THE QOG STANDARD DATASET 2026

CODEBOOK

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

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

The main objective of the research is to address the theoretical and empirical problems of how political institutions of high quality can be created and maintained. 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 Standard Dataset

1.4.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

In the QoG Standard 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 Standard CS dataset, we drop variables that have information for less than 15 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 in the codebook should not be confused for 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 Standard 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 static phenomena, this has resulted in a number of what we call *historical countries*. Historical countries are in most cases denoted by a parenthesis, following the country name, and within the parenthesis we have added the to - date (e.g. Ethiopia [-1992]). Consequentially, the historical countries are often associated with a present-day version of the "same" country. These are also denoted by a parenthesis but within that parenthesis we have added the from - date (e.g. Ethiopia [1993-]). You will find more information on which countries this applies to, and our line of reasoning for each country, in the section on countries and time coverage.

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

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. Regarding the inclusion of variables according to the countries and years covered, for the QoG Standard TS dataset, we drop variables that have information for less than 15 countries and less than three 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 [$\overline{N}$] and average number of years per country [$\overline{T}$]) and a bar graph indicating the number of countries with data available each year from 1946 to 2022. If the variable is not included in the TS dataset, there

is a text simply stating that this is the case. The maps in the codebook should not be confused for visualizations of the data itself; they are 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 from 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. 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 countries, 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 a continuation of one of the merged states. This rule applies to: (1) Vietnam, which merged North and South Vietnam in 1976; (2) Yemen, which merged North and South Yemen in 1990; and (3) Germany, which merged 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 a continuation of the state that split. This rule applies to: (1) Pakistan, which split into Pakistan and Bangladesh in 1971; (2) the USSR, which split into 15 Post-Soviet countries in 1991; (3) Yugoslavia, which split into Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro from 1991 onwards; (4) Czechoslovakia, which was split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993; (5) France, which split into France and Algeria in 1962; (6) Malaysia, which 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 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 the data source does not treat the countries as different cases, we still 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 2018, we updated the name of Swaziland to Eswatini (former Swaziland) and in 2020, we updated the name of Macedonia to North Macedonia; however, the other identification codes remain the same.

1.4.4 Note for Stata/IC Users

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

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

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

list of variables can be any of the following:

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

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

1.4.5 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:

- Agri-environmental policies from 1960 to 2022 (Wuepper, Wiebecke, Meier, Vogelsanger, Bramato, Fürholz & Finger, 2023). This database presents 6,124 agri-environmental policies implemented between 1960 and 2022 in about 200 countries.
- 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.

- Global Chinese Development Finance Dataset (AidData, 2023). The dataset captures 20,985 projects across 165 low- and middle-income countries supported by loans and grants from official sector institutions in China worth $1.34 trillion.
- The Global Tax Expenditures Transparency Index (Tax Expenditures Lab, 2025). It is the first comparative assessment of tax expenditures (TEs) reporting that covers countries worldwide.

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 Bureaucratic Structure

Multidimensional Index of Bureaucratic Underrepresentation 932
Entry at the lowest level only 991
Entry via examination 992
Special Laws 993
Closedness Index 993
Political Interference 994
Political Interference, lower limit of 95% credible interval 995
Impartiality 996
Impartiality, lower limit of 95% credible interval 997
Impartiality, upper limit of 95% credible interval 997
Patronage 998
Patronage, lower limit of 95% credible interval 999
Patronage, upper limit of 95% credible interval 999
Merit 1000
Merit, lower limit of 95% credible interval 1001
Merit, upper limit of 95% credible interval 1001
Tenure 1002
Tenure, lower limit of 95% credible interval 1003
Tenure, upper limit of 95% credible interval 1003
Professionalism Index 1004

2.2 Civil Society/Population/Culture

Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000 622
Language Fractionalization in the year 2000 623
Religion Fractionalization in the year 2000 624
Associational/Assembly Rights 138
Conflict Intensity 142
Civil Society Participation 145
Civil Society Traditions 145
Equal Opportunity 147
Interest Groups 154
Political Participation 161
Political and Social Integration 164
Social Capital 165
Socio-Economic Barriers 167
State Identity 168
Right to Marry in Constitution 227
Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution 228
Freedom of Assembly and Association 1098
Social Globalization 900
Trust in Other People 426
Population at 1st January, Female 429
Population at 1st January, Male 429
Population at 1st January, Total 430
Population density, average population per square km 430
Deaths - Female 431
Deaths - Male 432
Deaths - Total 432
Fertility rate, Total 433

Natural change of population	434
Total population change	434
Live births - Female	435
Live births - Male	436
Live births - Total	436
Mean age of woman at childbirth	437
Life expectancy in age < 1 year, Female	438
Life expectancy in age < 1 year, Male	438
Life expectancy in age < 1 year, Total	439
Internet use: internet banking	510
Internet use: civic or political participation	510
Internet use: participating in social networks	512
Internet use: selling goods or services	512
Internet use: never	513
Severe material deprivation rate (Total)	514
% of people under 60(y) living in households w. very low work intensity	516
Severe material and social deprivation rate	580
Cultural Diversity	416
Ethnic Fractionalization	417
Largest Minority	418
Plurality Group	418
Social Readiness	1224
Corruption Perception: NGOs	681
Overall Global Gender Gap Index	1129
Population (in the 1000's)	594
Global Peace Index	734
Safety and Security	736
Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization	747
Gender Component for Participation, Rights and Inclusion Score	759
Rural Economy Score	766
Children Living in Single-Mother Families (%)	904
Population (in millions)	970
Cinema expenditure per capita (in local currency)	1179
Screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants)	1180
Women political empowerment index	1241
Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	1267
Completeness of birth registration (%)	1268
Completeness of birth registration, rural (%)	1268
Completeness of birth registration, urban (%)	1269
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	1270
Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	1274
Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (%)	1275
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	1315
CPIA gender equality rating	1327
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	1377
Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	1378
Life expectancy at birth, male (years)	1379
Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)	1385
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	1386
Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births)	1387
Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births)	1387
Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)	1388
Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)	1389
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	1389
Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births)	1390
Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births)	1391
Population, total	1399
Population ages 0-14 (% of total population)	1400

Population ages 15-64 (% of total population) 1401
Population ages 65 and above (% of total population) 1401
Population living in areas where elevation below 5 mts (% of total pop.) 1402
Population density (people per sq. km of land area) 1403
Population, female (% of total population) 1403
Population growth (annual %) 1404
Rural population (% of total population) 1405
Rural population growth (annual %) 1405
Urban population (% of total population) 1406
Urban population growth (annual %) 1407
Women who were first married by age 15 (% of women ages 20-24) 1443
Total Fertility Rate (live births per woman) 1448
Projected Total Fertility Rate in 2030 (live births per woman) 1449
Projected Total Fertility Rate in 2050 (live births per woman) 1450
Median Age, as of 1 July (years) 1450
Projected Median Age in 2030 (years) 1451
Projected Median Age in 2050 (years) 1452
Net Migration Rate (per 1,000 population) 1452
Projected Net Migration Rate in 2030 (per 1,000 population) 1453
Projected Net Migration Rate in 2050 (per 1,000 population) 1454
Total Population, as of 1 January (thousands) 1454
Projected Total Population in 2030 (thousands) 1455
Projected Total Population in 2050 (thousands) 1456
Population Density, as of 1 July (persons per square km) 1456
Projected Population Density in 2030 (persons per square km) 1457
Projected Population Density in 2050 (persons per square km) 1458
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Projected Population Sex Ratio in 2030 (males per 100 females) 1459
Projected Population Sex Ratio in 2050 (males per 100 females) 1460
Autonomy Index 852
Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe 874
Justifiable: claiming government benefits 875
Justifiable: cheating on taxes 875
Post-Materialist index 12-item 877
Post-Materialist index 4-item 878
Satisfaction with your life 887
Most people can be trusted 889

2.3 Conflict

Member of an Alliance 1072
Consultancy Obligation 1073
Defensive Obligation 1074
Neutrality Obligation 1075
Non-Aggression Obligation 1075
Number of Alliances 1076
Offensive Obligation 1077
Commitment start 1078
Global Militarization Index 728
Heavy Weapons Index 729
Military Expenditure Index 730
Military Personnel Index 731
Conflict Intensity 142
Monopoly on the Use of Force 158
Whether the state was democratic in the year 206
Whether the state was not independent in the year 211

Number of SOLS changes in the year 215
Number of leader transitions in the year 217
Whether the state is characterized by warlordism in the year 217
Corruption Perception: Military 680
Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International 1139
Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch 1140
Political Terror Scale - US State Department 1141
Expenditure on defense (% of total gen. gov. exp.) 792
Ongoing Conflict 733
Militarization 735
Global Terrorism Index 740
Executive Power over Military Force 829
Some other executive have the power to use force abroad 837
Riots and Protests after Election 940
Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election 940
Societal Violence Scale Index 1145
Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts 1170
Number of interstate armed conflicts 1171
Number of internal armed conflicts 1172
Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts 1172
Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate 1161
Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources 1162
Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error 1163
Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force) 1258
Armed forces personnel, total 1259
Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) 1263
Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) 1264
Battle-related deaths (number of people) 1270
Military expenditure (% of GDP) 1309
Military expenditure (% of general government expenditure) 1310
Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) 1349
Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict & violence (number) 1350
Number of people with military titles in cabinet ministers 1150
Number of people with military titles in government positions 1154
Confidence: Armed Forces 853
Willingness to fight for country 869
Political system: Having the army rule 879

2.4 Education

Average schooling years, female 340
Average schooling years, male 341
Average schooling years, female and male 341
Percentage with tertiary schooling, female 342
Percentage with tertiary schooling, male 343
Percentage with tertiary schooling, female and male 343
Percentage with primary schooling, female 344
Percentage with primary schooling, male 345
Percentage with primary schooling, female and male 345
Percentage with secondary schooling, female 346
Percentage with secondary schooling, male 347
Percentage with secondary schooling, female and male 347
Percentage with no schooling, female 348
Percentage with no schooling, male 349
Percentage with no schooling, female and male 349
Sustainability 171

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female) % of population 441
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male) % of population 442
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total) % of population 442
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female) 443
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male) 444
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total) 444
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female) 445
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male) 446
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total) 446
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female) 447
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male) 448
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total) 448
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Female) 449
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Male) 450
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Total) 450
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Female) 451
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Male) 452
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Total) 452
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Female) 453
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Male) 454
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Total) 454
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Female) 455
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Male) 456
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Total) 456
Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female) 457
Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male) 458
Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total) 458
Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3 459
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Ratio of students to teachers and staff in early childhood education 460
Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as % of total population (Female) 461
Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as % of total population (Male) 462
Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as % of total population (Total) 462
Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as % of total population (Female) 463
Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as % of total population (Male) 464
Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as % of total population (Total) 464
Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as % of total population (Female) 465
Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as % of total population (Male) 466
Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as % of total population (Total) 466
Employment in Education (Female) % total employment 568
Employment in Education (Male) % total employment 569
Employment in Education (Female/male) % total employment 569
Paid Bribe: Education System 672
Corruption Perception: Education 678
Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) 694
Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) 695
Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) 695
Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) 696
Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) 697
Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) 697
Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) 698
Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) 699
Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) 699
Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) 700
Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) 701
Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) 701
Expenditure on education (% of total gen. gov. exp.) 793
Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex 1128

Education Score	757
Human Development Score	760
Official entrance age to early childhood education (years)	1181
Official entrance age to primary education (years)	1182
Official entrance age to compulsory education (years)	1183
Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years)	1183
Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)	1184
Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years)	1185
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (%)	1185
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (%)	1186
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades) both sexes %)	1187
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (%)	1187
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (%)	1188
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (%)	1188
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (%)	1189
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (%)	1190
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%)	1190
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (%)	1191
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (%)	1192
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%)	1192
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (%)	1193
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (%)	1194
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)	1194
Theoretical duration of primary education (years)	1195
Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years)	1196
Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years)	1197
Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)	1197
Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years)	1198
Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number)	1199
Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number)	1199
Teachers in primary education, female (number)	1200
Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number)	1200
Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number)	1201
Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number)	1202
Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number)	1202
Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number)	1203
Teachers in secondary education, female (number)	1204
Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number)	1204
Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number)	1205
Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number)	1206
Mean years of schooling (ISCED 1 or higher), population 25+ years, female	1206
Mean years of schooling (ISCED 1 or higher), population 25+ years, male	1207
Mean years of schooling (ISCED 1 or higher), population 25+ years, both sexes	1208
Human Capital Index	963
Social Policies: Education	1063
Human Development Index	753
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary general educ., female (%)	1209
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary general education, male (%)	1210
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary general edu. both sexes (%)	1211
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (%)	1211
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (%)	1212
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)	1212
CPIA building human resources rating	1266
School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary)	1278
School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary)	1278
Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP)	1306
Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure)	1306
Expenditure on primary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)	1307

Expenditure on secondary education (% of government expenditure on edu.) 1308
Expenditure on tertiary education (% of government expenditure on edu.) 1309
Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) 1312
Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) 1312
Government expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita) 1313
School enrollment, primary (% gross) 1328
School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) 1328
School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) 1329
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross) 1330
School enrollment, preprimary, female (% gross) 1330
School enrollment, preprimary, male (% gross) 1331
School enrollment, secondary (% gross) 1332
School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross) 1332
School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross) 1333
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) 1334
School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross) 1334
School enrollment, tertiary, male (% gross) 1335
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) 1379
Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) 1380
Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) 1381
Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24) 1381
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24) 1382
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24) 1383
School enrollment, primary (% net) 1391
School enrollment, primary, female (% net) 1392
School enrollment, primary, male (% net) 1393
Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school children) 1393
Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (% of primary school children) 1394
Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (% of primary school children) 1395
School enrollment, secondary (% net) 1395
School enrollment, secondary, female (% net) 1396
School enrollment, secondary, male (% net) 1397
Confidence: Education System 855
Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees 1515
Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees 1515
Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees 1516
Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees 1517
Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees 1517
Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees 1518
Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees 1519
Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees 1519
Share of total employees with tertiary edu. working in public sector 1520

2.5 Energy and Infrastructure

Giving gifts to get electricity 396
Resident population % not connected to urban & wastewater treatment plants 478
Households with broadband access (% of households with Internet access) 514
Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) % total employment 542
Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) % total employment 543
Employment in Transport, Warehouse (Male/Female) % total employment 543
Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes) 580
Inland waterways transportation (1000's tonnes) 581
Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes) 582
Paid Bribe: Utilities 676
Corruption Perception: Utilities 686

Infrastructure Score 762
Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year 947
Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollars 948
Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars 948
Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million BTU of natural gas 949
Gas production, million barrels oil equiv 950
Gas production value in 2000 dollars 950
Gas production value in 2014 dollars 951
Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day 952
Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollars 952
Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars 953
Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/barrel 954
Oil production in metric tons 954
Oil production value in 2000 dollars 955
Oil production value in 2014 dollars 956
Access to electricity (% of population) 1256
Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population) 1257
Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population) 1257
Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use) 1261
Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) 1272
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) 1280
Electricity production from coal sources (% of total) 1281
Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total) 1282
Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total) 1282
Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total) 1283
Electricity production from oil sources (% of total) 1284
Energy imports, net (% of energy use) 1303
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) 1304
Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) 1304
Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total) 1319
Individuals using the Internet (% of population) 1359
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) 1385
Oil rents (% of GDP) 1397
Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) 1409
Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people) 1426
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Rural 710
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Total 711
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Urban 712
Rural population using basic sanitation services (%) 723
Total population using basic sanitation services (%) 724
Urban population using basic sanitation services (%) 725

2.6 Environment

Count of environmental and agricultural legislative framework policies 118
Count of environmental and agricultural legislative policies 119
Count of mixed environmental and agricultural policies 120
Count of environmental and agricultural monitoring policies 120
Count of environmental and agricultural payment scheme policies 121
Count of environmental and legislative research and development policies 122
Count of environmental and agricultural regulatory policies 122
Total count of agricultural-environmental policies 123
Sustainability 171
Built-up land footprint of consumption (gha per person) 703
Carbon footprint of consumption (gha per person) 704
Cropland footprint of consumption (gha per person) 705

Ecological footprint of consumption per person (gha per person)	705
Fish footprint of consumption (gha per person)	706
Forest product footprint of consumption (gha per person)	707
Grazing footprint of consumption (gha per person)	707
Agriculture Issue Category	404
Air Quality Issue Category	405
Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category	406
Climate Change Issue Category	407
Environmental Health Policy Objective	408
Environmental Performance Index	409
Ecosystem Vitality Policy Objective	410
Forests Issue Category	411
Fisheries Issue Category	411
Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category	412
Heavy Metals Issue Category	413
Waste Management Issue Category	414
Water Resources Issue Category	414
Resident population % not connected to urban & wastewater treatment plants	478
Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Female) % of total	524
Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Male) % of total	525
Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Female) % of total	525
Agricultural land (% of Land area)	603
Arable land (% of Agricultural land)	604
Cropland (% of Agricultural land)	604
Agriculture area actually irrigated (% of Agricultural land)	605
Land area equipped for irrigation (% of Cropland)	605
Agriculture area under organic agric. (% of Agricultural land)	606
Cropland (% of Land area)	607
Forest land (% of Land area)	607
Planted forest (% of Forest area)	608
Other naturally regenerated forest (% of Forest area)	609
Adaptive Capacity	1214
Economic Readiness	1215
Ecosystem Services Vulnerability	1216
Exposure to Climate Change	1216
Food Vulnerability	1217
ND-GAIN Country Index	1218
ND-GAIN Country Index, adjusted for GDP	1218
Governance Readiness	1219
Human Habitat Vulnerability	1220
Health Vulnerability	1220
Infrastructural Vulnerability	1221
Readiness for Adaptation Actions	1222
Readiness for Adaptation Actions, adjusted for GDP	1222
Sensitivity to Climate Change	1223
Social Readiness	1224
Vulnerability to Climate Change	1225
Vulnerability to Climate Change, adjusted for GDP	1225
Water Vulnerability	1226
Region of the country	1082
Rural Economy Score	766
The Ocean Health Index	1137
Environmental Policy Performance Index	1049
Environmental Policy Performance: Environment	1050
Environmental Policy Performance: Global Environmental Protection	1050
Environmental Sustainability	1051
Agricultural irrigated land (% of total agricultural land)	1260
Arable land (% of land area)	1262

Land area (sq. km)	1262
Land area where elevation is below 5 meters (% of total land area)	1263
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1274
Forest area (% of land area)	1318
Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	1319
Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number)	1349
Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability	1399
Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)	1410
The region of the country	1416
Confidence: The Environmental Protection Movement (mean)	856
Government should reduce environmental pollution	867
Would give part of my income for the environment	867
Increase in taxes if used to prevent environmental pollution	868

2.7 Gender Equality

Average schooling years, female	340
Percentage with tertiary schooling, female	342
Percentage with no schooling, female	348
Is the monarch female	181
Is the president female	183
Equal Opportunity	147
Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7)	1116
Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1)	1117
Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion	1118
Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion	1119
Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion	1119
Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion	1120
Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion	1121
Abortion is available on request	1121
Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion	1122
Women's Economic Rights	1109
Women's Political Rights	1110
Women's Social Rights Laws	1113
Women's Social Rights Practices	1114
Fertility rate, Total	433
Mean age of woman at childbirth	437
Life expectancy in age < 1 year, Female	438
Severe material deprivation rate (Female)	515
Researchers in all sectors as % of total employment - full-time (Female)	517
Employment in high-tech sectors (Female) % total employment	544
Employment in Information and communication (Female) % total employment	546
Employment in Professional, scientific and tech (Female) % total employment	564
Employment in Education (Female) % total employment	568
Employment in Education (Male) % total employment	569
Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (% of active population)	584
Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (% of active population)	586
Ambassadors received to main postings	1123
Ambassadors sent to main postings	1124
Women ambassadors received to main postings	1124
Women ambassadors received to main postings as share of main postings received	1125
Women ambassadors sent to main postings	1126
Women ambassadors sent to main postings as share of main postings sent	1126
Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex	1128
Overall Global Gender Gap Index	1129
Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex	1130

Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment Subindex	1130
Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex	1131
Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses)	894
Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses)	894
Share of Women (Upper House)	896
Number of Women (Upper House)	896
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (%)	1185
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (%)	1187
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (%)	1189
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (%)	1191
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (%)	1193
Mean years of schooling (ISCED 1 or higher), population 25+ years, female	1206
Adopted Gender Quota	1005
Effective Gender Quota	1006
Implemented Gender Quota	1007
Placement Mandates for Gender Quota	1007
Sanctions for Noncompliance to Gender Quota	1008
De facto Threshold of Gender Quota	1009
Type of Gender Quota	1009
Employment in agriculture, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)	1286
Children in employment, female (% of female children ages 7-14)	1288
Employers, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO)	1289
Employment in industry, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)	1290
Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO)	1301
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	1315
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	1316
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)	1316
School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross)	1332
School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross)	1334
Labor force with advanced education % of female working-age pop	1361
Labor force with basic education % of female working-age pop. basic edu	1363
Labor force with intermediate education % of female working-age pop	1365
Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	1378
Lifetime risk of maternal death (%)	1383
Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO)	1434
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)	1438
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	1442
Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100)	1443
Number of women in cabinet ministers	1149
Number of women in government positions	1153
Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women (aged 15-49)(%)	710
Infant mortality rate, Total	717
Total Fertility Rate (live births per woman)	1448
Projected Total Fertility Rate in 2030 (live births per woman)	1449
Projected Total Fertility Rate in 2050 (live births per woman)	1450
Men make better political leaders than women do	877
Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean)	1494
Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median)	1495
Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean)	1496
Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median)	1496
Females as a share of private paid employees	1497
Females, as a share of public paid employees	1497

2.8 Health

Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7)	1116
Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1)	1117
Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion	1118
Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion	1119
Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion	1119
Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion	1120
Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion	1121
Abortion is available on request	1121
Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion	1122
Environmental Health Policy Objective	408
Subjective Happiness	421
Subjective Health	422
Life expectancy in age < 1 year, Female	438
Life expectancy in age < 1 year, Male	438
Life expectancy in age < 1 year, Total	439
Percentage of people reporting drinking every day	478
Percentage of people reporting drinking every month	479
Percentage of people reporting drinking never or not in last 12 months	480
Percentage of people reporting drinking every week	480
Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants	481
Dentists, number	482
Dentists, inhabitants per dentist	482
Curative care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per curative care beds	483
Curative care beds in hospitals, number	484
Curative care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants	484
Available beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed	485
Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals, inhabitant per bed	486
Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals, number	486
Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals per 100,000 inhab	487
Available beds in hospitals, number	488
Other beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed	488
Other beds in hospitals, number	489
Other beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants	490
Available beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants	490
Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed	491
Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, number	492
Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants	492
Medical doctors, per 100,000 inhabitants	493
Medical doctors, number	494
Medical doctors, inhabitants per doctor	494
Professionally active nurses and midwives, per 100,000 inhabitants	495
Professionally active nurses and midwives, number	496
Professionally active nurses and midwives, inhabitants per nurse/midwife	496
Pharmacists, per 100,000 inhabitants	497
Pharmacists, number	498
Pharmacists, inhabitants per pharmacist	498
Percentage of current smokers and daily smokers	499
Internet use: seeking health information	511
Health Vulnerability	1220
Paid Bribe: Medical Services	674
Corruption Perception: Medical Services	679
Expenditure on health (% of total gen. gov. exp.)	796
Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex	1130
Proportion of diabetes-related deaths in people under 60 y (%)	784
Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of diabetes (%)	785
Projected diabetes prevalence in 2050 (%) in adults	785

Diabetes-related health expenditure per person 786
Projected diabetes-related health expenditure per person in 2050 787
Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (%) in adults 787
Projected prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (%) among adults in 2050 788
Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (%) in adults 789
Projected prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (%) among adults in 2050 790
Proportion of people with undiagnosed diabetes (%) 790
Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-2 years 661
Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 2-4 years 662
Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-2 years 662
Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 2-4 years 663
Human Development Score 760
Health Score 761
Social Policies: Health 1065
Human Development Index 753
CPIA building human resources rating 1266
Current health expenditure (% of GDP) 1273
Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (%) 1318
Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) 1345
Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) 1346
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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)

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 Africa Integrity Indicators

Dataset by: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy

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

Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy. (2024). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2024. https://www.africaintegrityindicators.org/

Dataset found at: https://www.africaintegrityindicators.org/data

Last update by original source: 2024-05-28
Date of download: 2025-09-25

The Africa Integrity Indicators (AII) assesses key social, economic, political and anti-corruption mechanisms at the national level in all 54 African countries in two sections: Transparency and Accountability, and Social Development. The Africa Integrity Indicators are scored by in-country researchers following an evidence-based investigation methodology. The resultant data points are then reviewed blindly by a panel of peer reviewers, drawing on the expertise of a mix of in-country experts as well as outside experts.

The Transparency and Accountability indicator is made of sub-indicators in the following categories: rule of law, accountability, elections, public management, civil service integrity, access to information and openness, and social development.

For this version of the QoG Datasets, we have decided to only include the scores for the broader components of Transparency and Accountability, given that the Social Development Indicators are already represented by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation's Index of African Governance.

4.1.1 Accountability sub-index

QoG Code: aii_acc

Accountability. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

1. In law, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.

2. In practice, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.

3. In practice, national-level judge appointments (justices or magistrates) support the independence of the judiciary.

4. In practice, national-level judges give reasons for their decisions/judgments.

5. In law, there is a supreme audit institution.

6. In law, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.

7. In practice, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.

8. In practice, appointments to the supreme audit institution support the independence of the agency.

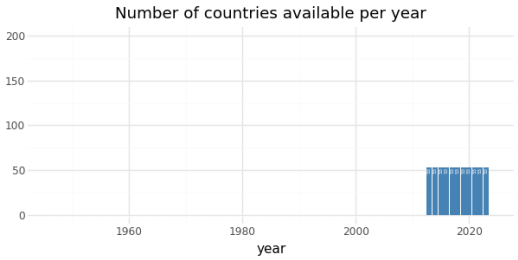
9. In practice, the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports that are accessible to citizens.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.2 Access to Information and Openness sub-index

QoG Code: aii_aio

Access to Information and Openness. This sub-index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

10. In law, corruption is criminalized as a specific offense.

11. In law, there is an independent body/bodies mandated to receive and investigate cases of alleged public sector corruption.

12. In practice, allegations of corruption against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated by an independent body.

13. In practice, the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption is/are effective.

14. In practice, appointments to the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption support/s the independence of the body.

15. In law, the head of state and government can be investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.

16. In practice, heads of state and government are investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.

17. In law, there is a mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force.

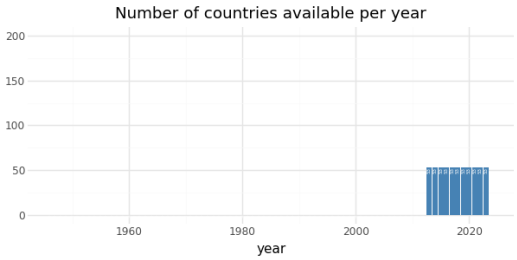
18. In practice, the mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force is effective.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.3 Civil Service Integrity sub-index

QoG Code: aii_cilser

Civil Service Integrity. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

19. In law, the independence of the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is guaranteed.

20. In practice, appointments to the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections support the independence of the agency/agencies.

21. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is/are protected from political interference.

22. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections make/s timely, publicly available reports before and after a national election.

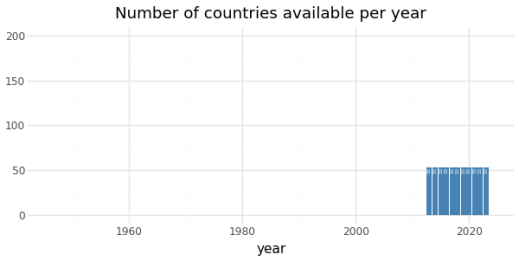
23. In practice, candidates/political parties have equitable access to state-owned media outlets.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.4 Elections sub-index

QoG Code: aii_elec

Elections. This sub-index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

24. In law, major public procurements require competitive bidding.

25. In practice, major public procurements involve competitive bidding.

26. In practice, citizens can access the results and documents associated with procurement contracts (full contracts, proposals, execution reports, financial audits, etc.).

27. In law, companies found guilty of violations of procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.

28. In practice, companies found guilty of violating procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.

29. In practice, citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies.

30. In practice, citizens can access the financial records associated with natural resources exploitation (gas, oil and mining), whether they involve the participation of public or private corporations.

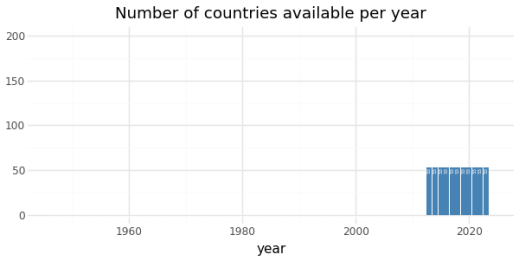
31. In practice, significant public expenditure receives legislative approval on an annual basis.

32. In law, both the executive's budget proposal and the approved budget must be published in full every year.

33. In practice, a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.5 Public management sub-index

QoG Code: aii_pubm

Public Management. This sub-index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

35. In law, civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption.

36. In law, civil servants who report cases of corruption are protected from recrimination or other negative consequences.

37. In law, there are formal rules to prevent conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism, and patronage in all branches of government.

38. In practice, civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference.

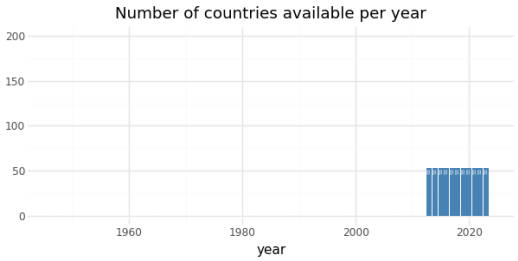
39. In practice, civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to professional criteria.

40. In law, there are restrictions for civil servants entering the private sector after leaving the government.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.6 Law: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed

QoG Code: aii_q01

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 1. In law, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) the law establishes that the judiciary is independent from the executive and legislative branches, and

2) the law establishes the judiciary's right, authority or mandate to review laws, issue judicial decisions, and choose the cases heard by courts.

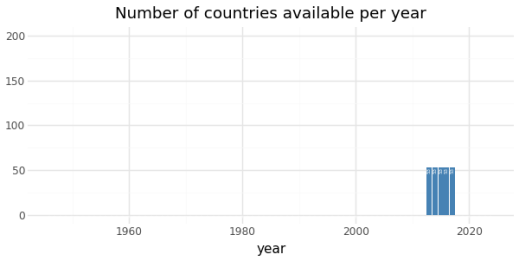
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it does not include ALL of the elements described in 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.7 Practice: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed

QoG Code: aii_q02

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 2. In practice, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) judges have the autonomy to interpret and review existing laws, legislation, and policies, and

2) judges operate without fear or favor, independent from other branches of government.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) judges' autonomy to interpret and review existing laws is occasionally restricted, or

2) judges are occasionally subject to negative or positive political incentives (for example, judges are demoted/promoted or relocated to worse/better offices in retaliation/reward for making certain decisions).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) judges rarely have the autonomy to interpret and review existing laws, legislation and policies, or

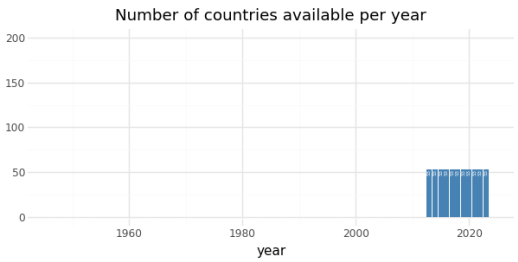
2) judges are routinely subject to negative or positive political incentives (for example, judges are frequently demoted/promoted or relocated to worse/better offices in retaliation/reward for making certain decisions).

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.8 Practice: national-level judges support the independence of judiciary

QoG Code: aii_q03

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 3. In practice, national-level judge appointments (justices or magistrates) support the independence of the judiciary.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) national-level judges are chosen through a merit-based selection system,

2) they have security of tenure, and

3) they are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/independent oversight body.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) national-level judges are occasionally appointed without following a merit-based selection system,

2) some judges are denied the security of tenure, or

3) occasionally judges are disciplined/removed/transferred without due process or the peer panel/independent oversight body occasionally includes representatives of the executive or legislative branches.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) there's a merit-based selection system but it fails to require basic skills (ex. legal education, litigation experience, etc.) or is so weak that individuals with less merit are usually appointed over those with more merit,

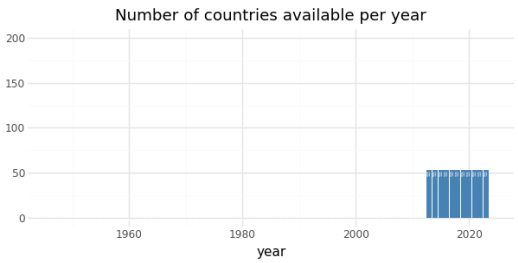
2) there is no security of tenure, or

3) the due process usually involves the Executive or Legislative branches.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.9 Practice: national-level judges give reasons for their decisions

QoG Code: aii_q04

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 4. In practice, national-level judges give reasons for their decisions/judgments.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) judges routinely provide formal reasoning for their rulings,

2) their reasoning references the laws/jurisprudence they considered and the specific interpretation they gave them in relation to the case, and

3) their reasoning is public (for this indicator, national security exceptions are allowed).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) judges occasionally fail to provide formal reasoning for their decisions,

2) the reasoning occasionally lacks references to the laws/jurisprudence considered or the respective judges' interpretations, or

3) it takes more than two weeks for citizens to obtain the reasoning after request.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) judges rarely provide formal reasoning for their rulings, or

2) their reasoning rarely references the laws/jurisprudence they considered and/or the specific interpretations they gave them in relation to the case, or

3) the reasoning is not public.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

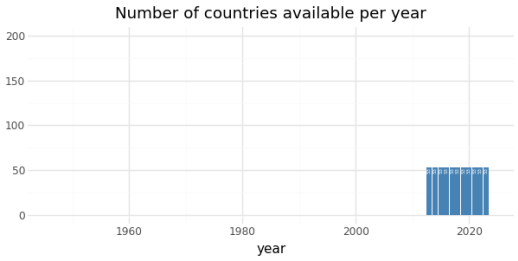
Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 53

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.10 Law: there is a supreme audit institution

QoG Code: aii_q05

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 5. In law, there is a supreme audit institution.

A 100 score is earned where the law mandates the creation of a supreme audit institution or office of the Auditor General, tasked with auditing the government accounts.

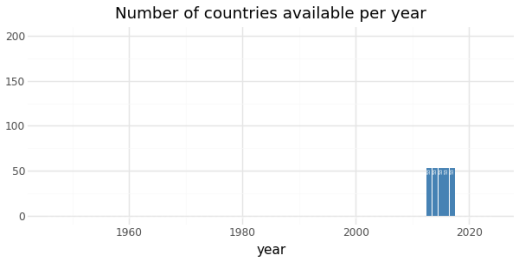
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.11 Law: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed

QoG Code: aii_q06

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 6. In law, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) the law establishes that the audit institution is independent from the executive and legislative branches,

2) the institution has the right, authority or mandate to audit any government account, issue recommendations and resolutions, and refer cases to the prosecutor's office, and

3) the institution has a consistent source of funding to operate.

