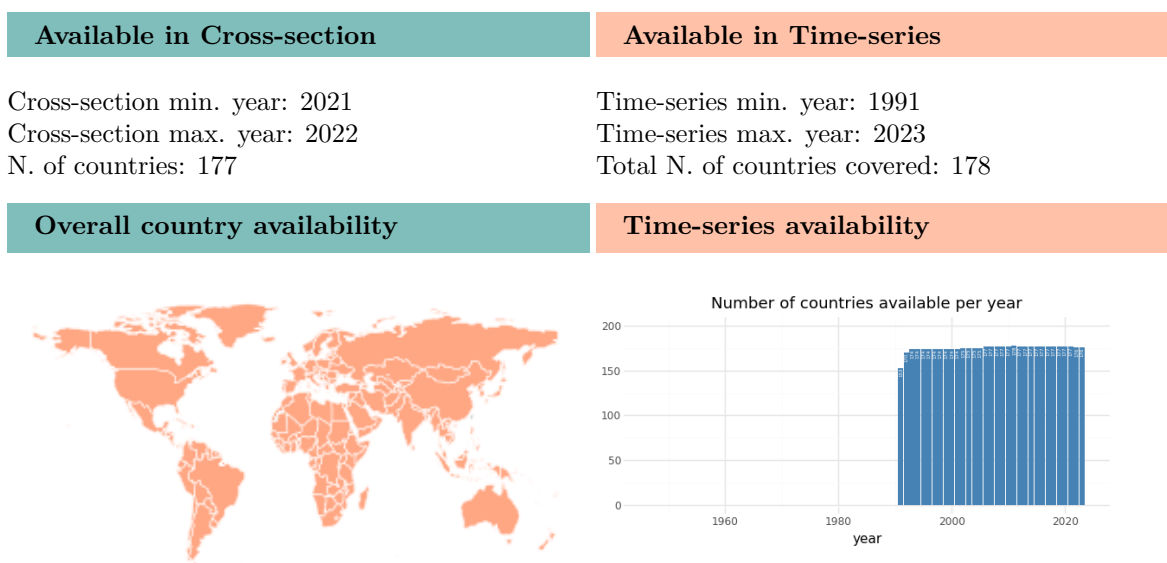
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.32 Employment in industry, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_empindm

Male employment in industry as a percentage of all 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.33 Employment in services (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_empser

Total employment in services as percentage 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

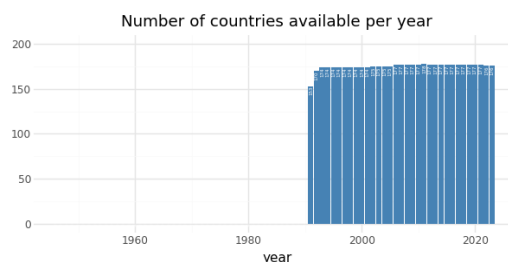
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 177	Time-series min. year: 1991 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 178

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.70.34 Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_empserf

Female employment in services (% 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 177

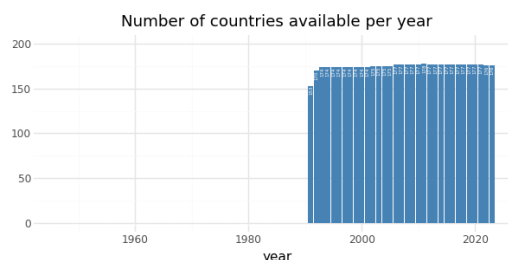
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 178

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



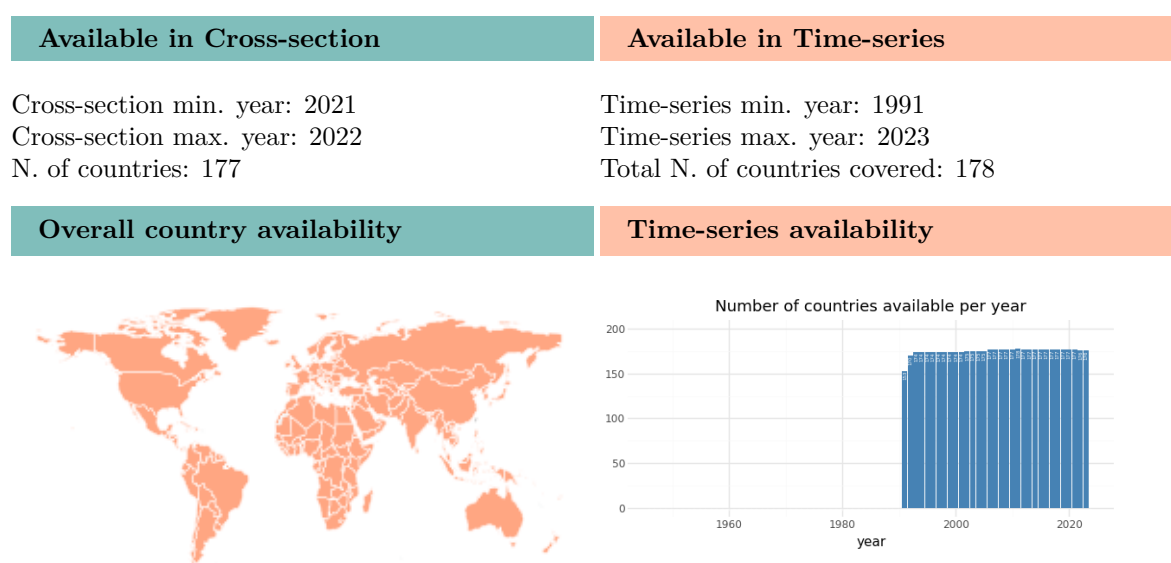
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.35 Employment in services, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_empserm

Male employment in services (% 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



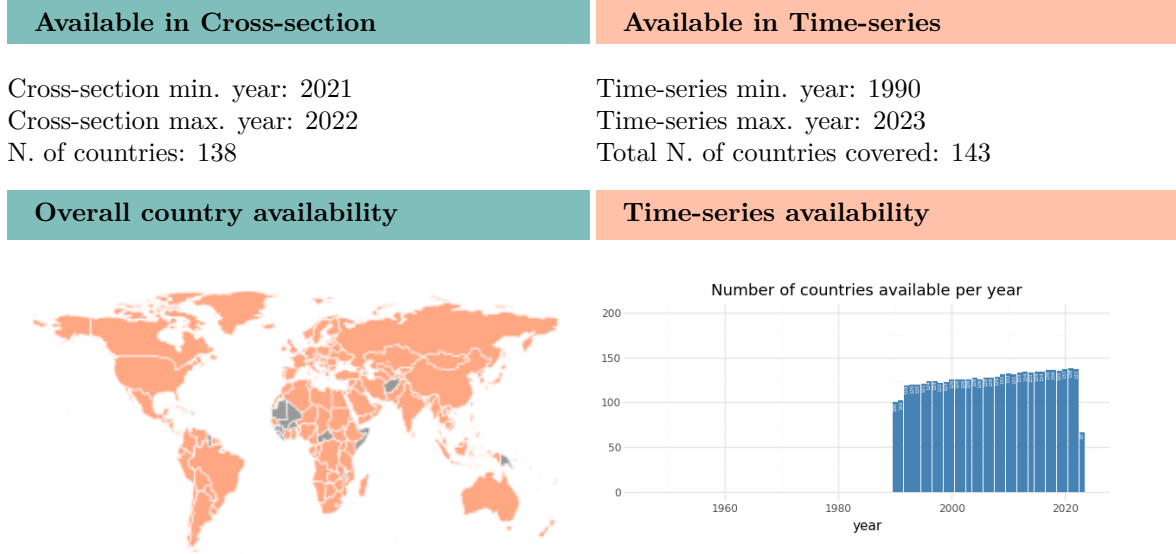
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.36 Energy imports, net (% of energy use)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_eneimp

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

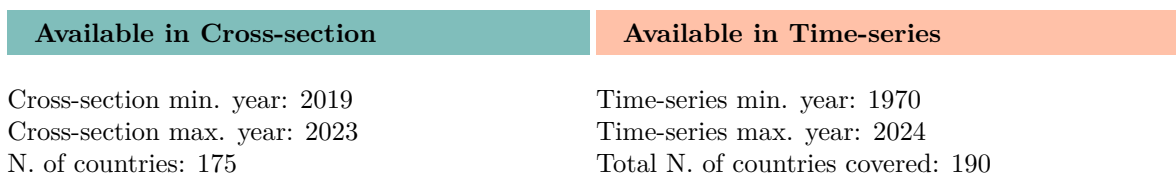
#### 4.70.37 Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_expedu

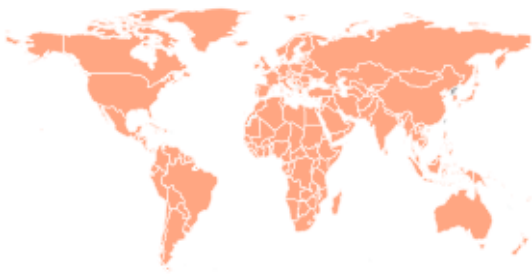
General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.

Note: The value for Tuvalu in 1997 has been recoded to missing due to an extreme and very unlikely value.

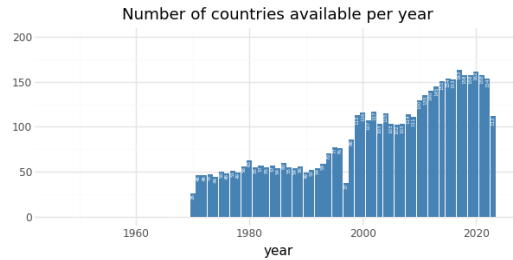
**Type of variable:** Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.70.38 Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_expeduge

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 private 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/>

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 170

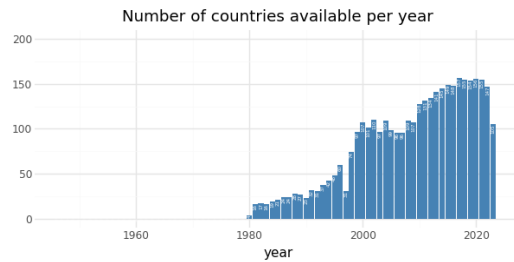
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980  
Time-series max. year: 2024  
Total N. of countries covered: 188

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.70.39 Expenditure on primary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_expedup

Expenditure on Primary 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 enrollment 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/>

**Type of variable:** Continuous

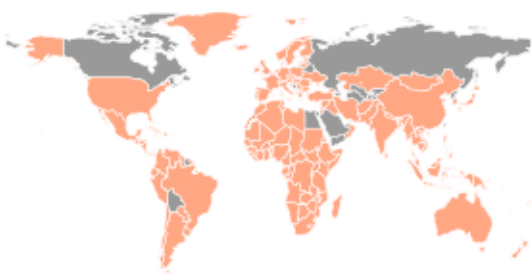
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970

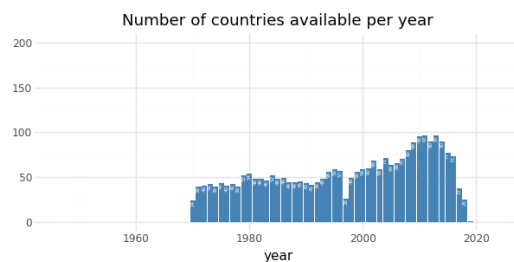
Time-series max. year: 2019

Total N. of countries covered: 172

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.40 Expenditure on secondary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_expedus

Expenditure on Secondary 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 enrollment 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/>

**Type of variable:** Continuous

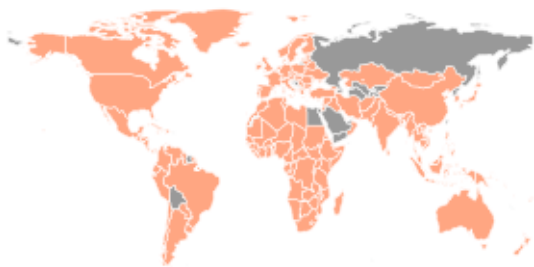
##### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970

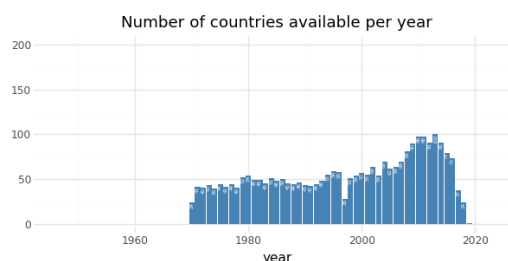
Time-series max. year: 2019

Total N. of countries covered: 172

##### Overall country availability



##### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.41 Expenditure on tertiary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_expedut

Expenditure on Tertiary 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 enrollment 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/>

Type of variable: Continuous

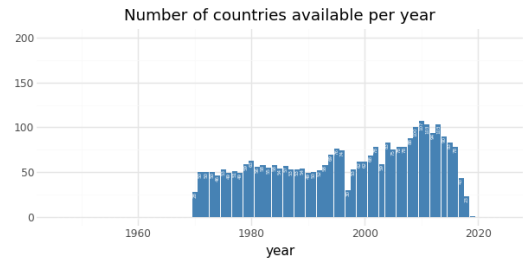
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970  
Time-series max. year: 2019  
Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.70.42 Military expenditure (% of GDP)

QoG Code: 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).

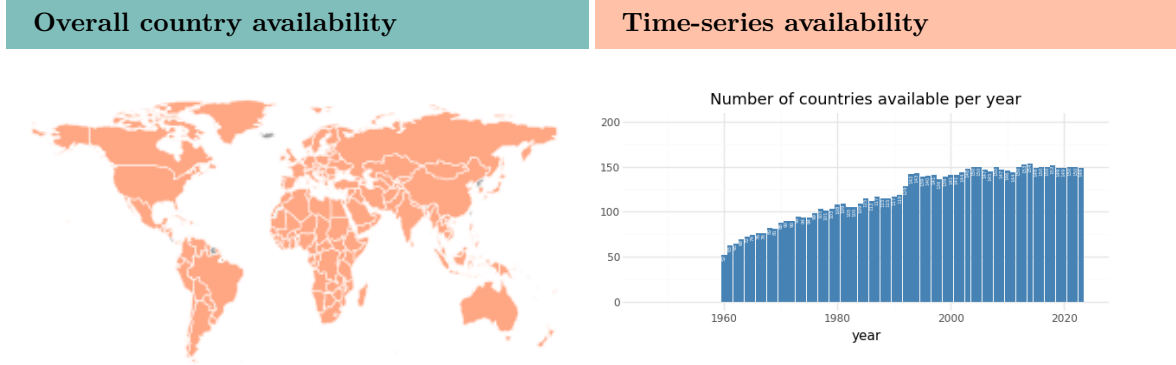
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 151

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2024  
Total N. of countries covered: 163



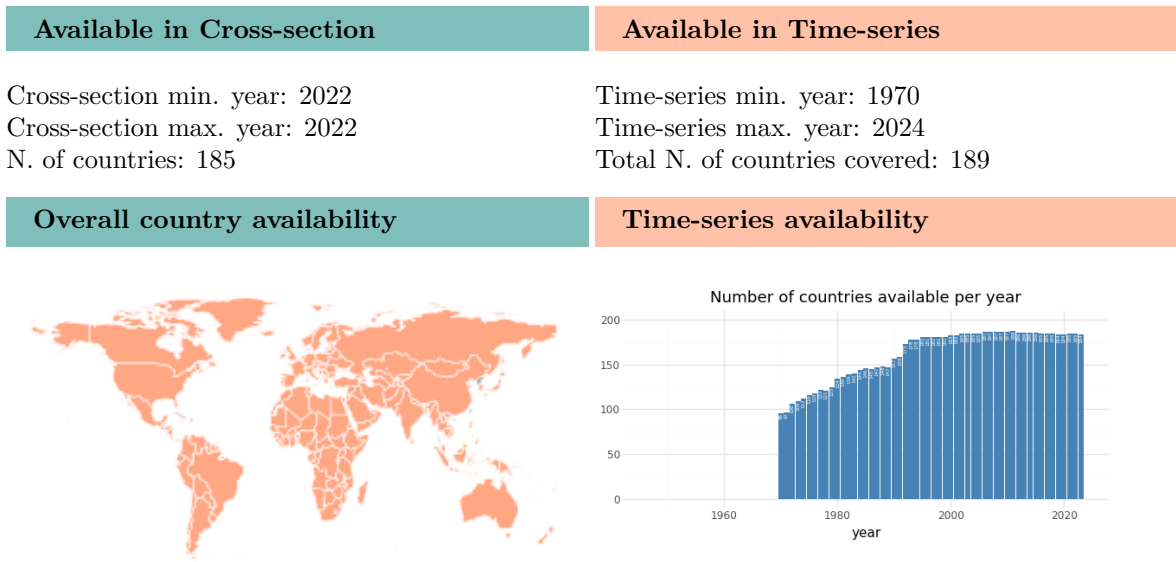
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.43 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_fdiin