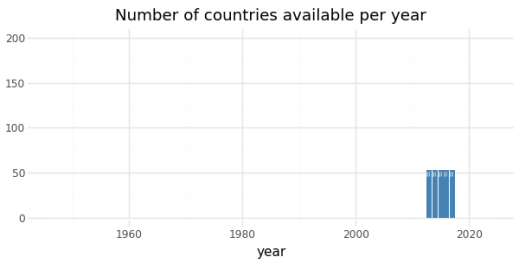
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't establish ALL of the conditions described in 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.12 Practice: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed

QoG Code: aii_q07

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 7. In practice, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) auditors have the autonomy to audit accounts,

2) auditors operate without fear or favor, independent from other offices of government, and

3) they have a predictable source of funding that is consistent from year to year.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) auditors usually have autonomy to audit any account but exceptions exist,

2) auditors are occasionally subject to negative or positive political incentives (for example, auditors are demoted/promoted or relocated to worse/better offices in retaliation/reward for not auditing/not auditing or issuing favorable/unfavorable resolutions), or

3) funding is occasionally inconsistent.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

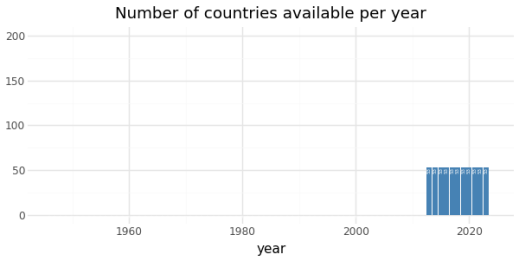
1) auditors rarely have autonomy to audit accounts,

2) they routinely operate with fear or favor, dependent of other offices of government, or

3) the source of funding is usually inconsistent from year to year.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.13 Practice: appointments to audit institution support agency's independence

QoG Code: aii_q08

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 8. In practice, appointments to the supreme audit institution support the independence of the agency.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) appointments to positions in the agency follow a merit-based system,

2) appointees are free of conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, and

3) auditors are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) appointments don't always follow a merit-based system,

2) appointees sometimes have conflicts of interest, or

3) auditors are sometimes disciplined/removed/transferred without observing due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) appointments to positions in the agency rarely or never follow a merit-based system, or the merit-based system is so weak that individuals with less merit are usually appointed over those with more merit,

2) appointees usually have conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, or

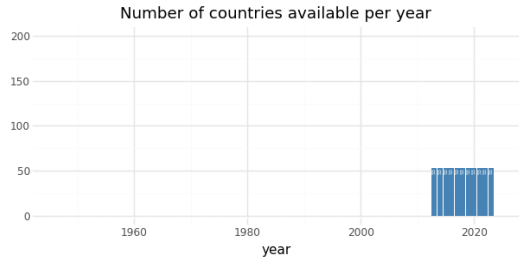
3) appointees are usually disciplined/removed/transferred without observing due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.14 Practice: the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports

QoG Code: aii_q09

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 9. In practice, the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports that are accessible to citizens.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) the agency on average publishes 10 reports or more per year, and

2) the reports are published less than one month after issued, and

3) they are accessible online or on paper within two weeks of request at photocopying cost.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) the agency publishes between three and nine reports per year,

2) the reports are published more than one month after issued, or

3) they are available on paper but it takes more than two weeks after requested to obtain them or costs are higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) the audit institution publishes one or less reports per year, or

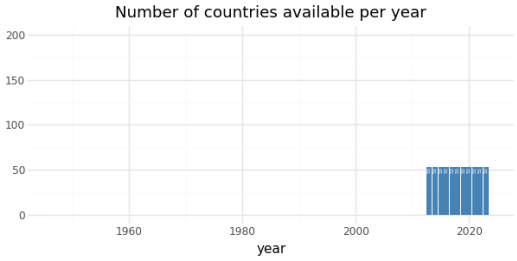
2) the reports are not available to citizens.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.15 Law: corruption is criminalized as a specific offense

QoG Code: aii_q10

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 10. In law, corruption is criminalized as a specific offense.

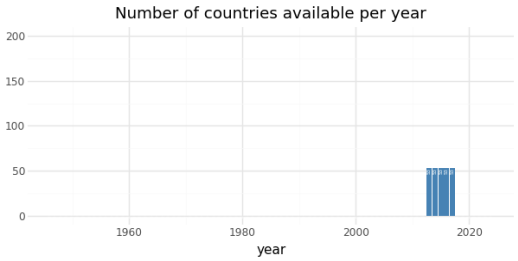
A 100 score is earned where a national law criminalizes corruption as a specific offence(s) for at least three of the following: extortion, offering a bribe, accepting a bribe, kickbacks, using public resources for private gain, using confidential state information for private gain, money laundering, conspiring or attempting to commit any of the above, organized crime and trafficking.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it alludes to corruption in general terms without criminalizing specific offences.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 2013 Time-series max. year: 2017 Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.16 Law: there are indep. bodies to investigate cases of pubsec. corruption

QoG Code: aii_q11

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 11. In law, there is an independent body/bodies mandated to receive and investigate cases of alleged public sector corruption.

A 100 score is earned where all of the following conditions are met:

1) a law mandates a specific body to receive and investigate citizens' allegations of public sector corruption, and

2) a law establishes that the body is independent from the Executive and Legislative branches.

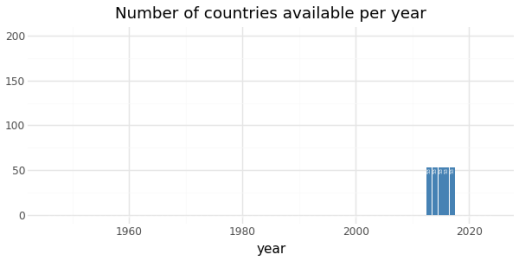
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't meet the two conditions described in 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.17 Practice: corruption allegations are investigated by independent body

QoG Code: aii_q12

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 12. In practice, allegations of corruption against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated by an independent body.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) allegations against senior-level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated, and

2) the members of the body mandated to investigate the allegations work without fear or favor from other offices.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) not all allegations against senior-level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated, or

2) the members of the body mandated to investigate the allegations are occasionally subjected to positive/negative incentives to rule in favor/against a senior-level politician and/or civil servant.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) allegations against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are rarely or never investigated, or

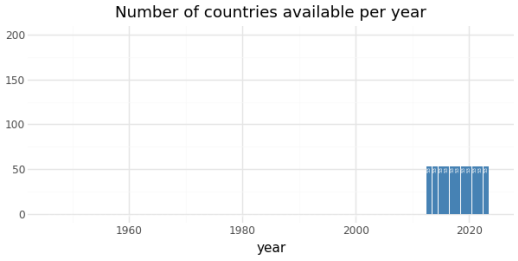
2) the members of the body mandated to investigate the allegations routinely receive positive/negative incentives to rule in favor/against a senior level politician and/or civil servant.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.18 Practice: bodies investigating pubsector corruption allegations are effective

QoG Code: aii_q13

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 13. In practice, the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption is/are effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) the body has a functioning system in place to receive citizens' allegations of public sector corruption,

2) it investigates most of the allegations within three months of being reported, and

3) it exercises its own initiative to start investigations when/if needed.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) the system to receive citizens' allegations may not work for several days at a time,

2) not all cases reported are investigated or investigations take more than three months to start, or

3) the body rarely or never starts investigations out of its own initiative.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) there's no system to receive citizens' allegations, or

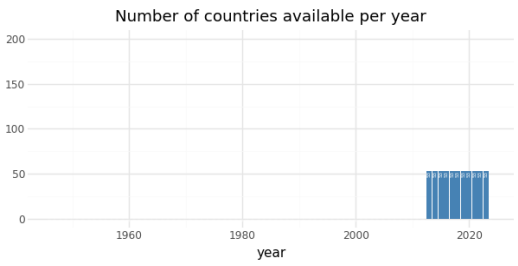
2) cases reported are rarely or never investigated.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.19 Practice: appointees to bodies investigating pubsec corruption support independ.

QoG Code: aii_q14

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 14. In practice, appointments to the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption support/s the independence of the body.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) appointments follow a merit-based system,

2) appointees are free of conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, and

3) appointees are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) appointments don't always follow the merit-based system,

2) appointees occasionally have conflicts of interest, or

3) appointees are occasionally disciplined/removed/transferred without observing due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) appointments to positions in the body rarely follow a merit-based system,

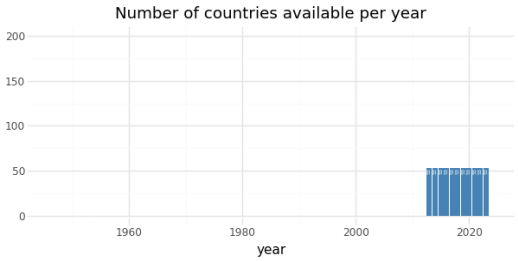
2) individuals appointed usually have conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, or

3) due process by a peer panel/oversight body is rarely or never followed to discipline/remove/transfer the appointees.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.20 Law: head of state and gov. can be investigated and prosecuted while in office

QoG Code: aii_q15

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 15. In law, the head of state and government can be investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.

A 100 score is earned where the law doesn't protect the heads of state and government from being investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.

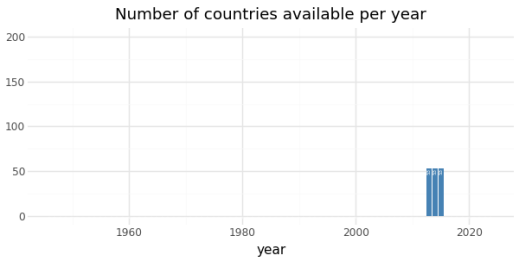
A 0 score is earned where a law protects/gives immunity to the heads of state and government from being investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.21 Practice: head of state and gov. can be investigated and prosecuted in office

QoG Code: aii_q16

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 16. In practice, heads of state and government are investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggest they committed a crime.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) criminal allegations against heads of state and government are investigated while they are in office,

2) heads of state and government are prosecuted when investigations find evidence of possible wrong-doing, and

3) legal punishment is imposed if/when they are found guilty.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) not all allegations are investigated while they are in office,

2) not all investigations that find evidence of criminal activity result in prosecution, or

3) not all guilty verdicts result in legal punishment.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) allegations against heads of state and government are rarely investigated while they are in office,

2) criminal evidence rarely results in prosecution, or

3) guilty verdicts rarely result in legal punishment.

A 0 also applies if the heads of state and government have immunity, therefore making it impossible in practice to investigate, prosecute or punish them.

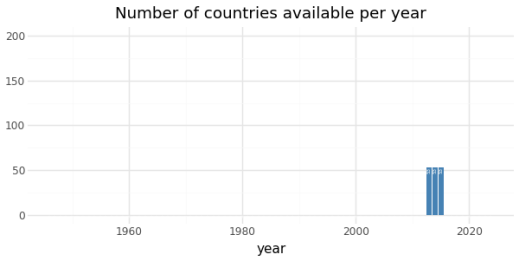
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.22 Law: there are mechanisms for citizens to report police force misconduct/abuse

QoG Code: aii_q17

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 17. In law, there is a mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force.

A 100 score is earned where a law establishes the existence of an oversight body/entity specifically mandated to investigate police misconduct or abuse of force.

A 0 score is earned when no such law exists.

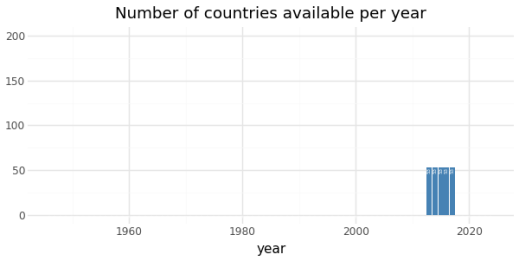
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.23 Practice: mechanisms for citizens to report police misconduct/abuse are effect.

QoG Code: aii_q18

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 18. In practice, the mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force is effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) the body has a functioning system in place to receive citizens' allegations of police misconduct or abuse of force,

2) it investigates most of the allegations within one week of being reported, and

3) it exercises its own initiative to start investigations when/if needed.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) the system to receive citizens' allegations may not work for several days at a time,

2) not all cases reported are investigated or investigations take more than one week to start, or

3) none or only a minority of the investigations are self-started by the body.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions are met:

1) there's no system to receive citizens' allegations, or

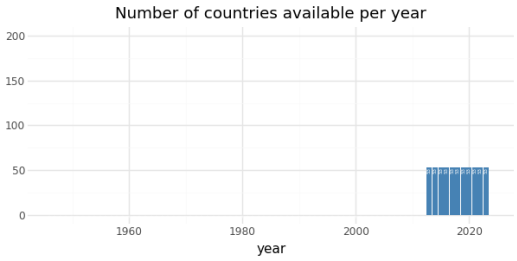
2) cases reported are rarely investigated.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.24 Law: independence of agencies that organize & monitor elections is guaranteed

QoG Code: aii_q19

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 19. In law, the independence of the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) the law establishes that the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is independent from the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches, and

2) it establishes its right, authority or mandate to review elections, issue binding decisions, and choose the cases to be heard by the agency/agencies.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't include all the conditions described in 100.

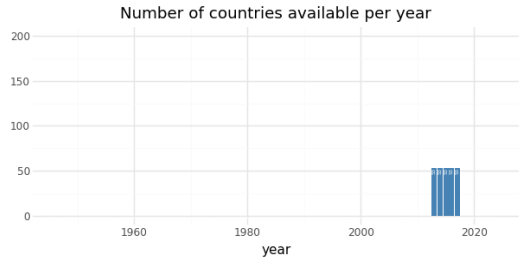
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.25 Practice: appointees to agencies organizing elections support agencies' independ

QoG Code: aii_q20

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 20. In practice, appointments to the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections support the independence of the agency/agencies.

A 100 score is earned where electoral officials are always chosen through merit-selection systems.

A 50 score is earned where electoral officials are generally chosen through merit-selection systems, but there are exceptions (e.g. sometimes candidates with less merit are selected over those with more merit).

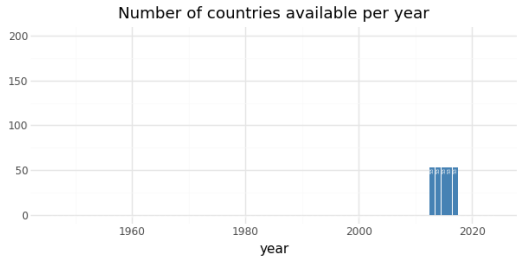
A 0 score is earned where electoral officials are rarely chosen through merit-selection systems, or the selection system is so weak it can't guarantee candidates are appointed based on merit (e.g. no legal education is required, the President has discretion to decide who the top candidates are, etc.).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.26 Practice: agencies that organize elections are protected from pol. interference

QoG Code: aii_q21

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 21. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is/are protected from political interference.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) appointees are disciplined/removed only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body, and

2) appointees are not removed when a new administration takes power.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) appointees are occasionally disciplined/removed/transferred without following due process by a peer panel/oversight body, or

2) appointees are occasionally removed when a new administration takes power.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) appointees are usually disciplined/removed without following due process, or the due process is so weak it doesn't support independence (e.g. members of the Executive or Legislative branches are part of the panel that conducts the due process), or

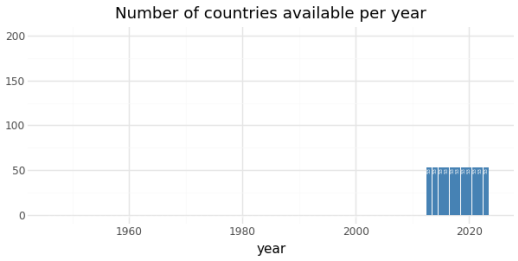
2) appointees are usually removed when a new administration takes power.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.27 Practice: reports before after a national election are publicly available

QoG Code: aii_q22

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 22. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections make/s timely, publicly available reports before and after a national election.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) the agency/agencies publish/es at least one report before the election and one report after the election, and

2) the publications are easily accessible to citizens less than one month after issuance online or at cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) the agency only publishes one report before or after the election, or

2) the publication is generally accessible to citizens but published more than one month after issued or the cost is higher than photocopying.

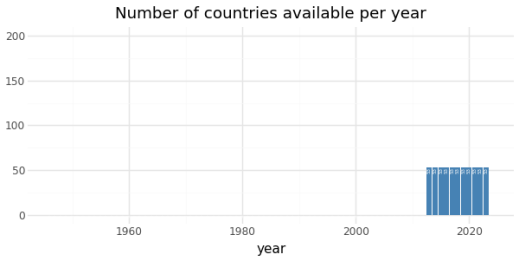
A 0 score is earned where no reports about the elections are published or reports are not available to the public.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.28 Practice: candidates/pol. parties have fair access to state-owned media outlets

QoG Code: aii_q23

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 23. In practice, candidates/political parties have equitable access to state-owned media outlets.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) candidates/political parties have equal access to and receive fair treatment in state-owned media outlets,

2) access is equal in both news reports and editorial commentary, and

3) candidates/political parties are offered the same rates for campaign advertising.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) some candidates/political parties occasionally have more access to and receive better treatment in state-owned media outlets,

2) access is occasionally unequal in either news reports or editorial commentary, or

3) occasionally a candidate/political party is offered better rates for campaign advertising.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) some candidates/political parties usually have more access to and/or receive better treatment in state-owned media outlets,

2) access is usually unequal in both news reports or editorial commentary, or

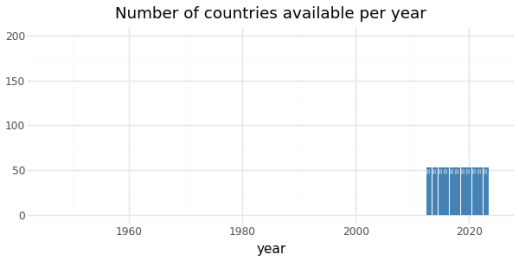
3) some candidates/political parties are usually offered better rates for campaign advertising.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.29 Law: major public procurements require competitive bidding

QoG Code: aii_q24

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 24. In law, major public procurements require competitive bidding.

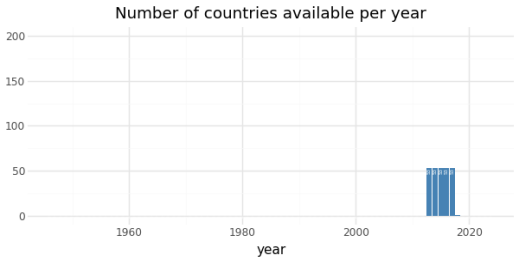
A 100 score is earned where all major procurements are required by law to follow competitive bidding.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 2013 Time-series max. year: 2018 Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.30 Practice: major public procurements involve competitive bidding

QoG Code: aii_q25

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 25. In practice, major public procurements involve competitive bidding.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) bids from competing contractors, suppliers, or vendors are invited through open advertising of the scope, specifications, and terms of the proposed contract, and

2) the criteria by which the bids are evaluated is available for scrutiny.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) bids from competing contractors, suppliers, or vendors are invited through open advertising, but the advertising doesn't leave much time for bidders to prepare their offers or it lacks basic components (scope, specifications, or terms of the proposed contract), or

2) the criteria by which the bids are evaluated is not readily available for scrutiny.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

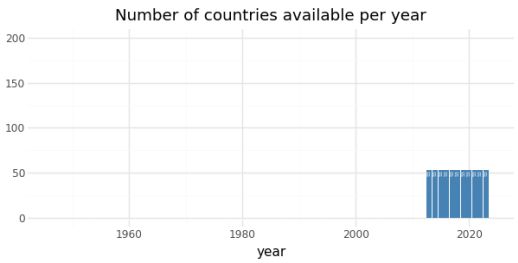
1) bids from competing contractors, suppliers, or vendors are rarely or never invited through open advertising of the scope, specifications, and terms of the proposed contract, or

2) the criteria by which the bids are to be evaluated is rarely available for scrutiny.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.31 Practice: citizens can access results & procurement contracts related documents

QoG Code: aii_q26

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 26. In practice, citizens can access the results and documents associated with procurement contracts (full contract, proposals, execution reports, financial audits, etc.).

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) there is an archive containing full records of all procurement contracts, whether in a central government office or at each contracting institution, and

2) full records are readily available on or off line for scrutiny by journalists, auditors, competitors and any citizen who request them.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) there is an archive but it doesn't contain complete records of all procurement contracts, whether in a central government office or at each contracting institution, and

2) full records are not readily available, both online and offline, for scrutiny by journalists, auditors, competing contractors, and any citizen who requests them.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) there's no archive containing full records of all procurement contracts, whether in a central government office or at each contracting institution, or

2) full records are rarely or never available on/off line for scrutiny by journalists, auditors, competitors or any citizen who request them.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

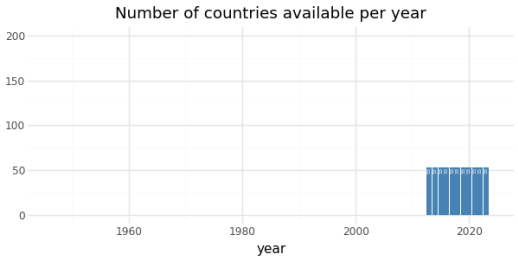
Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 53

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.32 Law: companies guilty of procurement violations can't participate in future bid

QoG Code: aii_q27

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 27. In law, companies found guilty of violations of procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.

A 100 score is earned where the law forbids companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) from participating in future bidding in the country, whether indefinitely or for a limited period of time.

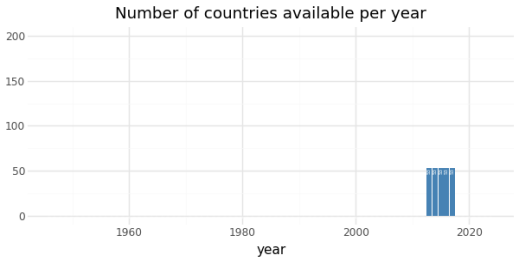
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.33 Practice: companies guilty of violations cannot participate in future bids

QoG Code: aii_q28

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 28. In practice, companies found guilty of violating procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) are forbidden from participating in future bidding in the country, whether indefinitely or for a limited period of time, and

2) there is a registry of companies forbidden from bidding that citizens can access immediately or in less than two weeks upon request. A 100 is also earned if there is a registry in place that at the time of this research is empty because no company has violated the law.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) are generally forbidden from participating in future bidding, but there is evidence that some exceptions exist, or

2) citizen access to the full list of companies forbidden from participating takes more than two weeks.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

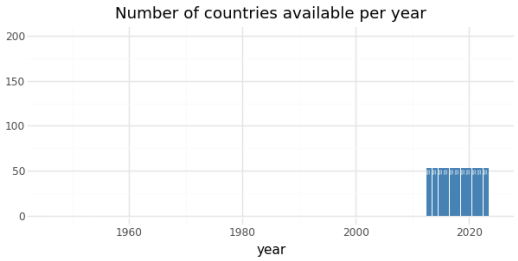
1) companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) are rarely forbidden from participating in future bidding, or

2) there is no registry of companies forbidden from participating or it exists but it's not public.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.34 Practice: citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies

QoG Code: aii_q29

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 29. In practice, citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) financial records of state-owned companies are available on/offline to journalists, auditors and citizens at least quarterly, and

2) the records can be obtained immediately for free online or on paper in less than two weeks of requested at cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) financial records of state-owned companies are available less than quarterly, or

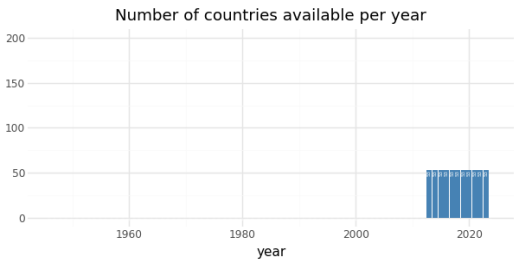
2) obtaining the records takes two weeks to a month, or costs are higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where financial records of state-owned companies are rarely available to the public or don't exist.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.35 Practice: citizens can access natural resources exploitation financial records

QoG Code: aii_q30

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 30. In practice, citizens can access the financial records associated with natural resources exploitation (gas, oil and mining), whether they involve the participation of public or private corporations.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) financial records associated with natural resource projects are available on/offline to journalists, auditors and citizens at least quarterly, and

2) the records can be obtained immediately for free online or on paper in less than two weeks of requested at cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) financial records associated with natural resource projects are available less than quarterly, or

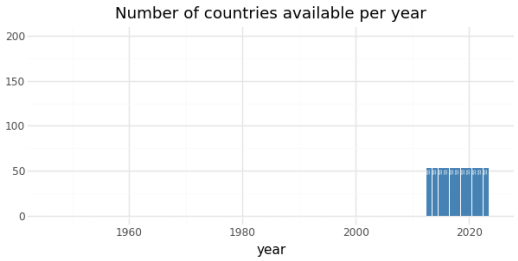
2) obtaining the records occasionally takes more than two weeks of requested, or costs are higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where financial records associated with natural resource projects are rarely available to the public or don't exist.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.36 Practice: significant public expenditure receives legislative approval yearly

QoG Code: aii_q31

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 31. In practice, significant public expenditure receives legislative approval on an annual basis.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) all significant government expenditure is approved by the legislature on an annual basis in open hearings, and

2) the legislature makes in-year budget amendments to the government proposed budget.

A 100 score is earned even if defense expenditure is approved in closed hearings.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) not all significant government expenditure is approved annually by the legislature or it's not approved in open hearings, or

2) the legislature occasionally doesn't approve in-year budget amendments.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions applies:

1) the legislative rarely approves significant government expenditure, or

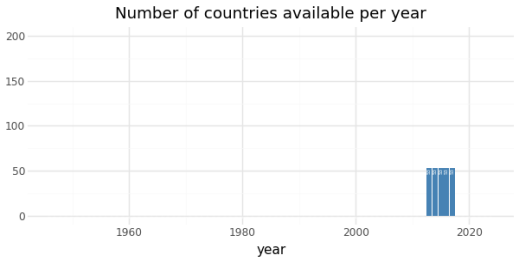
2) the legislature rarely makes in-year budget amendments to the government proposed budget.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.37 Law: executive's proposal & approved budget must be published in full yearly

QoG Code: aii_q32

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 32. In law, both the executive's budget proposal and the approved budget must be published in full every year.

A 100 score is earned where in law both the budget proposed by the Executive (draft sent to Congress for approval) and the approved budget must be published in full every year.

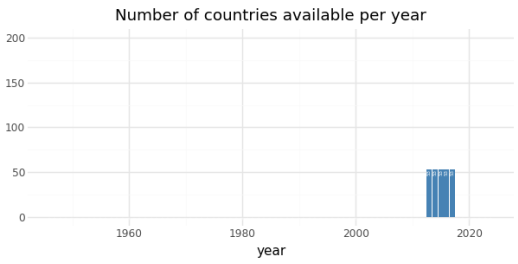
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.38 Practice: a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds

QoG Code: aii_q34

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 34. In practice, a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) there is a functioning oversight committee that goes into session at least weekly, and

2) the committee has conducted at least one investigation in the last year (even if the investigation hasn't finished at the time of this research).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) there is a functioning oversight committee but it goes into session at least biweekly, or

2) the committee has conducted only one investigation in the last two years.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions applies:

1) no functioning oversight committee exists or it exists but it meets monthly or less frequently, or

2) the committee has not conducted any investigation in the last two years.

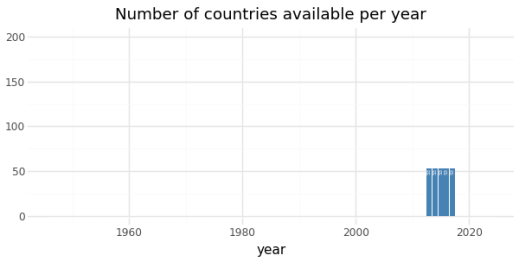
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.39 Law: civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption

QoG Code: aii_q35

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 35. In law, civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption.

A 100 score is earned where the law creates a explicit legal requirement for civil servants to report any cases of alleged corruption they are aware of.

A 0 score is earned if no such law exists.

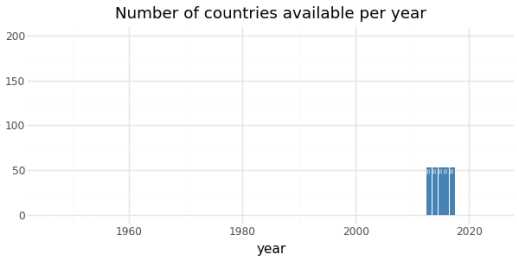
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.40 Law: civil servants who report corruption cases are protected

QoG Code: aii_q36

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 36. In law, civil servants who report cases of corruption are protected from recrimination or other negative consequences.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) there is a law specifically created to protect public sector whistle-blowers, and

2) the law forbids termination, transfer, harassment or other negative consequences against whistle-blowers. Note: General protections for civil servants do not grant a 100.

A 0 score is earned if no such law exists.

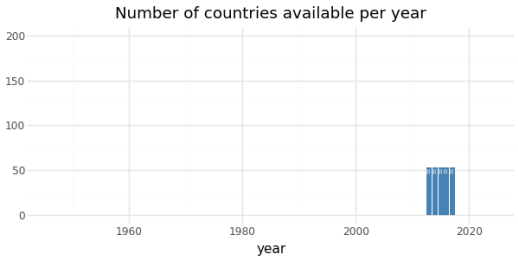
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.41 Law: there are formal rules to prevent conflict of interest, nepotism, etc.

QoG Code: aii_q37

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 37. In law, there are formal rules to prevent conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism and patronage in all branches of government.

A 100 score is earned where at least two of the following three conditions are met:

1) the law prohibits conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism, and patronage (at least two of these offenses must be prohibited),

2) the law applies to all branches of government, including the civil service, and

3) it mandates mechanisms such as competitive recruitment and promotion procedures, safeguards against arbitrary disciplinary actions and dismissal, and recusal procedures.

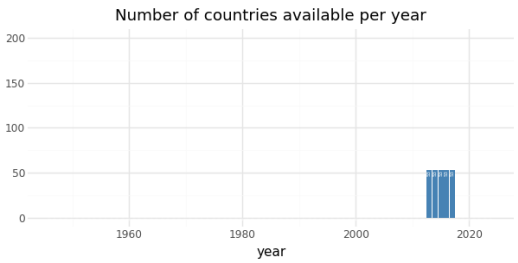
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists. It also scores 0 if only one of the three conditions described in 100 is met.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.42 Practice: civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference

QoG Code: aii_q38

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 38. In practice, civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) civil servants are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body, and

2) civil servants are not removed when a new administration takes power.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) civil servants are occasionally disciplined/removed/transferred without following due process by a peer panel/oversight body, or

2) civil servants are occasionally removed when a new administration takes power.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

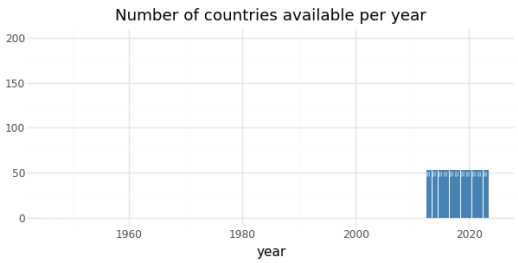
1) the due process is so weak it doesn't protect civil servants (e.g. the members of the panel that conducts the due process have a particular interest in how the issue is decided), or

2) civil servants are usually removed when a new administration takes power.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.43 Practice: civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to prof. criteria

QoG Code: aii_q39

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 39. In practice, civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to professional criteria.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) appointments to the civil service are made on a merit-based system,

2) individuals appointed are free of conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, and

3) performance evaluations are based on standard benchmarks.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) not all civil servants are appointed because of their merits,

2) not all appointees are free of conflicts or interest, or

3) performance evaluations are not always based on standard benchmarks.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) no merit-based system is in place or it's so weak it's useless,

2) civil servants frequently have conflicts of interest, or

3) performance evaluations are usually based on personal, discretionary criteria.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

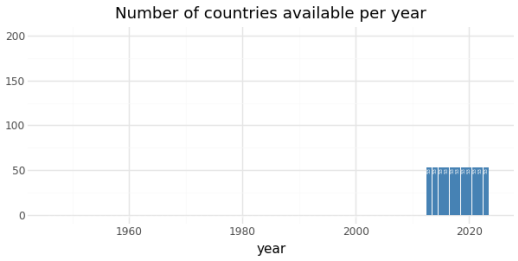
Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 53

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.44 Law: there are restrictions for civil servants after entering private sector

QoG Code: aii_q40

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 40. In law, there are restrictions for civil servants entering the private sector after leaving the government.

A 100 score is earned where the law forbids civil servants to take a position in the private sector for a period of time after leaving government if the position involves any of the following:

1) would present a conflict of interest,

2) would involve seeking to influence their former government colleagues, or

3) would establish a relationship between the former and the new office.

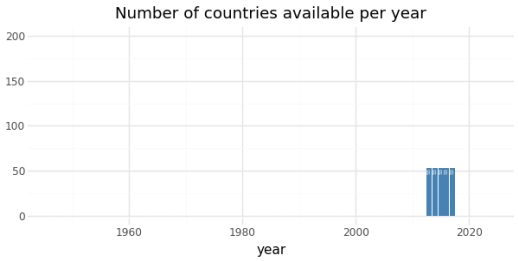
A 0 score is earned if no such law exists.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.45 Law: citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies

QoG Code: aii_q41

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 41. In law, citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) a Constitutional principle guarantees citizens' rights to request and receive access to any public documents and information, and

2) there is a specific access to information law that establishes the process for this right to be implemented. Note: It's possible to score 100 if national security or individual privacy information is protected, as long as the law defines the parameters and processes to declare what information is protected and they are limited in scope. Just the constitutional protection is not enough to score 100.

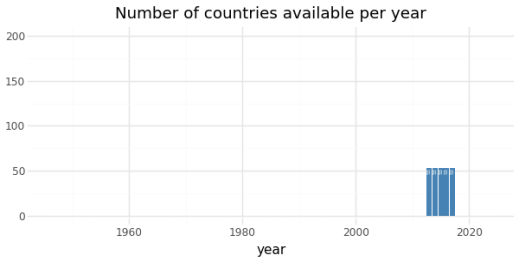
A 0 score is earned if there is no such law, or a law exists but it doesn't mandate all the conditions described in 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.46 Practice: citizen requests for public information are effective

QoG Code: aii_q42

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 42. In practice, citizen requests for public information are effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) records are available online or on paper less than two weeks after requested, and

2) costs are limited to photocopying. A 100 score is possible even if there are exceptions for information protected by national security or individual privacy laws.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) many records are not online and/or it takes between two and four weeks for citizens to obtain them, or

2) costs sometimes are higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions applies:

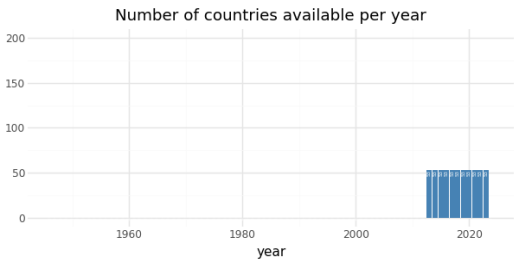
1) most records are not online and it takes more than a month for a citizen to obtain them, or

2) costs are usually higher than photocopying.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.47 Practice: citizens can access legislative processes and documents

QoG Code: aii_q43

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 43. In practice, citizens can access legislative processes and documents.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) legislative records (at least transcripts of debates/votes, roll call votes, and full text of bills) are accessible to the public online or at the cost of photocopying,

2) most records are available within a day of legislative proceedings, and

3) there is a complete, easily available legislative archive either on or off line.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) occasionally legislative records (at least transcripts of debates/votes, roll call votes, and full text of bills) are not accessible to the public online or the cost is higher than photocopying;

2) records are usually available within a week of legislative proceedings, or

3) citizens have limited access to a legislative archive either on or off line or the archive is not complete.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

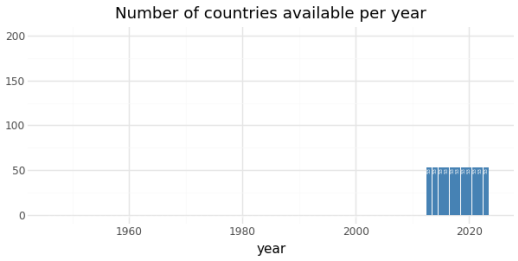
1) legislative records (at least transcripts of debates/votes, roll call votes, and full text of bills) are rarely accessible to the public online,

2) records take more than a week after legislative proceedings to be available, or

3) there is no legislative archive or citizens don't have access to 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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.48 Law: senior officials of government are required to disclose records of assets

QoG Code: aii_q44

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 44. In law, senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) are required to disclose records of their assets and disclosures are public.

A 100 score is earned where in law all the following conditions are met:

1) senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) must file asset disclosures,

2) disclosures must contain all assets and income belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), and

3) disclosures must be available to the public.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) no such law exists or it exists but it doesn't apply to all senior officials of the three branches of government,

2) the law requires so little information as to render the disclosures useless (e.g. it doesn't require disclosing assets of the immediate family, or requires citing real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or

3) the law doesn't make the disclosures public.

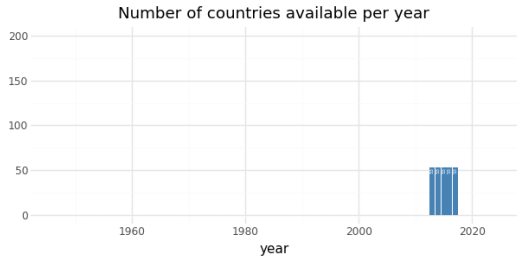
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.49 Practice: asset disclosure process of senior officials branches is effective

QoG Code: aii_q45

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 45. In practice, the asset disclosure process for senior officials of the three branches of government (heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) is effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) senior officials of the three branches of government file their asset disclosures,

2) their disclosures contain detailed information about assets belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), and

3) disclosures are available to the public online or within two weeks of request at the cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) not all senior officials of the three branches of government file their asset disclosures,

2) their disclosures don't contain detailed information about them and their immediate family, or

3) disclosures are not always available to the public (they're not online, paper versions take more than two weeks to obtain, or costs are higher than photocopying).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) senior officials of the three branches of government routinely fail to file asset disclosures,

2) asset disclosures contain so little information they are useless (e.g. they don't disclose assets of the immediate family, or cite real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or

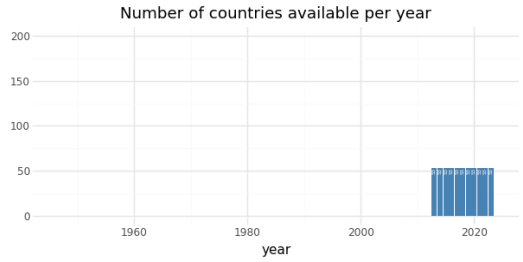
3) asset disclosures are not available to the public. A 0 score is also earned where no law requires asset disclosures.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.50 Law: civil service members are required to disclose assets & these are public

QoG Code: aii_q46

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 46. In law, members of the civil service are required to disclose records of their assets and the disclosures are public.

A 100 score is earned when in law all the following conditions are met:

1) members of the civil service must file asset disclosures,

2) disclosures must contain all assets and income belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments, both domestic and foreign), and

3) disclosures must be available to the public.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) no such law exists or it exists but it doesn't apply to all members of the civil service,

2) the law requires so little information as to render the disclosures useless (e.g. it doesn't require disclosing assets of the immediate family, or requires citing real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or

3) the law doesn't make the disclosures public.

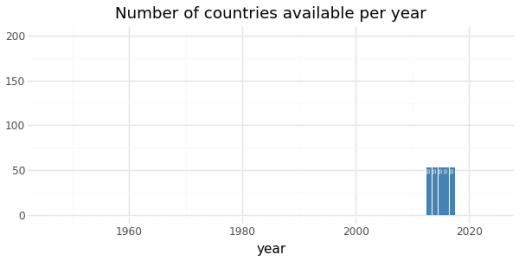
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.51 Practice: the asset disclosure process for civil service members is effective

QoG Code: aii_q47

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 47. In practice, the asset disclosure process for members of the civil service is effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) all members of the civil service file their asset disclosures,

2) their disclosures contain detailed information about assets belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), and

3) disclosures are available to the public online or within two weeks of requested at the cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) most but not all members of the civil service file their asset disclosures,

2) their disclosures are not complete (e.g. they contain real estate assets but not movable property, or list the asset but don't provide its estimated value), or

3) disclosures are not always available to the public (they're not online, paper versions take more than two weeks to obtain, or costs are higher than photocopying).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) members of the civil service routinely fail to file asset disclosures,

2) asset disclosures contain so little information they are useless (e.g. they don't disclose assets of

the immediate family, or cite real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or

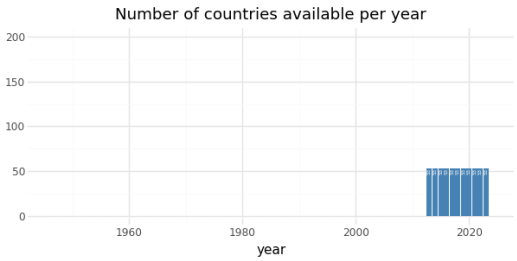
3) asset disclosures are not available to the public. A 0 score is also earned where no law requires asset disclosures.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.52 Law: political parties are required to disclose public donations (Gov. funds)

QoG Code: aii_q48

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 48. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose public donations (funds sourced from the government).

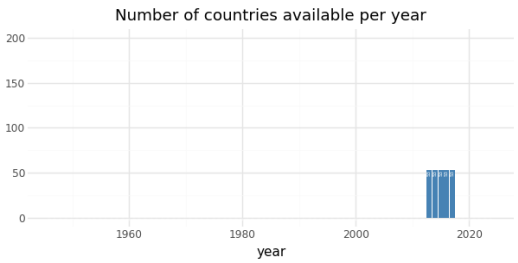
A 100 score is earned where a law requires political parties to publish all public contributions.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.53 Practice: pol. parties disclose public donations (available to the public)

QoG Code: aii_q49

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 49. In practice, political parties regularly disclose public donations (funds that are sourced from the government) and the disclosures are easily available to the public.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) political parties disclose public donations within a month of received, and

2) they are easily available online or at the cost of photocopy.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) political parties don't always disclose public donations or disclose them more than a month of received, or

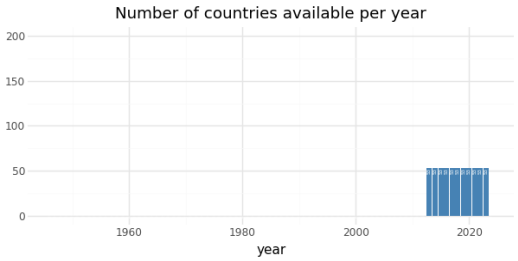
2) disclosures are not available online or the cost of paper versions is higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where political parties rarely disclose public donations.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.1.54 Law: political parties are required to disclose private donations

QoG Code: aii_q50

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 50. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose private donations.

A 100 score is earned where the law requires political parties to publish all private contributions.

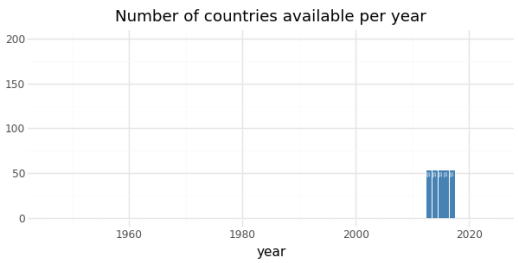
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.55 Practice: pol. parties disclose private donations (available to the public)

QoG Code: aii_q51

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 51. In practice, political parties regularly disclose private donations and the disclosures are easily available to the public.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) political parties disclose private donations within a one month of received, and

2) they are easily available online or at the cost of photocopy.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) political parties don't always disclose private donations or disclose them more than a month of received, or

2) disclosures are not available online or the cost of paper versions is higher than photocopying.

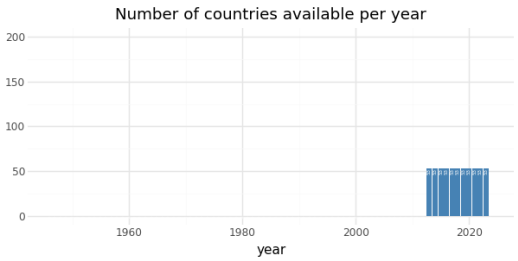
A 0 score is earned where political parties rarely disclose private donations.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.56 Practice: media organizations disclose their owner's identities to the public

QoG Code: aii_q52

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 52. In practice, media organizations (print, broadcast, online) disclose the identities of their owners to the public.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) major media organizations disclose the names of their owners to the public, and

2) the information is readily available to any citizen (online, in the newspaper, etc.).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) only some major media organizations disclose the name of their owners or they disclose only some of the owners, or

2) the information is public but obtaining it takes two weeks or more.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

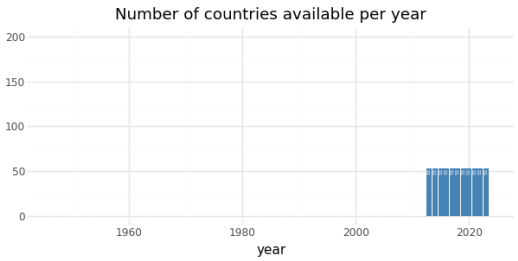
1) major media organizations don't disclose the names of their owners, or

2) the information is available only to the government.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.57 Practice: journalists & editors adhere to professional practices in reporting

QoG Code: aii_q53

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 53. In practice, journalists and editors adhere to strict, professional practices in their reporting.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) major media organizations have a formal document with standards guiding journalistic work (Code of Ethics, Editorial Guidelines, Statement of Principles, Code of Conduct, etc.),

2) the document codifies standards for the use of anonymous sources, conflicts of interest, and impartiality, and

3) major media organizations enforce this document.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) some but not all major media organizations have a formal document,

2) the formal document contains only one of the three aspects mentioned in 100 (use of anonymous sources, conflicts of interest, and impartiality), or

3) major media organizations enforce this document but some exceptions exist.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) most major media organizations lack a formal document,

2) the formal document is vague and doesn't provide guidance on use of anonymous sources, conflicts of interest, and impartiality, or

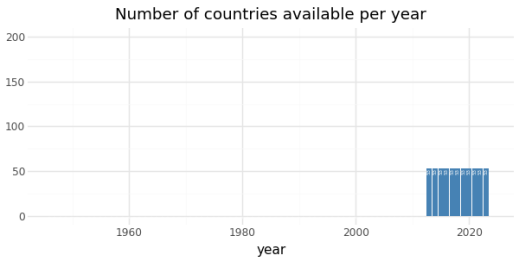
3) major media organizations rarely or never enforce this document.

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.58 Law: it's legal to report accurate news even if it damages pub. figures' reput.

QoG Code: aii_q54

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 54. In law, it is legal to report accurate news even if it damages the reputation of a public figure.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) it is legal to report accurate information on public figures regardless of the damage to their reputations,

2) journalists can only be convicted if malice is proved (a story was published even though the journalist knew it was false or didn't try to verify it).

Note: Public figures include anyone in a position of responsibility in the government or civil service; political leaders; and leaders of civil society organizations, religious groups, trade unions, or large businesses.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't include all the conditions described in 100. A 0 score is also earned where the law establishes the presumption of bad faith for all comments deemed defamatory and/or the burden of proof falls to journalists.

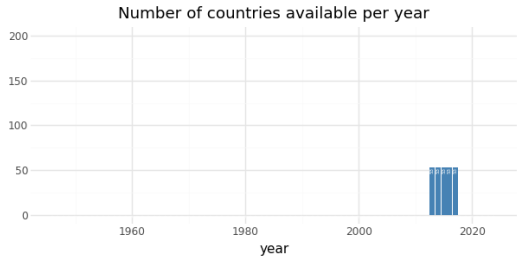
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.59 Practice: the government does not promote the media's self-censorship

QoG Code: aii_q55

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 55. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) and the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) the government never prevents the publication of information, and

2) the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship (e.g. with threats, discrimination in the application of tax laws, government advertising, etc.).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) the government occasionally prevents the publication of information, or

2) it occasionally encourages the media to self-censor (e.g. with threats, discrimination in the appli-

cation of tax laws, government advertising, etc.).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) the government usually prevents the publication of information, or

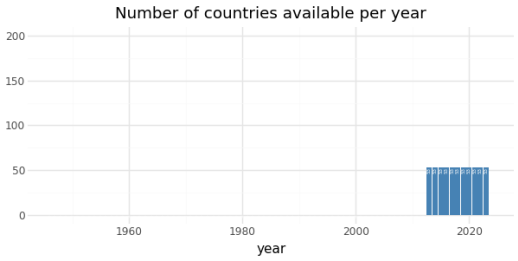
2) it usually encourages the media to self-censor (e.g. with threats, discrimination in the application of tax laws, government advertising, etc.).

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.60 Practice: government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online

QoG Code: aii_q56

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 56. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) of citizen-created content online and the government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (in blogs, social media, etc.).

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) the government never prevents the publication online of information by citizens, and

2) the government doesn't promote citizens' self-censorship (e.g., with arrests, threats to prosecute, interrogations, etc.).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) the government occasionally prevents the publication online of information by citizens, or

2) it occasionally encourages citizens to self-censor (e.g. with arrests, threats to prosecute, interrogations, etc.).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) the government usually prevents the publication online of information by citizens, or

2) it usually encourages citizens to self-censor (e.g. with arrests, threats to prosecute, interrogations, etc.).

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: 53	Time-series min. year: 2013 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

4.1.61 Practice: government doesn't block (or ask ICT firms to block) online content

QoG Code: aii_q57

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 57. In practice, the government does not block (or require ICT firms to block) online content.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) there is no evidence that politically sensitive websites, keywords, search results or content are filtered, blocked or taken down, and

2) Web users in the country are able to access any website in the world without restriction. A 100 score can still be earned if child pornography or delinquent intellectual property websites have been taken down.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) a small number of sites, keywords or search results on a specific issue are blocked (blocking cannot include widely used Internet tools such as Skype, Google, YouTube, or Facebook/Twitter), or

2) citizens are occasionally unable to access certain websites (national or international).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) politically sensitive websites, keywords, search results or content are usually filtered, blocked or taken down, or

2) Web users in the country are usually unable to access many websites without restriction, including widely used Internet tools such as Skype, Google, YouTube, or Facebook/Twitter.

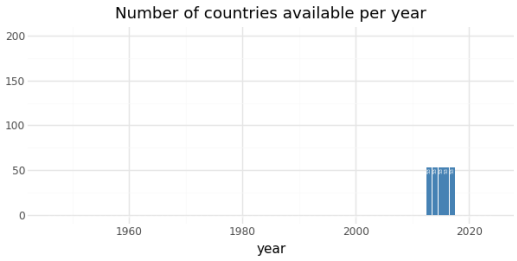
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.62 Practice: ministries and autonomous agencies have websites

QoG Code: aii_q58

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 58. In practice, ministries and autonomous agencies have websites.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) all ministries and autonomous agencies (public service providers) have websites, and

2) are updated at least once a month.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) about half of the ministries and autonomous agencies (public service providers) have websites, or

2) the websites are updated less than once a month.

A 0 score is earned where less than 10% of the ministries and autonomous agencies (public service providers) have websites.

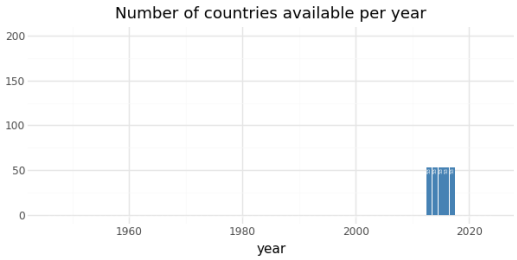
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.63 Practice: the public services regulatory agencies have websites

QoG Code: aii_q59

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 59. In practice, the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (when and if there is one) have websites.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) all the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (if one exists) have websites,

2) the websites inform users of their rights and how to exercise them in a way that is easy to grasp for users with limited education, and

3) the websites allow users to file complaints online. Note: other digital methods to file complaints, such as mobile apps or phone lines, can also be considered for this indicator.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) some but not all the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman have websites,

2) the websites contain little information about users' rights and how to exercise them or the information is difficult to grasp for users with limited education, or

3) the websites don't allow users to file complaints online.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman lack websites, or

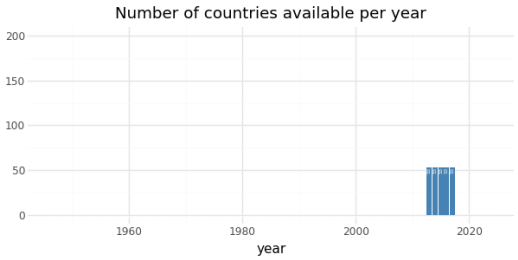
2) the websites generally lack basic information about users' rights or how to exercise them.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 53

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.1.64 Rule of law sub-index

QoG Code: aii_rol

Rule of Law. This sub-index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

41. In law, citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies.

42. In practice, citizen requests for public information are effective.

43. In practice, citizens can access legislative processes and documents.

44. In law, senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) are required to disclose records of their assets and disclosures are public.

45. In practice, the asset disclosure process for senior officials of the three branches of government (heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) is effective.

46. In law, members of the civil service are required to disclose records of their assets and the disclosures are public.

47. In practice, the asset disclosure process for members of the civil service is effective.

48. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose public donations (funds sourced from the government).

49. In practice, political parties regularly disclose public donations (funds that are sourced from the government) and the disclosures are easily available to the public.

50. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose private donations.

51. In practice, political parties regularly disclose private donations and the disclosures are easily available to the public.

52. In practice, media organizations (print, broadcast, online) disclose the identities of their owners to the public.

53. In practice, journalists and editors adhere to strict, professional practices in their reporting.

54. In law, it is legal to report accurate news even if it damages the reputation of a public figure.

55. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) and the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship.

56. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) of citizen-created content online and the government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (in blogs, social media, etc.).

57. In practice, the government does not block (or require ICT firms to block) online content.

58. In practice, ministries and autonomous agencies have websites.

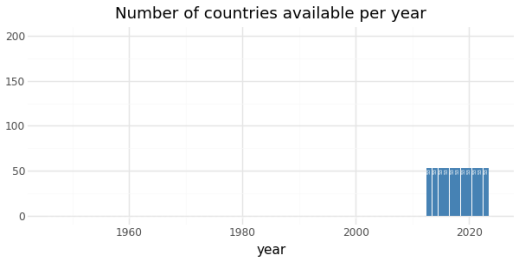
59. In practice, the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (when and if there is one) have websites.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
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

4.2 Agri-environmental policies from 1960 to 2022

Dataset by: Wuepper, Wiebecke, Meier, Vogelsanger, Bramato, Fürholz and Finger

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

Wuepper, D., Wiebecke, I., Meier, L., Vogelsanger, S., Bramato, S., Fürholz, A., & Finger, R. (2023, December). Countries' agri-environmental policies database. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10422463

Wuepper, D., Wiebecke, I., Meier, L., Vogelsanger, S., Bramato, S., Fürholz, A., & Finger, R. (2024). Agri-environmental policies from 1960 to 2022. *Nature Food*, *5*, 323–331. https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-024-00945-8

Dataset found at: https://zenodo.org/records/10422463

Last update by original source: 2023-12-22
Date of download: 2025-12-28

This database presents 6,124 agri-environmental policies implemented between 1960 and 2022 in about 200 countries. The database comprises a wide range of policy types (including regulations and payment schemes) and goals (such as biodiversity conservation, safer pesticide use and reducing nutrient pollution).

The original dataset comprises data at the policy level, for the QoG data compilations, the data is aggregated to a country-year count aggregated from the policy database, restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level legislation policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

4.2.1 Count of environmental and agricultural legislative framework policies

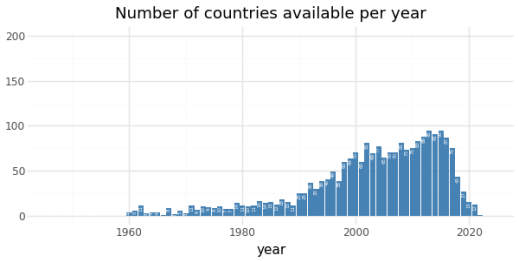
QoG Code: aepd_frame

Number of framework policies recorded for this country and year, counted from the underlying agricultural-environmental policy database. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, the count additionally includes EU-level framework policies for the same year added to each EU member state.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 45	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.2.2 Count of environmental and agricultural legislative policies

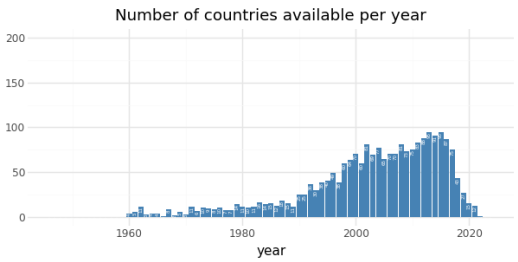
QoG Code: aepd_legis

Number of legislation policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year count aggregated from the policy database, restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level legislation policies for the same year are added to each EU member state

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 45	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.2.3 Count of mixed environmental and agricultural policies

QoG Code: aepd_mix

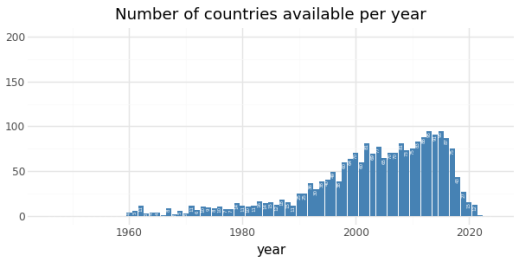
Number of mixed policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level mix policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 45	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.2.4 Count of environmental and agricultural monitoring policies

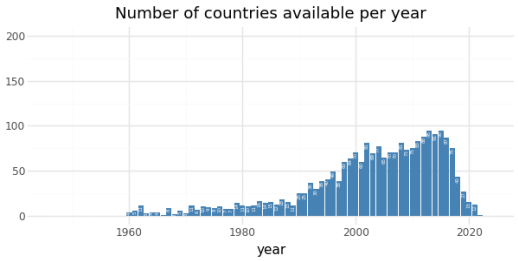
QoG Code: aepd_monitor

Number of monitoring policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level monitoring policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 45	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.2.5 Count of environmental and agricultural payment scheme policies

QoG Code: aepd_pay

Number of payment scheme policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level payment scheme policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

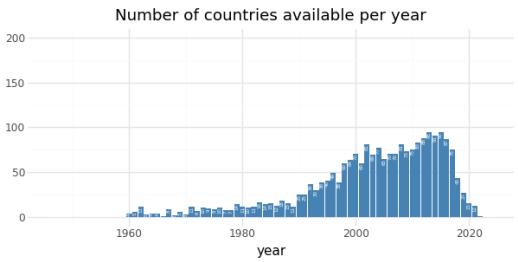
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 45

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.2.6 Count of environmental and legislative research and development policies

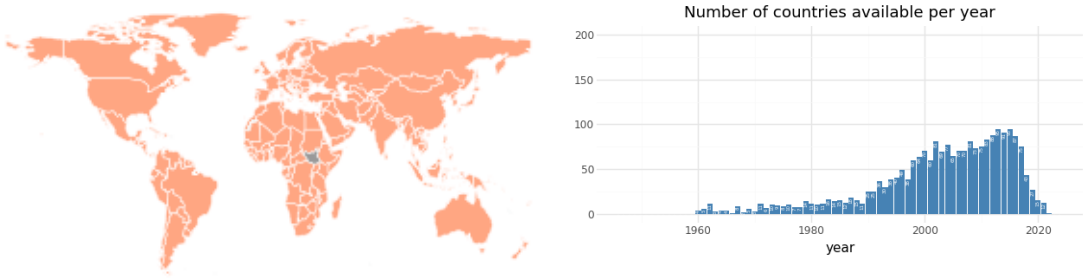
QoG Code: aepd_rd

Number of R&D policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level R&D policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 45	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.2.7 Count of environmental and agricultural regulatory policies

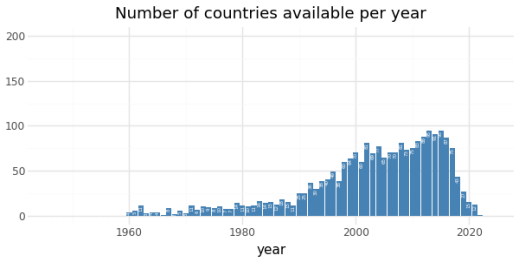
QoG Code: aepd_reg

Number of regulation policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level regulation policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 45	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.2.8 Total count of agricultural-environmental policies

QoG Code: aepd_total

Total number of policies recorded for this country and year across all policy-type count columns in this dataset. All component counts are aggregated at the country-year level from the policy database, restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed.

For EU member states, totals include EU-level policies assigned to all EU members for the same year.

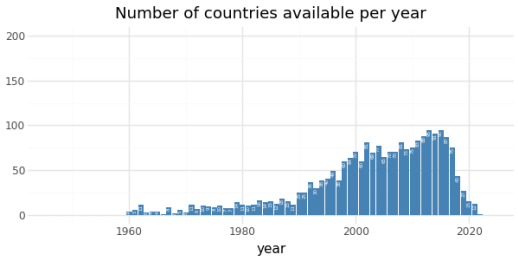
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 45

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3 AidData v. 3.1

Dataset by: AidData

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

AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2023-08-30]. http://aiddata.org/research-datasets

Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, *39*(11), 1891–1906

Dataset found at: https://www.aiddata.org/data/aiddata-core-research-release-level-1-3-1

Last update by original source: 2016-10-01
Date of download: 2025-09-25

AidData's Core Research Release 3.1 is a corrected snapshot of AidData's entire project-level database from April 2016. This database includes commitment information for over 1.5 million development finance activities funded between 1947 and 2013, covers 96 donors, and includes ODA, OOF flows, Equity Investments, and Export Credits where available.

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

QoG Code: aid_cpnc

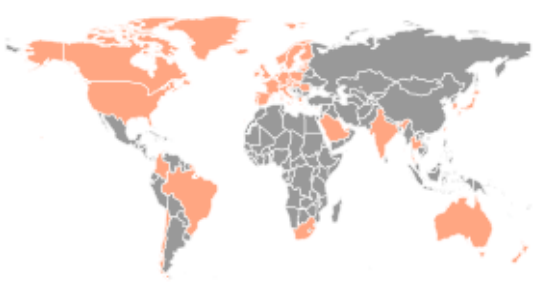
Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided, not including International Organizations

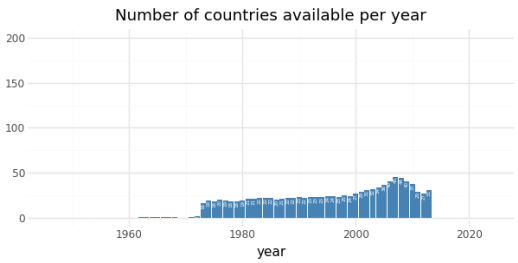
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1962
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 47

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

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

QoG Code: aid_cpsc

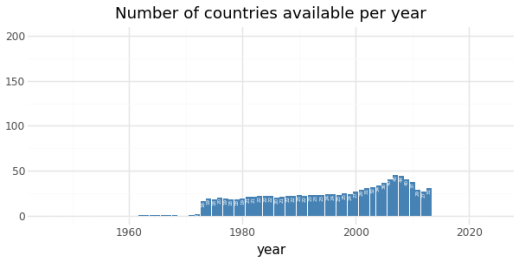
Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including International Organizations

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1962
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 47

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

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

QoG Code: aid_crnc

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

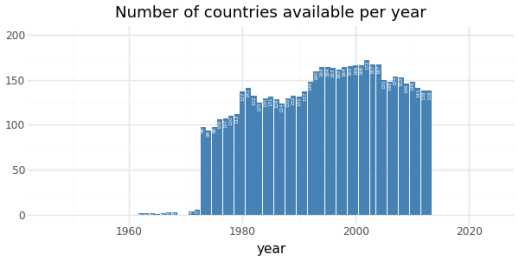
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1962
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

4.3.4 Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were recieved

QoG Code: aid_crnio

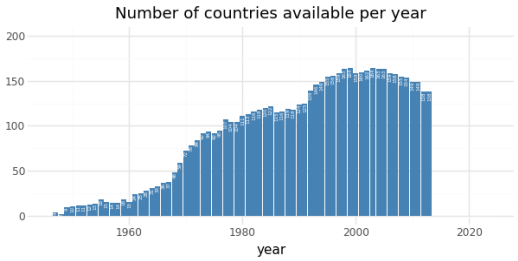
Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1947
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

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

QoG Code: aid_crsc

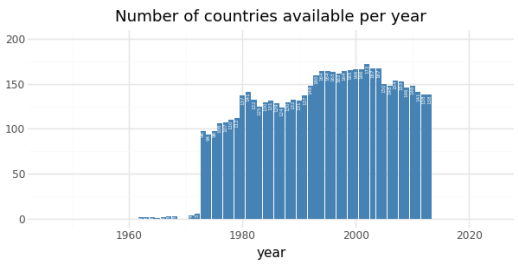
Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including International Organizations

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1962
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

4.3.6 Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org.

QoG Code: aid_crsio

The sum of Commitments received from International Organizations.

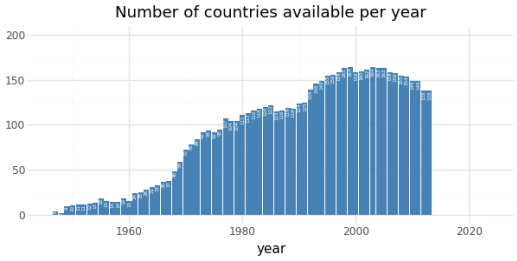
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1947
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.4 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.

4.4.1 Non-Autocracy

QoG Code: wr_nonautocracy

Variable on what substituted the autocracy. Classes are:

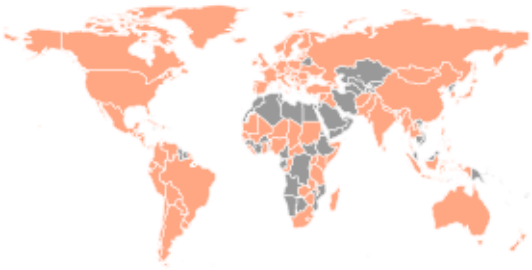
1. Democracy
2. Foreign-Occupied
3. Not-Independent
4. Provisional
5. Warlord
6. Warlord/Foreign-occupied

Type of variable: Categorical

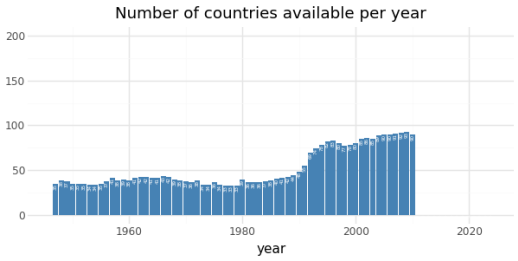
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 112

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.4.2 Regime Type

QoG Code: wr_regtype

Variable on regime type. Classes are:

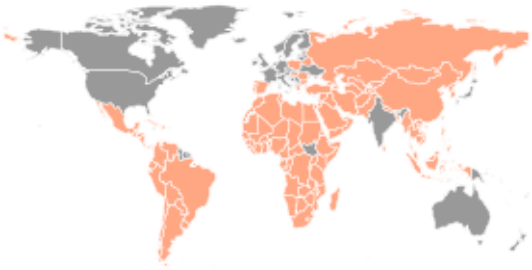
1. Indirect military
2. Military
3. Military-Personal
4. Monarchy
5. Oligarchy
6. Party
7. Party-Military
8. Party-Military-Personal
9. Party-Personal
10. Personal

Type of variable: Categorical

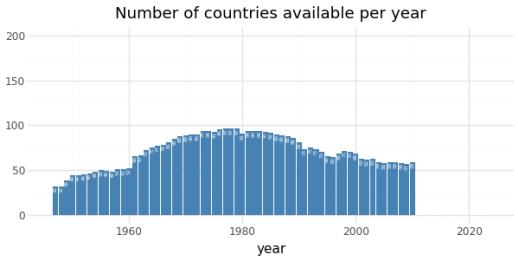
Available in Time-series

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

4.5 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.

4.5.1 Duration of Autocratic Regime

QoG Code: gwf_duration

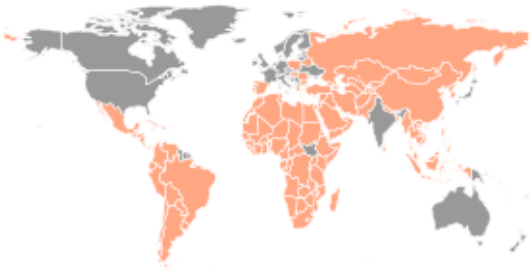
Time-varying duration of autocratic regime up to time T.

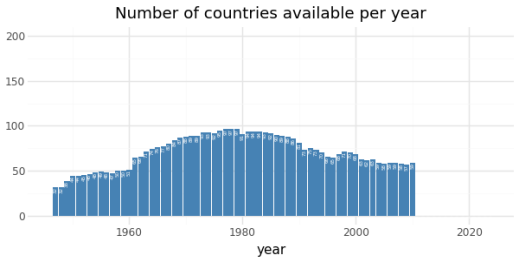
Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.5.2 Regime Failure

QoG Code: gwf_fail

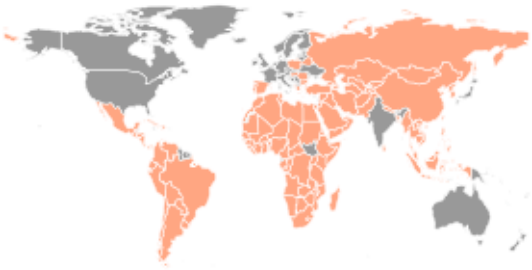
Binary indicator of autocratic regime failure.

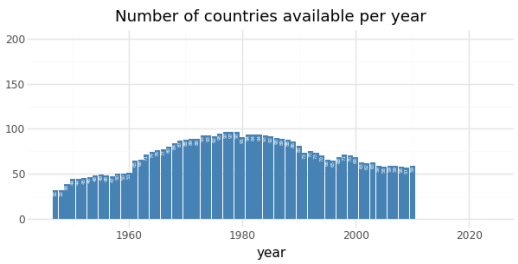
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.5.3 Regime Failure - Subsequent Regime Type

QoG Code: gwf_failsub

Categorical variable marking the subsequent regime type:

0. No regime failure at duration time t and regime still in power December 31, 2010

1. Subsequent regime is democracy

2. Subsequent regime is autocratic

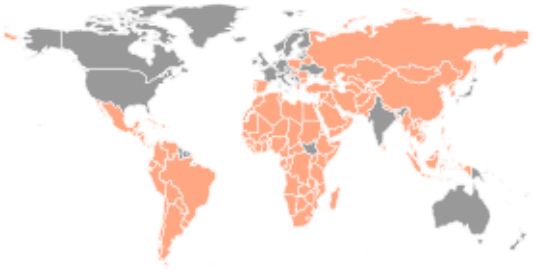
3. Subsequent regime is warlord, foreign-occupied or ceases to exist

Type of variable: Categorical

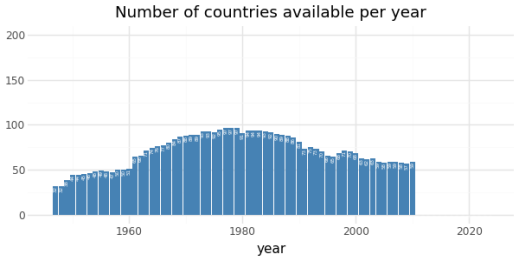
Available in Time-series

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

4.5.4 Regime Failure - Ending Type

QoG Code: gwf_failtype

Categorical variable marking how the autocratic regime ends:

0. Regime still in power on December 31, 2010

1. Regime insiders change rules of regime

2. Incumbent loses elections

3. No incumbent runs in competitive election won by opponent

4. Popular uprising

5. Military coup

6. Insurgents, revolutionaries, or combatants fighting a civil war

7. Foreign imposition or invasion

8. A new autocratic leader is selected, changes rules, and remains in power

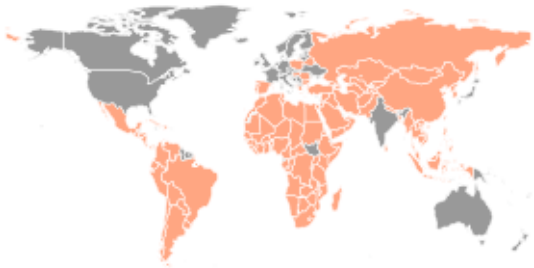
9. State ceases to exist, ends or government fails to control most of the country's territory

Type of variable: Categorical

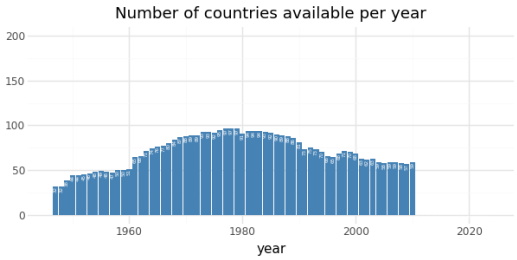
Available in Time-series

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

4.5.5 Regime Failure - Level of Violence

QoG Code: gwf_failviolent

Categorical variable marking the level of violence during the autocratic regime failure event:

0: Regime still in power on December 31, 2010

1. No deaths

2. 1-25 deaths

3. 26-1000 deaths

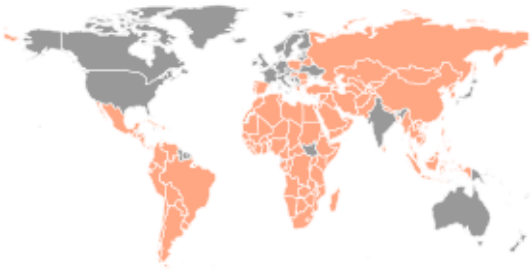
4. >1000

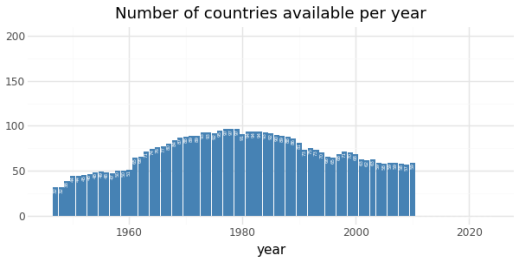
Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.5.6 Regime Type

QoG Code: gwf_regimetype

Autocratic regime type:

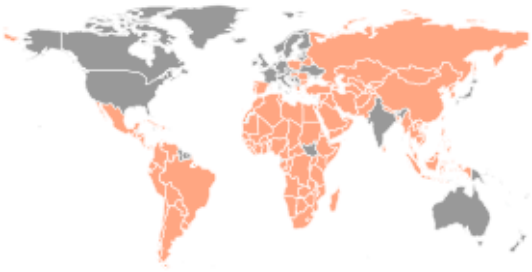
1. Monarchy
2. Personal
3. Military
4. Party
5. Party-Personal
6. Party-Military
7. Military-Personal
8. Party-Personal-Military
9. Oligarchy
10. Indirect Military

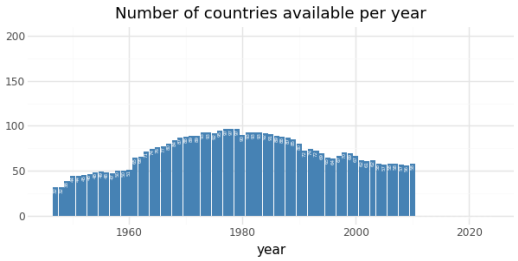
Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.6 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.