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



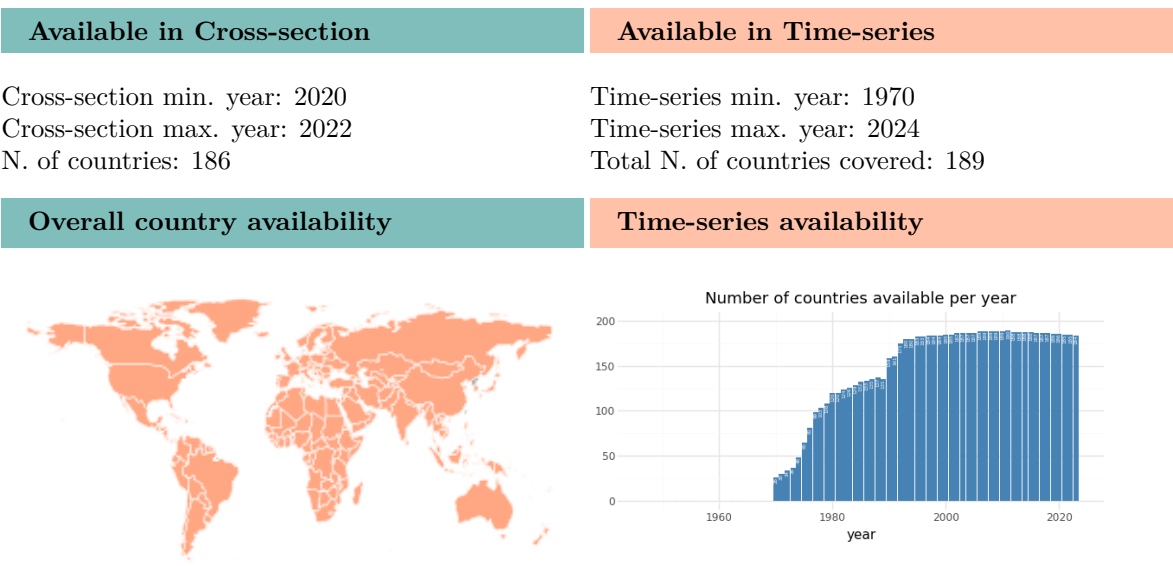
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.44 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_fdiout

Foreign direct investment are the net outflows 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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



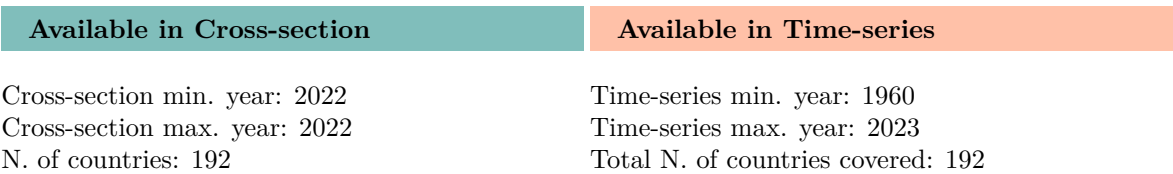
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.45 Fertility rate, total (births per woman)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_fertility

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.

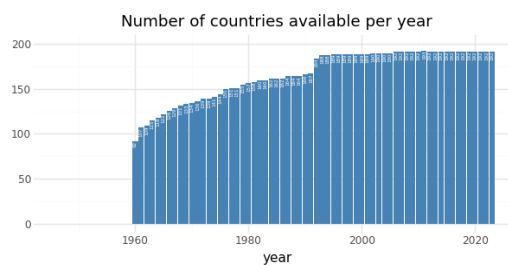
**Type of variable:** Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.70.46 Firms with female top manager (% of firms)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_firftopm

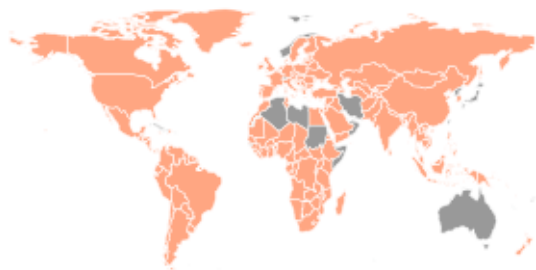
Firms with female top manager refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who have females as top managers. Top manager refers to the highest ranking manager or CEO of the establishment. This person may be the owner if he/she works as the manager of the firm. The results are based on surveys of more than 100,000 private firms.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2024  
N. of countries: 117

#### Overall country availability



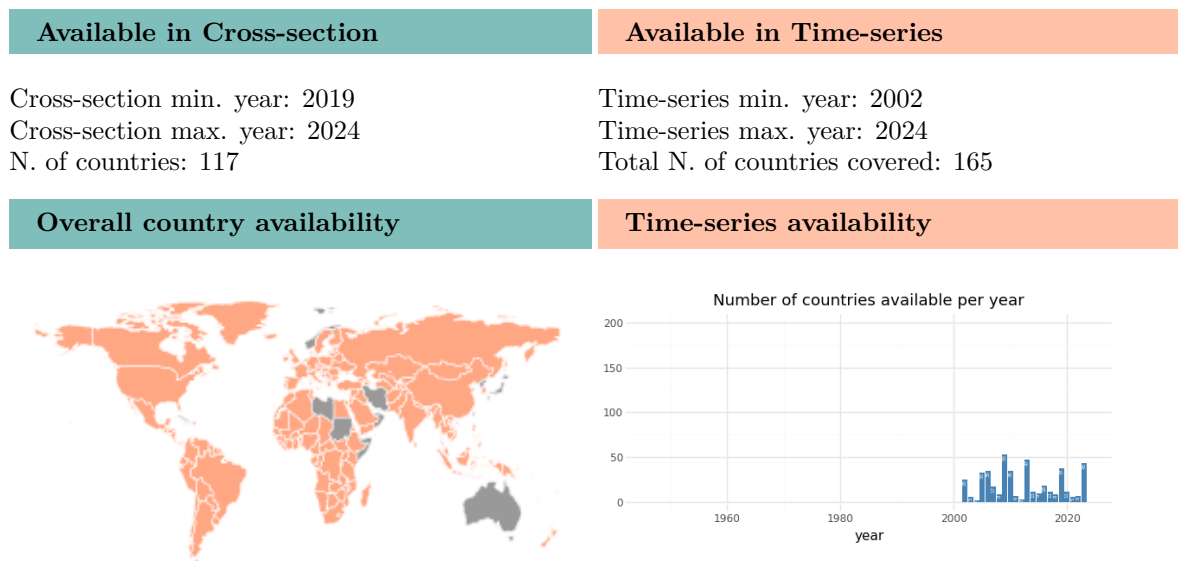
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.47 Firms expected to give gifts in meetings w. tax officials (% of firms)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_firgifttax

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?'.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



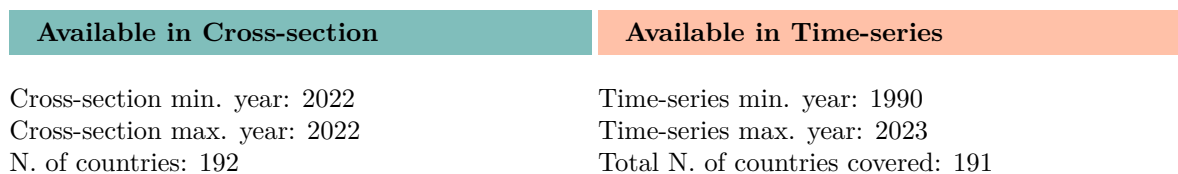
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

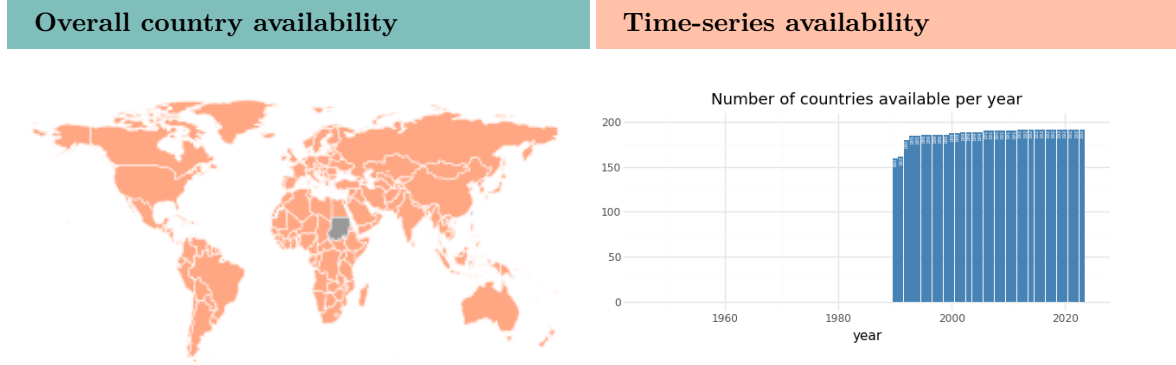
#### 4.70.48 Forest area (% of land area)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_forest

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous





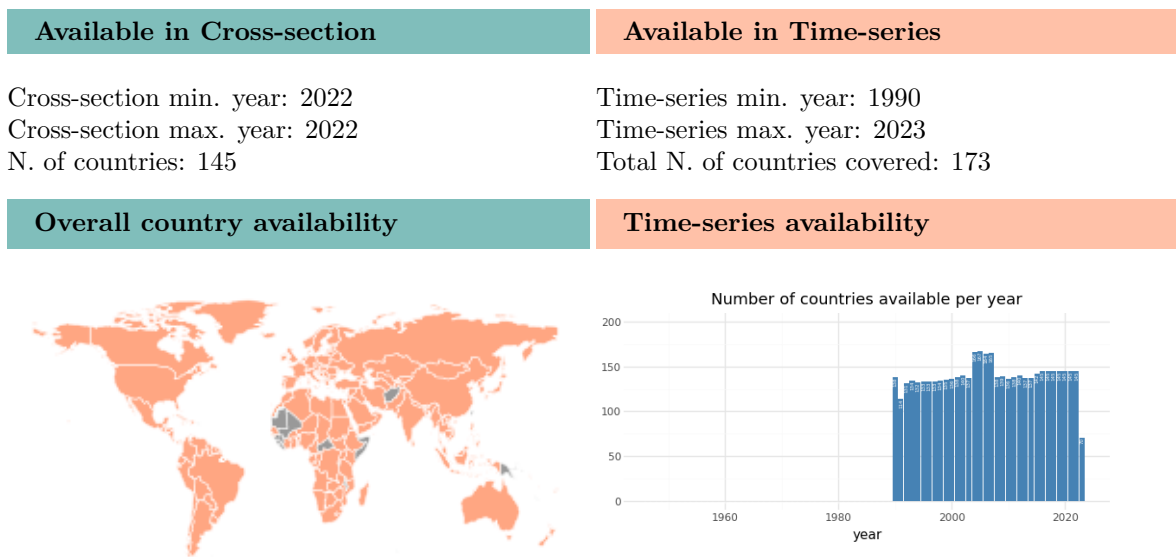
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.49 Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_fossil

Fossil fuel energy consumption as a percentage of total energy consumption. Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



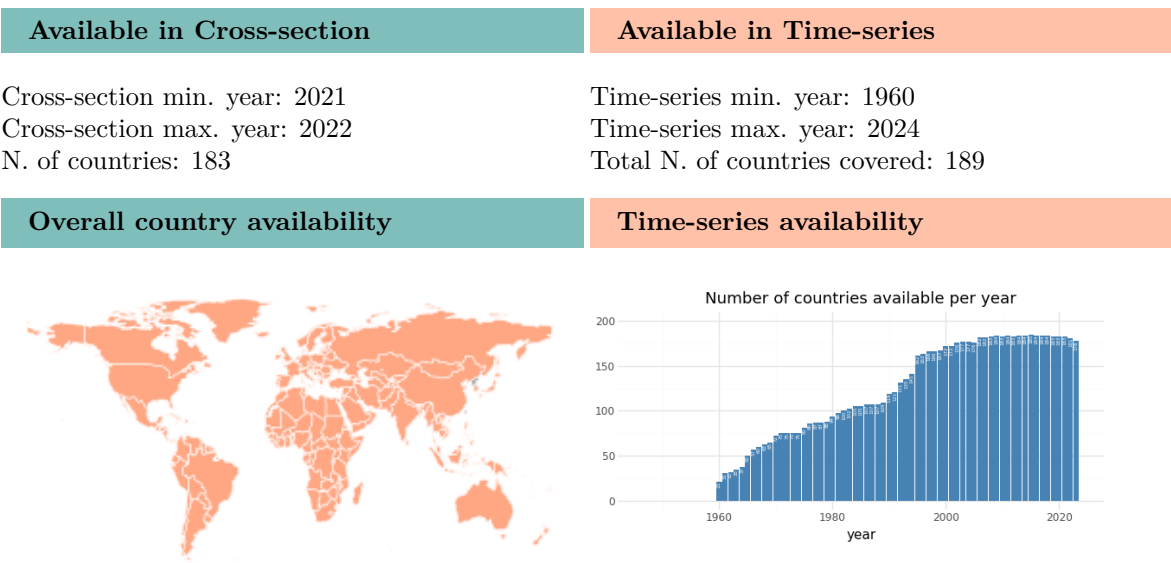
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.50    Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_gdpagr

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 or 4.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



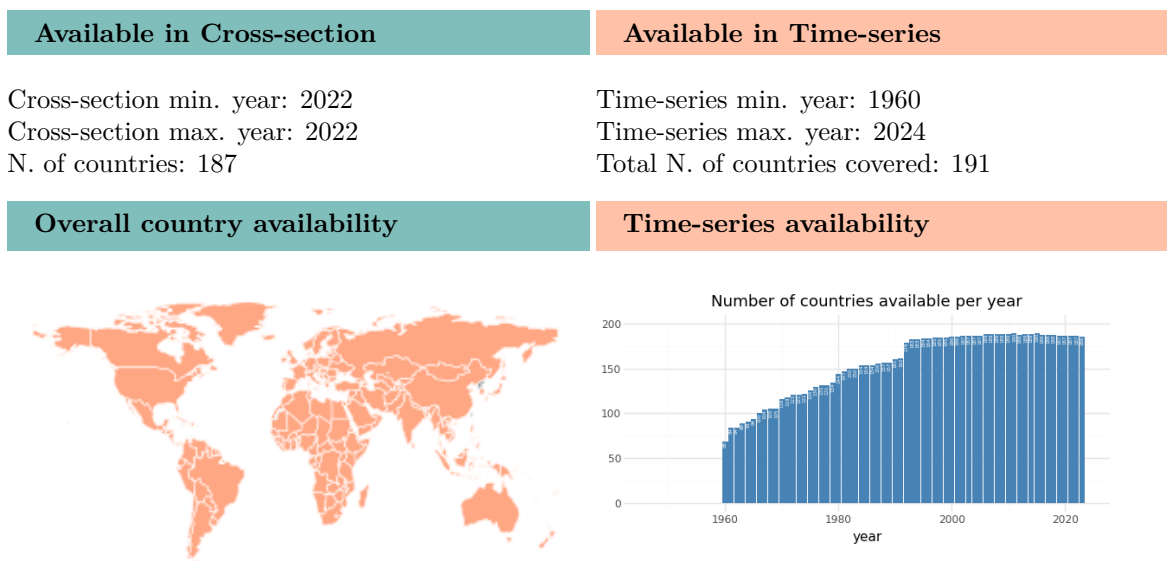
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.51    GDP per capita (constant 2015 US dollar)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_gdpcapcon2015

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 2015 U.S. dollars.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.52 Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_gdpind

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.