4.6.1 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.

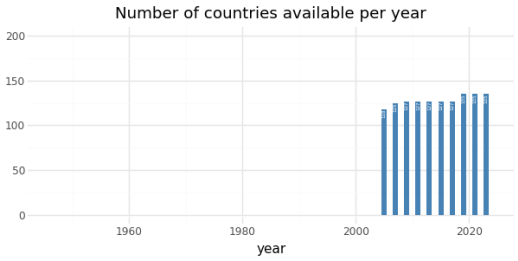
4. Association and assembly rights are severely limited. Oppositional political groups with any relevance are prohibited or systematically disabled. Independent civic groups can operate and assemble if they support the regime or are not outspokenly critical of it.

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

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

4.6.2 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.

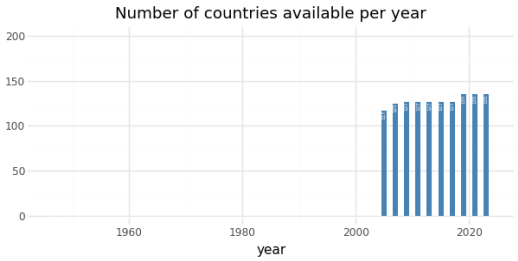
7. The government is often successful in containing corruption. Most integrity mechanisms are in place, but some are functioning only with limited effectiveness.

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

4.6.3 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.

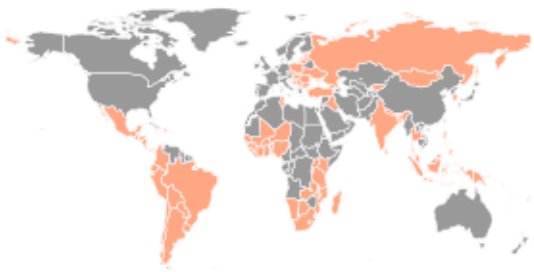
7. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly high.

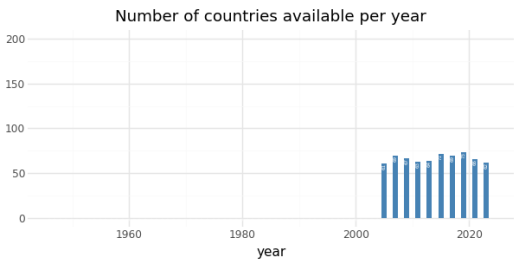
10. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very high.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 75	Total N. of countries covered: 86

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.4 Basic Administration

QoG Code: bti_ba

To what extent do basic administrative structures exist? From 1 to 10.

1. The administrative structures of the state are limited to keeping the peace and maintaining law and order. Their territorial scope is very limited, and broad segments of the population are not covered.

4. The administrative structures of the state are extending beyond maintaining law and order, but their territorial scope and effectivity are limited.

7. The administrative structures of the state provide the most basic public services throughout the country, but their operation is, to some extent, deficient.

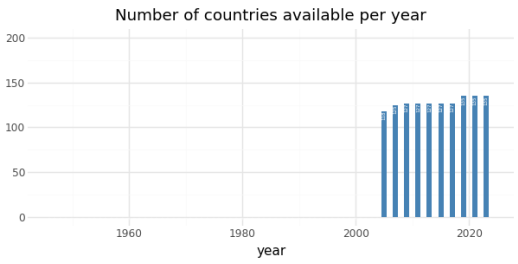
10. The state has a differentiated administrative structure throughout the country, which provides all basic public services.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.5 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.

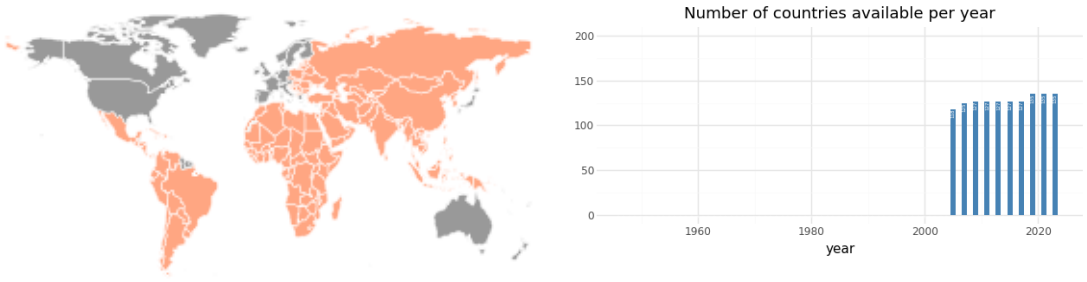
7. Most democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by most relevant actors.

10. All democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by all relevant actors.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.6 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.

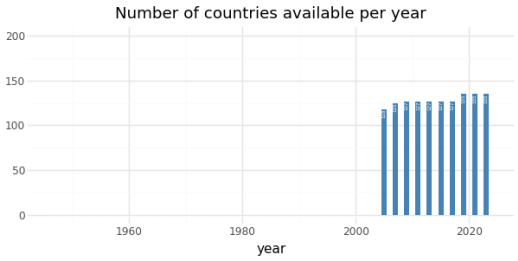
10. There is a civil war or a widespread violent conflict based on social, ethnic, or religious differences.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.6.7 Monetary and fiscal stability

QoG Code: bti_cps

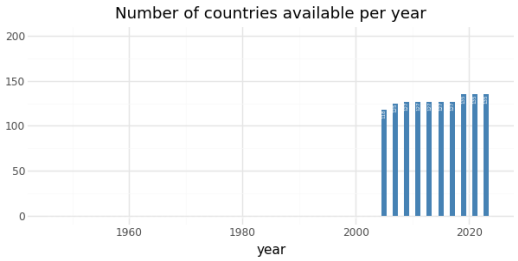
There are institutional or political precautions to achieve monetary and fiscal stability. Including 'To what extent does the monetary authority pursue and communicate a consistent monetary stabilization policy?' and 'To what extent do the government's budgetary policies support fiscal stability?'

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.6.8 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.

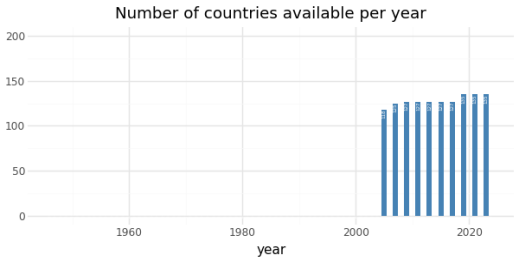
10. Civil rights are guaranteed by the constitution and respected by all state institutions. Infringements present an extreme exception. Citizens are effectively protected by mechanisms and institutions established to prosecute, punish and redress violations of their rights.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.9 Civil Society Participation

QoG Code: bti_csp

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

1. The political leadership obstructs civil society participation. It suppresses civil society organizations and excludes its representatives from the policy process.

4. The political leadership neglects civil society participation. It frequently ignores civil society actors and formulates its policy autonomously.

7. The political leadership permits civil society participation. It takes into account and accommodates the interests of most civil society actors.

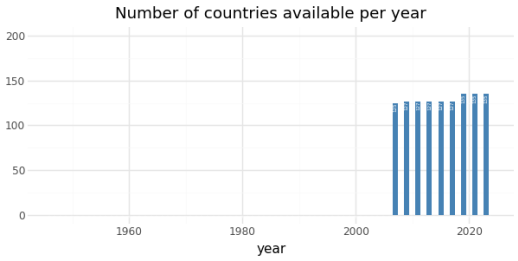
10. The political leadership actively enables civil society participation. It assigns an important role to civil society actors in deliberating and determining policies.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2023	Time-series min. year: 2007
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 135	Total N. of countries covered: 136

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.10 Civil Society Traditions

QoG Code: bti_cst

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

1. Traditions of civil society are very strong.

4. Traditions of civil society are fairly strong.

7. Traditions of civil society are fairly weak.

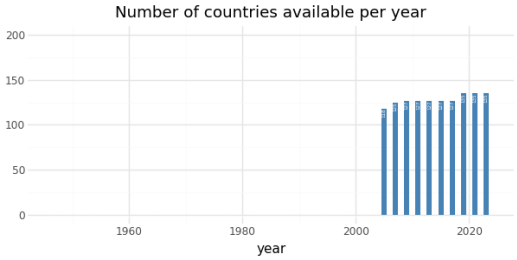
10. Traditions of civil society are very weak.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.11 Democracy Status

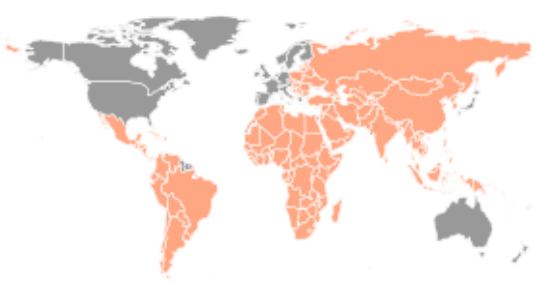
QoG Code: bti_ds

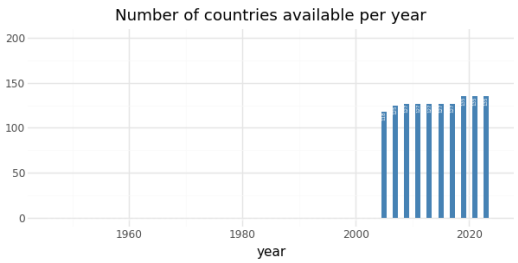
Democracy Status: The state of democracy is measured in terms of five criteria; including stateness, political participation, rule of law, stability of the democratic institutions, and political and social integration. From 1 to 10.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.12 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.

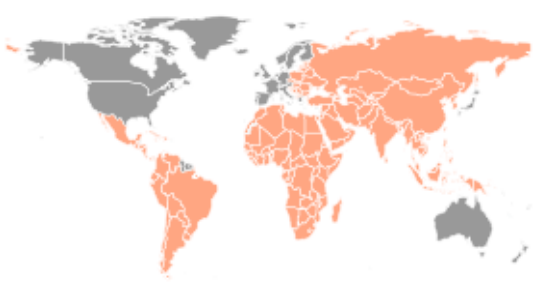
7. Equality of opportunity is largely achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have near-equal access to education, public office, and employment. There are a number of legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is at times insufficient.

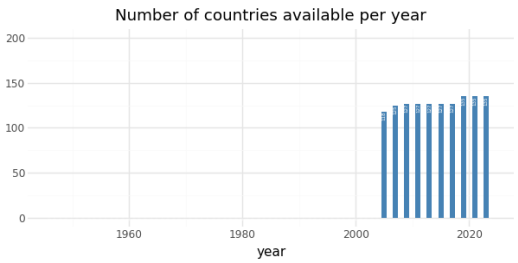
10. Equality of opportunity is achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have equal access to education, public office, and employment. There is a comprehensive and effective legal and institutional framework for the protection against discrimination.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.13 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.

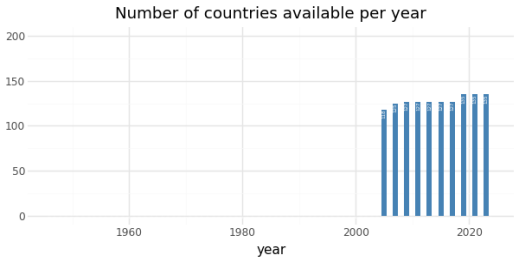
7. The economic performance is good. Moderately positive macroeconomic data may include low GDP growth rates, only moderate unemployment levels, relative price stability, a slightly unbalanced budget, a tendency toward debt and a manageable current account position.

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

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.14 Economic Performance

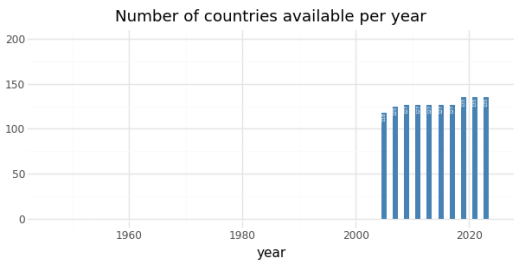
QoG Code: bti_ep

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

Type of variable: Continuous

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.15 Effective Power to Govern

QoG Code: bti_epg

To what extent do democratically elected political representatives have the effective power to govern, or to what extent are there veto powers and political enclaves? From 1 to 10.

1. Political decision-makers are not democratically elected.

4. Democratically elected political representatives have limited power to govern. Strong veto groups are able to undermine fundamental elements of democratic procedures.

7. Democratically elected political representatives have considerable power to govern. However, individual power groups can set their own domains apart or enforce special-interest policies.

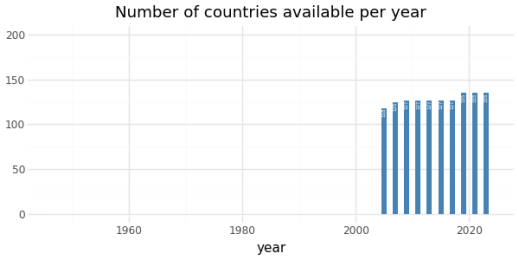
10. Democratically elected political representatives have the effective power to govern. No individual or group is holding any de facto veto power.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.16 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.

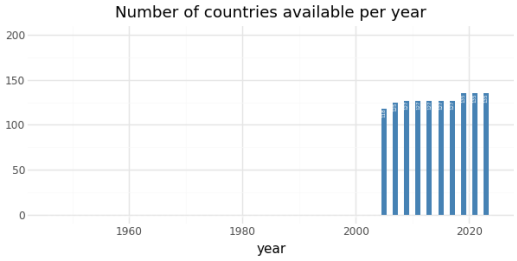
10. National elections, if held at all, are entirely unfree and unfair.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.17 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.

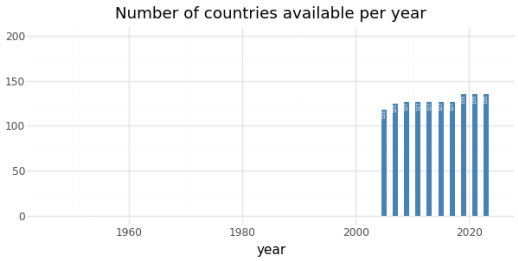
7. Freedom of expression is occasionally subject to interference or government restrictions, but there are generally no incidents of blatant intrusions like outright state censorship or media shutdowns.

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

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.18 Governance Index

QoG Code: bti_gi

Governance Index: It groups the scores of the level of difficulty of management, the steering capacity, the resource efficiency, consensus building, and international cooperation. From 1 to 10. Higher scores mean a higher quality of governance.

Type of variable: Continuous

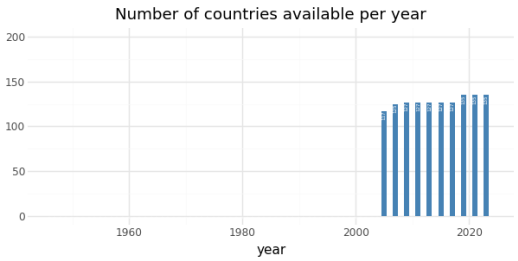
Available in Cross-section

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

4.6.19 Governance Performance

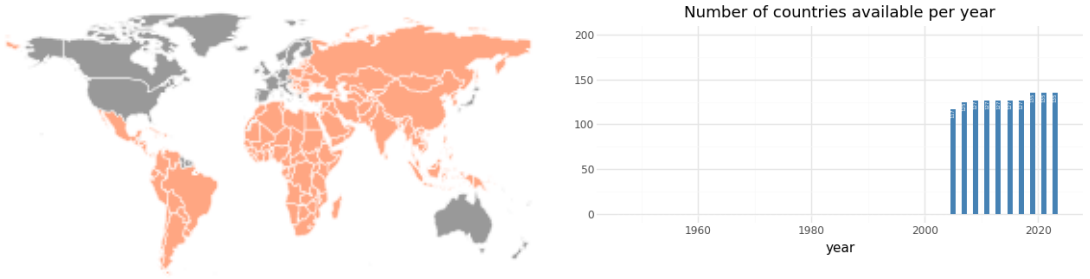
QoG Code: bti_gp

Governance Performance: It groups the scores of the steering capability, resource efficiency, consensus building, and international cooperation. From 1 to 10. Higher scores mean higher governance performance.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.20 International Cooperation

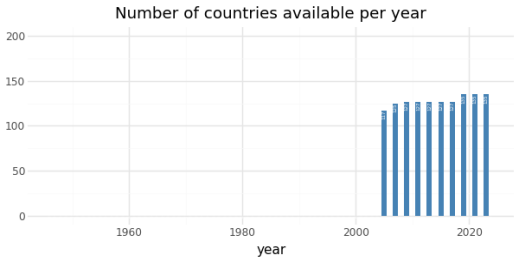
QoG Code: bti_ic

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

Type of variable: Continuous

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.21 Interest Groups

QoG Code: bti_ig

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

1. Interest groups are present only in isolated social segments, are on the whole poorly balanced and cooperate little. A large number of social interests remain unrepresented.

4. There is a narrow range of interest groups, in which important social interests are underrepresented. Only a few players dominate, and there is a risk of polarization.

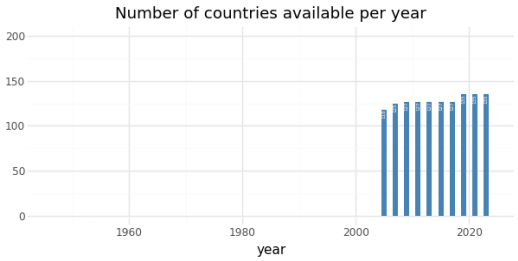
7. There is an average range of interest groups, which reflect most social interests. However, a few strong interests dominate, producing a latent risk of pooling conflicts.

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

Type of variable: Categorical

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.22 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.

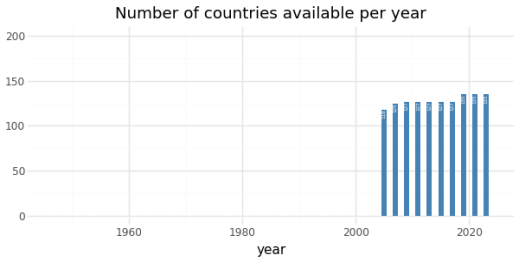
7. The judiciary is largely independent, even though occasionally its decisions are subordinated to political authorities or influenced by corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, but partially restricted by insufficient territorial or functional operability.

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

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.23 Level of Difficulty

QoG Code: bti_lod

Level of Difficulty in Management: it groups the scores of the structural constraints, the civil society traditions and the conflict intensity of a society. From 1 to 10. Higher scores indicate more constraints on management.

Type of variable: Continuous

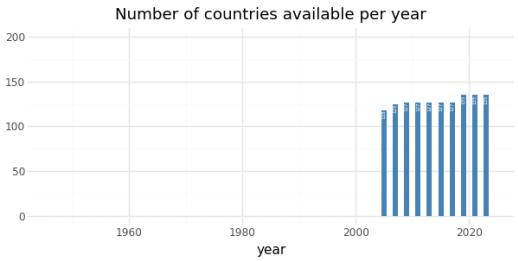
Available in Cross-section

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

4.6.24 Economy Status

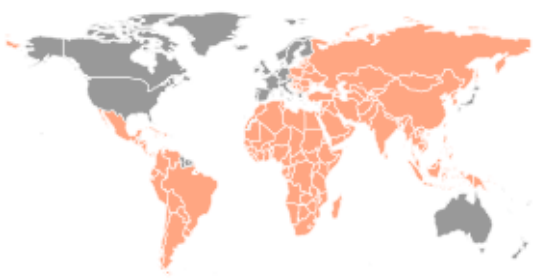
QoG Code: bti_mes

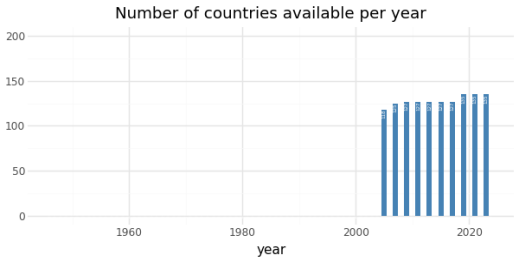
Economy Status: It groups the scores of the level of socioeconomic development, the organization of the market and competition, currency and price stability, private property, the welfare regime, economic performance, and sustainability. From 1 to 10. Higher scores reflect advanced economy status.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.25 Organization of the Market and Competition

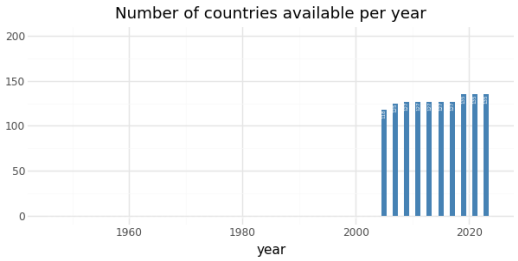
QoG Code: bti_mo

Organization of the Market and Competition: There are clear rules for stable, market-based competition. From 1 to 10. State-guaranteed rules for market competition with equal opportunities for all market participants exist in countries with higher scores.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.26 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.

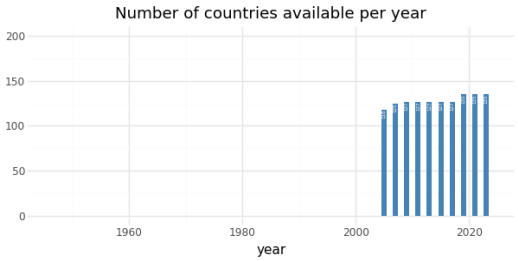
7. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established nationwide in principle, but it is challenged by guerrillas, mafias or clans in territorial enclaves.

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

Type of variable: Categorical

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.27 No Interference of Religious Dogmas

QoG Code: bti_nird

To what extent are legal order and political institutions defined without interference by religious dogmas? From 1 to 10.

1. The state is theocratic. Religious dogmas define legal order and political institutions.

4. Secular and religious norms are in conflict over the basic constitution of the state or are forming a hybrid system.

7. The state is largely secular. However, religious dogmas have considerable influence on legal order and political institutions.

10. The state is secular. Religious dogmas have no noteworthy influence on legal order or political institutions.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2023	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
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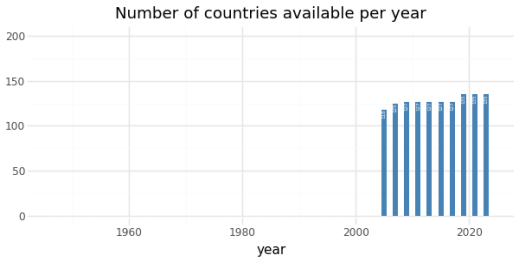
Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.28 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

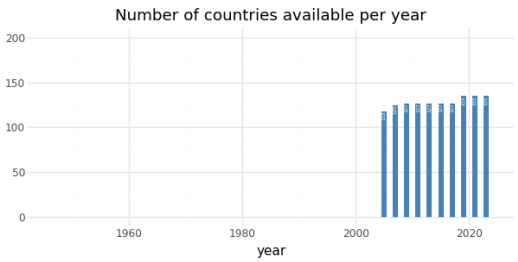
Available in Cross-section

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

4.6.29 Prosecution of Office Abuse

QoG Code: bti_poa

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

1. Office holders who break the law and engage in corruption can do so without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity.

4. Office holders who break the law and engage in corruption are not prosecuted adequately under the law, but occasionally attract adverse publicity.

7. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption generally are prosecuted under established laws and often attract adverse publicity, but occasionally slip through political, legal or procedural loopholes.

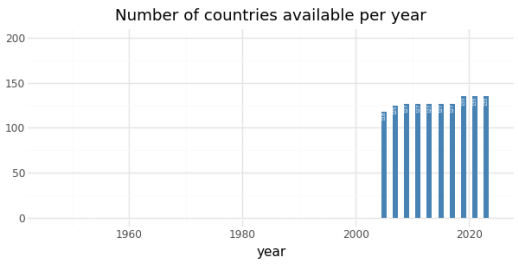
10. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption are prosecuted rigorously under established laws and always attract adverse publicity.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.30 Political Participation

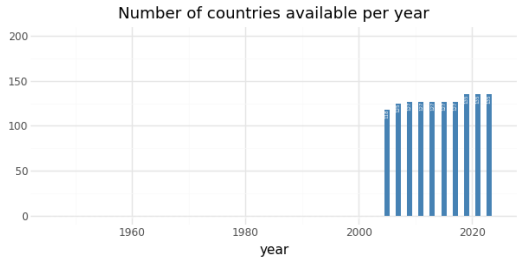
QoG Code: bti_pp

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

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.31 Private Property

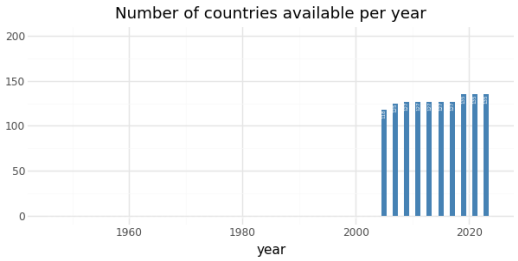
QoG Code: bti_prp

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.32 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.

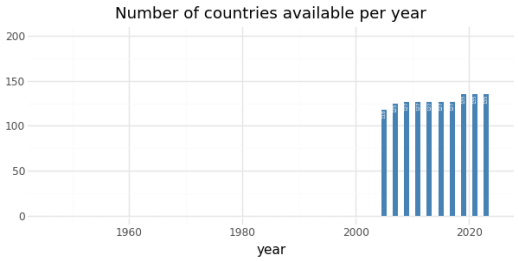
7. The party system is fairly stable and socially rooted: moderate fragmentation, moderate voter volatility, and moderate polarization.

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

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

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.33 Political and Social Integration

QoG Code: bti_psi

Political and Social Integration: Stable patterns of representation exist for mediating between society and the state; there is also a consolidated civic culture. From 1 to 10.

Type of variable: Continuous

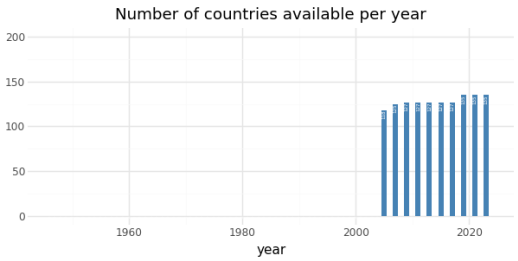
Available in Cross-section

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

4.6.34 Rule of Law

QoG Code: bti_rol

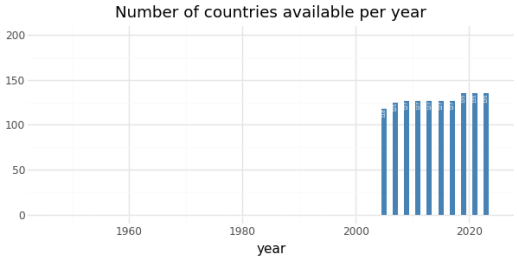
Rule of Law: State powers check and balance one another and ensure civil rights. Including 'To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)', 'To what extent does an independent judiciary exist?', 'To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted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

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

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.35 Social Capital

QoG Code: bti_sc

Social Capital: To what extent have social self-organization and the construction of social capital advanced? This question aims to assess the level of trust between citizens, which fosters cooperation and mutual support for purposes of self-help, rather than primarily to further political objectives.

1. There is a very low level of trust among the population, and civic self-organization is rudimentary.

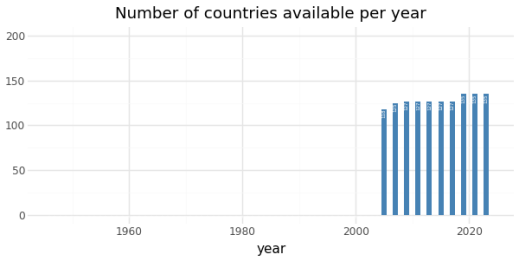
4. There is a fairly low level of trust among the population. The small number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations is unevenly distributed or spontaneous and temporary.

7. There is a fairly high level of trust among the population and a substantial number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations.

10. There is a very high level of trust among the population and a large number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations.

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

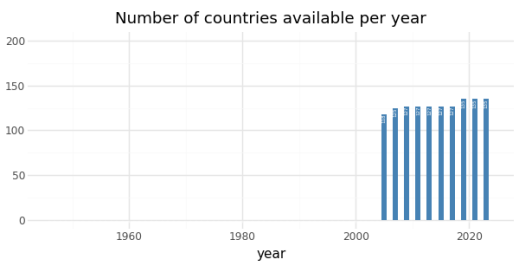
4.6.36 Stability of Democratic Institutions

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

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

4.6.37 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.

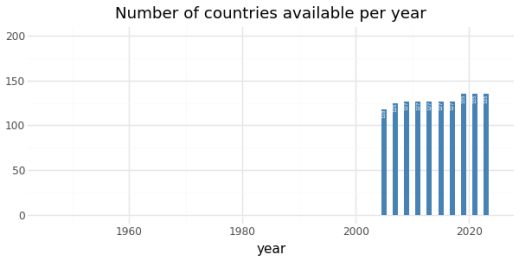
7. Poverty and inequality are limited and barely structurally ingrained.

10. Poverty and inequality are minor and not structurally ingrained.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.6.38 Socio-Economic Level

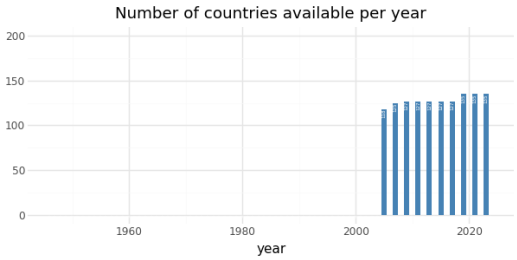
QoG Code: bti_sel

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

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.39 State Identity

QoG Code: bti_si

To what extent do all relevant groups in society agree about citizenship and accept the nation-state as legitimate? From 1 to 10.

1. The legitimacy of the nation-state is questioned fundamentally. Different population groups compete for hegemony and deny citizenship to others.

4. The legitimacy of the nation-state is frequently challenged. Significant aspects of citizenship are withheld from entire population groups.

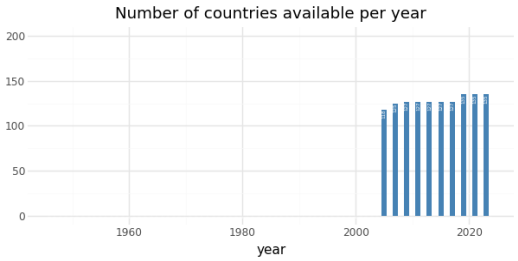
7. The legitimacy of the nation-state is rarely questioned. Some groups are denied full citizenship rights.

10. The large majority of the population accepts the nation-state as legitimate. All individuals and groups enjoy the right to acquire citizenship without discrimination.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.40 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

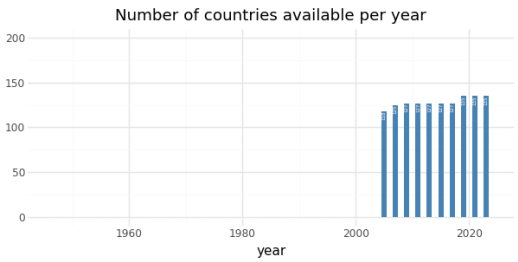
Available in Cross-section

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

4.6.41 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.

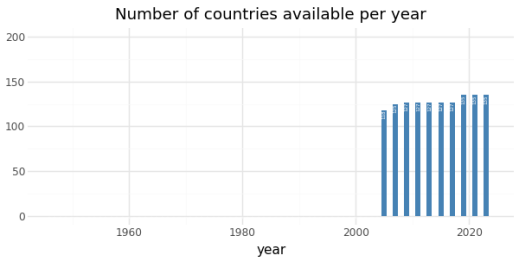
10. Social safety nets are comprehensive and compensate for social risks, especially nationwide health care and a well-focused prevention of poverty.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.42 Stateness

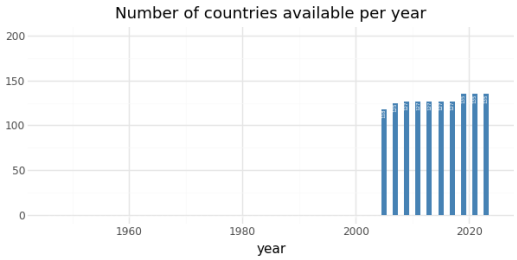
QoG Code: bti_st

Stateness: There is clarity about the nation's existence as a state with adequately established and differentiated power structures From 1 to 10.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.43 Sustainability

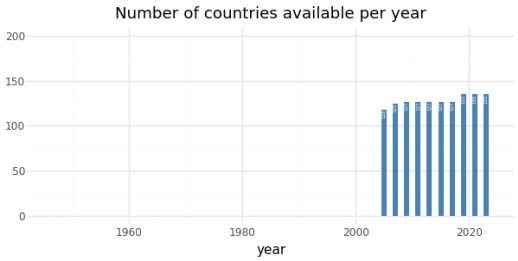
QoG Code: bti_su

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

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.44 Welfare Regime

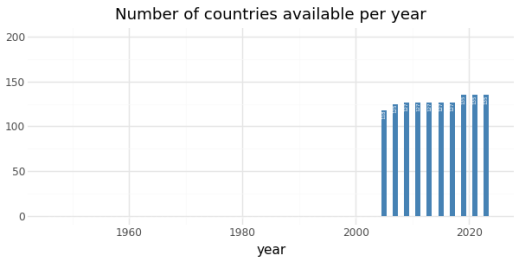
QoG Code: bti_wr

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

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7 Bjørnskov-Rode regime data version 6.1

Dataset by: Bjørnskov and Rode

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

Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, *15*(2), 531–551

Dataset found at: https://sites.google.com/unav.es/martin-rode/home/data

Last update by original source: 2025-09-29
Date of download: 2025-11-05

Bjørnskov-Rode update and provide an expansion of Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreelands Democracy-Dictatorship dataset. The authors expand the coverage to a total of 192 sovereign countries and 16 self-governing territories between 1950 and 2024. They provide more institutional details relevant in the literature and finally, they introduce an indicator of successful and failed coups d'état.

4.7.1 No. of chambers in parliament

QoG Code: br_chpar

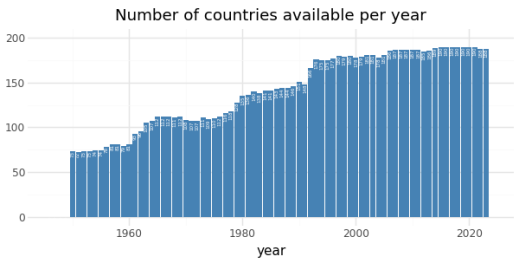
Total number of chambers in parliament.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 190	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.2 Is the country a colony

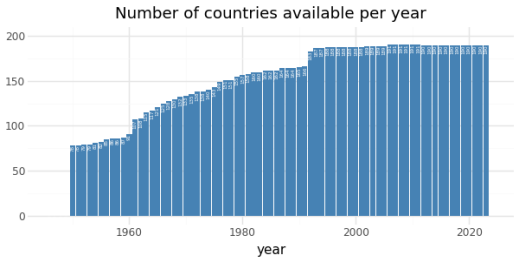
QoG Code: br_col

Is the country a colony? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2025
N. of countries: 190	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.3 Is the country's regime communist / socialist

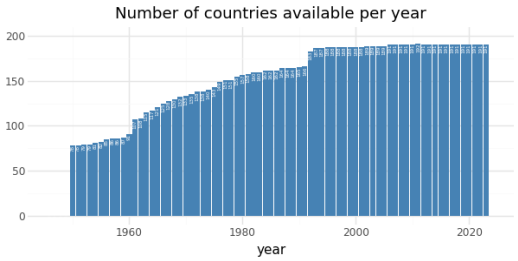
QoG Code: br_com

Is the country's regime communist / socialist? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2025
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.4 No. of coups

QoG Code: br_coup

Total number of coups.

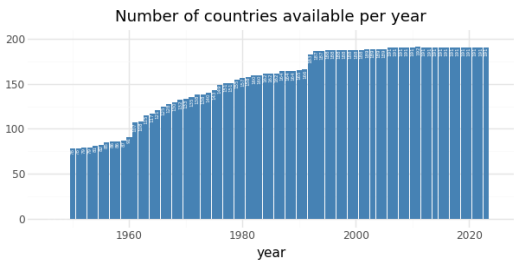
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 191

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.5 Is the country in the Commonwealth

QoG Code: br_cw

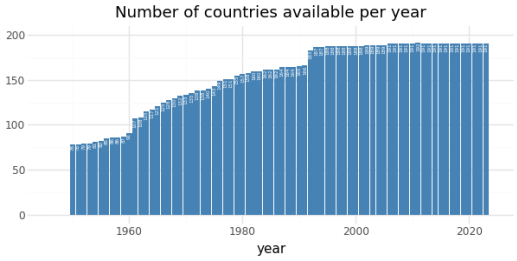
Is the country a member of the British Commonwealth? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2025
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.6 Is the country a democracy

QoG Code: br_dem

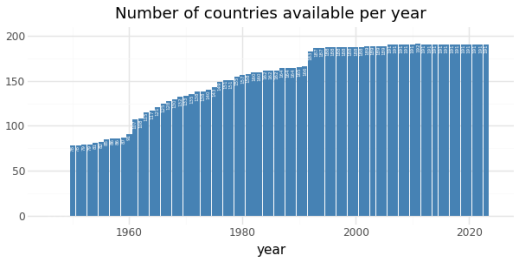
Is the country democratic or not?

Following Cheibub, Gandhi, and Vreeland (2010). Dichotomous indicator of democracy based on a minimalist definition. A country is defined as democratic, if elections were conducted, these were free and fair, and if there was a peaceful turnover of legislative and executive offices following those elections. (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2025
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.7 Whether an election was postponed

QoG Code: br_elecpost

Whether an election at the Parliament held that year was postponed from an earlier date (0: No, 1: Yes)

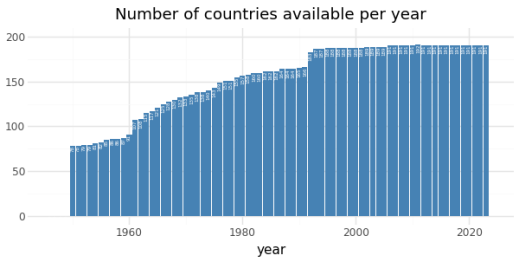
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 191

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.8 Typology of political institutions

QoG Code: br_elect

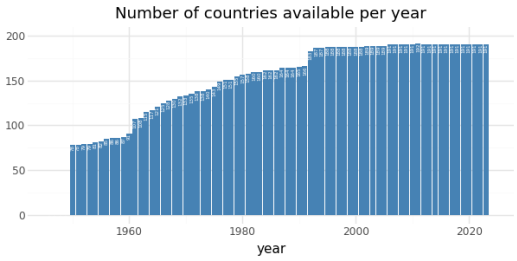
Alternative democracy indicator capturing degree of multi-party competition. (0: No elections; 1: Single-party elections; 2: Non-democratic multi-party elections; 3: Democratic elections).

Type of variable: Categorical

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: 2025
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.9 Whether an election was held during the year

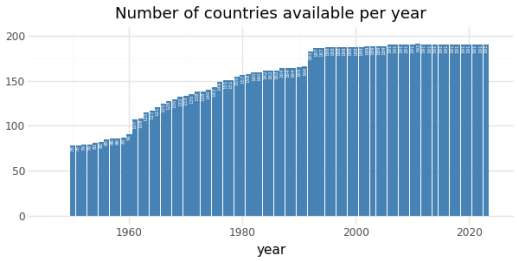
QoG Code: br_elecyear

Whether an election at the Parliament was held that year (0: No, 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2025
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.10 No. of failed coups

QoG Code: br_fcoup

Number of failed coups.

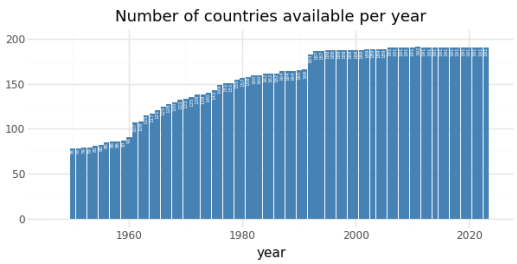
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 191

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.11 Is the president interim/temporary

QoG Code: br_int

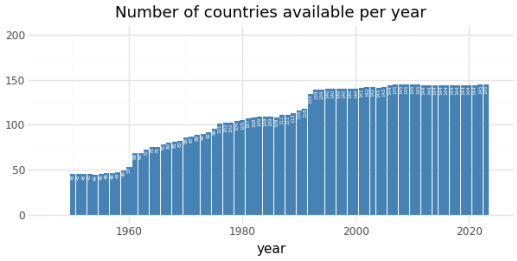
Is the president interim / preliminary? (More than 2 presidents/year=1; Otherwise=0)

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2025
N. of countries: 145	Total N. of countries covered: 147

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.12 Is the country a monarchy

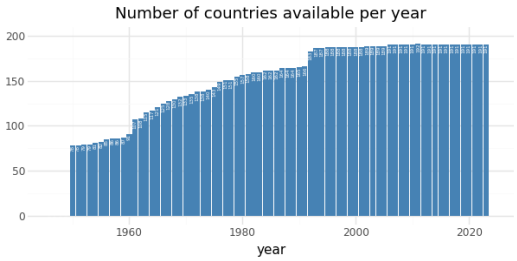
QoG Code: br_mon

Is the country a hereditary monarchy? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2025
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.13 Is the monarch female

QoG Code: br_monf

Is the monarch female? (0: No; 1: Yes)

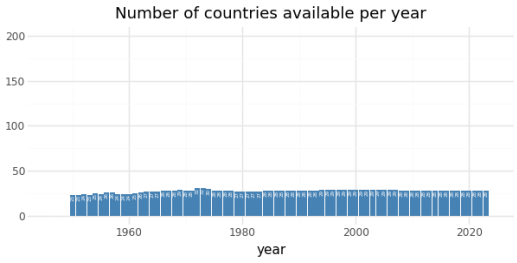
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 28

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 39

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.14 New constitution implemented

QoG Code: br_newconst

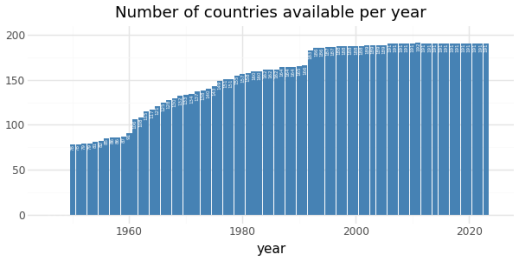
Whether a new constitution was implemented (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2025
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.15 Is the political system presidential

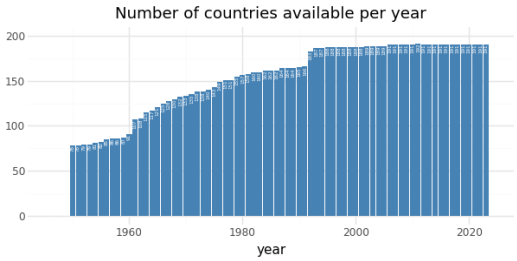
QoG Code: br_pres

Is the political system presidential? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2025
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.16 Is the president female

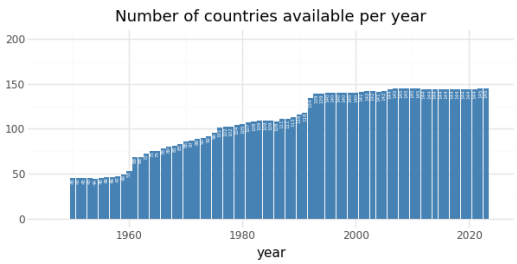
QoG Code: br_presf

Is the president female? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2025
N. of countries: 145	Total N. of countries covered: 147

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.17 Does the country have proportional voting

QoG Code: br_pvote

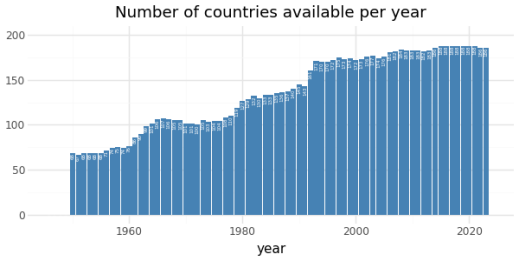
Is the electoral system characterized by including proportional representation? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 188	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.18 Did the main regime change

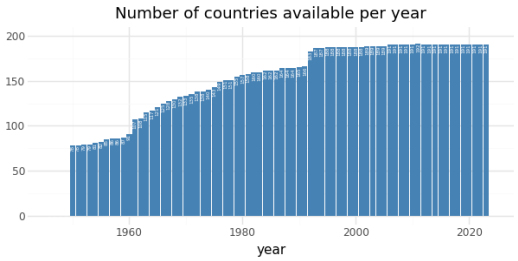
QoG Code: br_regch

If a coded event, such as a change in the Presidency, took place after 01.07 it is assigned to the following calendar year in the data. In this case, the lag variable will be equal to one. For all change events before that date, the lag dummy is equal to zero. (0: No; 1: Yes).

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2025
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.19 No. of successful coups

QoG Code: br_scoup

Number of successful coups.

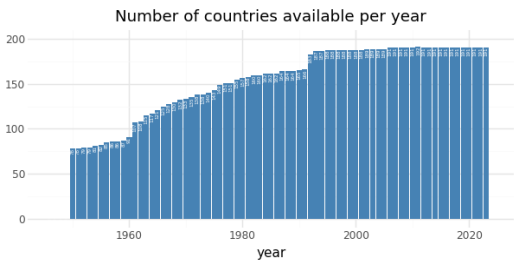
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 191

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.20 Full suffrage

QoG Code: br_suff

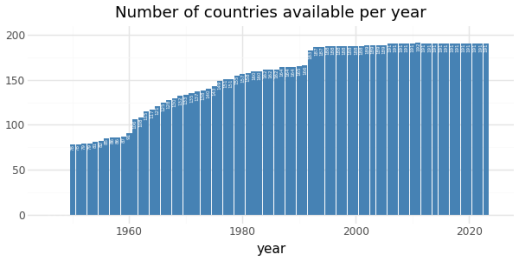
Whether the electoral system attributes full suffrage (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2025
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8 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.

4.8.1 Dichotomous democracy measure

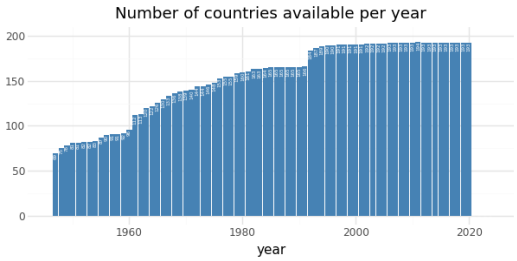
QoG Code: bmr_dem

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

4.8.2 Number of previous democratic breakdowns

QoG Code: bmr_dembr

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.

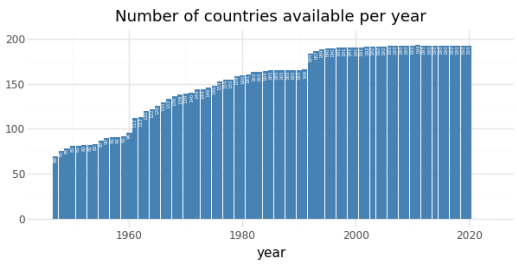
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.8.3 Consecutive years of current regime type

QoG Code: bmr_demdur

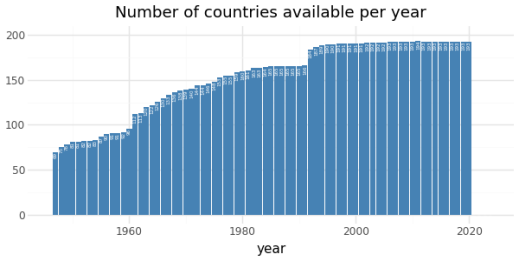
Consecutive years of current regime type.

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.8.4 Democracy measure, requiring min. 50% of adult women have the right to vote

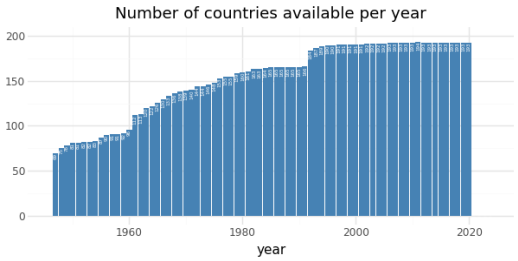
QoG Code: bmr_demfsuf

This variable adjusts the democracy index by also requiring that at least half of the adult women have the right to vote.

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

4.8.5 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries)

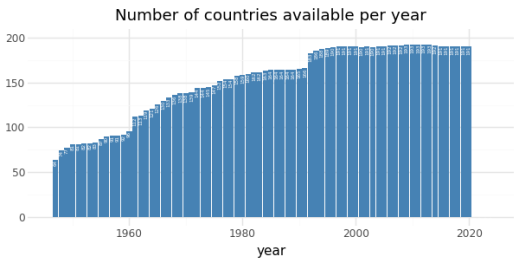
QoG Code: bmr_demmis

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

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: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 198

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.6 Democratic transition

QoG Code: bmr_demtran

(-1) Democratic breakdown

(0) No change

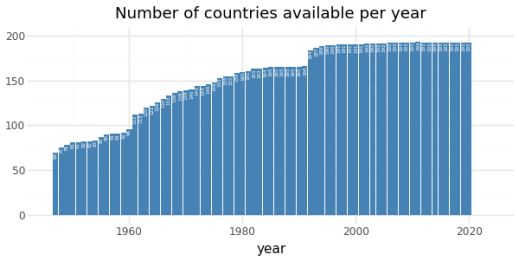
(1) Democratic transition

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.9 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.

4.9.1 Central Bank Independence unweighted index

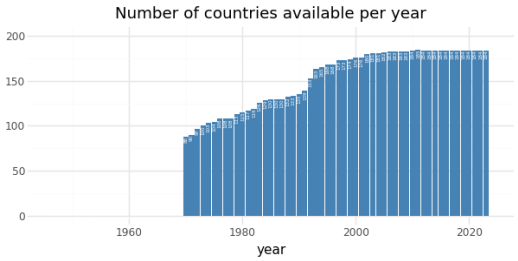
QoG Code: cbi_cbiu

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

4.9.2 Central Bank Independence weighted index

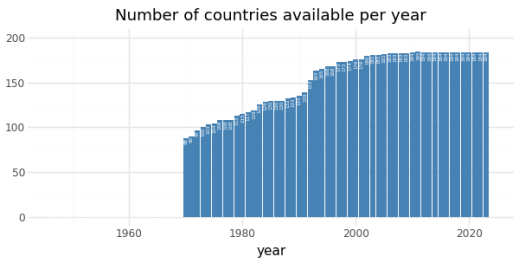
QoG Code: cbi_cbiw

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	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

4.9.3 Component 1: Chief executive officer

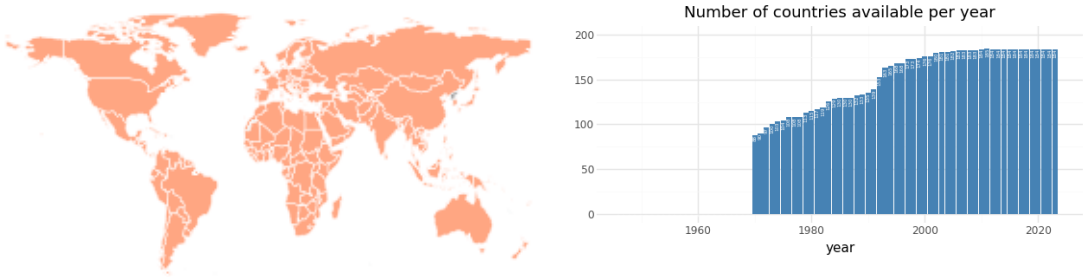
QoG Code: cbi_cceo

Component 1: Chief executive officer. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Term of office of CEO (0.25), Who appoints the CEO (0.25), Provisions for dismissal of CEO (0.25), CEO allowed to hold another office in government (0.25).

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

4.9.4 Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government

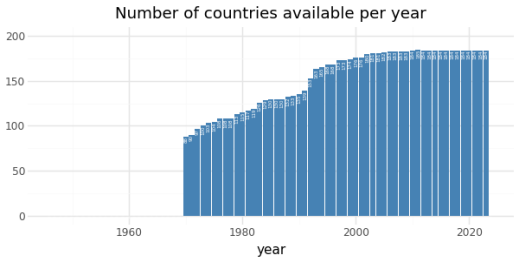
QoG Code: cbi_cll

Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Limitations on advances (0.30); Limitations on securitized lending (0.20); Who decides the terms of lending to government (0.20); Beneficiaries of central bank lending (0.10); Type of limits when they exist (0.05); Maturity of loans (0.05); Restrictions on interest rates (0.05); Prohibition on central bank lending in primary market to Government (0.05).

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

4.9.5 Component 2: Objectives

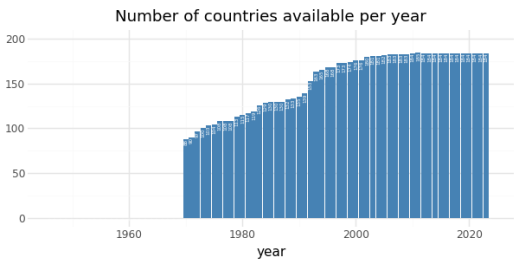
QoG Code: cbi_cobj

Component 2: Objectives. Central bank objectives as stated in the law (coding between parentheses): Price stability is the major or only objective, and in case of conflict with other objectives, the Central Bank has final authority (1); Price stability is the only objective (0.8); Price stability is one of the objectives, with other compatible objectives (0.6); Price stability is one of the objectives, with other potentially conflicting goals (0.4); Central Bank charter does not contain any objective (0.2); Some objectives appear in the charter but price stability is not one of them (0).

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

4.9.6 Component 3: Policy formulation

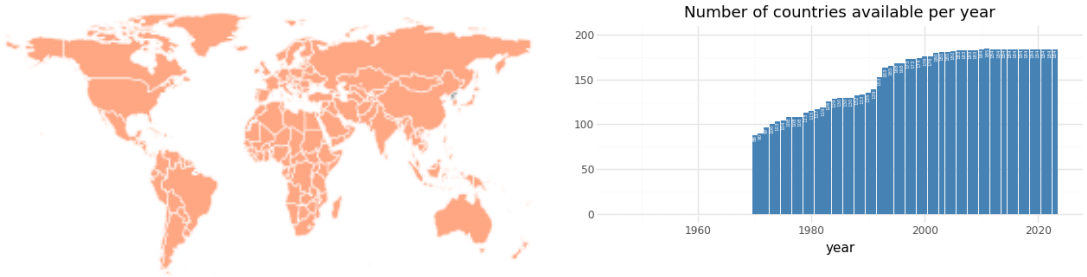
QoG Code: cbi_cpol

Component 3: Policy formulation. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Who formulates monetary policy (0.25); Who has the final decision in monetary policy (0.50), Role of the central bank in the budget process (0.25).

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

4.9.7 Year of law creating the central bank

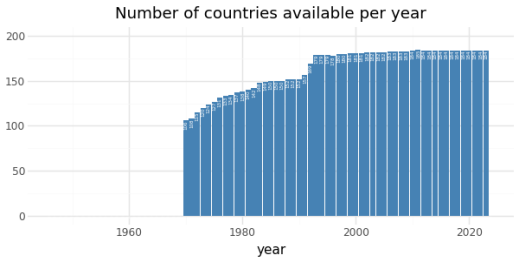
QoG Code: cbi_create

1 indicates the year of the law creating the central bank, 0 otherwise.

Type of variable: Binary

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

4.9.8 Year of a reform that decreased central bank independence

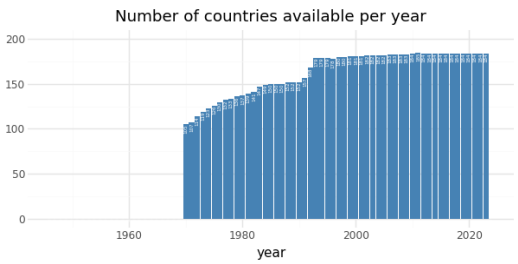
QoG Code: cbi_dec

1 indicates the year of a reform that decreased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise

Type of variable: Binary

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

4.9.9 Effect of the central bank reform on the weighted index

QoG Code: cbi_dir

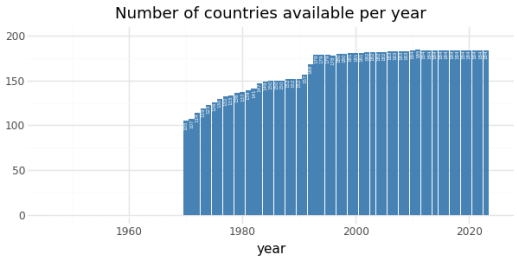
Effect of the central bank reform on the CBI weighted index: 1 indicates an increase in CBI; 0 indicates no changes in the level of CBI; 1 indicates the presence of a central bank reform that increased CBI.

Type of variable: Binary

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

4.9.10 Year of a reform that increased central bank independence

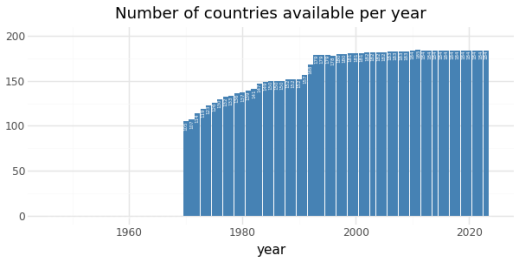
QoG Code: cbi_inc

1 indicates the year of a reform that increased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise.

Type of variable: Binary

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

4.9.11 Year of a reform that affects the central bank independence

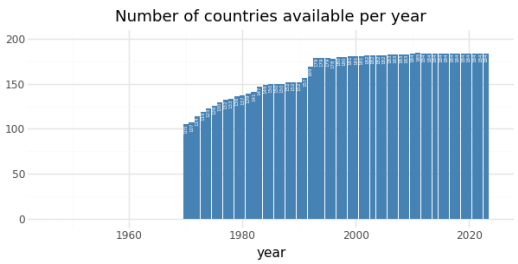
QoG Code: cbi_ref

1 indicates the year of a reform that affects CBI, 0 otherwise.

Type of variable: Binary

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

4.9.12 Whether the central bank is a regional organization

QoG Code: cbi_reg

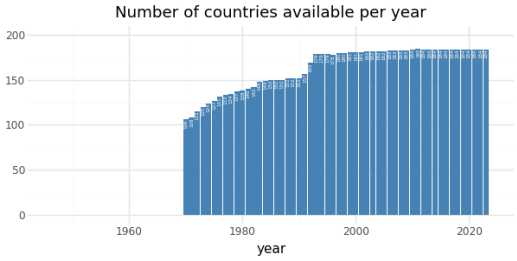
Indicates whether the central bank is a regional organization (1), or a national central bank (0).

Type of variable: Binary

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

4.10 Centripetal Democratic Governance

Dataset by: Gerring, Thacker and Moreno

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

Gerring, J., Thacker, S. C., & Moreno, C. (2005). Centripetal democratic governance: A theory and global inquiry. *American Political Science Review*, *99*(4), 567–581. http://www.jstor.org/stable/30038965

Dataset found at: http://www.bu.edu/sthacker/research/articles-and-data/

Last update by original source: 2008-06-12
Date of download: 2025-11-05

Data used in the book "A Centripetal Theory of Democratic Governance" (Gerring, John and Thacker, Strom C, 2008).

4.10.1 Parliamentarism

QoG Code: gtm_parl

The parliamentary/presidential distinction is conceptualized as a continuum with two dimensions: (a) the degree of separation (independence) between president and parliament (unity = parliamentary, separation = presidential) and, if there is any separation at all, (b) the relative power of the two players (the more power the president possesses, the more presidential is the resulting system). This complex reality is captured with a three-part coding scheme:

0. Presidential

1. Semi-presidential

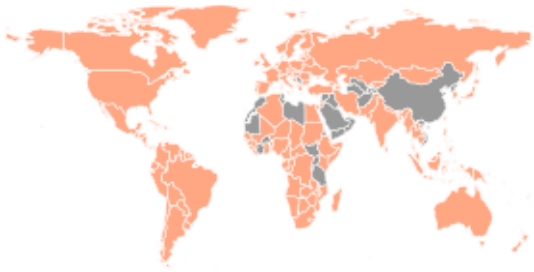
2. Parliamentary

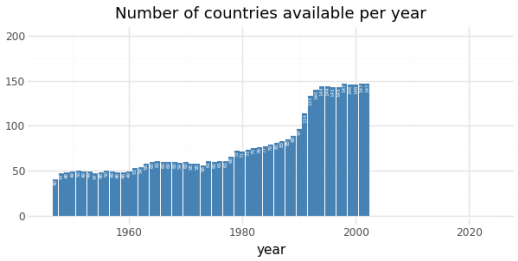
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2002
Total N. of countries covered: 160

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.10.2 Proportional Representation

QoG Code: gtm_pr

The centripetal theory of democratic governance emphasizes the following three features of an electoral system: (a) district magnitude (M), (b) seat allocation rules (majoritarian or proportional), and (c) candidate selection rules. The centripetal ideal type is defined by M>1, proportional seat allocation rules, and party-controlled candidate selection. This is the closed-list-PR electoral system. Other systems are ranked lower in this coding according to their deviation from this ideal type. Thus, the coding for the list-PR variable is as follows:

0. Majoritarian or Preferential-vote.

1. Mixed-member majority or Block vote.

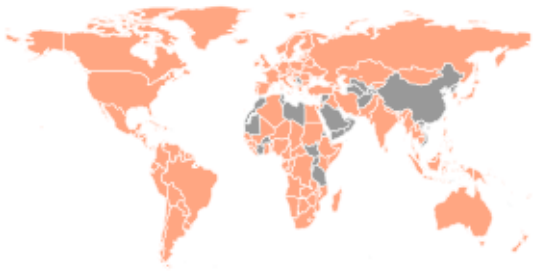
2. Closed-list-PR.

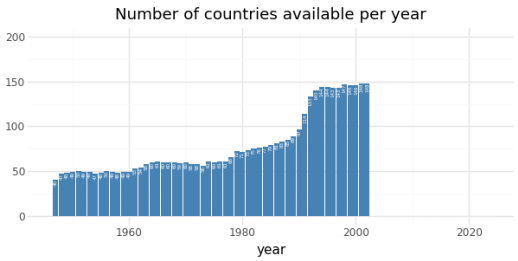
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2002
Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.10.3 Unitarism

QoG Code: gtm_unit

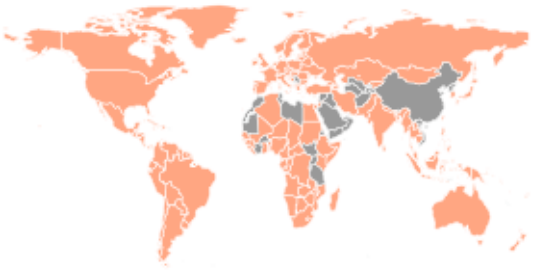
Average of Nonfederalism and Nonbicameralism: Nonfederalism is coded as 0 = federal (elective regional legislatures plus conditional recognition of subnational authority), 1 = semifederal (where there are elective legislatures at the regional level but in which constitutional sovereignty is reserved to the national government), or 2 = non-federal. Nonbicameralism is coded as 0 = strong bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power; the two houses are incongruent), 1 = weak bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power, though not necessarily a formal veto; the two houses are congruent), or 2 = unicameral (no upper house or weak upper house).

Type of variable: Categorical

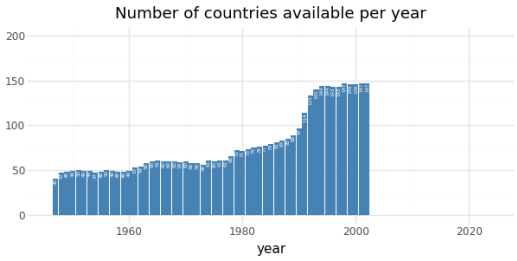
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2002
Total N. of countries covered: 160

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.11 Change in Source of Leader Support

Dataset by: Change in Source of Leader Support

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

Mattes, M., Leeds, B. A., & Matsumura, N. (2016). Measuring change in source of leader support: The chisols dataset. *Journal of Peace Research*, *53*(2), 259–267. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0022343315625760?journalCode=jpra

Dataset found at: http://www.chisols.org/data-sets.html

Last update by original source: 2021-03-15
Date of download: 2025-11-05

The 'Change in Source of Leader Support' (CHISOLS) data is a collaborative effort by Brett Ashley Leeds (Rice University) and Michaela Mattes (University of California, Berkeley). The data collection was supported by National Science Foundation grant SES-0921781 'Collaborative Research: Interests, Institutions, and Foreign Policy Change.'

The goal of the CHISOLS data is to differentiate leader transitions in which a new leader comes to office who depends on different societal groups for support than their predecessor from leader transitions where both the current leader and their predecessor rely on essentially the same groups for support.

The data cover all countries with a population of more than 500,000 between 1919-2018. CHISOLS is available in two formats, one with the state-year as unit of analysis, and one with the leader as unit of analysis. The current release is version 5.0.

4.11.1 Whether the autocratic regime ended in the year

QoG Code: chisols_autend

Coded 1 when a particular autocratic subregime ends either in a nondemocratic country-year (chisols_-auttrans coded 1) or in the first democratic year following an autocratic subregime (chisols_regtrans coded 1), 0 if no autocratic subregime ends during a nondemocratic country-year, and -9 for not applicable for all democratic country years except for the first democratic year following an autocratic subregime.

(See section 6.4 of the data manual for more details:

http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf)

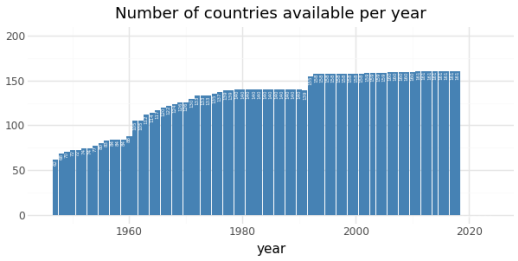
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.2 Whether the autocracy type of the state changed in the year

QoG Code: chisols_auttrans

Coded 1 when there is a transition from one autocratic subregime to another (e.g. a change from military to personalist or military-single-party to military) in a non-democratic country-year, 0 if there is no transition among autocratic subregimes in a non-democratic country-year, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

(See section 6.4 of the data manual for more details:

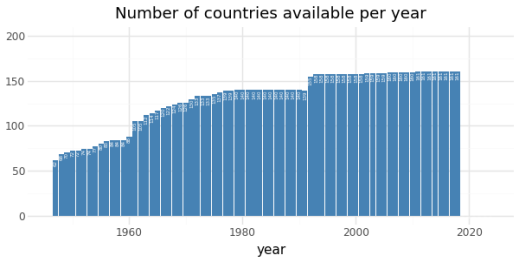
http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf)

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.3 Whether the state was democratic in the year

QoG Code: chisols_dem

Coded 1 if the country is democratic, 0 if it is non-democratic, and -88 for transition years (i.e. years that Polity codes as transition years and that the authors have not been able to categorize as democratic or non-democratic according to their coding rules).

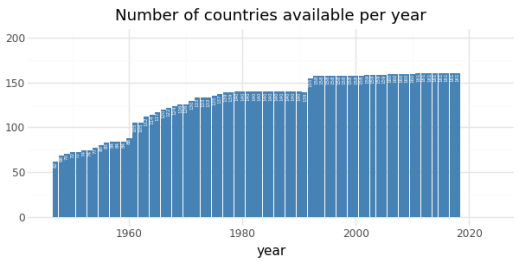
Coding rules are available at http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.4 Whether the democracy type of the state changed in the year

QoG Code: chisols_demtrans

Coded 1 when there is a transition from one democratic subregime to another (e.g. a change from parliamentary to presidential) in a democratic country-year, 0 when there is no transition among democratic subregimes in a democratic country-year, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is nondemocratic.

See the section 6.4 of the data manual available here:

http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf

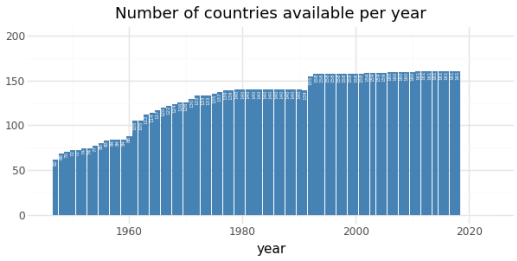
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.5 Whether the state is a hybrid regime in the year

QoG Code: chisols_hybrid

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by an autocratic hybrid regime (military-personalist, military-single-party, personalist-single-party, or military-personalist-single-party), 0 if it is a pure autocratic system, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

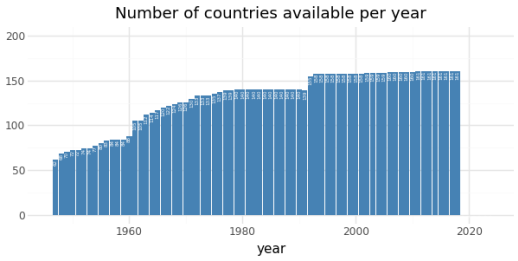
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.6 Whether the state is an indirect military regime in the year

QoG Code: chisols_indmil

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by indirect military rule, 0 if it is not characterized by indirect military rule, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

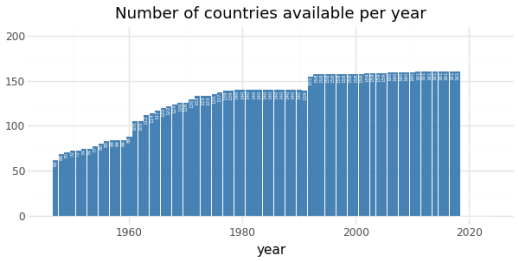
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.7 Whether the state is a military regime in the year

QoG Code: chisols_mil

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by a military, military-single-party, military-personalist, or military-personalist-single-party system, 0 if it is not pure military or a military hybrid, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

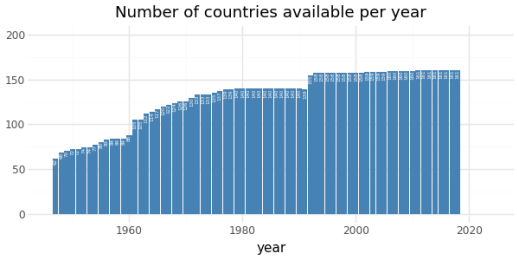
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.8 Whether the state is mixed in the year

QoG Code: chisols_mixed

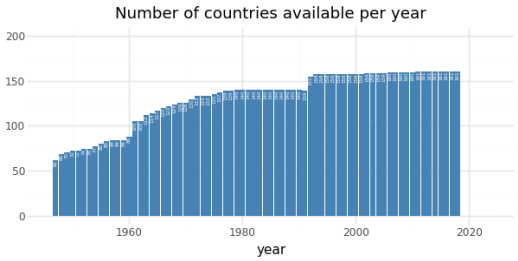
Coded 1 if a democratic country-year is characterized by a mixed presidential-parliamentary system, 0 if it is not mixed, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is not democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.9 Whether the state is a monarchy in the year

QoG Code: chisols_mon

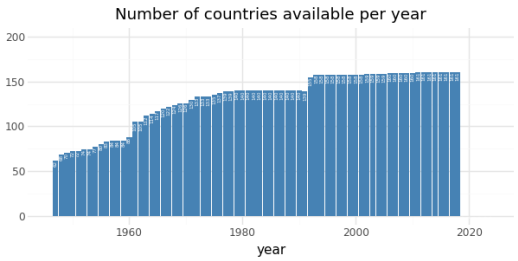
Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by a monarchy, 0 if it is not monarchical, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.10 Whether the state was not independent in the year

QoG Code: chisols_nonindep

Dummy variable that is coded 1 if the country was not independent at any point during the year according to the Correlates of War state system membership data and 0 otherwise.