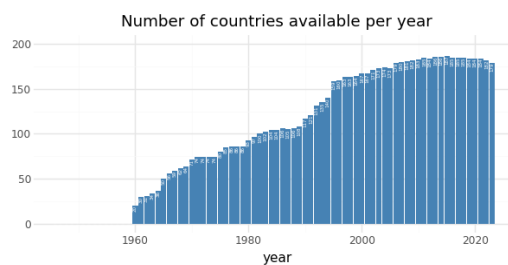
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 184	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 190

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.70.53 School enrollment, primary (% gross)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_gerp

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2024  
N. of countries: 180

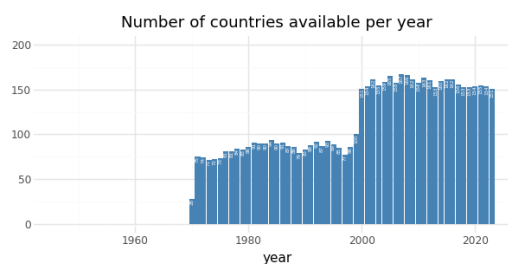
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970  
Time-series max. year: 2024  
Total N. of countries covered: 191

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



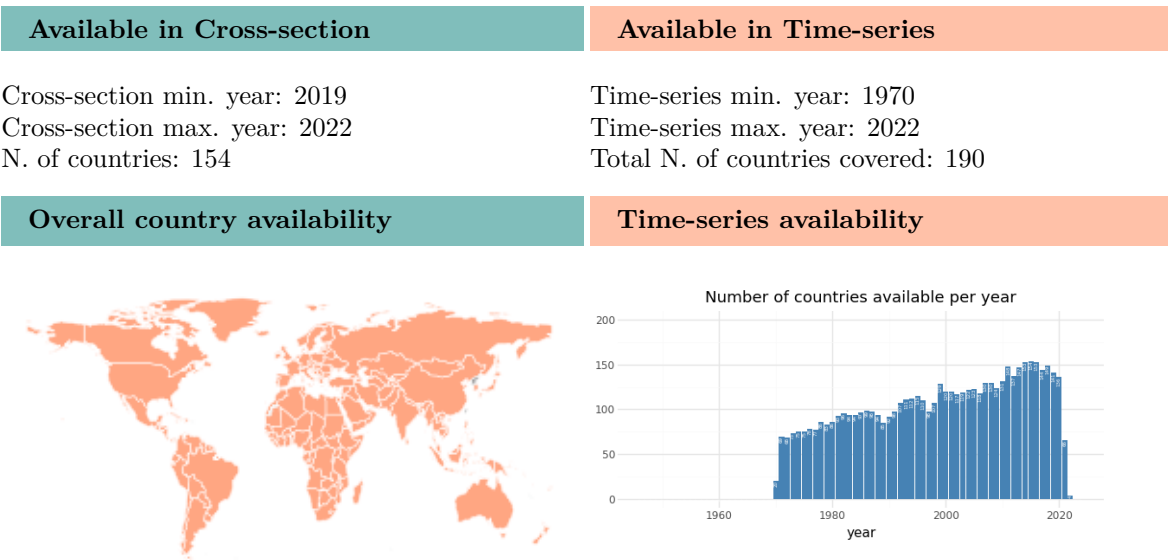
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.54 School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_gerpp

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



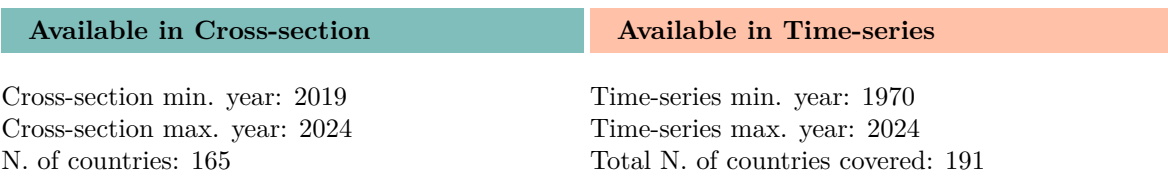
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.55 School enrollment, secondary (% gross)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_gers

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.

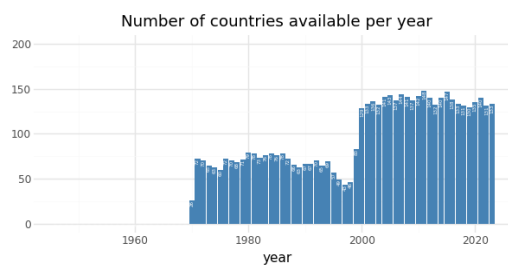
**Type of variable:** Continuous



### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.70.56 School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_gert

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

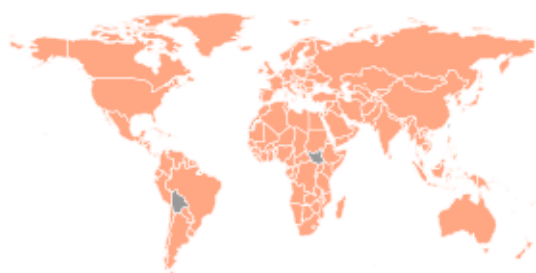
### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2024  
N. of countries: 146

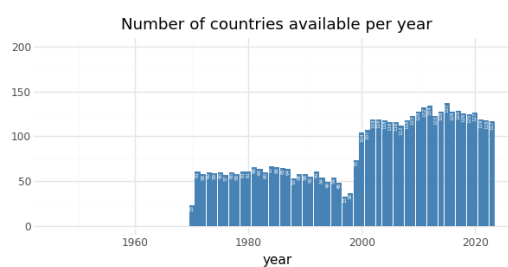
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970  
Time-series max. year: 2024  
Total N. of countries covered: 188

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



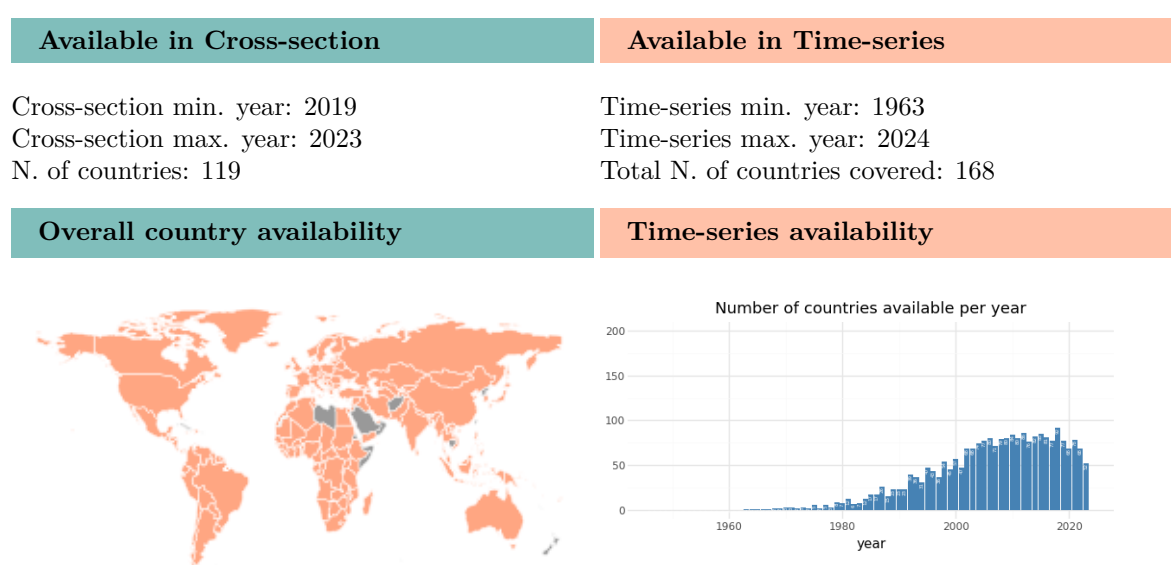
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.57 Gini index

**QoG Code:** wdi\_gini

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



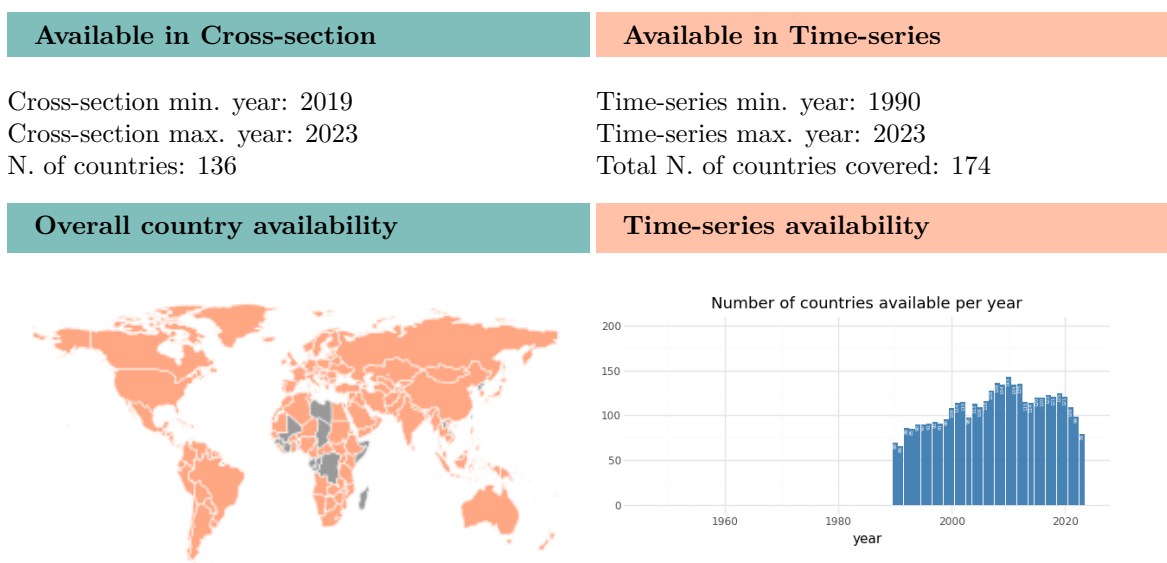
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.58 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_homicides

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



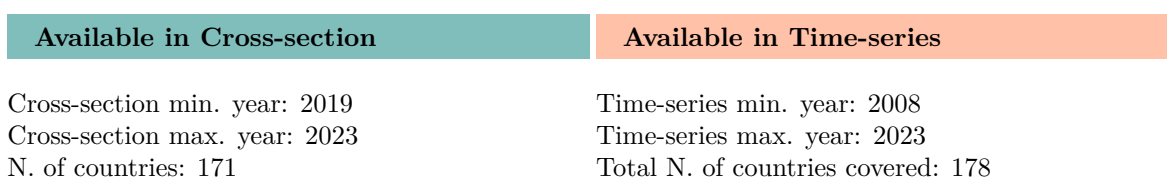
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.59 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_idpdis

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (<http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement>) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. 'New Displacement' refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

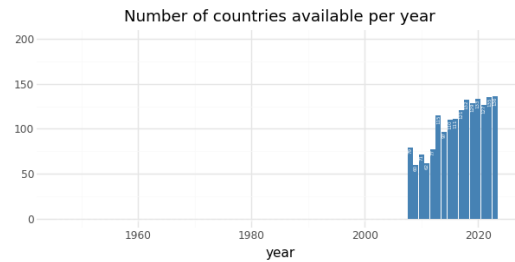
**Type of variable:** Discrete



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.70.60 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict & violence (number)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_idpvc

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with conflict and violence (number of cases). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (<http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement>) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. 'New Displacement' refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

**Type of variable:** Discrete

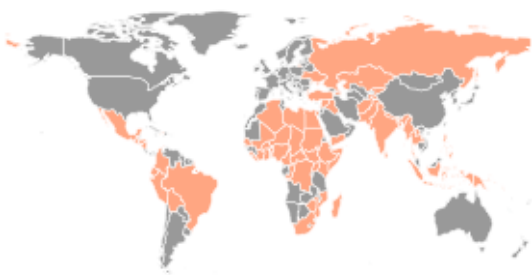
#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019  
Cross-section max. year: 2023  
N. of countries: 60

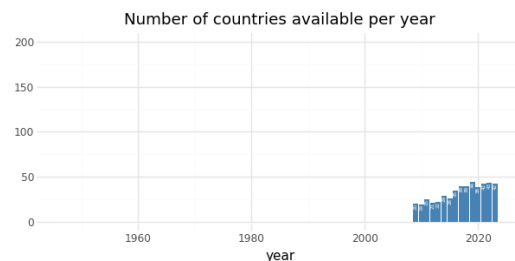
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2009  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 69

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



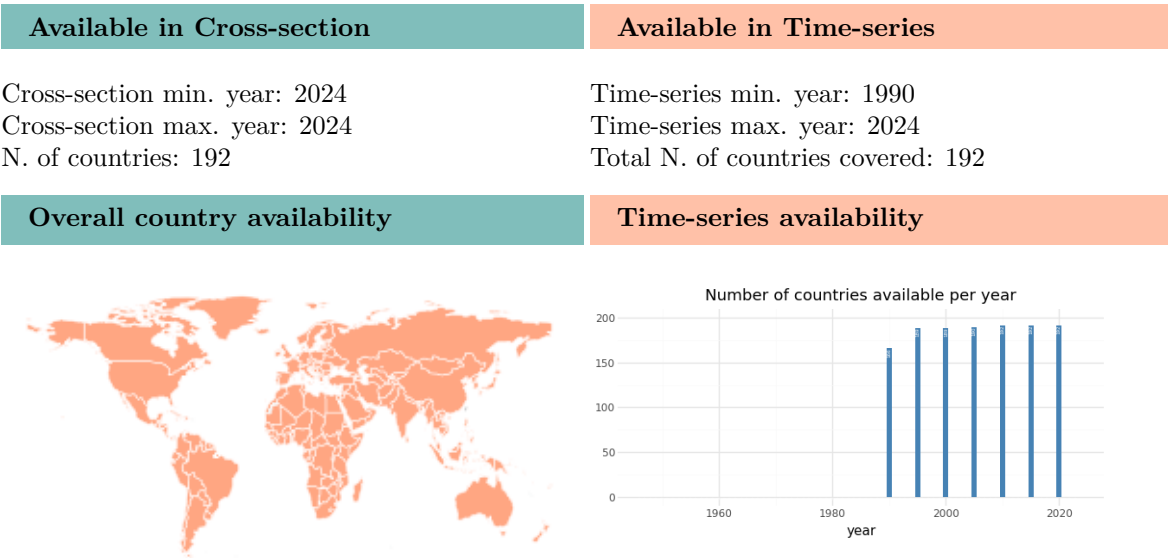
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.70.61 International migrant stock (% of population)

QoG Code: wdi\_imig

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.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

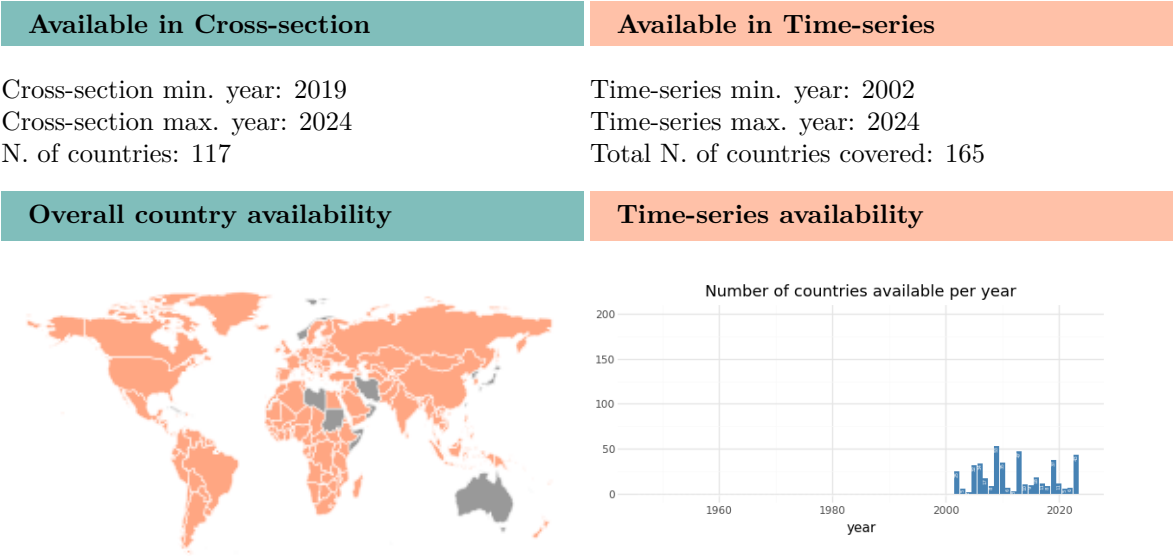
4.70.62 Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)

QoG Code: wdi\_infpay

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



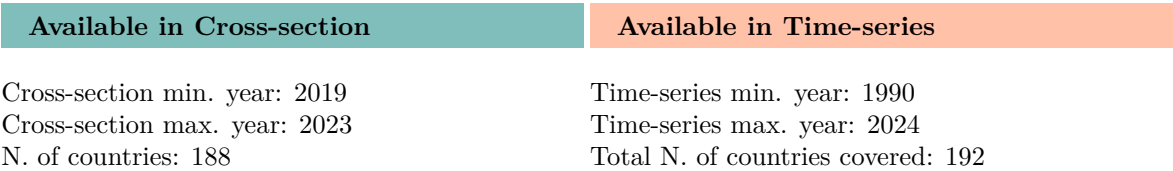
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.63 Individuals using the Internet (% of population)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_internet

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.

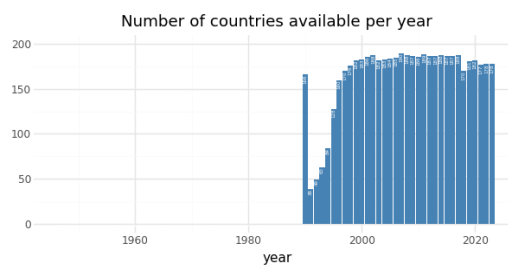
**Type of variable:** Continuous



### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.70.64 Labor force, female (% of total labor force)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_lfpf

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 177

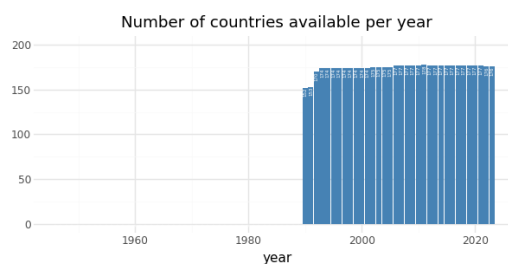
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990  
Time-series max. year: 2024  
Total N. of countries covered: 178

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



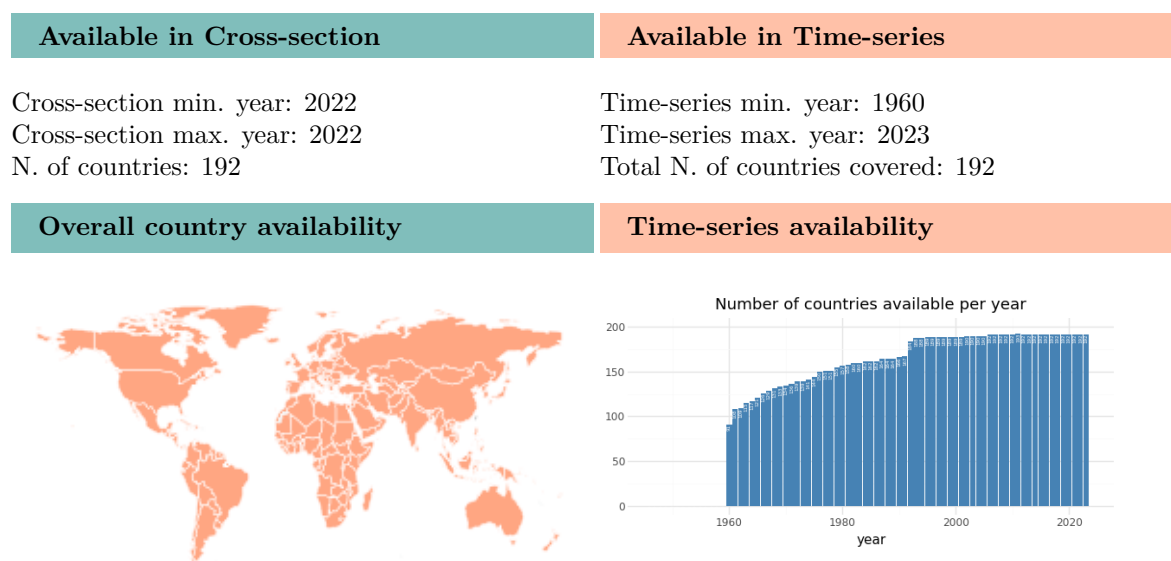
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.65 Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_lifexp

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



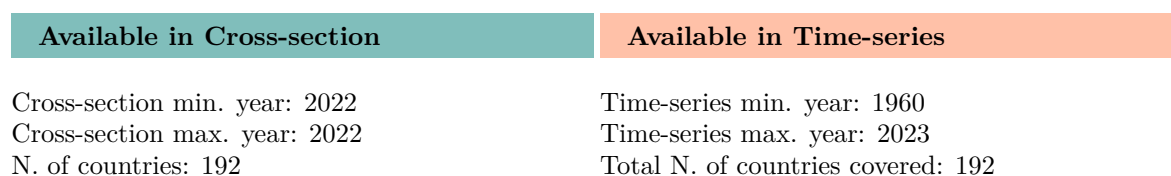
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.66 Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_lifexpf

Life expectancy at birth for females 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.

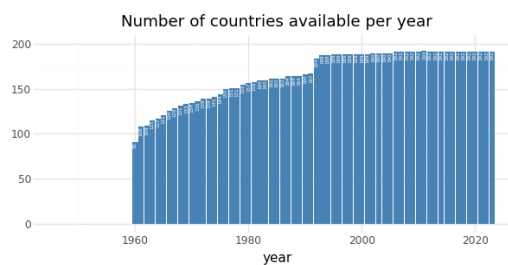
**Type of variable:** Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.70.67 Life expectancy at birth, male (years)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_lifexpm

Life expectancy at birth for males 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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 192

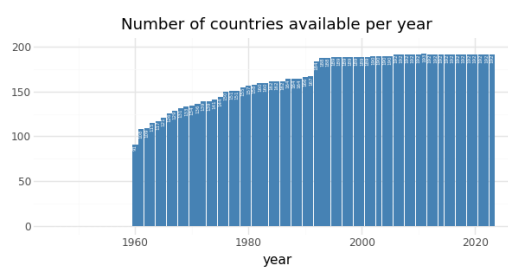
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 192

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



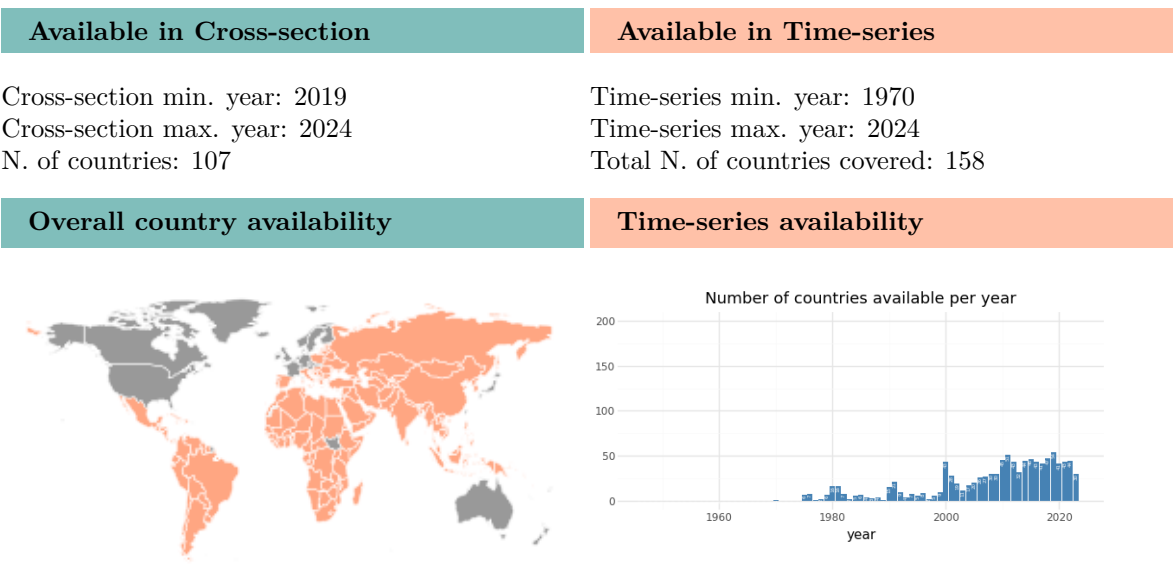
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.68    Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_litrad

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



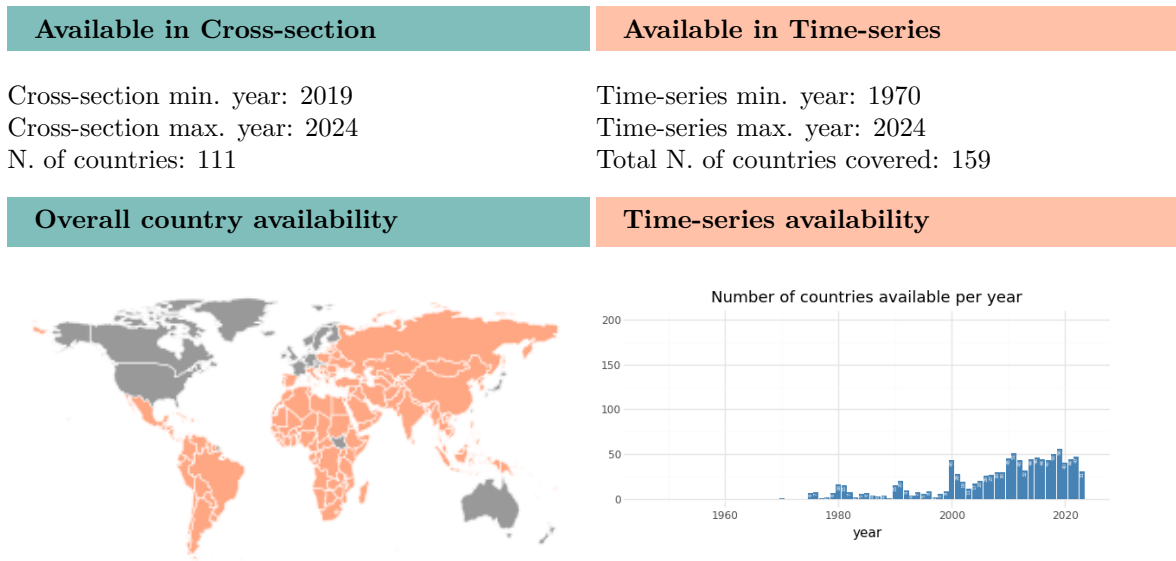
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.69    Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_litradf

Percentage of the female 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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



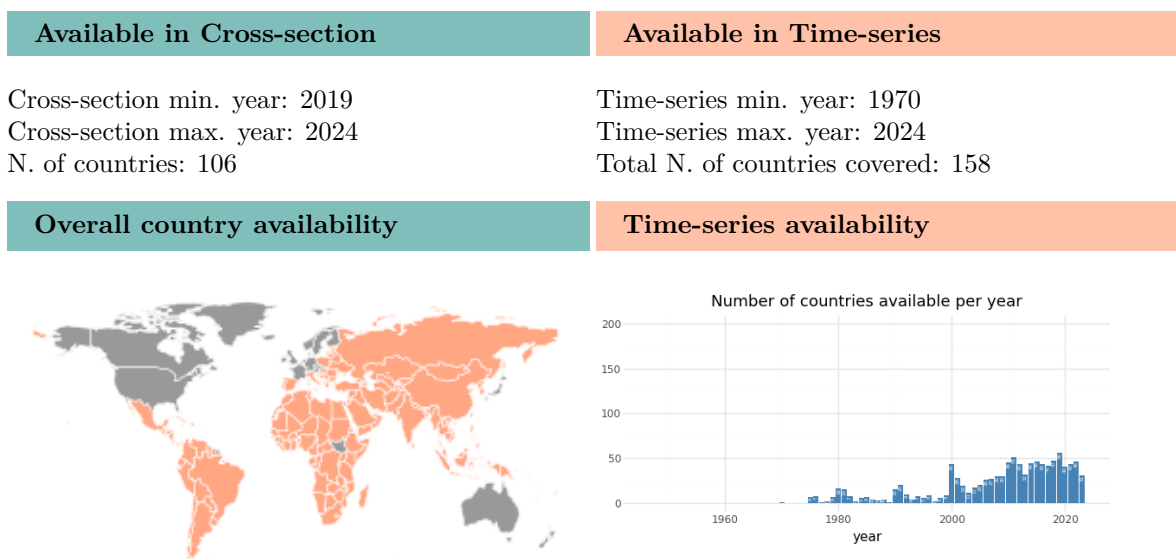
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.70 Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_litradm

Percentage of the male 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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



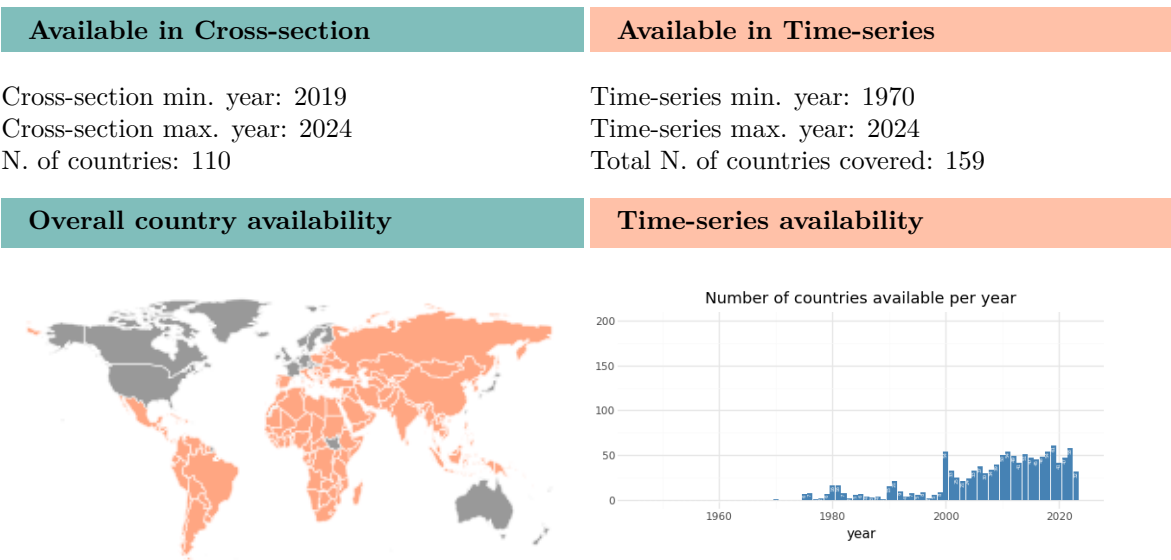
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.71 Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_litry

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



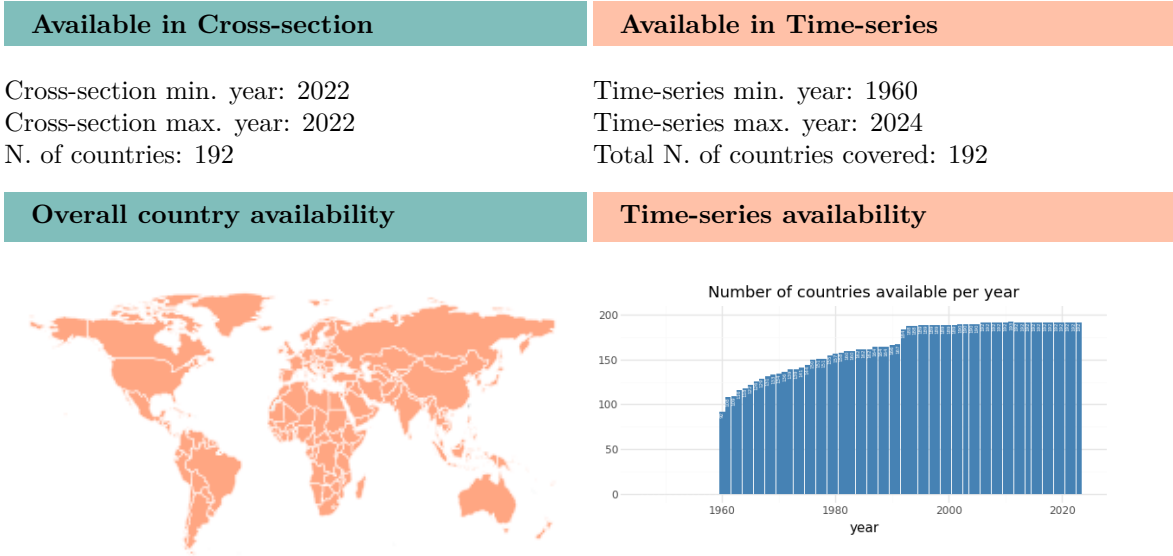
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.72 Net migration**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



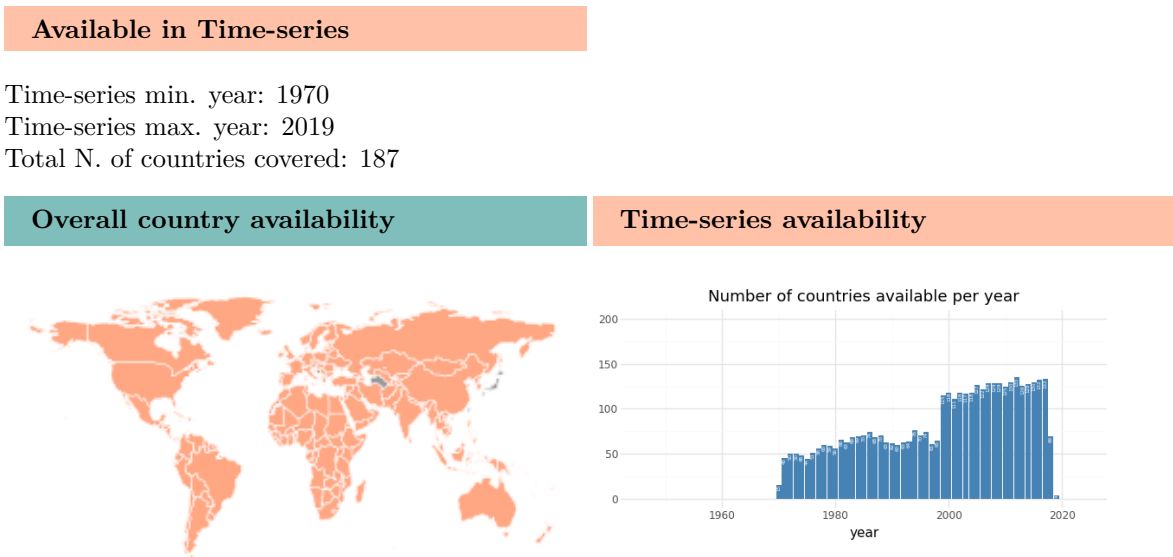
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.73 School enrollment, primary (% net)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_nerp