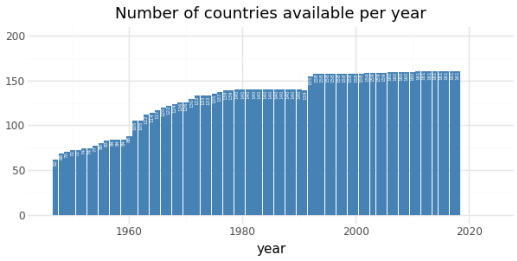
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.11 Whether the state is an oligarchy

QoG Code: chisols_olig

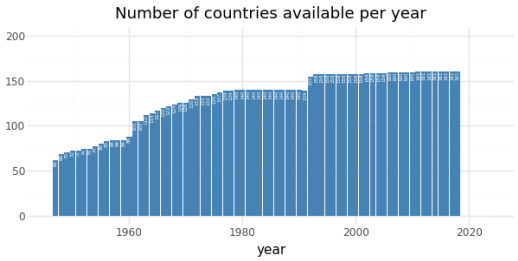
Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by oligarchy, 0 if it is not characterized by oligarchy, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.12 Whether the state is not one of the other Geddes et al types

QoG Code: chisols_other

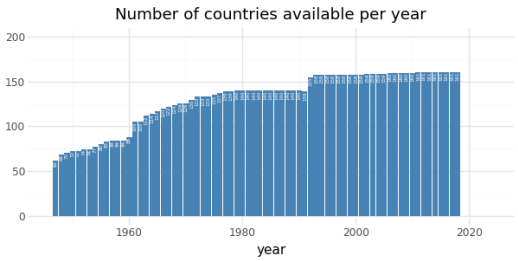
Coded 1 if the non-democratic country-year does not meet the criteria for any of the autocratic subregime type categories, 0 if it is another type of autocratic regime, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.13 Whether the state is parliamentary in the year

QoG Code: chisols_parl

Coded 1 if a democratic country-year is characterized by a parliamentary system, 0 if it is not parliamentary, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is not democratic.

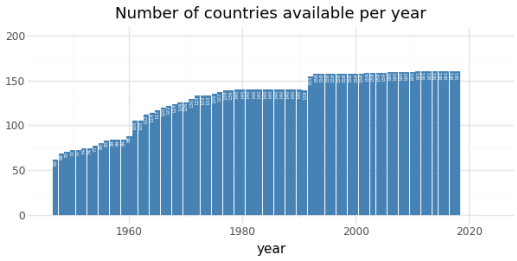
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.14 Whether the state is a personalist regime in the year

QoG Code: chisols_per

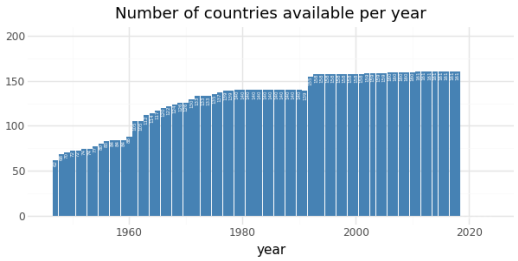
Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized as a personalist, military-personalist, single-party-personalist, or military-personalist-single-party system, 0 if it is not pure personalist or a personalist hybrid, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.15 Whether the state was presidential in the year

QoG Code: chisols_pres

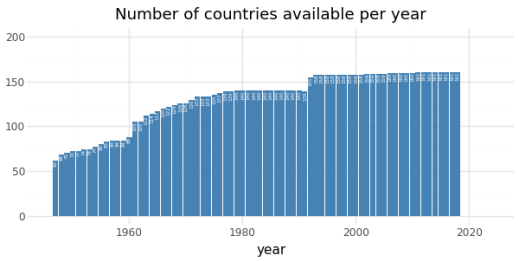
Coded 1 if a democratic country-year is characterized by a presidential system, 0 if it is not presidential, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is not democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.16 Whether the regime type of the state changed in the year

QoG Code: chisols_regtrans

Coded 1 when there is a regime transition from democracy to autocracy or a regime transition from autocracy to democracy and 0 otherwise. (See section 6.4 of the dataset manual for more details: http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf)

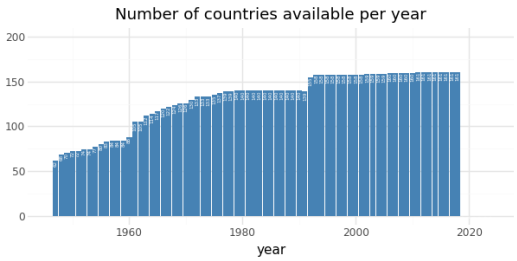
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.17 Number of SOLS changes in the year

QoG Code: chisols_solschange

This variable codes the number of support of leadership changes in the year of reference.

This variable is equal to the count of SOLS changes during the country-year in which the new SOLS was in power for more than 30 days in a row. Coded 0 if there are no SOLS changes in the year that last more than 30 days in total. This count variable does not include minor SOLS changes nor SOLS changes that last less than 30 days.

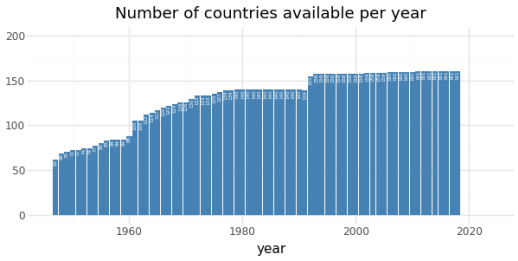
The conceptual definition of change in the source of leader support, i.e., SOLS change, is: a case in which the subset of societal groups whose support allows a leader to retain and exercise power is different from the subset of societal groups whose support allowed the leader's predecessor to retain and exercise power. Operationally, this required the authors first to identify who the leader of a state is and when leadership transitions occur, and then to identify the groups necessary for a leader to retain and exercise power.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.18 Whether the state is a single-party regime in the year

QoG Code: chisols_sp

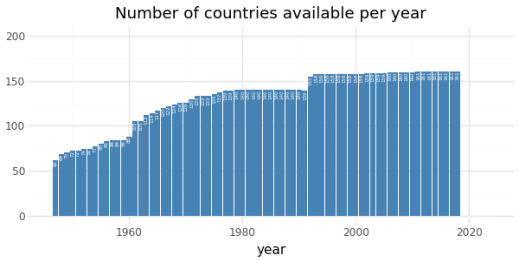
Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by a single-party, military-single-party, single-party-personalist, or military-personalist-single-party system, 0 if it is not pure single-party or a single-party hybrid, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.19 Number of leader transitions in the year

QoG Code: chisols_totalldrtrans

This variable codes the number of leader transitions in the year of reference. The authors rely on existing data by Goemans, Gleditsch, and Chiozza (2009) to determine leaders and leadership changes. This database (Archigos v. 4.1 for the 5th version of this dataset) identifies the effective primary ruler and the dates the leader was in power for each independent state, as coded by Gleditsch and Ward (1999), between 1875 and 2014.

The authors code the leader transition as occurring on the day the new leader assumes power. Thus, if one leader departs from office in December and the new leader takes power in January, the leader who left office in December will continue to be listed as the first leader in January until the transition occurs.

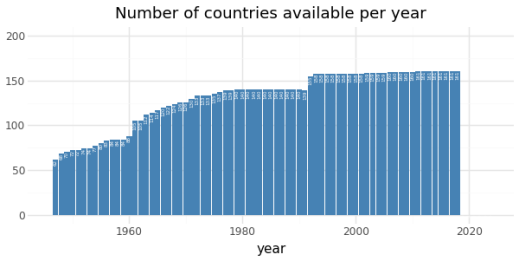
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.11.20 Whether the state is characterized by warlordism in the year

QoG Code: chisols_warlord

Coded 1 if a nondemocratic country-year is characterized by warlordism, 0 if it is not characterized by warlordism, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

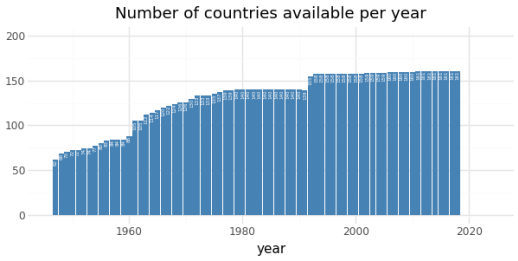
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.12 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

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.

4.12.1 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_buildsoc

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

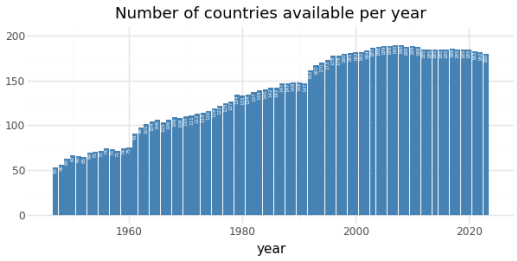
1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 185	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

4.12.2 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_cc

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

1. Yes

2. No

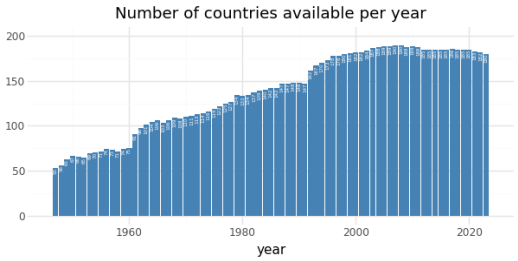
96. Other

97. Unable to determine

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 185	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

4.12.3 Limits on Child Work in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_childwrk

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

1. Yes

2. No

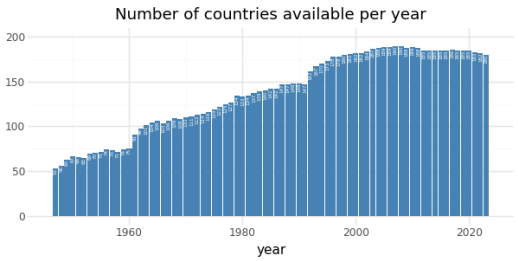
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 185	Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.4 Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_civil

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

1. Yes

2. No

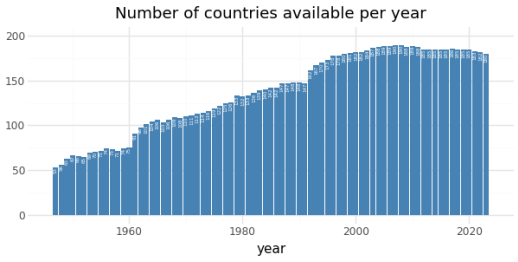
96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 185	Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.5 Reference in Constitution to Democracy

QoG Code: ccp_democ

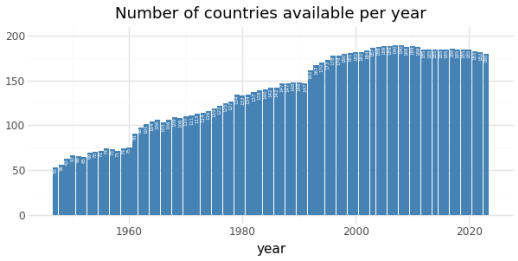
Does the constitution refer to "democracy" or "democratic"?

1. Yes

2. No

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 185	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

4.12.6 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

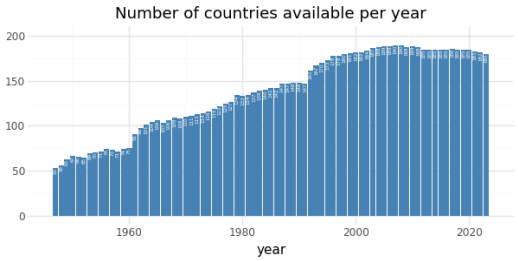
2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 185	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

4.12.7 Freedom of Religion in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_freerel

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes

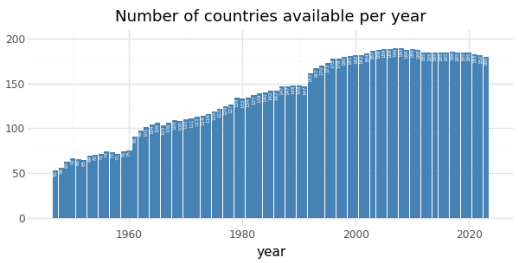
2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 185	Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.8 Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_hr

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes

2. No

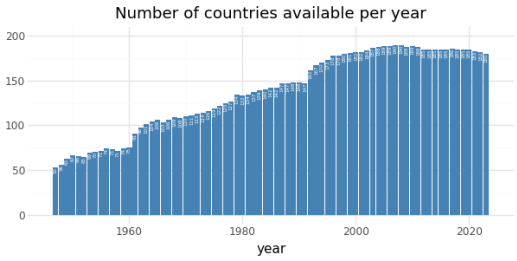
96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 185	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

4.12.9 Right to View Government Documents in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_infoacc

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

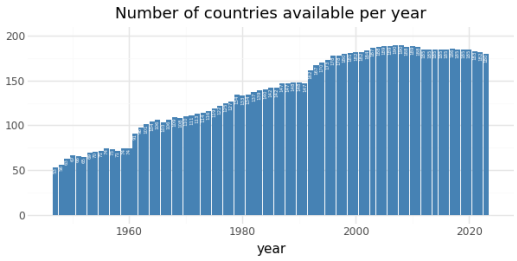
1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 185	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

4.12.10 Reference in Constitution to Capitalism

QoG Code: ccp_market

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

1. Yes

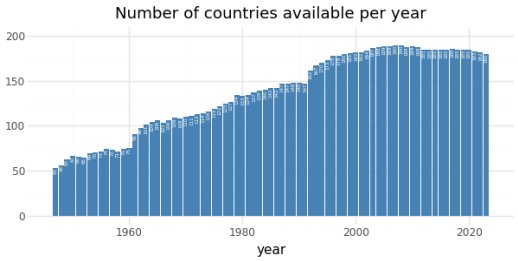
2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 185	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

4.12.11 Right to Marry in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_marriage

Does the constitution provide for the right to marry?

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

Type of variable: Categorical

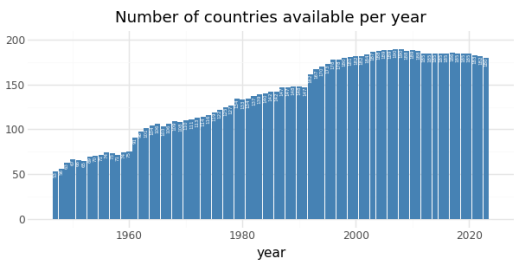
Available in Cross-section

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

4.12.12 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_samesexm

Does the constitution provide the right for same sex marriages?

1. Yes

2. No

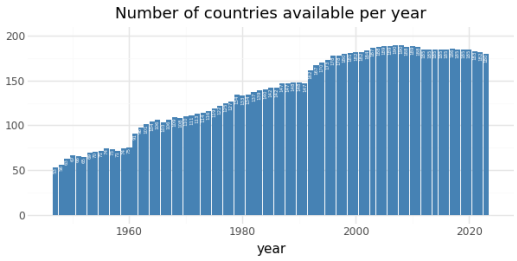
96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 185	Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.13 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

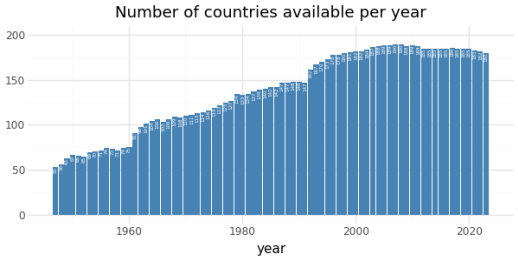
96. Other

98. Not specified

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 185	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

4.12.14 Reference in Constitution to Socialism

QoG Code: ccp_socialsm

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

1. Yes

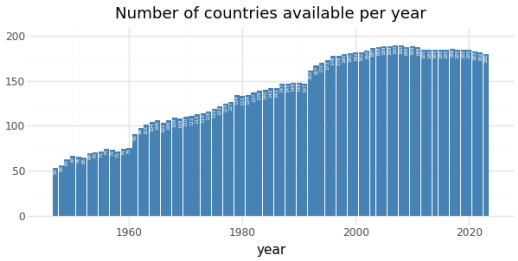
2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 185	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

4.12.15 Right to Strike in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_strike

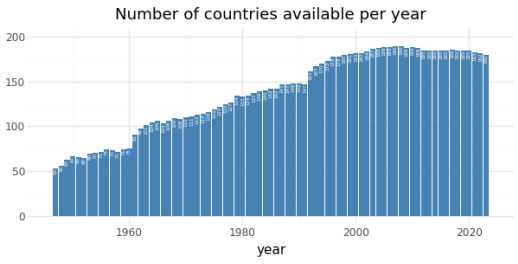
Does the constitution provide for the right to strike?

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

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 185	Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.16 New Constitutional System

QoG Code: ccp_syst

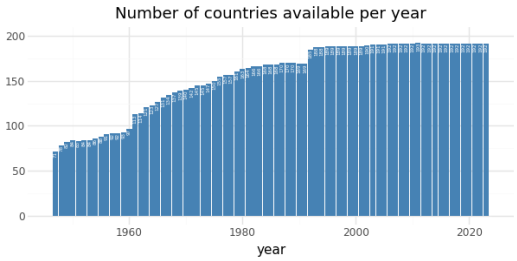
Identifies new constitutional systems.

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2023
N. of countries: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.17 Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated

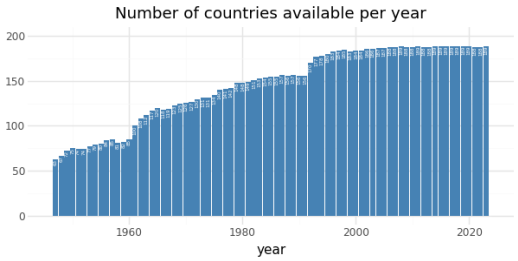
QoG Code: ccp_systyear

Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 189	Total N. of countries covered: 193

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.18 Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_taxes

Does the constitution refer to the duty to pay taxes?

1. Yes

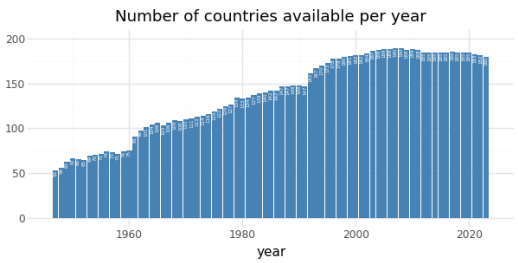
2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 185	Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.13 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.

4.13.1 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

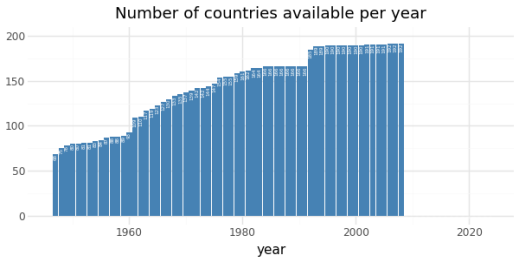
1. Democracy

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

4.13.2 Regime Institutions

QoG Code: chga_hinst

Six-fold classification of political regimes:

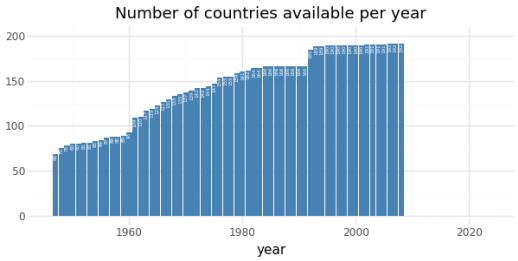
0. Parliamentary Democracy.
1. Mixed (semi-presidential) democracy.
2. Presidential democracy.
3. Civilian dictatorship.
4. Military dictatorship.
5. Royal dictatorship.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.14 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.cpds-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.

4.14.1 Number of changes in government per year

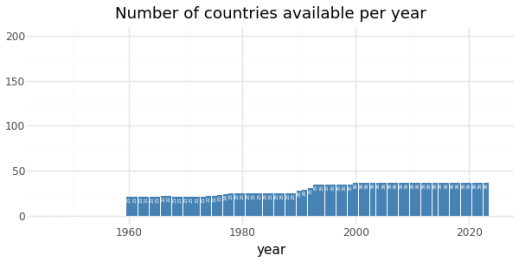
QoG Code: cpds_chg

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

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.14.2 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).

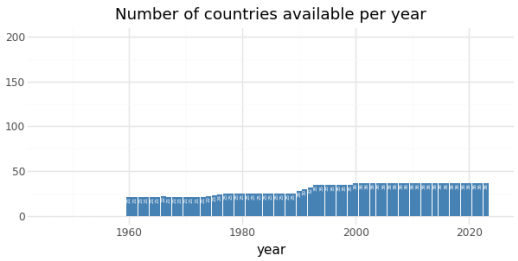
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.14.3 Effective number of parties on the votes level

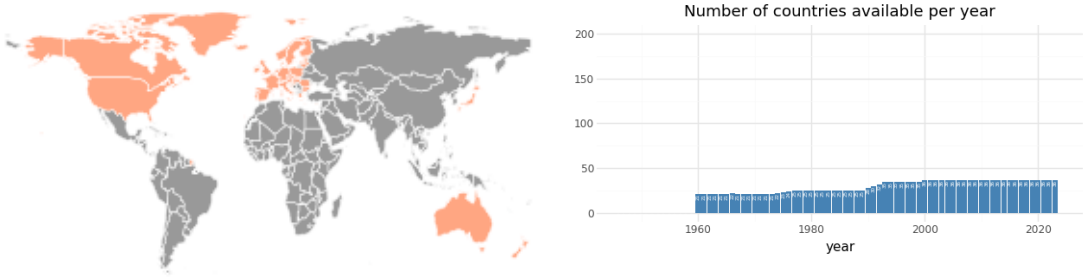
QoG Code: cpds_enpv

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	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

4.14.4 Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index)

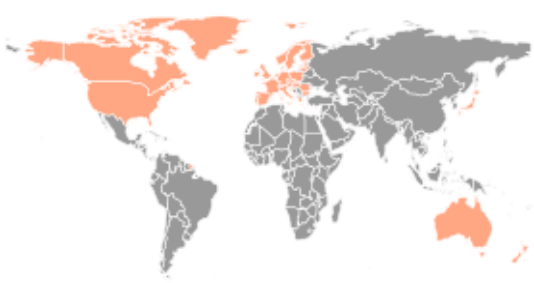
QoG Code: cpds_frel

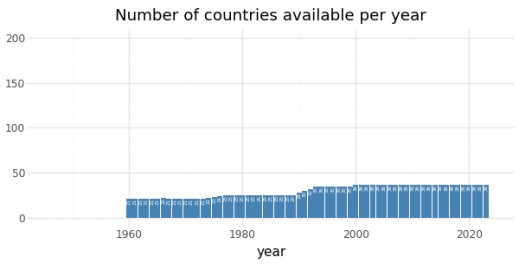
Index of electoral fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

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

4.14.5 Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index)

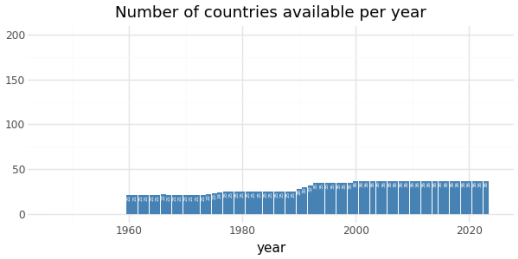
QoG Code: cpds_frleg

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

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

4.14.6 Cabinet composition (Schmidt index)

QoG Code: cpds_govlr

Cabinet composition (Schmidt-Index):

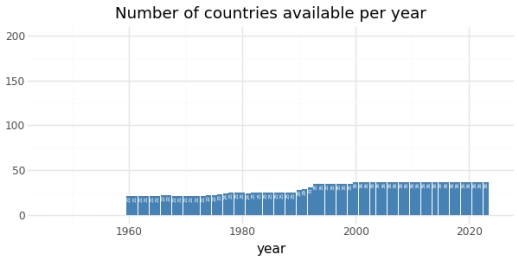
1. Hegemony of right-wing (and centre) parties.
2. Dominance of right-wing (and centre) parties.
3. Balance of power between left and right.
4. Dominance of social-democratic and other left parties.
5. Hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties.

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: 36	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

4.14.7 Government support (seat share of all parties in government)

QoG Code: cpds_govsup

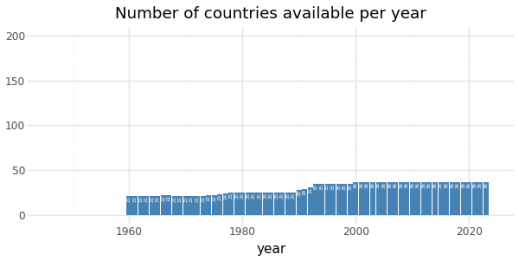
Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.

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: 36	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

4.14.8 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian

QoG Code: cpds_la

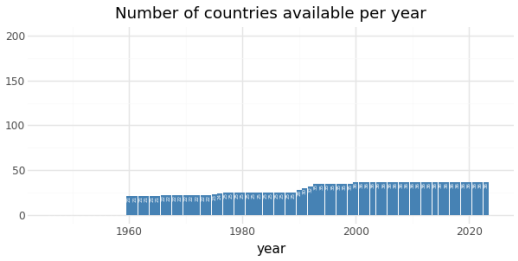
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as agrarian.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.14.9 Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance

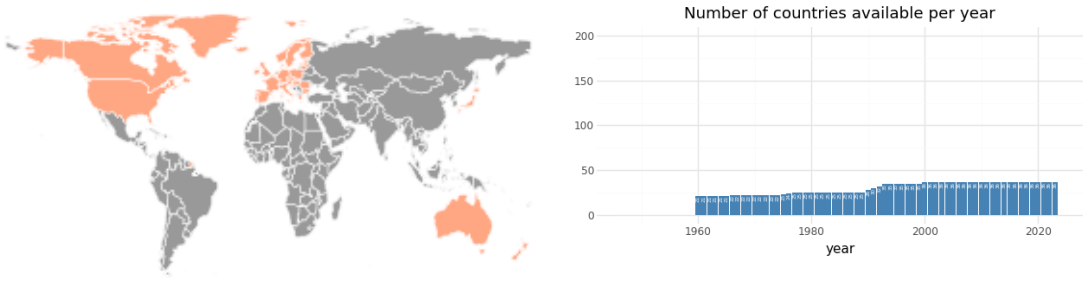
QoG Code: cpds_lall

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

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.14.10 Share of seats in parliament: communist

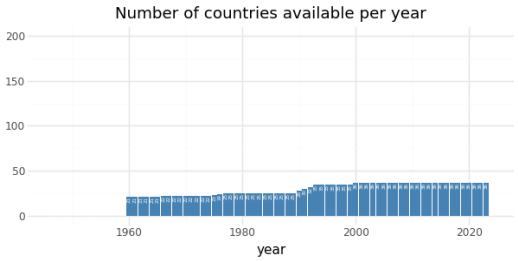
QoG Code: cpds_lcom

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	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

4.14.11 Share of seats in parliament: conservative

QoG Code: cpds_lcon

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

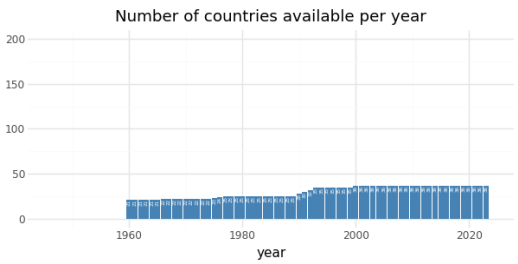
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.14.12 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic

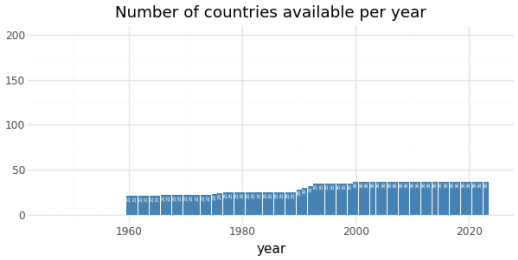
QoG Code: cpds_le

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

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.14.13 Share of seats in parliament: feminist

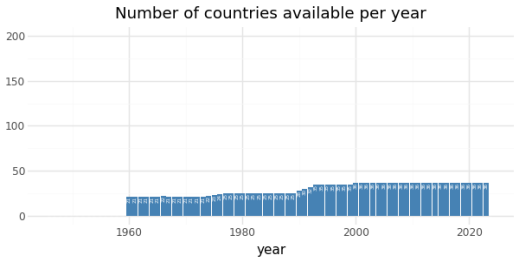
QoG Code: cpds_lfe

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	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

4.14.14 Share of seats in parliament: green

QoG Code: cpds_lg

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

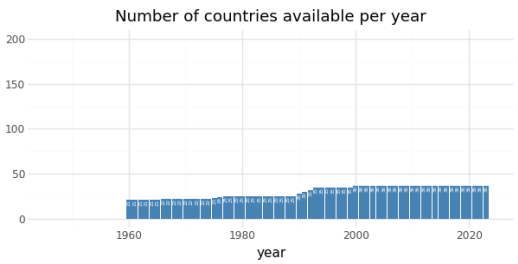
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.14.15 Share of seats in parliament: liberal

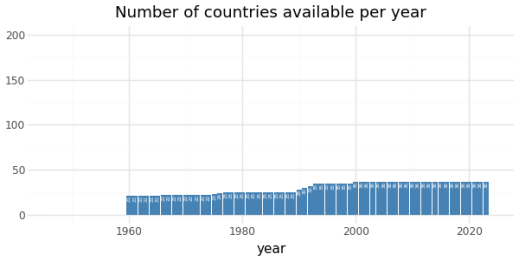
QoG Code: cpds_ll

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

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

4.14.16 Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist

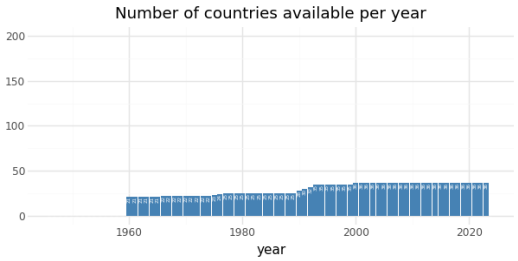
QoG Code: cpds_lls

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

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

4.14.17 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist

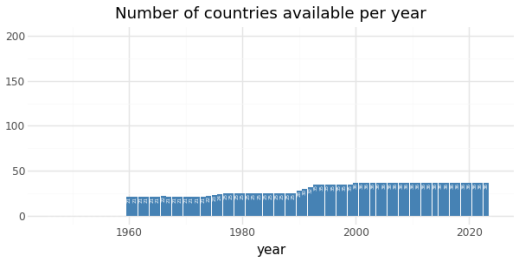
QoG Code: cpds_lmo

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

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

4.14.18 Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled

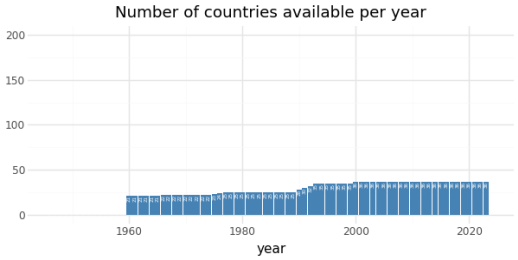
QoG Code: cpds_lnl

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

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.14.19 Share of seats in parliament: other

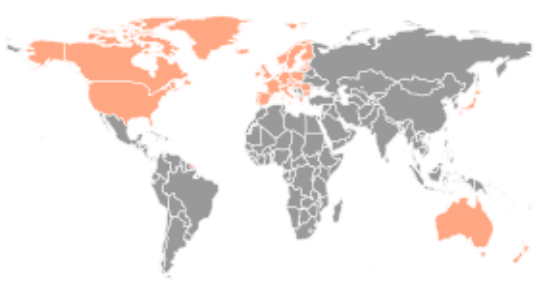
QoG Code: cpds_lo

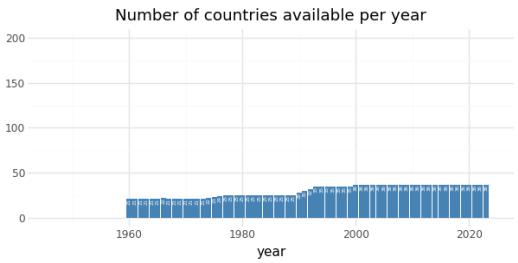
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as other.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	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

4.14.20 Share of seats in parliament: protest

QoG Code: cpds_lp

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

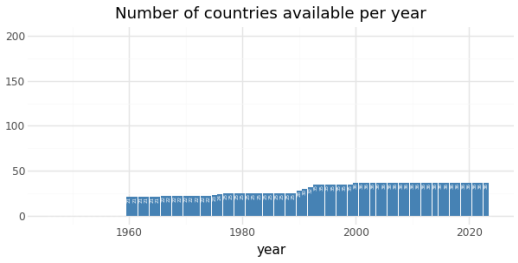
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.14.21 Share of seats in parliament: post-communist

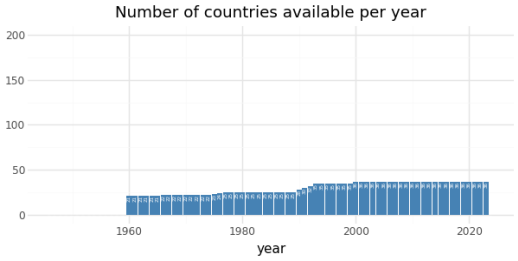
QoG Code: cpds_lpc

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

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.14.22 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners

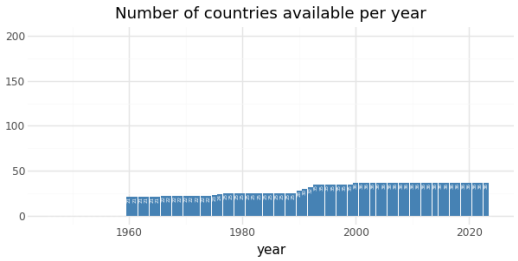
QoG Code: cpds_lpen

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	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

4.14.23 Share of seats in parliament: personalist

QoG Code: cpds_lper

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

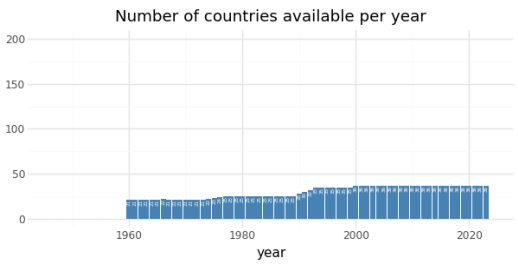
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.14.24 Share of seats in parliament: right

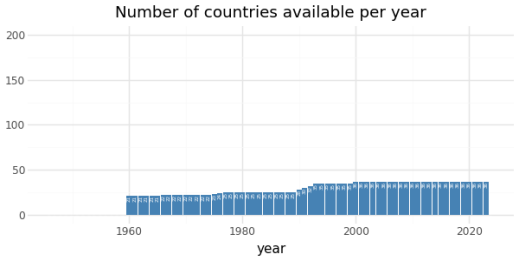
QoG Code: cpds_lr

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

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.14.25 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist

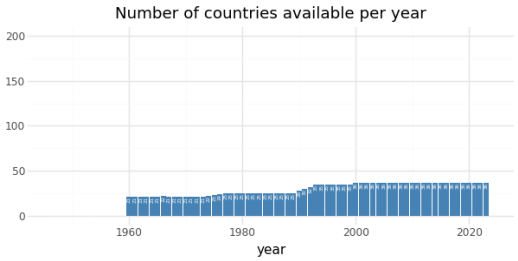
QoG Code: cpds_lreg

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	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

4.14.26 Share of seats in parliament: religious

QoG Code: cpds_lrel

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

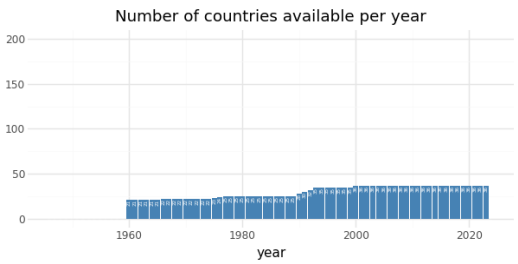
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.14.27 Share of seats in parliament: social democratic

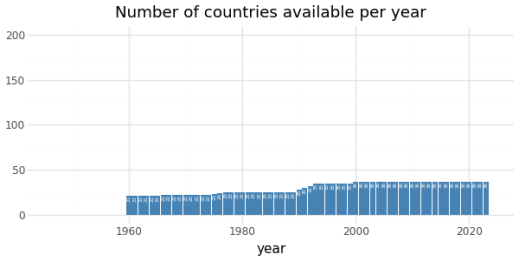
QoG Code: cpds_ls

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

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.14.28 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%].

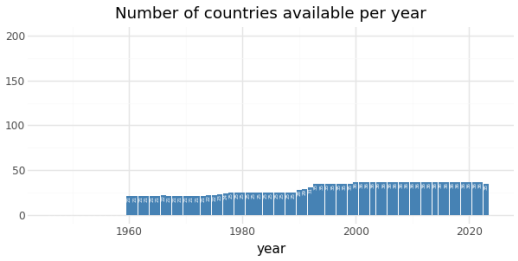
5. Multi-party minority government: The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0%].

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

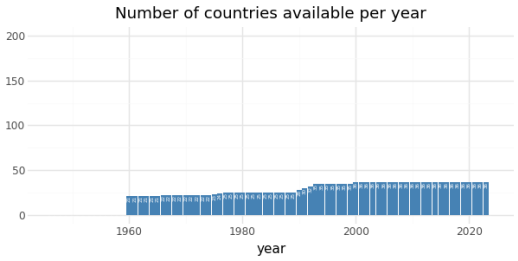
4.14.29 Share of votes: agrarian

QoG Code: cpds_va

Share of votes of the political parties classified as agrarian.

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: 36	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

4.14.30 Share of votes: electoral alliance

QoG Code: cpds_vall

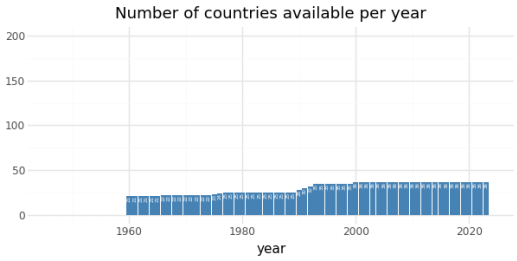
Share of votes of the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

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

4.14.31 Share of votes: communist

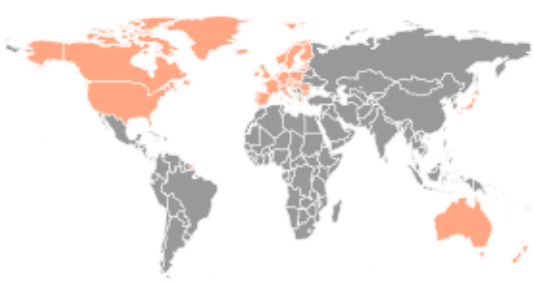
QoG Code: cpds_vcom

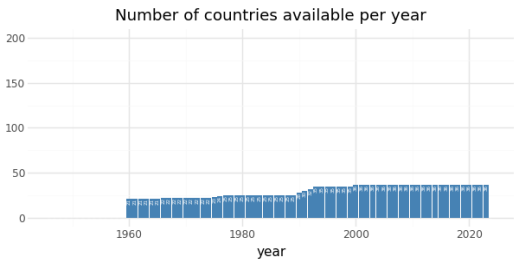
Share of votes of the political parties classified as communist.

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

4.14.32 Share of votes: conservative

QoG Code: cpds_vcon

Share of votes of the political parties classified as conservative.

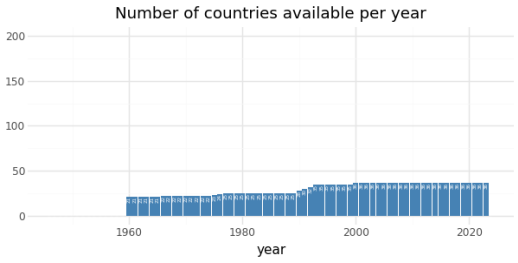
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.14.33 Share of votes: ethnic

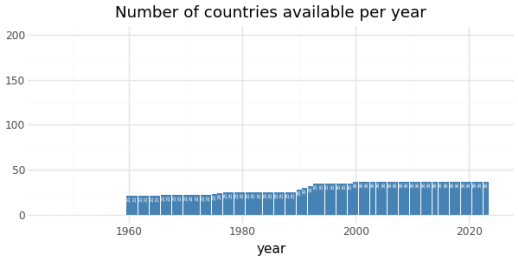
QoG Code: cpds_ve

Share of votes of the political parties classified as ethnic.

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

4.14.34 Share of votes: feminist

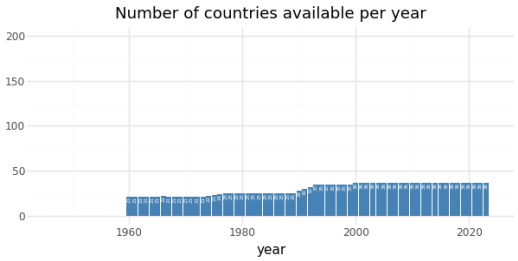
QoG Code: cpds_vfe

Share of votes of the political parties classified as feminist.

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

4.14.35 Share of votes: green

QoG Code: cpds_vg

Share of votes of the political parties classified as green.

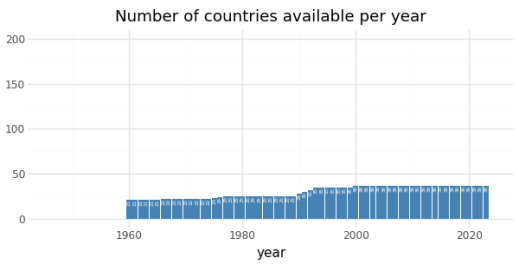
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.14.36 Share of votes: liberal

QoG Code: cpds_vl

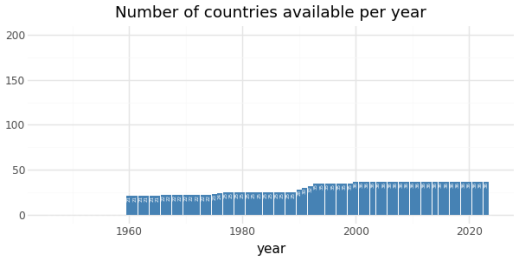
Share of votes of the political parties classified as liberal.

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

4.14.37 Share of votes: left-socialist

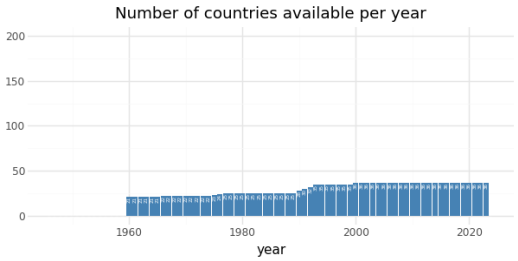
QoG Code: cpds_vls

Share of votes of the political parties classified as left-socialist.

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

4.14.38 Share of votes: monarchist

QoG Code: cpds_vmo

Share of votes of the political parties classified as monarchist.

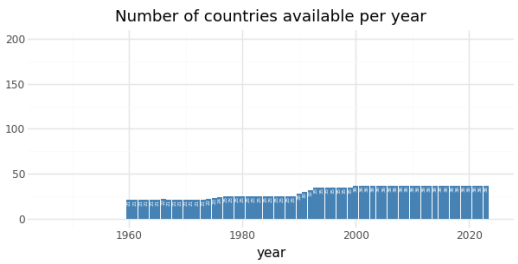
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.14.39 Share of votes: non-labelled

QoG Code: cpds_vnl

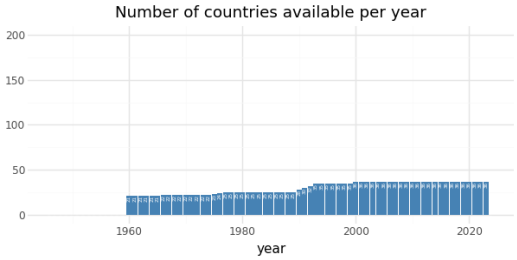
Share of votes of the political parties classified as non-labelled.

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

4.14.40 Share of votes: other

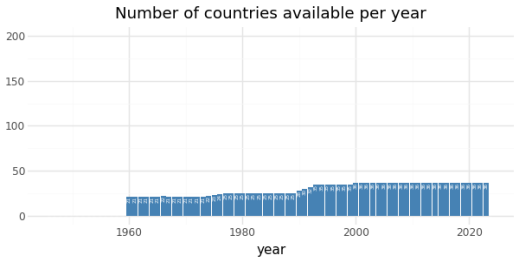
QoG Code: cpds_vo

Share of votes of the political parties classified as other.

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

4.14.41 Share of votes: protest

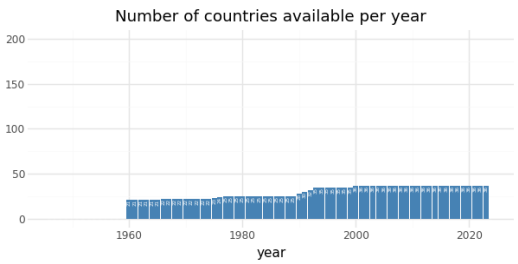
QoG Code: cpds_vp

Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.

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

4.14.42 Share of votes: post-communist

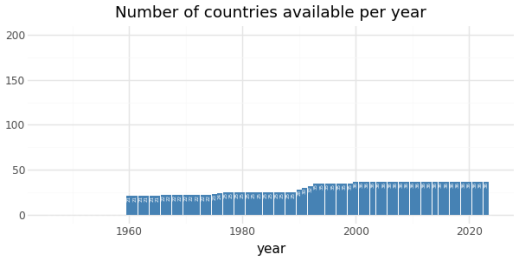
QoG Code: cpds_vpcom

Share of votes of the political parties classified as post-communist.

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

4.14.43 Share of votes: pensioners

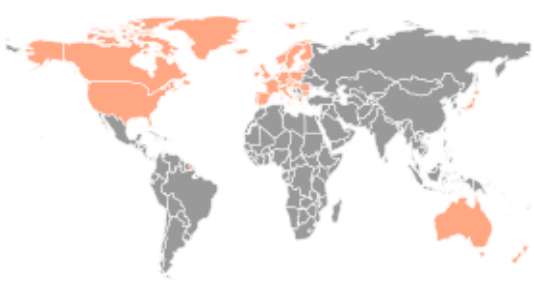
QoG Code: cpds_vpen

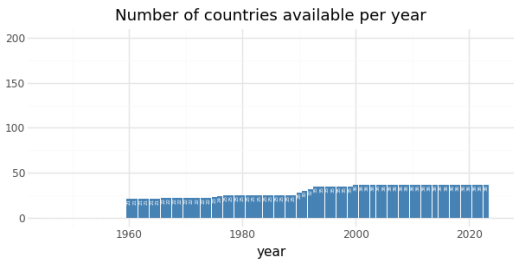
Share of votes of the political parties classified as pensioners.

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

4.14.44 Share of votes: personalist

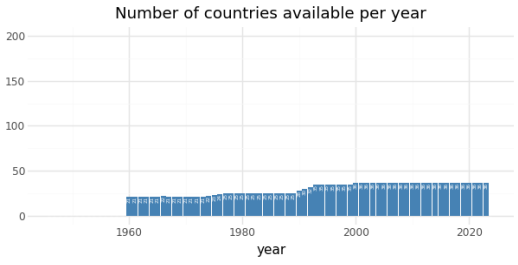
QoG Code: cpds_vper

Share of votes of the political parties classified as personalist.

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

4.14.45 Share of votes: right

QoG Code: cpds_vr

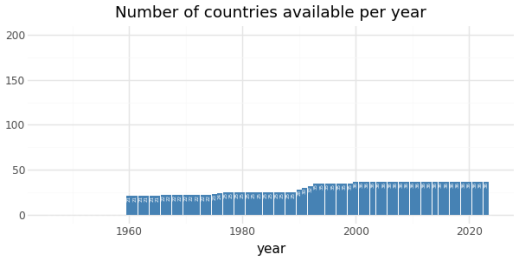
Share of votes of the political parties classified as right.

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

4.14.46 Share of votes: regionalist

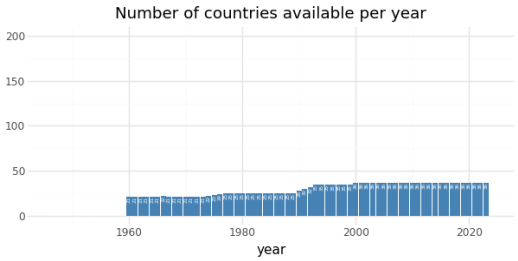
QoG Code: cpds_vreg

Share of votes of the political parties classified as regionalist.

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

4.14.47 Share of votes: religious

QoG Code: cpds_vrel

Share of votes of the political parties classified as religious.

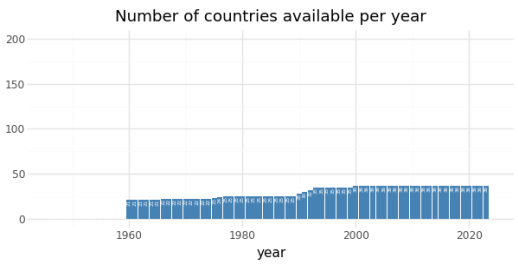
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.14.48 Share of votes: social democratic

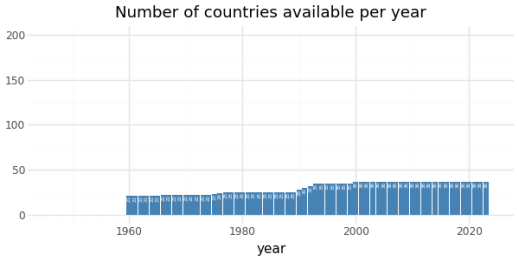
QoG Code: cpds_vs

Share of votes of the political parties classified as social democratic.

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

4.14.49 Voter turnout in election

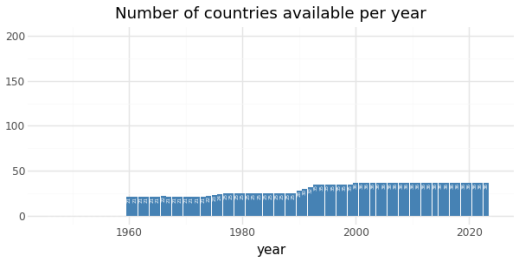
QoG Code: cpds_vt

Voter turnout in election.

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

4.15 Contestation and Inclusiveness, 1950-2000

Dataset by: Coppedge, Alvarez and Maldonado

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., Alvarez, A., & Maldonado, C. (2008). Two persistent dimensions of democracy: Contestation and inclusiveness. *The Journal of Politics*, *70*(3), 632–647. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022381608080663

Dataset found at: https://sites.nd.edu/michael-coppedge/?page_id=26

Last update by original source: 2011-08-01
Date of download: 2026-01-07

These are the two principal components of 13-15 indicators of democracy, including those compiled by Freedom House; Polity; Arthur Banks; Alvarez, Cheibub, Limongi, and Przeworski, as updated by Cheibub and Gandhi; Bollen; and Cingranelli and Richards. The dataset covers most countries in the world from 1950 through 2000. In an article in the Journal of Politics (July 2008), the authors argue that these principal components, which capture 75 percent of variation in the most commonly used democracy indicators, measure Robert Dahl's two dimensions of polyarchy: contestation and inclusiveness.

4.15.1 Contestation (standardized version)

QoG Code: cam_contest

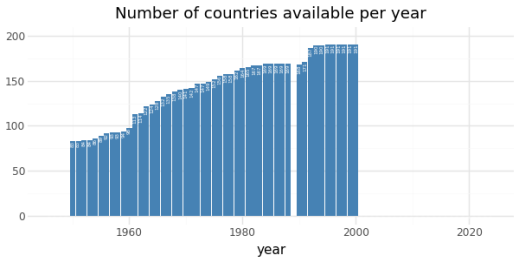
Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.15.2 Inclusiveness (standardized version)

QoG Code: cam_inclusive

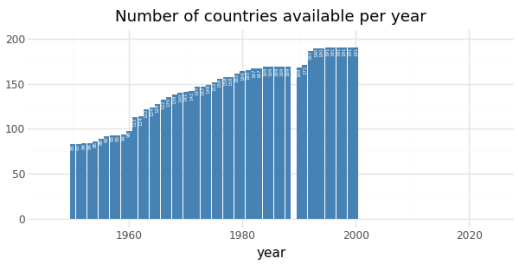
Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.16 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.

4.16.1 Corruption Perceptions Index

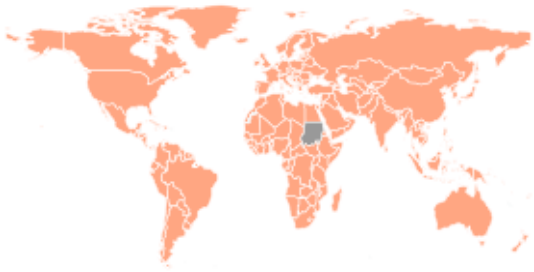
QoG Code: ti_cpi

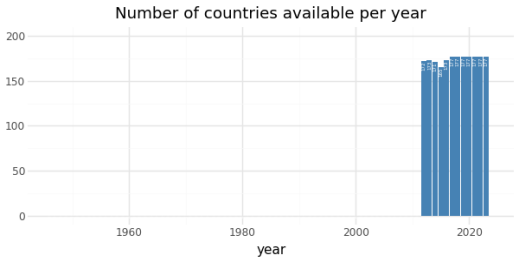
Corruption Perceptions Index. Scale of 0-100 where 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

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

4.16.2 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range

QoG Code: ti_cpi_max

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range. Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 90% confidence interval.

Type of variable: Continuous

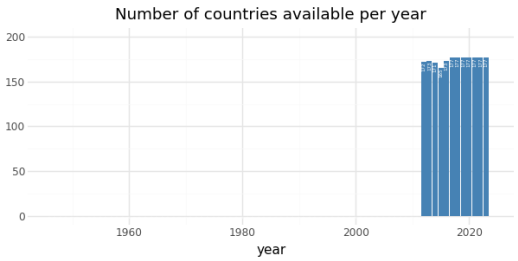
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 178

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012
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

4.16.3 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (old method.)

QoG Code: ti_cpi_max_om

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range (Old methodology). Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 90% confidence interval.

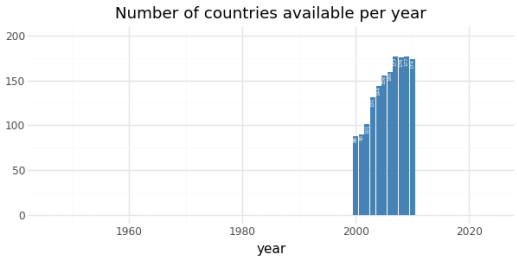
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.16.4 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range

QoG Code: ti_cpi_min

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range. Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 90% confidence interval.

Type of variable: Continuous

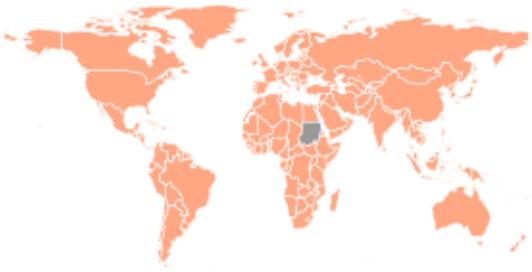
Available in Cross-section

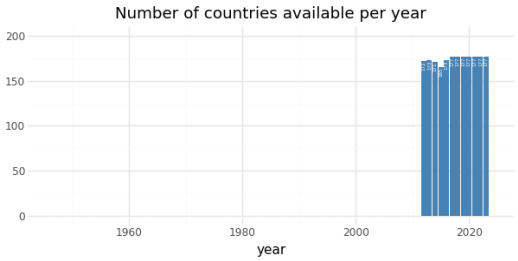
Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 178

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012
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

4.16.5 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (old method.)

QoG Code: ti_cpi_min_om

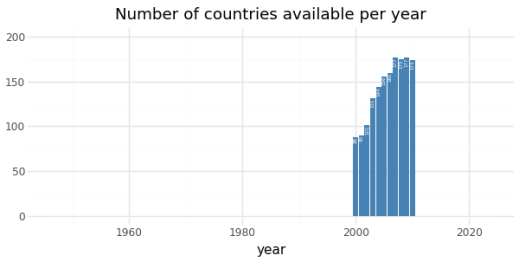
Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range (Old methodology). Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 90% confidence interval.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.16.6 Corruption Perceptions Index (old methodology)

QoG Code: ti_cpi_om

Corruption Perceptions Index (Old methodology). Scale of 0-10 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 10 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

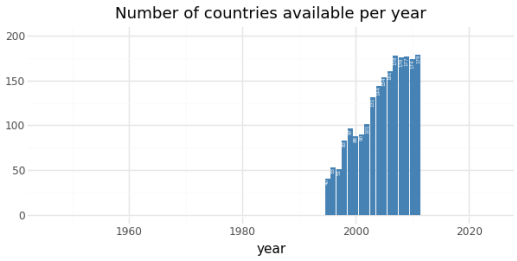
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1995
Time-series max. year: 2011
Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.16.7 Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index

QoG Code: ti_se

Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index.

Type of variable: Continuous

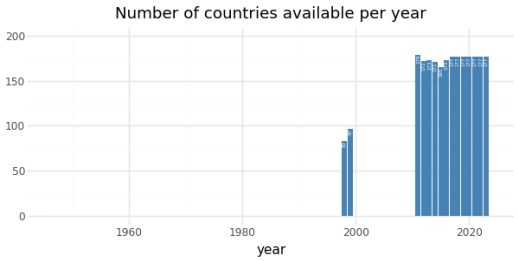
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 178

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1998
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17 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.

4.17.1 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR

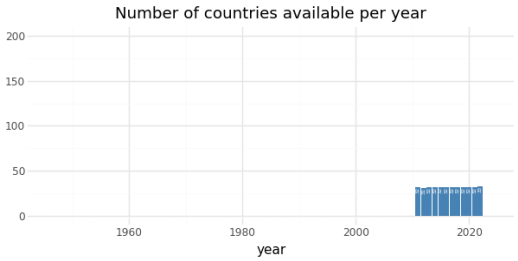
QoG Code: cri_contr

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

4.17.2 Final value of awarded tenders of over 130,000 EUR

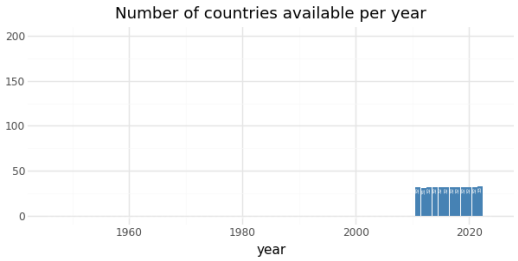
QoG Code: cri_cvalue

Sum of the final value of successfully awarded 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

4.17.3 Number of contracts won by a supplier registered at a foreign address

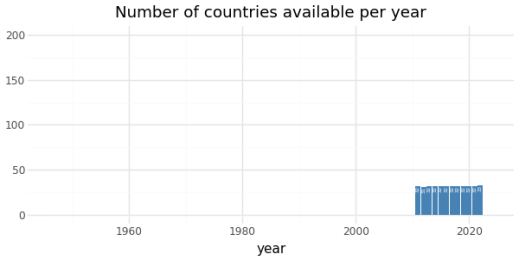
QoG Code: cri_foreign

Total number of contracts won by a supplier that is registered at a foreign address.

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

4.17.4 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag

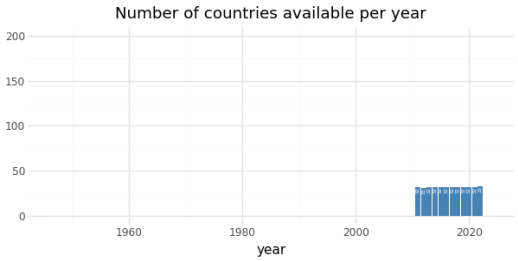
QoG Code: cri_nocall

Share of contracts with 'no published call for tender' red flag. A contract is considered to have 'no call for tender' red flag if two conditions are met: i) The sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) The country of a buyer is not on the list of countries in which 'no call for tender publication' is not a risk factor. These countries are BG, DK, EE, ES, and LT.

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

4.17.5 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag

QoG Code: cri_nonopen

Share of contracts with 'non-open procedure' red flag. Whether a procedure is considered non-open depends on procedure type as well as specific country regulation. Please refer to the 'Non-open procedure details' sheet to search for country-procedure combinations.

Type of variable: Continuous

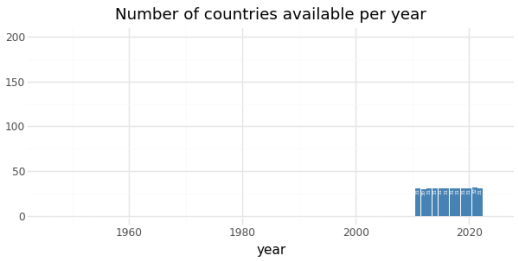
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2011
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.6 Share of contracts with only one bid in total

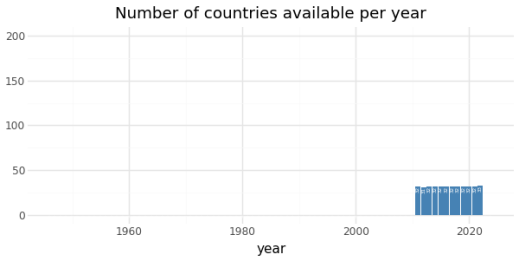
QoG Code: cri_singleb

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

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

4.17.7 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag

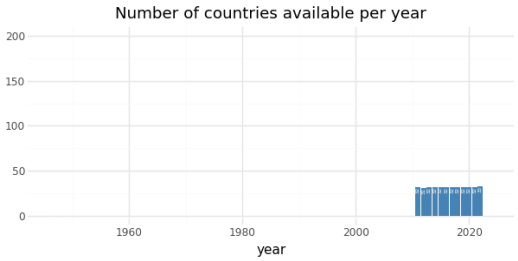
QoG Code: cri_taxhav

Share of contracts with 'tax haven' red flag. A contract has a 'tax haven' red flag in case two conditions are met: i) buyer and supplier are from different countries and ii) according to Financial Secrecy Index (https://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/en/) supplier country was classified as a tax haven.

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

4.18 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). (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.

4.18.1 Closeness to Political Party

QoG Code: cses_pc

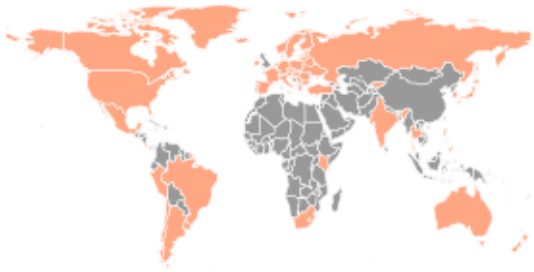
Do you usually think of yourself as close to any particular party? Share of the population who answered Yes.

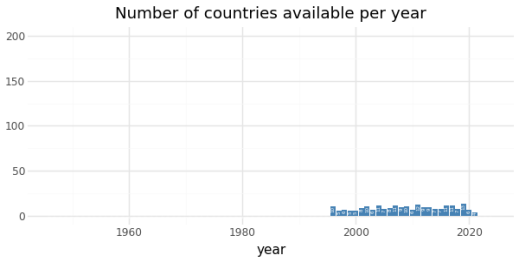
Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

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

4.18.2 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]?

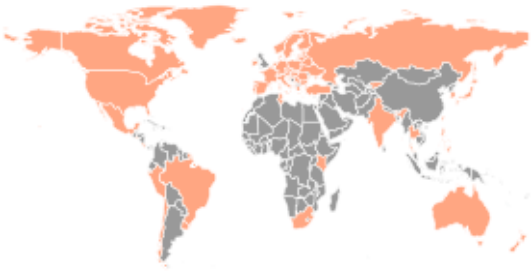
1. Not at all satisfied.
2. Not very satisfied.
3. Fairly satisfied.
4. Very satisfied.

Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

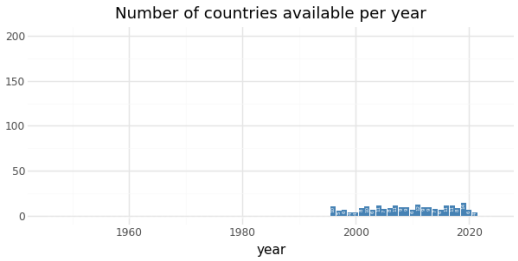
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	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: 24	Total N. of countries covered: 56

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19 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 CAREFIN 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.

4.19.1 Central Bank's governor and central bank board

QoG Code: cbie_board

Governor and central bank board.

Average of the following components: Who appoints the governor, Term of office of the governor, Reappointment option for the governor, Dismissal of governor, Governor allowed to hold another office in government, Qualification requirements for governor, Who appoints the board members, Term of office of board members, Reappointment option for board members, Dismissal of board members, Board members allowed to hold another office in government, Qualification requirements

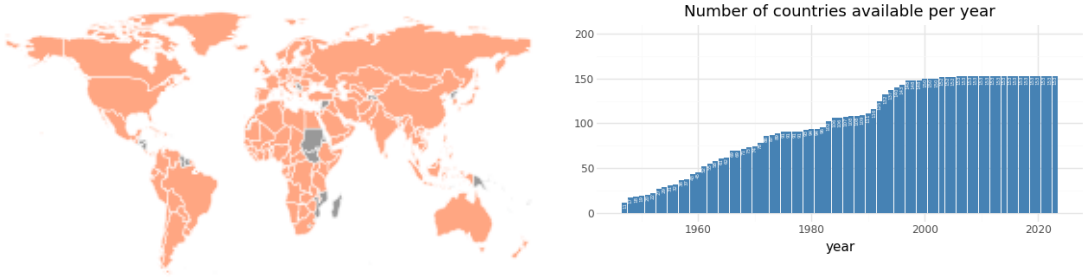
for board members, Staggering term of office for board members, Government representatives in the board.

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

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.2 Central Bank's governor and central bank board reform

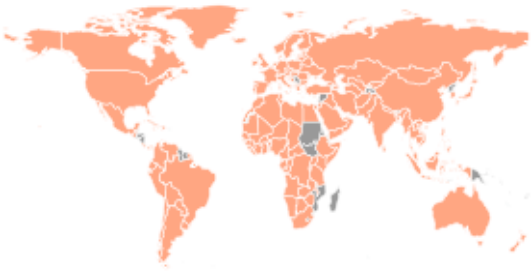
QoG Code: cbie_boardref

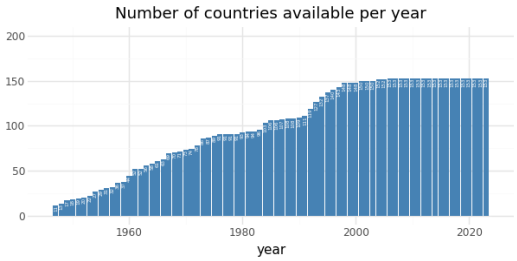
Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Governor and central bank board index has changed between year t and t-1.

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.3 Central bank independence in the constitution

QoG Code: cbie_cbiconstitution

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the degree of independence of the central bank is entrenched in the constitution.

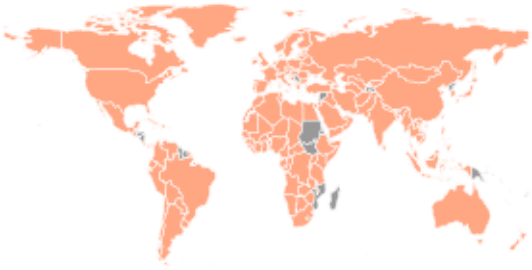
Type of variable: Binary

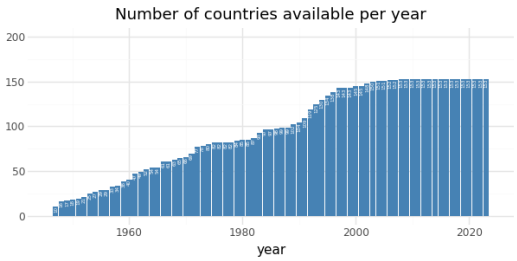
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 153

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.4 Index of central bank independence (Jácome and Vázquez, 2008)

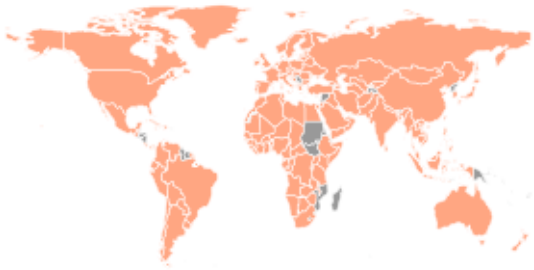
QoG Code: cbie_cwne

Jácome and Vázquez (2008) Index of central bank independence. The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

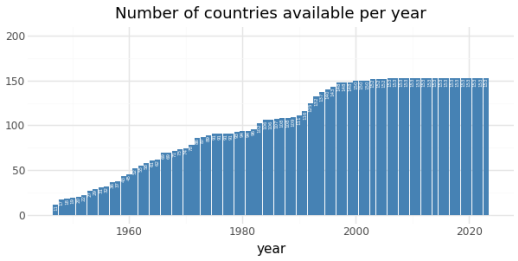
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.5 Central Bank's Financial independence

QoG Code: cbie_finances

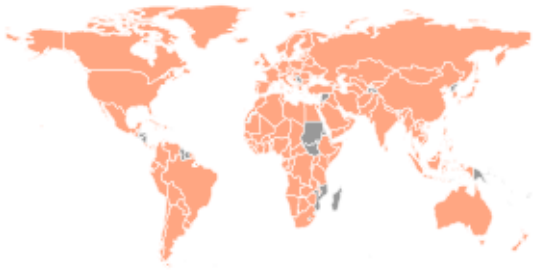
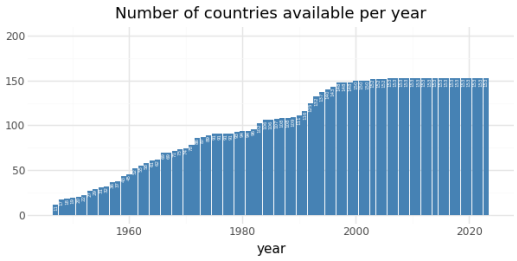
Financial independence.

Average of the following components: Payment of the initial capital of the central bank, Authorized capital of the central bank, Central bank financial autonomy, Arrangements for automatic recapitalization, Transfers of money from the treasury, Central bank approves its annual budget, Central bank adopt its annual balance sheet, Auditing agency, Allocation of net profits, Allocation of profits to a general reserve fund, Partial payments of dividends before the end of the fiscal year, Unrealized profits included in the calculation of distributable profits.