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.74 School enrollment, secondary (% net)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_ners

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

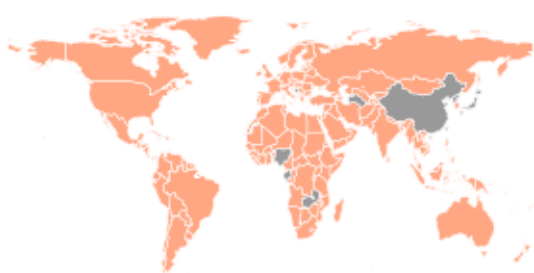
##### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970

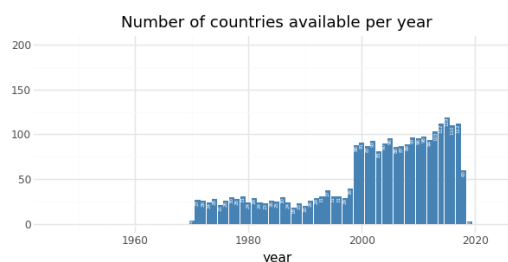
Time-series max. year: 2019

Total N. of countries covered: 178

##### Overall country availability



##### Time-series availability



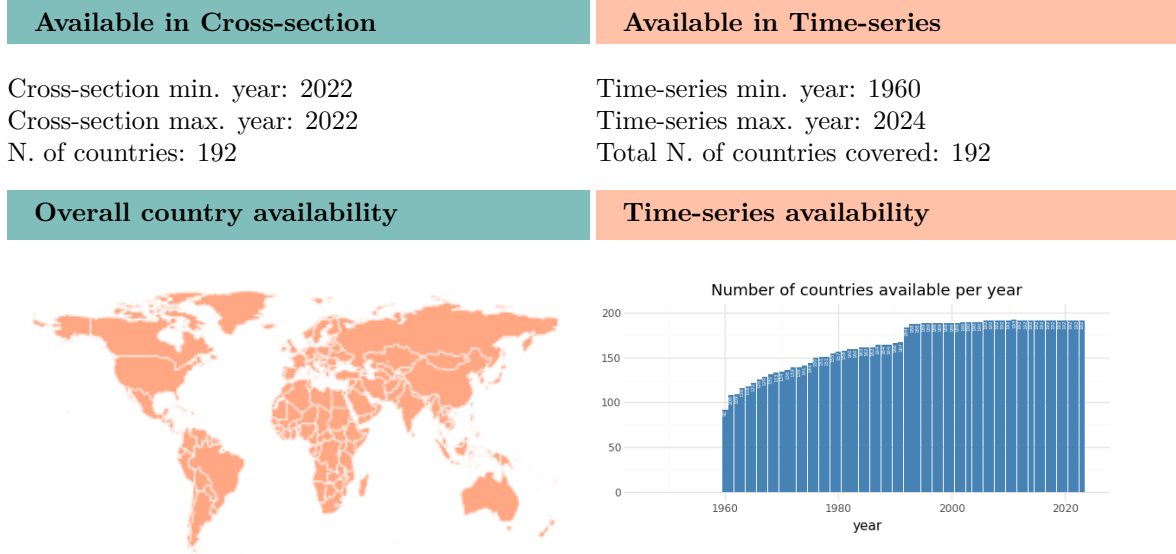
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.75 Population, total

**QoG Code:** wdi\_pop

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.

**Type of variable:** Discrete



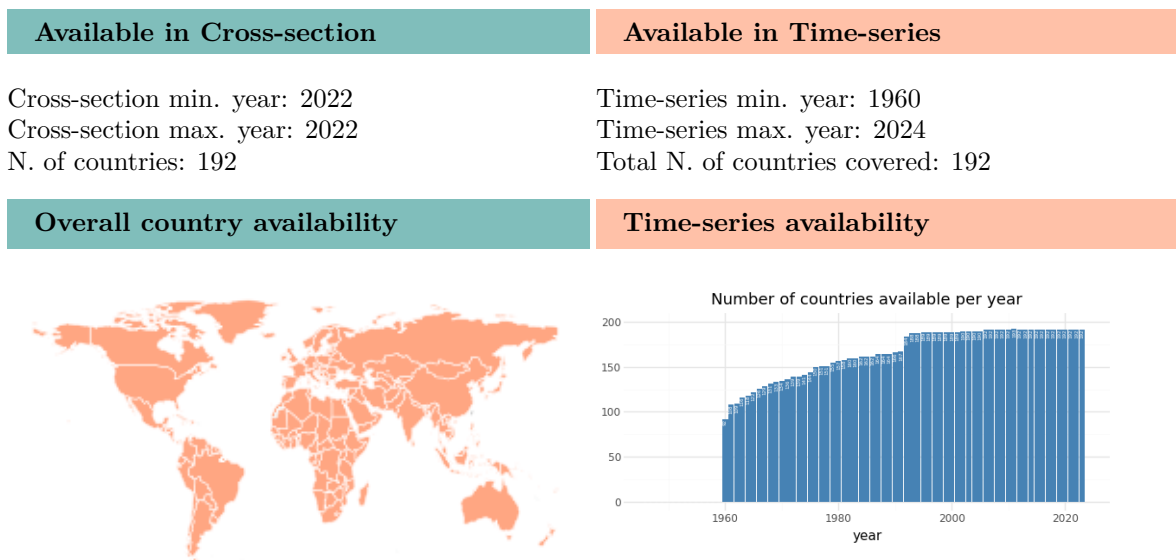
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.76 Population ages 0-14 (% of total population)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_pop14

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, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



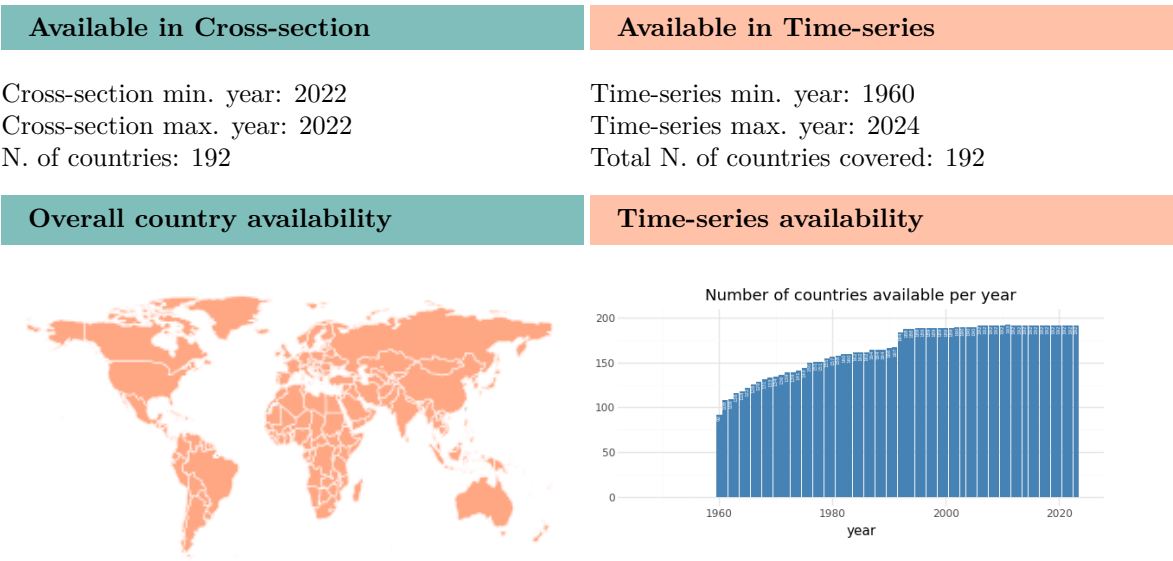
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.77    Population ages 15-64 (% of total population)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_pop1564

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



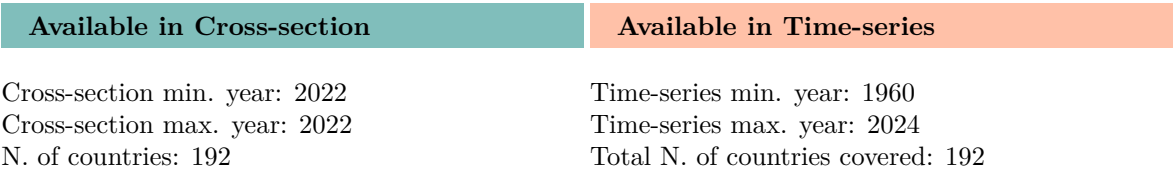
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.78    Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_pop65

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.

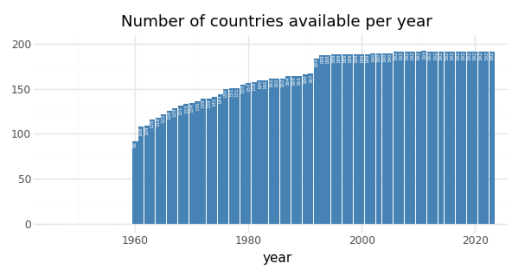
**Type of variable:** Continuous



### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.70.79 Population density (people per sq. km of land area)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_popden

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

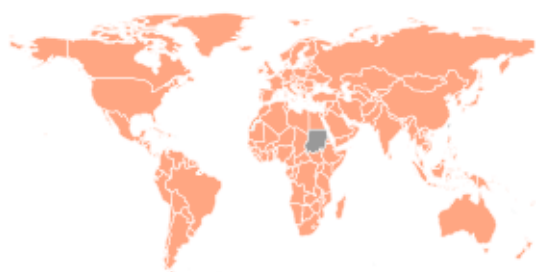
### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 192

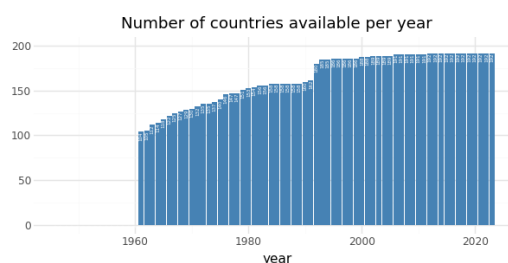
### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1961  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 191

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



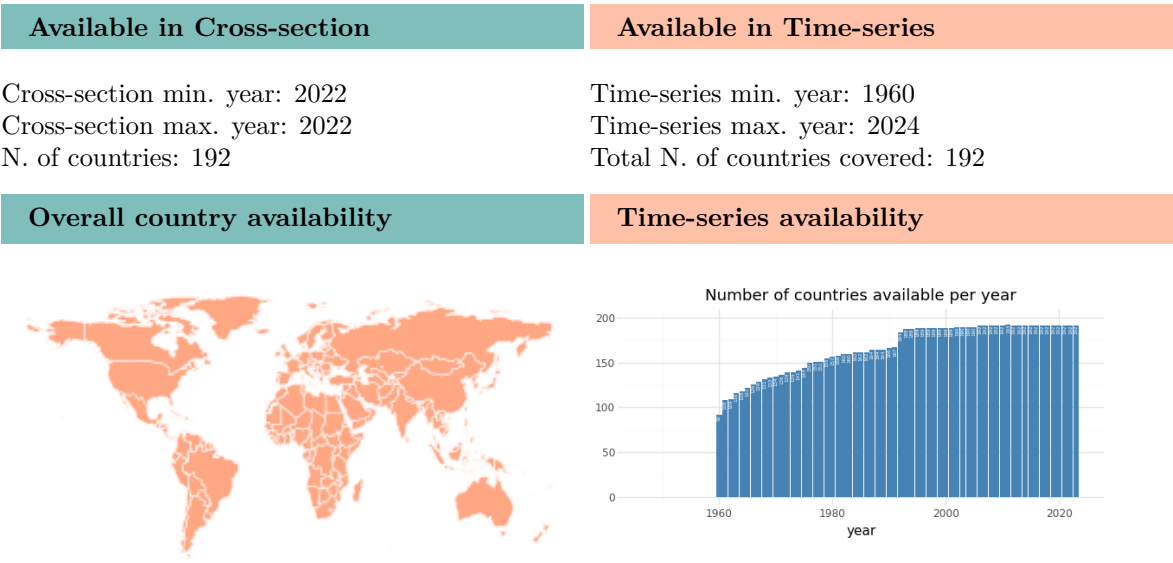
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.80 Rural population (% of total population)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_poprul

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



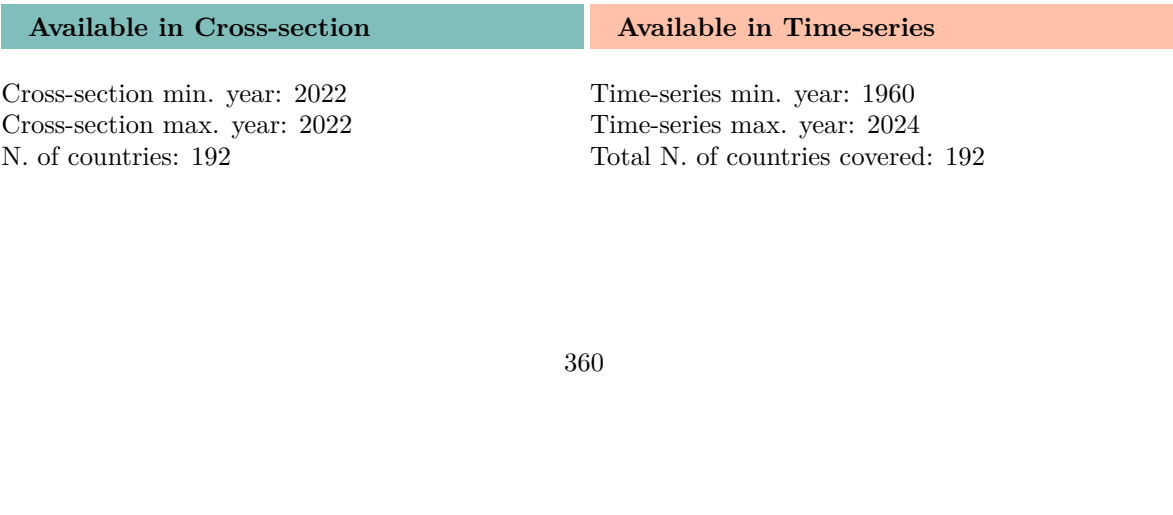
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.81 Urban population (% of total population)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_popurb

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.

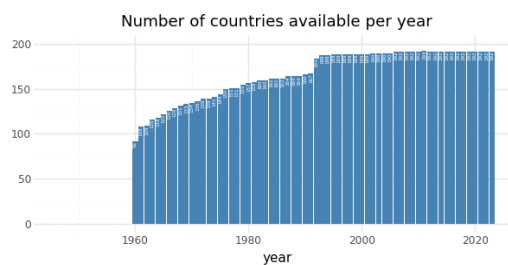
**Type of variable:** Continuous



#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.70.82 The region of the country

#### QoG Code: wdi\_region

Groupings of countries are primarily based on regions used for administrative purposes by the World Bank. Countries are classified by region:

1. East Asia and Pacific
2. Europe and Central Asia
3. Latin America and the Caribbean
4. Middle East and North Africa
5. North America
6. South Asia
7. Sub-Saharan Africa.

See further information on <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>

**Type of variable:** Categorical

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 192

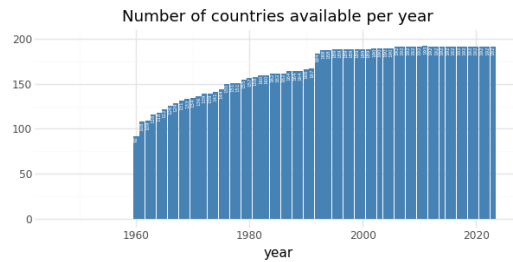
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960  
Time-series max. year: 2024  
Total N. of countries covered: 192

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

### 4.70.83 Self-employed, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_semp

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. Modeled ILO estimate.

**Type of variable:** Continuous

#### Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021  
Cross-section max. year: 2022  
N. of countries: 177

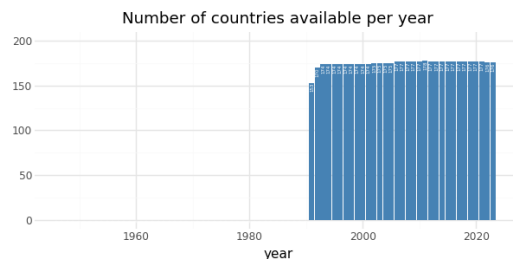
#### Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991  
Time-series max. year: 2023  
Total N. of countries covered: 178

#### Overall country availability



#### Time-series availability



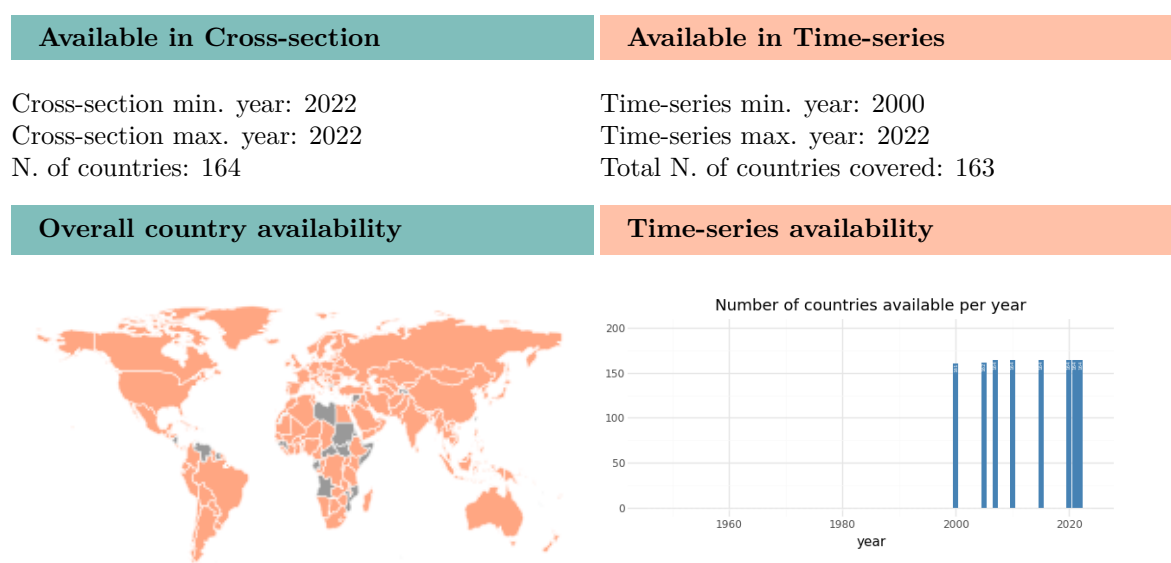
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.84 Prevalence of current tobacco use, females (% of female adults)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_smokf

The percentage of the female population ages 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis. Tobacco products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cigarillos, waterpipes (hookah, shisha), bidis, kretek, heated tobacco products, and all forms of smokeless (oral and nasal) tobacco. Tobacco products exclude e-cigarettes (which do not contain tobacco), e-cigars, e-hookahs, JUUL and e-pipes. The rates are age-standardized to the WHO Standard Population.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



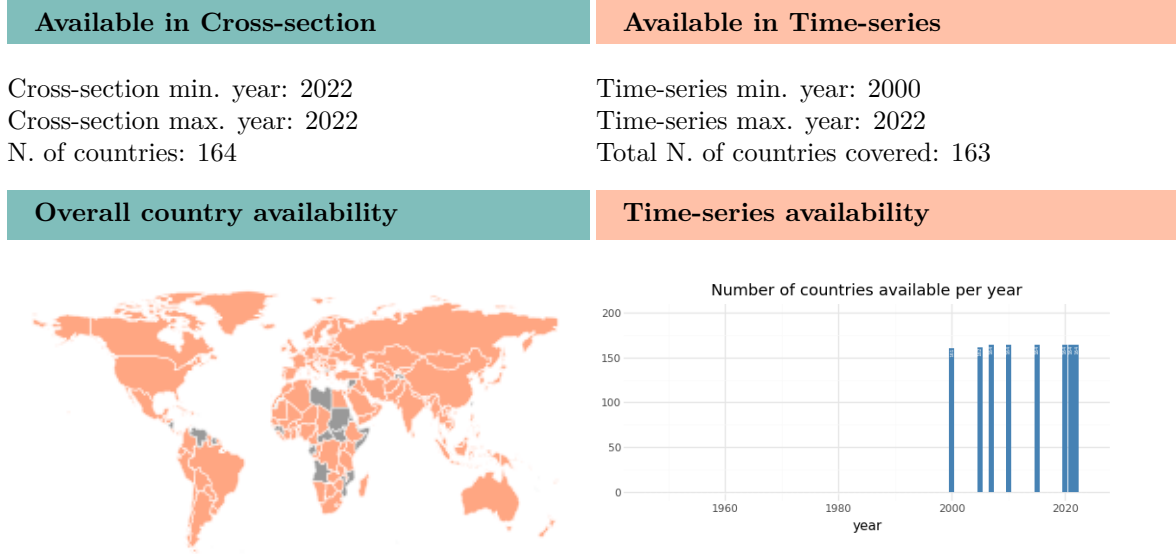
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.85 Prevalence of current tobacco use, males (% of male adults)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_smokm

The percentage of the male population ages 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis. Tobacco products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cigarillos, waterpipes (hookah, shisha), bidis, kretek, heated tobacco products, and all forms of smokeless (oral and nasal) tobacco. Tobacco products exclude e-cigarettes (which do not contain tobacco), e-cigars, e-hookahs, JUUL and e-pipes. The rates are age-standardized to the WHO Standard Population.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



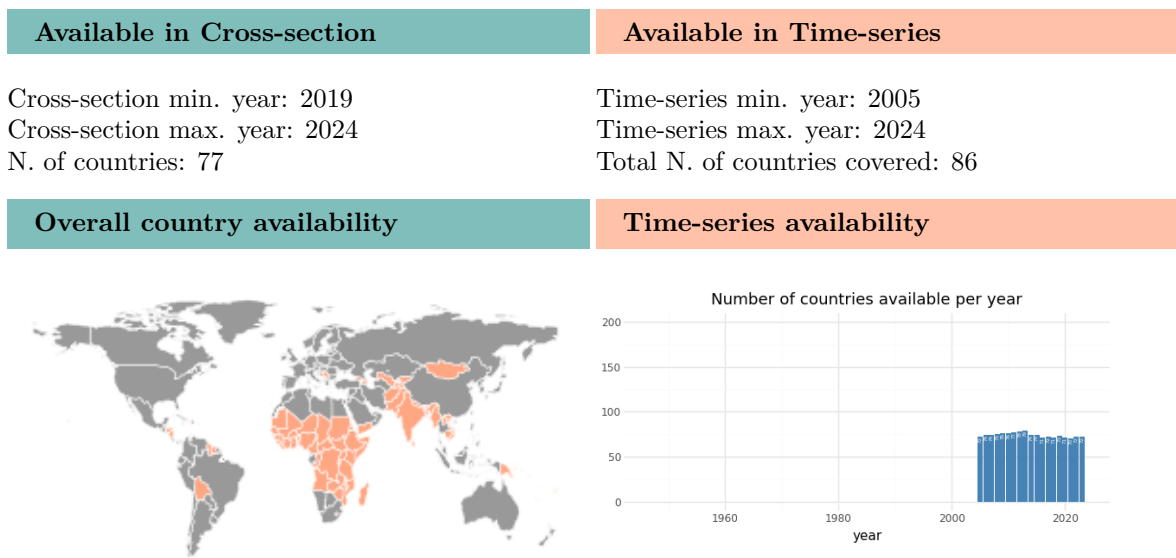
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.86 CPIA social protection rating

**QoG Code:** wdi\_spr

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 (1=low to 6=high).

**Type of variable:** Continuous



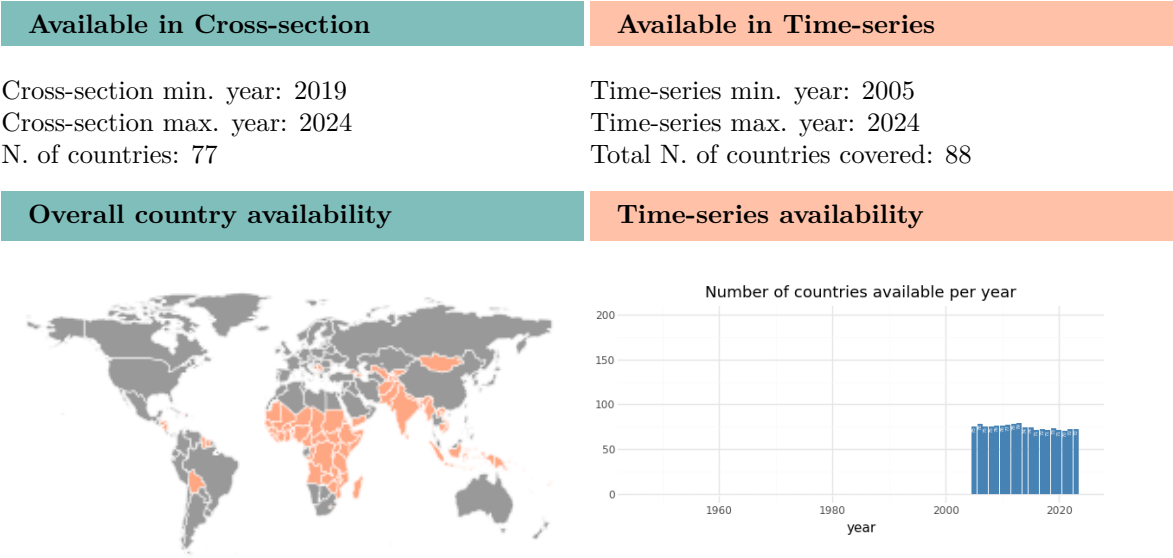
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.70.87 CPIA transparency-accountability-corruption in public sector rating (1-6)

QoG Code: wdi\_tacpsr

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.

Type of variable: Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

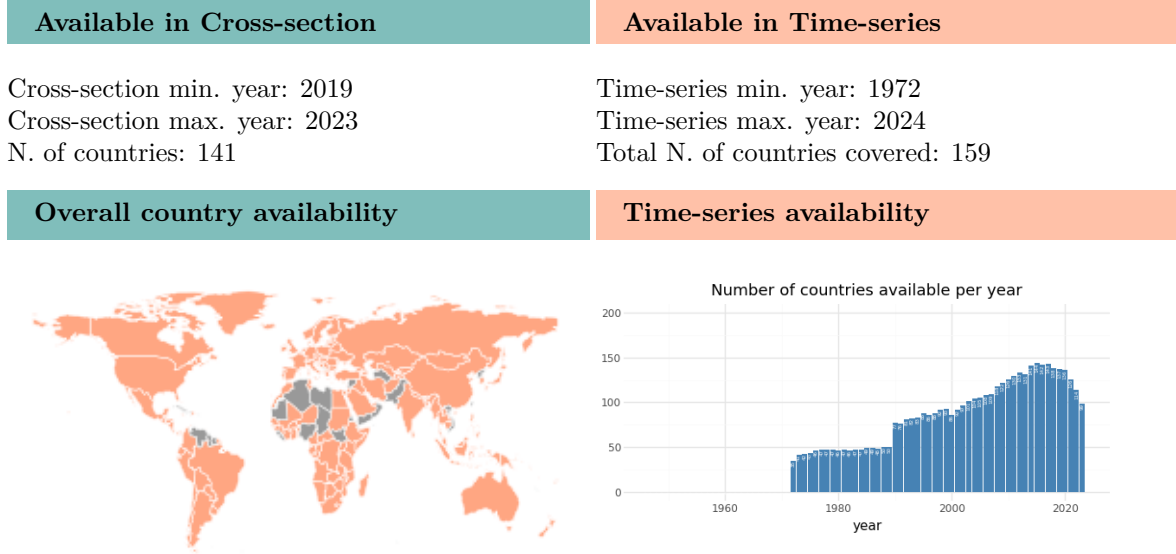
4.70.88 Tax revenue (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi\_taxrev

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.

Note: The value for San Marino for 1995 was extremely high (44326) and has been recoded to missing.

Type of variable: Continuous



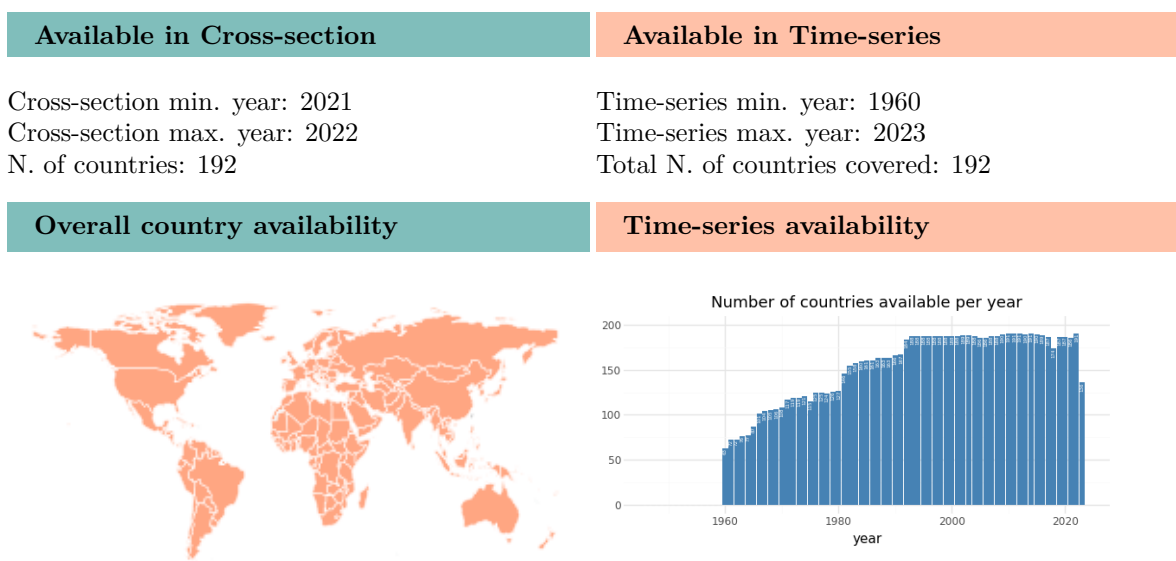
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.89 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_tele

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.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



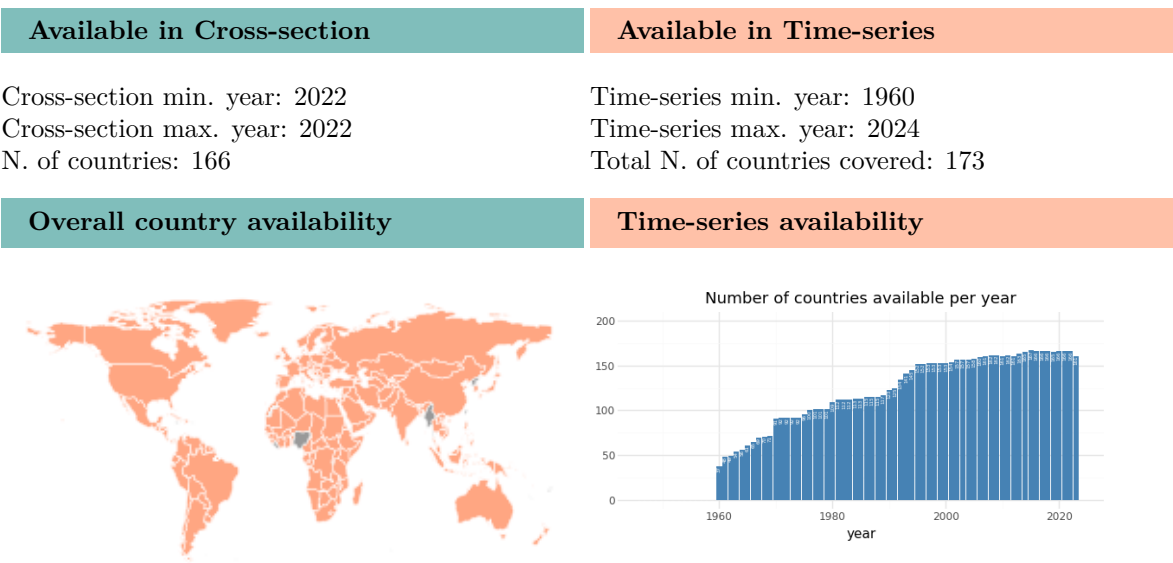
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

4.70.90 Trade (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi\_trade

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Type of variable: Continuous



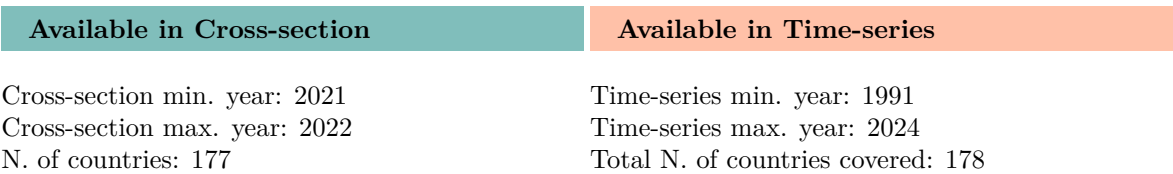
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

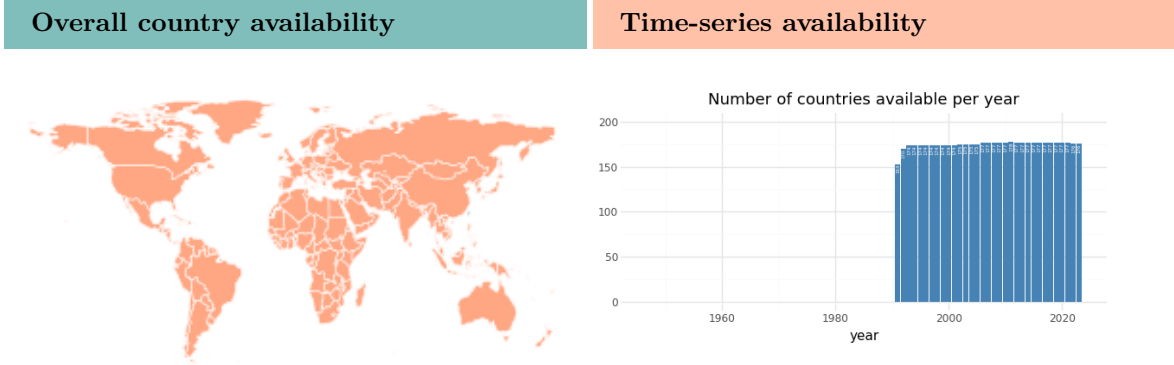
4.70.91 Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi\_unempfilo

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Female.

Type of variable: Continuous





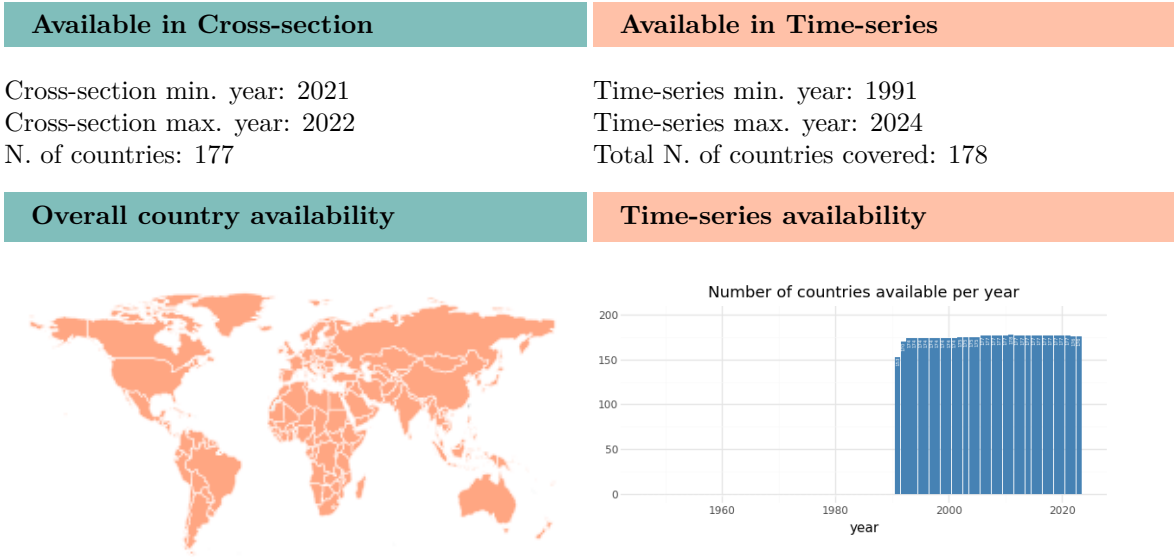
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.92 Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_unempilo

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Total.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



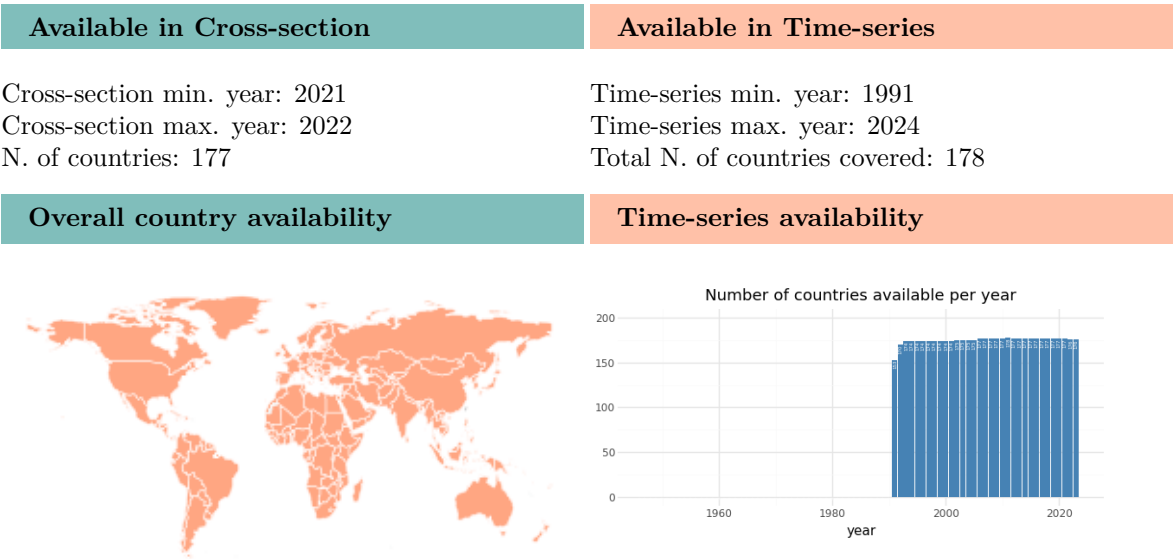
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.93    Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_unempmilo

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Male.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



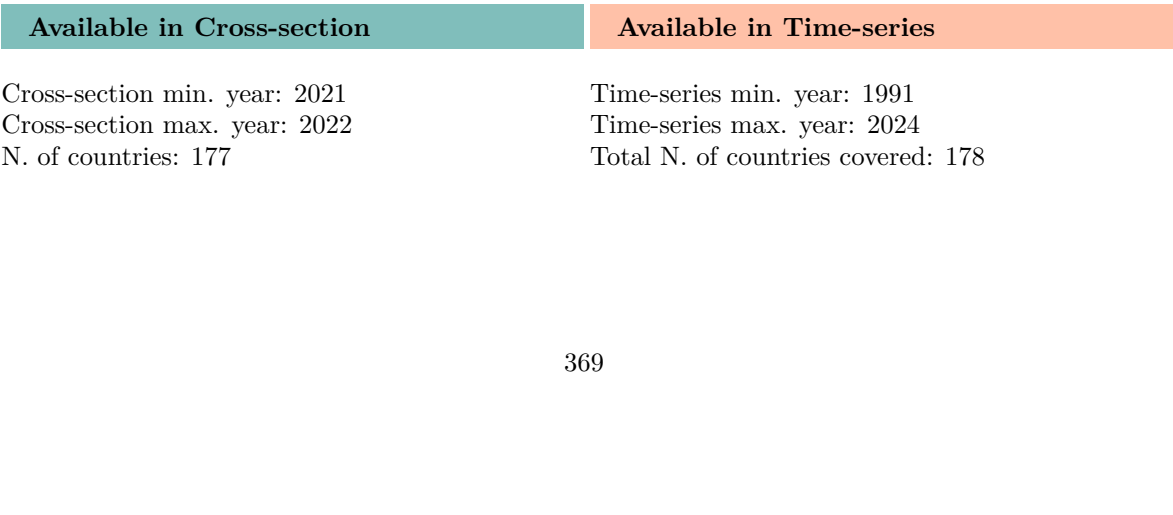
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

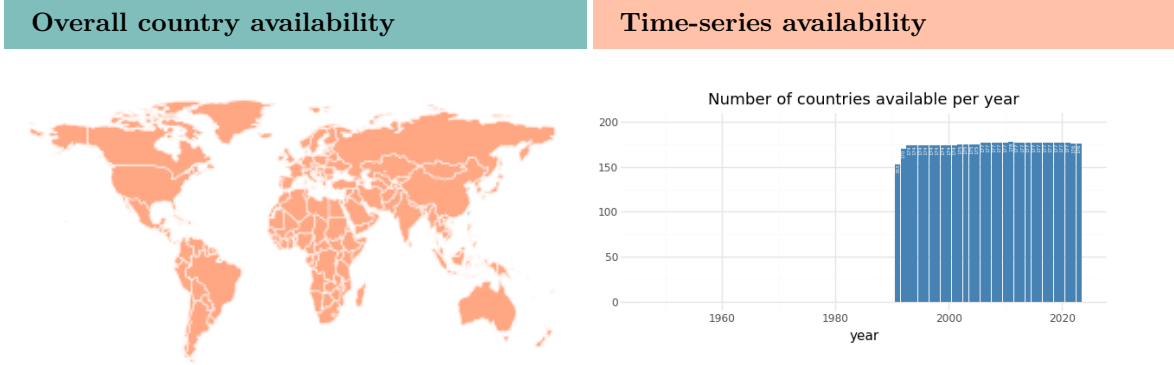
**4.70.94    Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_unempyfilo

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

**Type of variable:** Continuous





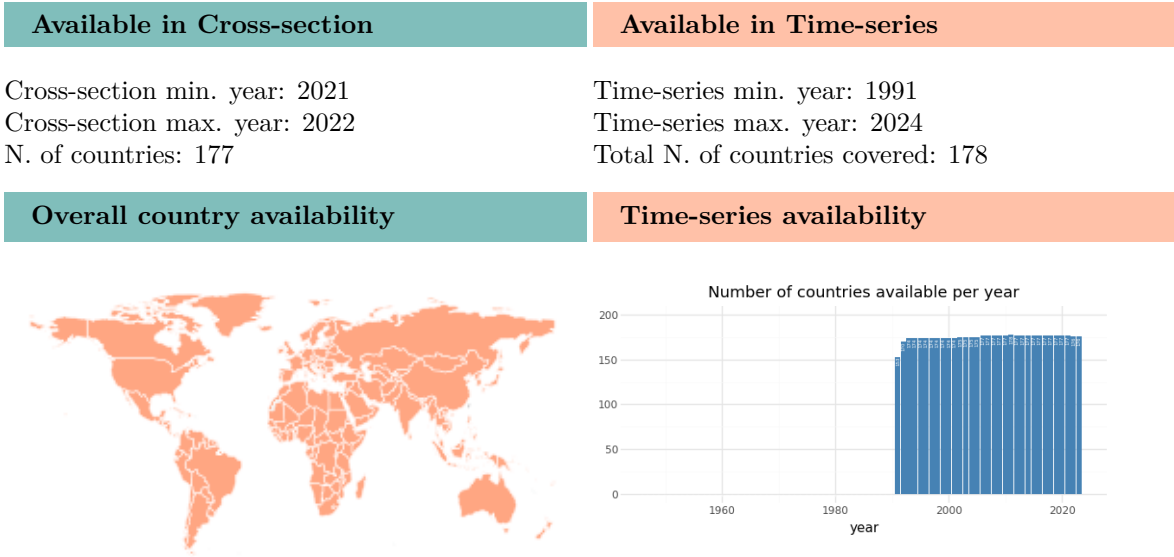
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.70.95 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

**QoG Code:** wdi\_unempyilo

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



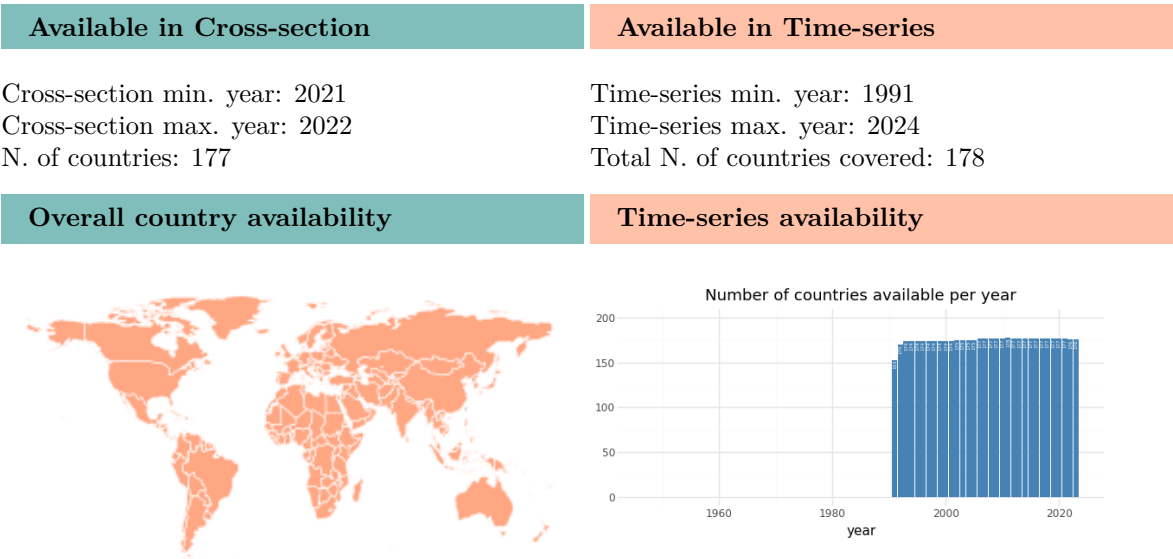
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.96    Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_unempmilo

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



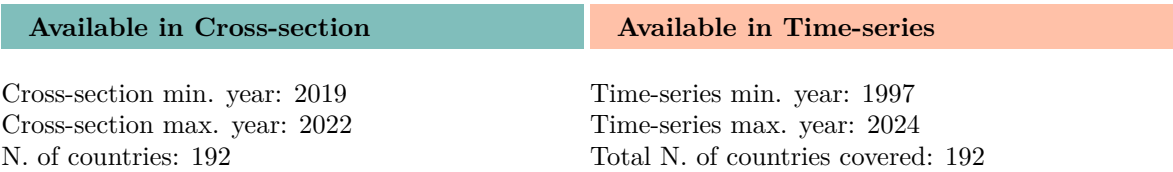
[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

**4.70.97    Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)**

**QoG Code:** wdi\_wip

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

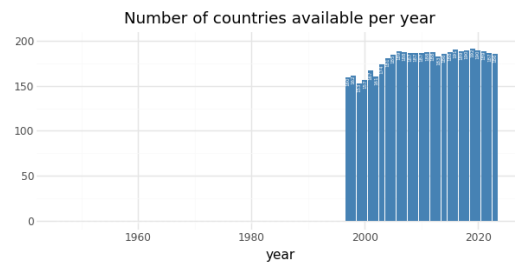
**Type of variable:** Continuous



## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.71 World Inequality Database

**Dataset by:** World Inequality Lab

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Chancel, L., Gómez-Carrera, R., Moshrif, R., & Piketty, T. e. a. (2026). World inequality report 2026. <http://wir2026.wid.world>

Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2025). World inequality database. <http://wid.world/data>

**Dataset found at:** <http://wid.world/data/>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-12-10

**Date of download:** 2025-12-12

The World Inequality Database (WID.world) aims to provide open and convenient access to the most extensive available database on the historical evolution of the world distribution of income and wealth, both within countries and between countries.

The WID was initially created as the The World Top Incomes Database (WTID) in January 2011 with the aim of providing convenient and free access to all the existing series. The WTID expanded to include series on income inequality for more than thirty countries, spanning over most of the 20th and early 21st centuries, with over forty additional countries now under study.

Built to accompany the publishing of the two books *Top Incomes: a Global Perspective* (2010, Oxford University Press) and *Top Incomes over the XX Century* (2007, Oxford University Press). The WID offers the most comprehensive set of historical series on wealth inequality available so far.

### 4.71.1 Top 10% income share

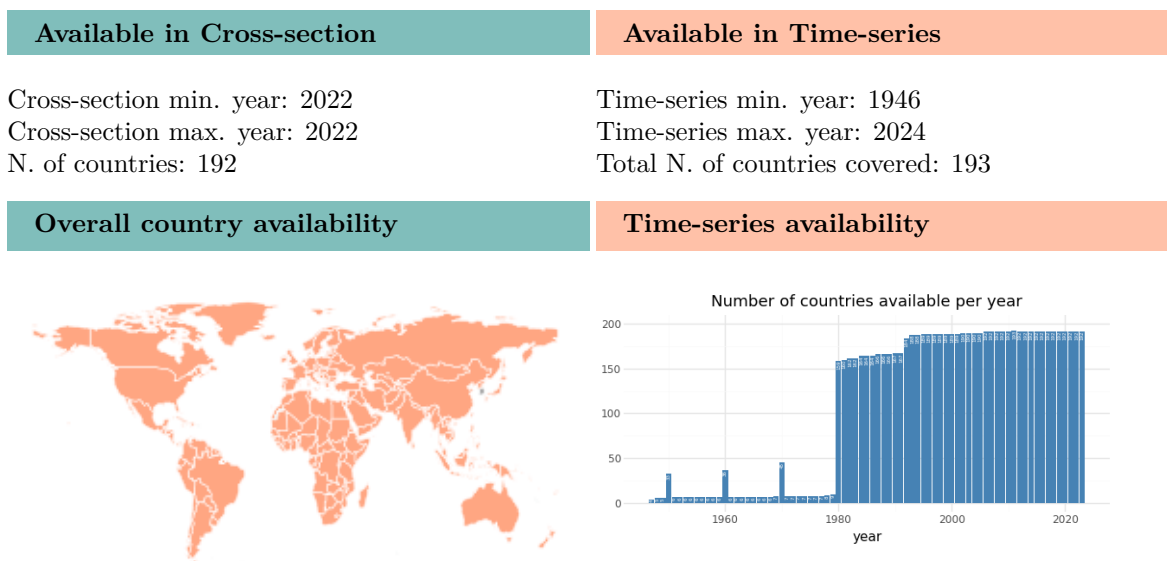
**QoG Code:** `top_top10_income_share`

Income share of the top 10% of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 10% in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

**Type of variable:** Continuous



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

#### 4.71.2 Top 1% income share

**QoG Code:** `top_top1_income_share`

Income share of the top 1% of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 1% in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

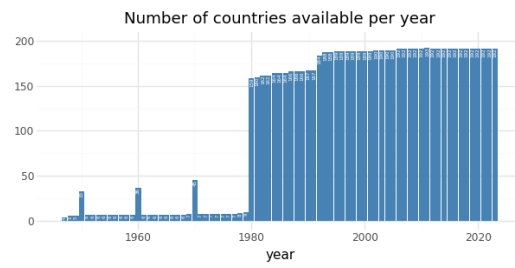
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 192	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 193

## Overall country availability



## Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

## 4.72 World Press Freedom Index

**Dataset by:** Reporters Sans Frontières

*If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:*

Reporters sans frontières. (2025). World press freedom index. <https://rsf.org/en/index>

**Dataset found at:** <https://rsf.org/en/index>

**Last update by original source:** 2025-05-02

**Date of download:** 2025-10-01

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.

### 4.72.1 Press Freedom Index

**QoG Code:** rsf\_pfi

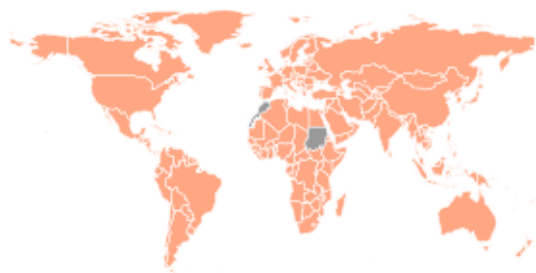
Press Freedom Index, using the methodology of the 2022 report. The Press Freedom Index measures the amount of freedom journalists, and the media have in each country, and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

Note: Higher scores indicate that country has more press freedom.

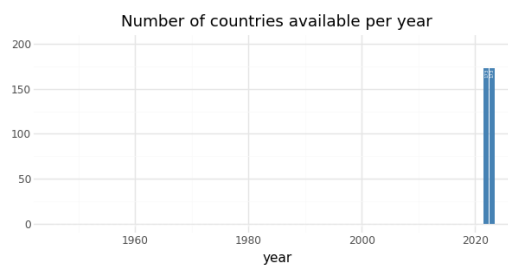
**Type of variable:** Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 173	Total N. of countries covered: 173

### Overall country availability



### Time-series availability



[Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder](#)

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## 6 Appendix

QoG name	country	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Afghanistan		4	AFG	1946	2025	Independence from the UK 1919
Albania		8	ALB	1946	2025	Independence recognized by the Great Powers 1913
Algeria		12	DZA	1963	2025	Independence from France 1962
Andorra		20	AND	1946	2025	Independence from the Crown of Aragon 1278
Angola		24	AGO	1976	2025	Independence from Portugal 1975
Antigua and Barbuda		28	ATG	1982	2025	Independence from the UK 1981
Argentina		32	ARG	1946	2025	Independence from Spain 1816
Armenia		51	ARM	1992	2025	Independence from the Soviet Union recognized 1991
Australia		36	AUS	1946	2025	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942
Austria		40	AUT	1955	2025	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Azerbaijan		31	AZE	1992	2025	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Bahamas		44	BHS	1974	2025	Independence from the UK 1973
Bahrain		48	BHR	1972	2025	End of treaties with the UK 1971
Bangladesh		50	BGD	1971	2025	Independence from Pakistan 1971
Barbados		52	BRB	1967	2025	Independence from the UK 1966
Belarus		112	BLR	1992	2025	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Belgium		56	BEL	1946	2025	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1839
Belize		84	BLZ	1982	2025	Independence from the UK 1981
Benin		204	BEN	1961	2025	Independence from France 1960
Bhutan		64	BTN	1946	2025	Monarchy established 1907
Bolivia		68	BOL	1946	2025	Independence from Spain recognized 1847
Bosnia and Herzegovina		70	BIH	1992	2025	Independence from Yugoslavia 1992
Botswana		72	BWA	1967	2025	Independence from the UK 1966
Brazil		76	BRA	1946	2025	Independence from the UK of Portugal, Brazil & the Algarve 1825
Brunei		96	BRN	1984	2025	Independence from the UK 1984
Bulgaria		100	BGR	1946	2025	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1909
Burkina Faso		854	BFA	1961	2025	Independence from France 1960
Burundi		108	BDI	1963	2025	UN Trust Territory ceased to exist 1962
Cambodia		116	KHM	1954	2025	Independence from France 1953
Cameroon		120	CMR	1960	2025	Independence from France 1960
Canada		124	CAN	1946	2025	Statute of Westminster 1931
Cape Verde		132	CPV	1976	2025	Independence from Portugal 1975
Central African Republic		140	CAF	1961	2025	Independence from France 1960
Chad		148	TCD	1961	2025	Independence from France 1960
Chile		152	CHL	1946	2025	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
China		156	CHN	1946	2025	Unification of China under the Qin Dynasty 221 BC
Colombia		170	COL	1946	2025	Independence from Spain recognized 1819
Comoros		174	COM	1976	2025	Independence from France 1975
Congo, Democratic Republic		180	COD	1960	2025	Independence from Belgium 1960
Congo, Republic of		178	COG	1961	2025	Independence from France 1960

QoG name	country	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Costa Rica		188	CRI	1946	2025	Independence from United Provinces of Central America 1847
Cote d'Ivoire		384	CIV	1961	2025	Independence from France 1960
Croatia		191	HRV	1992	2025	Independence 1991
Cuba		192	CUB	1946	2025	Independence from the United States 1902
Cyprus (-1974)		993	CYP	1961	1974	Independence from the UK 1960
Cyprus (1975-)		196	CYP	1975	2025	Division of the island 1974
Czech Republic		203	CZE	1993	2025	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Czechoslovakia		200	CSK	1946	1992	Independence 1918, Liberation 1945
Denmark		208	DNK	1946	2025	Consolidaton 8th century
Djibouti		262	DJI	1977	2025	Independence from France 1977
Dominica		212	DMA	1979	2025	Independence from the UK 1978
Dominican Republic		214	DOM	1946	2025	Independence from Spain 1865
Ecuador		218	ECU	1946	2025	Independence from Gran Colombia 1830
Egypt		818	EGY	1946	2025	Independence from the UK 1922
El Salvador		222	SLV	1946	2025	Independence from the Greater Republic of Central America 1898
Equatorial Guinea		226	GNQ	1969	2025	Independence from Spain 1968
Eritrea		232	ERI	1993	2025	Independence from Ethiopia 1993
Estonia		233	EST	1992	2025	Independence restored 1991
Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)		748	SWZ	1969	2025	Independence from British mandate 1968
Ethiopia (-1992)		230	ETH	1946	1992	Empire of Ethiopia 1137
Ethiopia (1993-)		231	ETH	1993	2025	Eritrean Independence 1993
Fiji		242	FJI	1971	2025	Independence from the UK 1970
Finland		246	FIN	1946	2025	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (-1962)		991	FRA	1946	1962	French Republic 1792
France (1963-)		250	FRA	1963	2025	Algeria Independence from France 1962
Gabon		266	GAB	1961	2025	Independence from France 1960
Gambia		270	GMB	1965	2025	Independence from the UK 1965
Georgia		268	GEO	1992	2025	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Germany		276	DEU	1991	2025	Reunification 1990
Germany, East		278	DDR	1950	1990	Established 1949
Germany, West		280	DEU	1949	1990	Established 1949
Ghana		288	GHA	1957	2025	Independence from the British Empire 1957
Greece		300	GRC	1946	2025	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Grenada		308	GRD	1974	2025	Independence from the UK 1974
Guatemala		320	GTM	1946	2025	Independence from the First Mexican Empire 1823
Guinea		324	GIN	1959	2025	Independence from France 1958
Guinea-Bissau		624	GNB	1975	2025	Independence from Portugal recognized 1974
Guyana		328	GUY	1966	2025	Independence from the UK 1966
Haiti		332	HTI	1946	2025	Independence recognized 1825
Honduras		340	HND	1946	2025	Independence declared as Honduras 1838
Hungary		348	HUN	1946	2025	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland		352	ISL	1946	2025	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
India		356	IND	1948	2025	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1947
Indonesia		360	IDN	1950	2025	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1949

QoG name	country	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Iran		364	IRN	1946	2025	Safavid Empire 1501
Iraq		368	IRQ	1946	2025	Independence from the UK 1932
Ireland		372	IRL	1946	2025	The Anglo-Irish Treaty 1921
Israel		376	ISR	1948	2025	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy		380	ITA	1946	2025	Unification 1861
Jamaica		388	JAM	1963	2025	Independence from the UK 1962
Japan		392	JPN	1946	2025	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Jordan		400	JOR	1946	2025	League of Nation mandate ended 1946
Kazakhstan		398	KAZ	1992	2025	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Kenya		404	KEN	1964	2025	Independence from the UK 1963
Kiribati		296	KIR	1980	2025	Independence from the UK 1979
Korea, North		408	PRK	1949	2025	Division of Korea 1948
Korea, South		410	KOR	1948	2025	Division of Korea 1948
Kuwait		414	KWT	1961	2025	Independence from the UK 1961
Kyrgyzstan		417	KGZ	1992	2025	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Laos		418	LAO	1954	2025	Independence from France 1953
Latvia		428	LVA	1992	2025	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Lebanon		422	LBN	1946	2025	Independence from France 1943
Lesotho		426	LSO	1967	2025	Independence from the UK 1966
Liberia		430	LBR	1946	2025	Independence from the American Colonization Society 1847
Libya		434	LYB	1952	2025	Released from British and French oversight 1951
Liechtenstein		438	LIE	1946	2025	Independence from German Confederation 1866
Lithuania		440	LTU	1992	2025	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Luxembourg		442	LUX	1946	2025	End of Personal Union 1890
Madagascar		450	MDG	1960	2025	Independence from France 1960
Malawi		454	MWI	1965	2025	Independence from the UK 1964
Malaysia (-1965)		992	MYS	1964	1965	Federation of Malaya, N Borneo, Sarawak, Singapore 1963
Malaysia (1966-)		458	MYS	1966	2025	Singapore separation from Malaysia 1965
Maldives		462	MDV	1966	2025	Independence from the UK 1965
Mali		466	MLI	1961	2025	Independence from France 1960
Malta		470	MLT	1965	2025	Independence from the UK 1964
Marshall Islands		584	MHL	1987	2025	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Mauritania		478	MRT	1961	2025	Independence from France 1960
Mauritius		480	MUS	1968	2025	Independence from the UK 1968
Mexico		484	MEX	1946	2025	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Micronesia		583	FSM	1987	2025	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Moldova		498	MDA	1992	2025	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Monaco		492	MCO	1946	2025	Franco-Monegasque Treaty 1861
Mongolia		496	MNG	1946	2025	Independence from the Qin Dynasty 1911
Montenegro		499	MNE	2006	2025	Independence from Serbia and Montenegro 2006
Morocco		504	MAR	1956	2025	Independence from France and Spain 1956
Mozambique		508	MOZ	1975	2025	Independence from the Portuguese Republic 1975
Myanmar		104	MMR	1948	2025	Independence from the UK 1948
Namibia		516	NAM	1990	2025	Independence from South Africa 1990
Nauru		520	NRU	1968	2025	Independence from UN Trusteeship 1968
Nepal		524	NPL	1946	2025	Kingdom declared 1768

QoG name	country	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Netherlands		528	NLD	1946	2025	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand		554	NZL	1948	2025	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947
Nicaragua		558	NIC	1946	2025	Independence from the Federal Republic of Central America 1838
Niger		562	NER	1961	2025	Independence from France 1960
Nigeria		566	NGA	1961	2025	Independence from the UK 1960
Norway		578	NOR	1946	2025	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
North Macedonia		807	MKD	1993	2025	Independence from Yugoslavia recognized 1993
Oman		512	OMN	1946	2025	Imamate established 751
Pakistan (-1970)		997	PAK	1948	1970	Independence from the UK 1947
Pakistan (1971-)		586	PAK	1971	2025	Bangladesh independence from Pakistan 1971
Palau		585	PLW	1995	2025	Independence from Compact of Free Association with the US 1994
Panama		591	PAN	1946	2025	Independence from Colombia 1903
Papua New Guinea		598	PNG	1976	2025	Independence from Australia 1975
Paraguay		600	PRY	1946	2025	Independence from Spain 1811
Peru		604	PER	1946	2025	Independence from Spain recognized 1824
Philippines		608	PHL	1947	2025	Independence from the United States 1946
Poland		616	POL	1946	2025	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal		620	PRT	1946	2025	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognized 1143
Qatar		634	QAT	1972	2025	Independence from the UK 1971
Romania		642	ROU	1946	2025	Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1878
Russia		643	RUS	1992	2025	Russian Federation 1991
Rwanda		646	RWA	1963	2025	Independence from Belgium 1962
Samoa		882	WSM	1962	2025	Independence from New Zealand 1962
San Marino		674	SMR	1946	2025	Independence from the Roman Empire 301
Sao Tome and Principe		678	STP	1976	2025	Independence from Portugal 1975
Saudi Arabia		682	SAU	1946	2025	Kingdom founded 1932
Senegal		686	SEN	1961	2025	Withdrawal from the Mali Federation 1960
Serbia		688	SRB	2006	2025	Independent republic 2006
Serbia and Montenegro		891	SCG	1992	2005	Established 1992, Dissolution 2006
Seychelles		690	SYC	1976	2025	Independence from the UK 1976
Sierra Leone		694	SLE	1961	2025	Independence from the UK 1961
Singapore		702	SGP	1966	2025	Separation from Malaysia 1965
Slovakia		703	SVK	1993	2025	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia		705	SVN	1991	2025	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Solomon Islands		90	SLB	1979	2025	Independence from the UK 1978
Somalia		706	SOM	1961	2025	Union, Independence and Constitution 1960
South Africa		710	ZAF	1946	2025	The Union of South Africa came into being 1910
South Sudan		728	SSD	2011	2025	Separation from Sudan in 2011
Spain		724	ESP	1946	2025	Nation State 1812
Sri Lanka		144	LKA	1948	2025	Independence from the UK(Dominion) 1948
St Kitts and Nevis		659	KNA	1984	2025	Independence from the UK 1983
St Lucia		662	LCA	1979	2025	Independence from the UK 1979

QoG name	country	QoG cocode	cocodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
St. Vincent & the Grenadines		670	VCT	1980	2025	Independence from the UK 1979
Sudan (-2011)		736	SDN	1956	2011	Independence from the UK and Egypt 1956
Sudan (2012-)		729	SDN	2012	2025	South Sudanese independence 2011
Suriname		740	SUR	1976	2025	Independence from the Netherlands 1975
Sweden		752	SWE	1946	2025	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland		756	CHE	1946	2025	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Syria		760	SYR	1946	2025	Independence from France 1946
Taiwan		158	TWN	1950	2025	Kuomintang retreat to Taiwan 1949
Tajikistan		762	TJK	1992	2025	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tanzania		834	TZA	1964	2025	Merger (Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba) 1964
Thailand		764	THA	1946	2025	Rattanakosin Kingdom 1782
Tibet		994	XTI	1946	1950	Independence from Qing Dynasty 1913
Timor-Leste		626	TLS	2002	2025	Independence from Indonesia 2002
Togo		768	TGO	1960	2025	Independence from France 1960
Tonga		776	TON	1970	2025	Independence from British protection 1970
Trinidad and Tobago		780	TTO	1963	2025	Independence from the UK 1962
Tunisia		788	TUN	1956	2025	Independence from France 1956
Turkey		792	TUR	1946	2025	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
Turkmenistan		795	TKM	1992	2025	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tuvalu		798	TUV	1979	2025	Independence from the UK 1978
Uganda		800	UGA	1963	2025	Independence from the UK 1962
Ukraine		804	UKR	1992	2025	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
United Arab Emirates		784	ARE	1972	2025	UK treaties ended 1971
United Kingdom		826	GBR	1946	2025	Acts of Union 1707
United States		840	USA	1946	2025	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783
Uruguay		858	URY	1946	2025	Independence from the Empire of Brazil recognized 1828
USSR		810	SUN	1946	1991	Treaty of Creation 1922, Union dissolved 1991
Uzbekistan		860	UZB	1992	2025	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Vanuatu		548	VUT	1981	2025	Independence from France and the UK 1980
Venezuela		862	VEN	1946	2025	Independence from Gran Colombia recognized 1845
Vietnam		704	VNM	1977	2025	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	2025	Unification 1990
Yemen, North		886	YEM	1946	1989	Independence from the 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	2025	Independence from the UK 1964
Zimbabwe		716	ZWE	1966	2025	The Unilateral Declarator of Independence (UDI) of Rhodesia 1965