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

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: 153	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

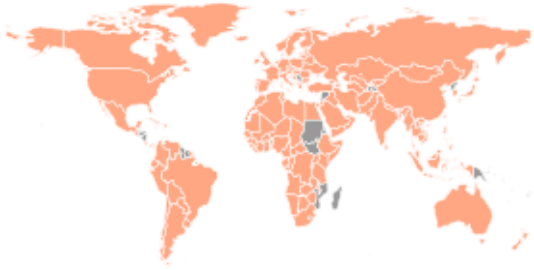
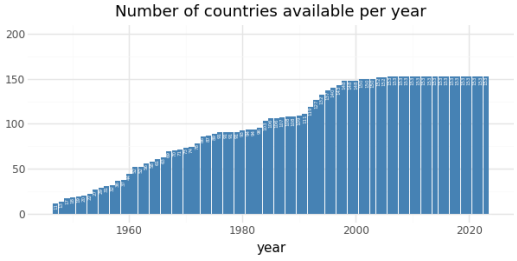
4.19.6 Central Bank's Financial independence reform

QoG Code: cbie_financesref

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Financial independence index has changed between year t and t-1.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 153	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.7 Index of central bank independence (Grilli et al., 1991)

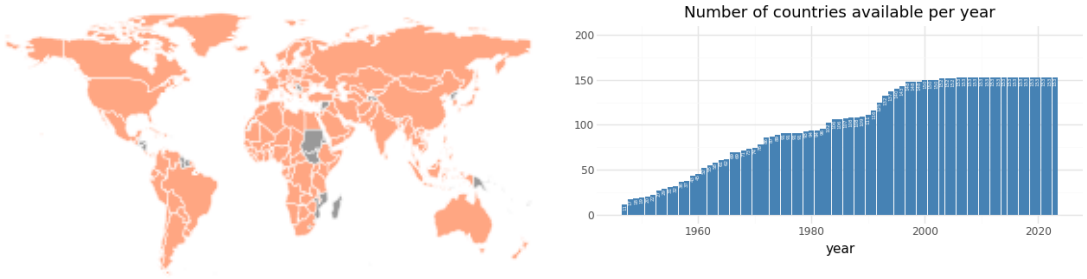
QoG Code: cbie_gmt

Grilli et al. (1991) index of central bank independence. The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.8 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.

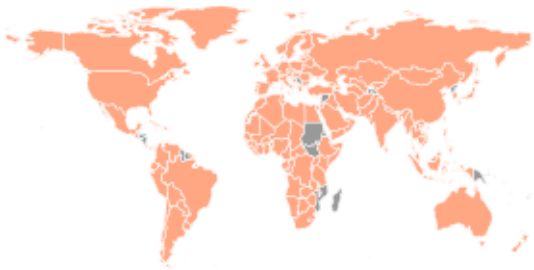
This index is in a scale from 0 to 1 where 1 indicates more central bank independence.

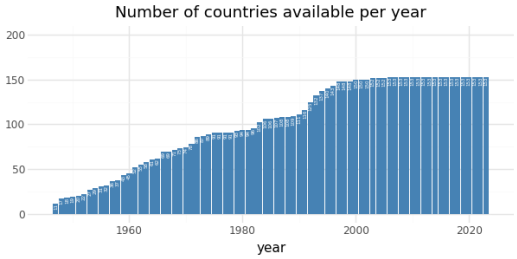
For more details about the construction of this index, please visit https://academic.oup.com/economicpolicy/article/37

Type of variable: Continuous

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.9 Central Bank Independence Extended index reform

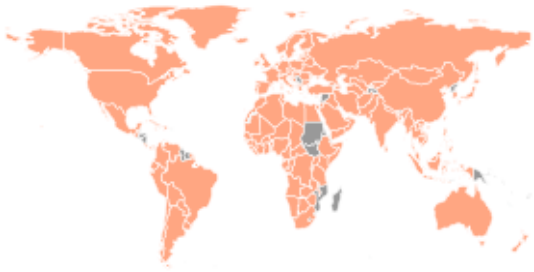
QoG Code: cbie_indexref

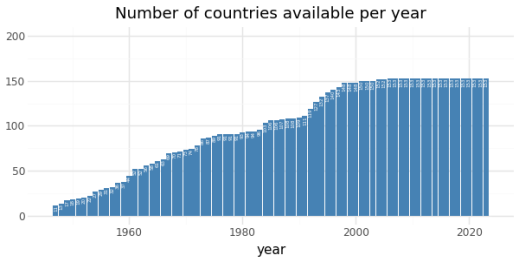
Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE index has changed between year t and t-1.

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.10 Central Bank's Limitations on lending to the government

QoG Code: cbie_lending

Limitations on lending to the government.

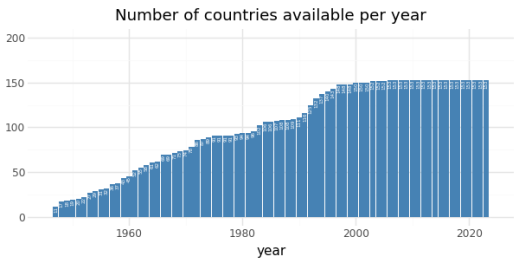
Average of the following components: Direct credit: not automatic, Direct credit: market for lending, Who decides financing conditions to government, Beneficiaries of central bank lending, Direct credit: type of limit, Direct credit: maturity of loans, Direct credit: interest rates, Prohibition from buying government securities in primary market.

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

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.11 Central Bank's Limitations on lending to the government reform

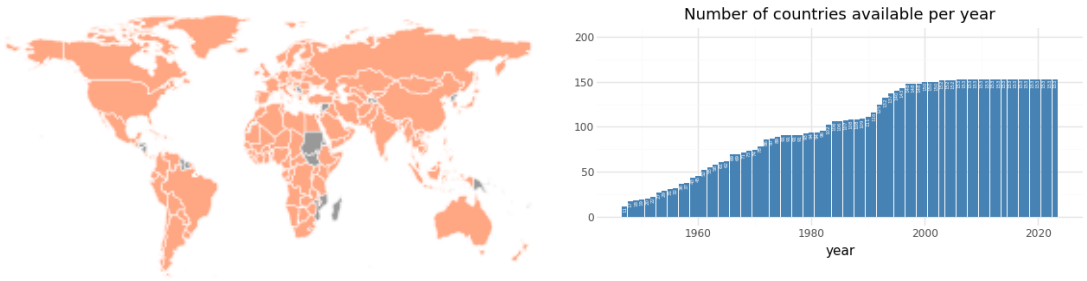
QoG Code: cbie_lendingref

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Limitations on lending to the government index has changed between year t and t-1.

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.12 Index of central bank independence (Cukierman et al., 1992)

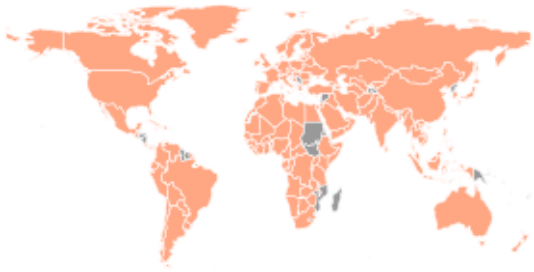
QoG Code: cbie_lvau

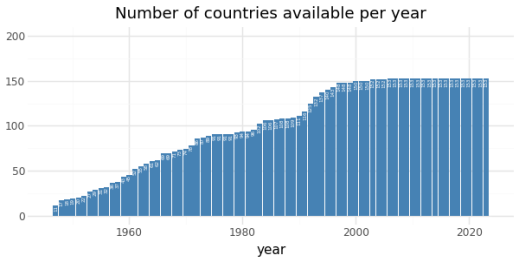
Cukierman et al. (1992) Unweighted Index of central bank independence. The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.13 Central Bank's Objectives

QoG Code: cbie_obj

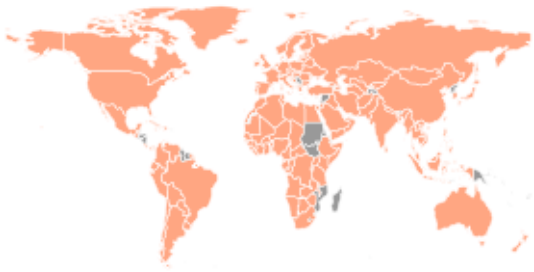
Objectives. Provides information on the central banks statutory goals.

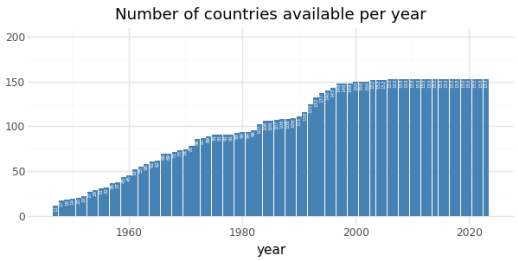
The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.14 Central Bank's Objectives reform

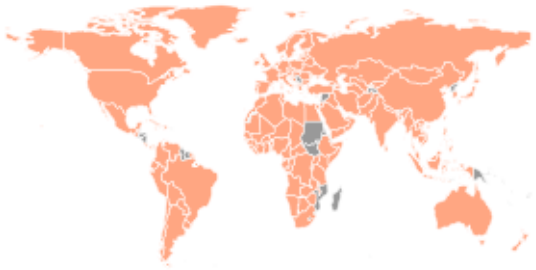
QoG Code: cbie_objref

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Objectives index has changed between year t and t-1.

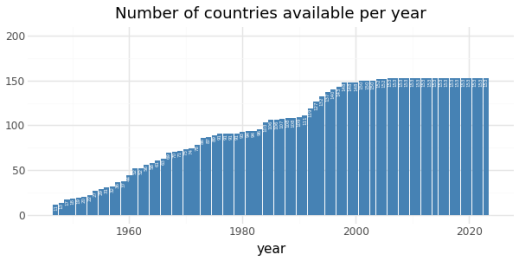
Type of variable: Binary

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.15 Central Bank's Monetary policy and conflicts resolution

QoG Code: cbie_policy

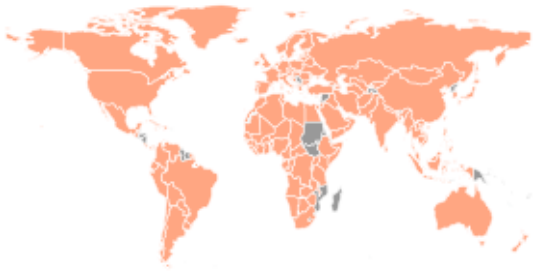
Monetary policy and conflicts resolution. Average of the following components: Who formulates monetary policy, Central bank responsible to fix key policy rates, Banking sector supervision, Central bank role in governments budget and/or debt, Final authority in monetary policy.

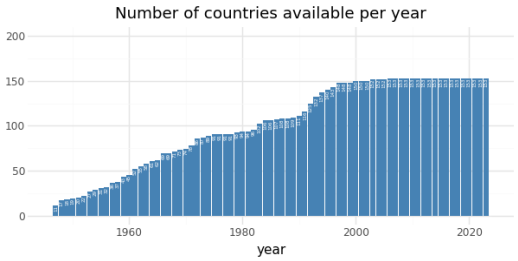
The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.16 Central Bank's Monetary policy and conflicts resolution reform

QoG Code: cbie_policyref

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Monetary policy and conflicts resolution index has changed between year t and t-1.

Type of variable: Binary

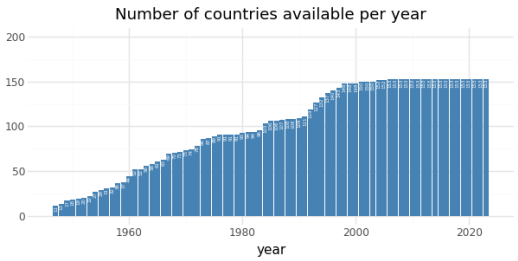
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 153

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.17 Central Bank's Reporting and disclosure

QoG Code: cbie_report

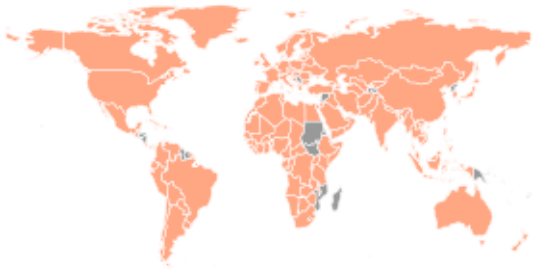
Financial independence. Average of the following components: Central bank reporting, Central bank financial statements.

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

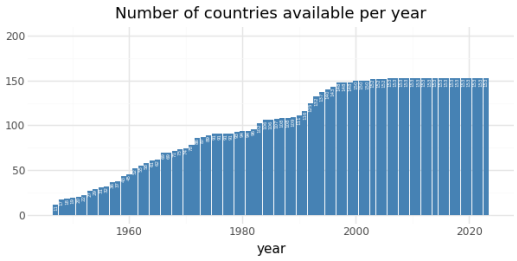
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.18 Central Bank's Reporting and disclosure reform

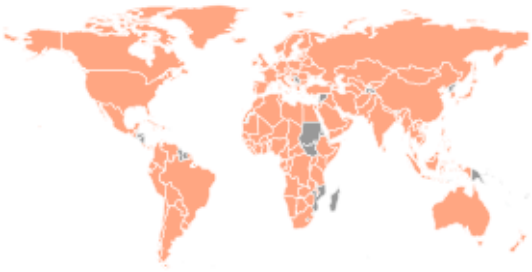
QoG Code: cbie_reportref

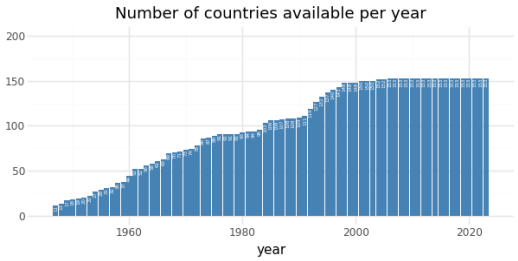
Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Financial independence index has changed between year t and t-1.

Type of variable: Binary

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: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.20 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.

4.20.1 Accountability Transparency

QoG Code: diat_ati

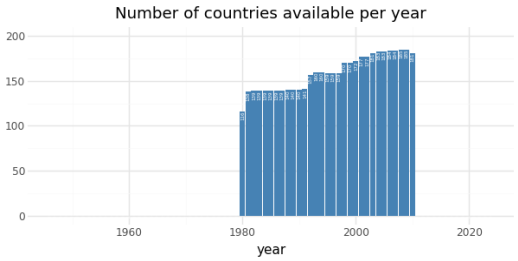
Accountability Transparency. The author has 16 separate indicators for the Accountability Transparency Index (six for the measurement of a free media, four for fiscal transparency, and six for political constraints). 1980 is considered to be the base year. The Accountability Transparency Index has 115 countries in 1980, but rising to up to 189 countries towards the end of the period.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.20.2 Information Transparency

QoG Code: diat_iti

Information Transparency. Sub-indicators are constructed to reflect the nuances of this type of transparency. Specifically, three sub-components are constructed: (1) the existence of a free and independent media; (2) fiscal (budgetary) transparency; (3) political constraints.

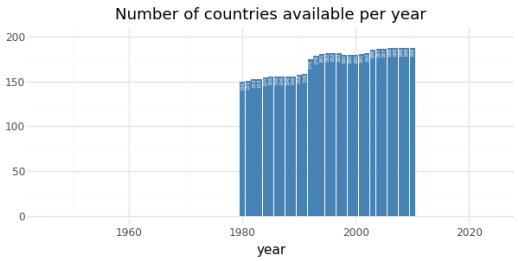
The author has 13 separate indicators for the Information Transparency Index (six for the quantity of information, four for the processes that generate that information, and three for the infrastructure required to disseminate that information). 1980 is considered to be the base year. The Information Transparency Index (ITI) has scores for initially 153 countries in 1980, increasing over time to 191 by the year 2010.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.20.3 Transparency Index

QoG Code: diat_ti

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

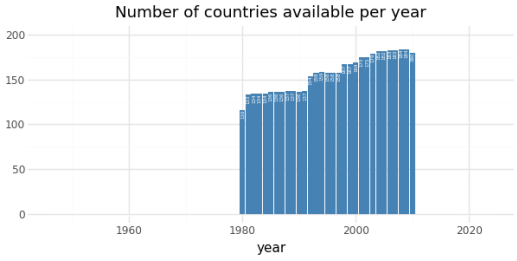
Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.21 Dataset of Electoral Volatility in the European Parliament elections since 1979

Dataset by: Emanuele, Angelucci, Marino, Puleo and Vegetti

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

Emanuele, V. (2019). Dataset of Electoral Volatility in the European Parliament elections since 1979 (v2.0.0). https://doi.org/10.7802/1905

Emanuele, V., Angelucci, D., Marino, B., Puleo, L., & Vegetti, F. (2020). The congealing of a new cleavage? The evolution of the demarcation bloc in Europe (1979-2019). *Italian Political Science Review*, (3), 1–20. https://doi.org/10.1017/ipo.2020.19

Dataset found at: http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-electoral-volatility-in-ep-elections.html

Last update by original source: 2024-07-16
Date of download: 2025-11-28

This dataset provides data on electoral volatility and its internal components in the elections for the European Parliament (EP) in all European Union (EU) countries since 1979 or the date of their accession to the Union. It also provides data about electoral volatility for both the class bloc and the demarcation bloc. This dataset will be regularly updated so as to include the next rounds of the European Parliament elections.

4.21.1 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties above 1%

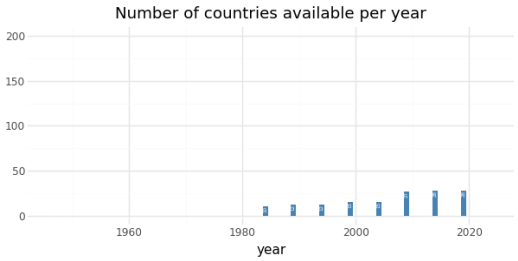
QoG Code: evep_altv

Electoral volatility in the European Parliament, caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system caused by vote switching between existing parties, namely parties receiving at least 1% of the national share in both elections under scrutiny.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1984
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 28	Total N. of countries covered: 28

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.2 Net change in the agg. vote share for all parties in Class Bloc (EP)

QoG Code: evep_classbloc

Net change in the aggregate vote share for all parties included in the Class Bloc. For the definition of the class bloc and the identification of parties included in such bloc, the author relies on Bartolini and Mair (1990) and Bartolini (1983; 2000). This includes 'those parties which are the historical product of the structuring of the working-class movement' (Bartolini and Mair 1990 [2007], 46). Full list of parties in the class bloc can be found in the original codebook.

Type of variable: Continuous

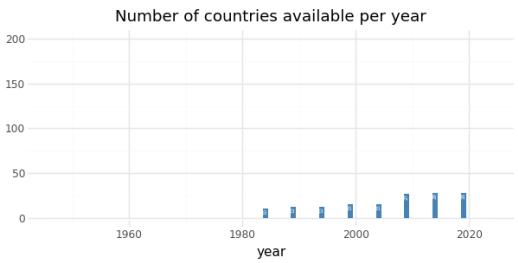
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 28

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1984
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 28

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.3 Net change in the agg. vote share for all parties in Demarcation Bloc (EP)

QoG Code: evep_dembloc

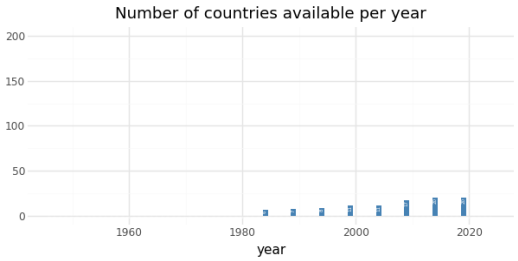
Net change in the aggregate vote share for all parties included in the Demarcation Bloc. Those political parties that defend anti-EU, anti-immigration and economically protectionist policies are included in the demarcation bloc. Full list of parties in the demarcation bloc can be found in the original codebook.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1984
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 20	Total N. of countries covered: 20

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

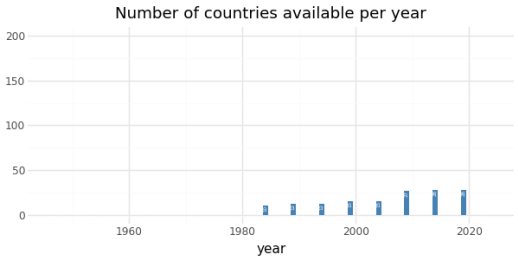
4.21.4 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties below 1%

QoG Code: evep_othv

Electoral volatility in the European Parliament, caused by vote switching between parties falling below 1% of the national share in both the elections at time t and t+1. It is important to clarify that this category is not computed by aggregating the scores of each party falling below 1% and then comparing the overall sum at time t and t+1. Conversely, each party's volatility is counted separately - up to a specification of 0.1% - and then added to the calculation of evep_othv. This choice has been made to avoid underestimation of Total Volatility but at the same time to maintain a distinction between parties above 1% and parties below 1% for the calculation of the two components of evep_regv and evep_altv.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 28	Time-series min. year: 1984 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 28

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

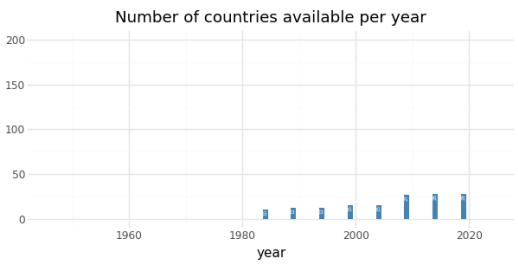
4.21.5 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties entering/exiting party system

QoG Code: evep_regv

Electoral volatility in the European Parliament, caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system. A party is considered as entering the party system where it receives at least 1% of the national share in election at time t+1 (while it received less than 1% in election at time t). Conversely, a party is considered as exiting the part system where it receives less than 1% in election at time t+1 (while it received at least 1% in election at time t).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 28	Time-series min. year: 1984 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 28

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.6 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Total

QoG Code: evep_tv

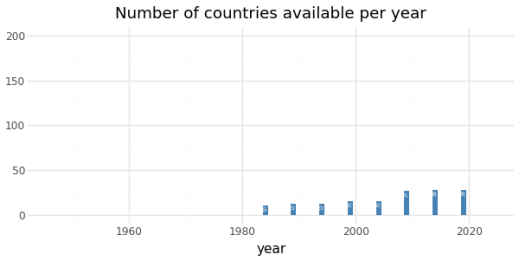
Total electoral volatility in the party system, given by the sum of the previous measures: evep_regv + evep_altv + evep_othv = evep_tv.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1984
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 28	Total N. of countries covered: 28

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22 Dataset of Electoral Volatility in Western Europe

Dataset by: Vincenzo Emanuele

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

Emanuele, V. (2015). Dataset of Electoral Volatility and its internal components in Western Europe (1946-2015). https://doi.org/10.7802/1112

Dataset found at: http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-electoral-volatility.html

Last update by original source: 2025-11-03
Date of download: 2025-11-26

This dataset provides data on electoral volatility and its internal components in parliamentary elections (lower house) in 20 countries of Western Europe for the period 1945-2023. It covers the entire universe of Western European elections held after World War II under democratic regimes. Data for Greece, Portugal and Spain have been collected after their democratizations in the 1970s. Altogether, a total of 347 elections (or, more precisely, electoral periods) are included.

When several elections were held in a single year, the data for the last election is included in the QoG dataset.

4.22.1 Electoral Volatility - Parties above 1%

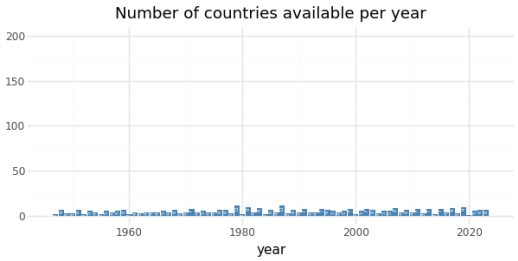
QoG Code: dev_altv1

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between existing parties, namely parties receiving at least 1% of the national share in both elections under scrutiny.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 20	Total N. of countries covered: 20

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22.2 Electoral Volatility - Parties below 1%

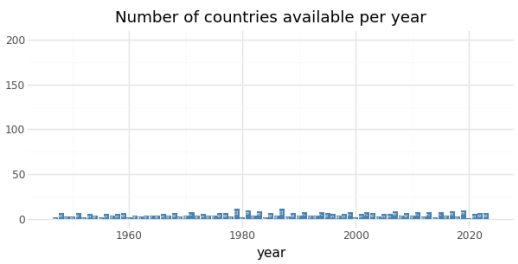
QoG Code: dev_othv1

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties falling below 1% of the national share in both the elections at time t and t+1. It is important to clarify that this category is not computed by aggregating the scores of each party falling below 1% and then comparing the overall sum at time t and t+1. Conversely, each party's volatility is counted separately - up to a specification of 0.1% - and then added to the calculation of dev_othv. This choice has been made to avoid underestimation of Total Volatility but at the same time to maintain a distinction between parties above 1% and parties below 1% for the calculation of the two components of dev_regv and dev_altv.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 20	Total N. of countries covered: 20

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22.3 Electoral Volatility - Parties entering/exiting party system

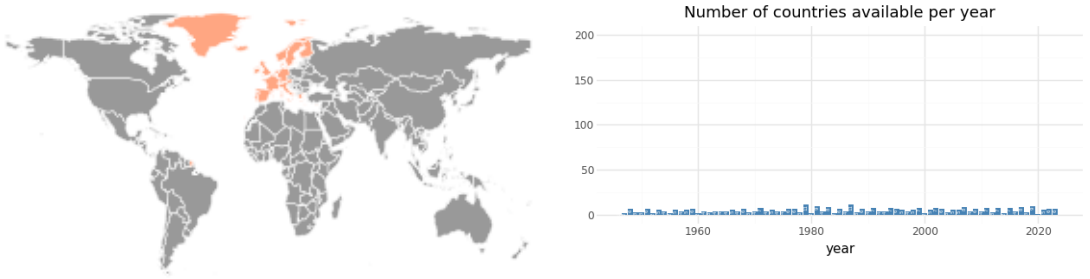
QoG Code: dev_regv1

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system. A party is considered as entering the party system where it receives at least 1% of the national share in election at time t+1 (while it received less than 1% in election at time t). Conversely, a party is considered as exiting the part system where it receives less than 1% in election at time t+1 (while it received at least 1% in election at time t).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 20	Total N. of countries covered: 20

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22.4 Electoral Volatility - Total

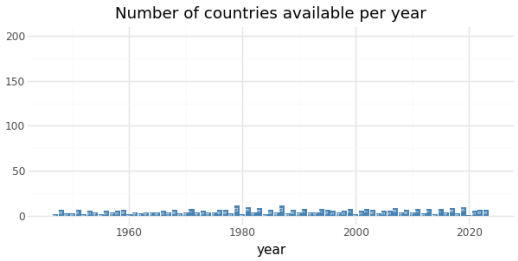
QoG Code: dev_tv1

Total electoral volatility in the party system, given by the sum of the previous measures: dev_regv + dev_altv + dev_othv = dev_tv.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 20	Total N. of countries covered: 20

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23 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, 19462020. *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.

4.23.1 Average District Magnitude

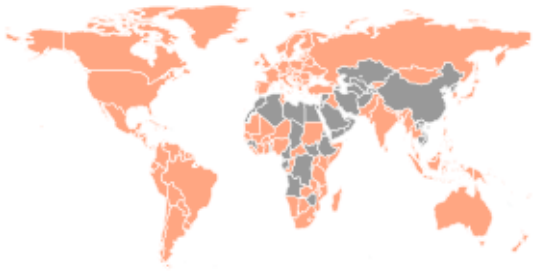
QoG Code: gol_adm

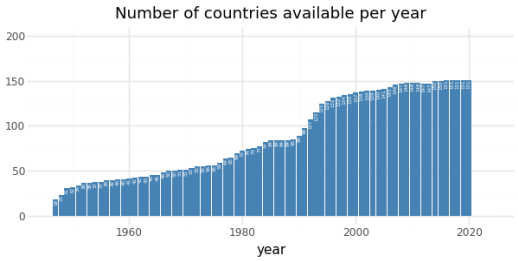
Average district magnitude in an electoral tier. This is calculated as the total number of seats allocated in an electoral tier divided by the total number of districts in that tier.

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: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.2 Districts

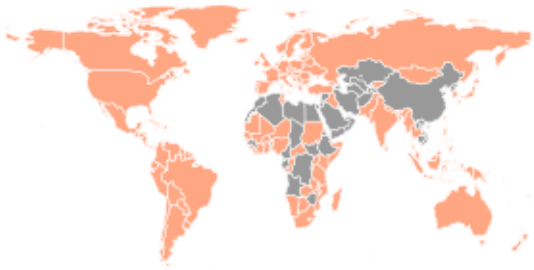
QoG Code: gol_dist

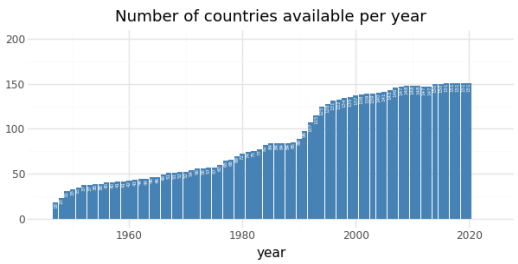
This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.

Type of variable: Discrete

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: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.3 Effective Number of Electoral Parties

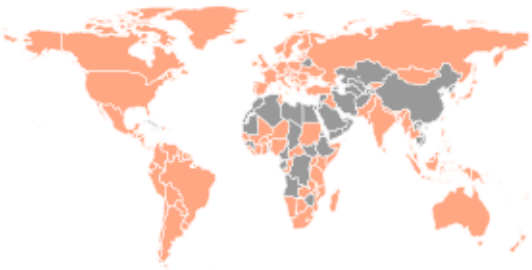
QoG Code: gol_enep

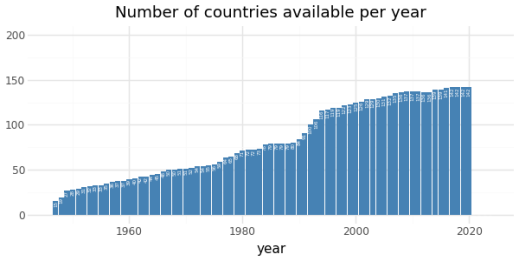
Effective number of electoral parties.

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

4.23.4 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1

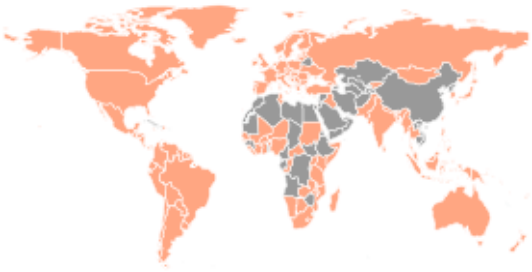
QoG Code: gol_enep1

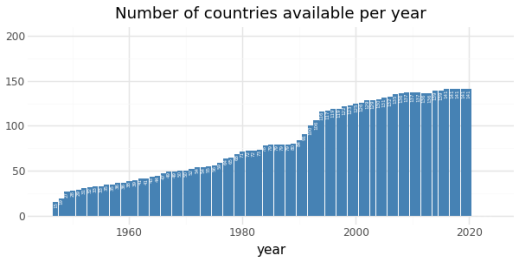
The effective number of electoral parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

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: 141	Total N. of countries covered: 144

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.5 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others)

QoG Code: gol_enepo

The percentage of the vote going to parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

Type of variable: Continuous

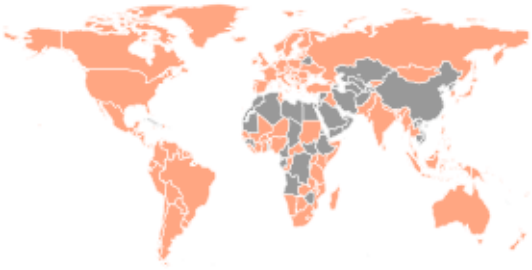
Available in Cross-section

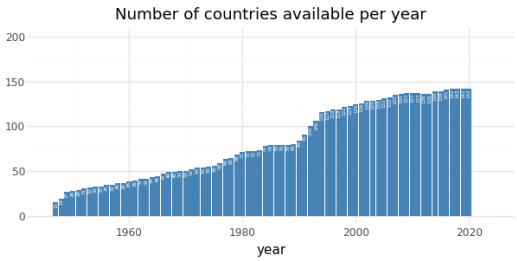
Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 142

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 145

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.6 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties

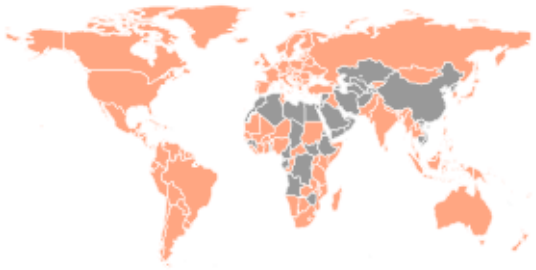
QoG Code: gol_enpp

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.

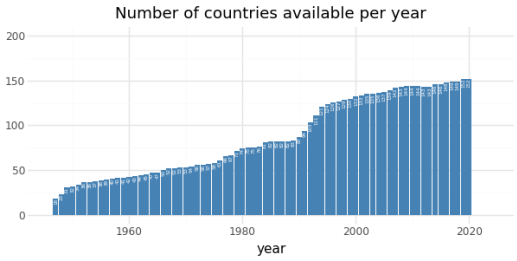
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 152	Total N. of countries covered: 154

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.7 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties, other corrected

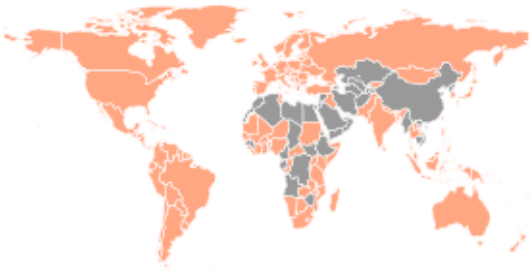
QoG Code: gol_enpp1

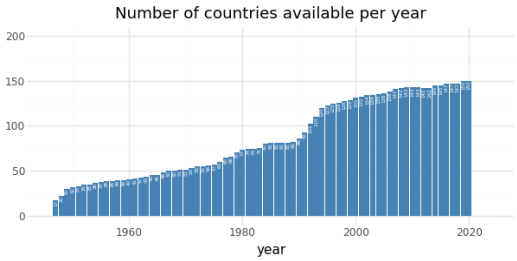
This is the effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

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: 150	Total N. of countries covered: 152

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.8 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others)

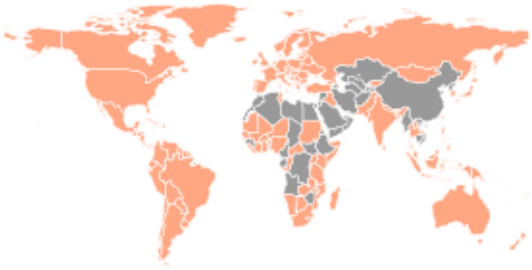
QoG Code: gol_enppo

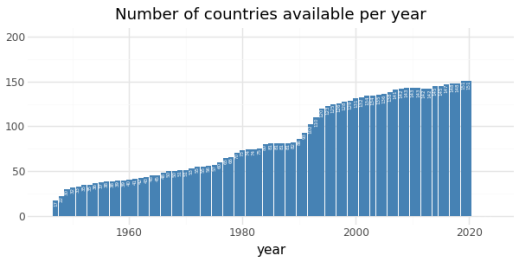
The percentage of seats won by parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

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: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 153

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.9 Effective Number of Presidential Candidates

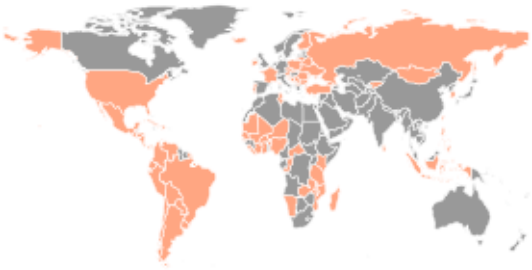
QoG Code: gol_enpres

The effective number of presidential candidates.

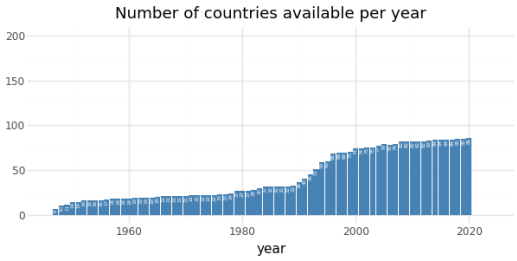
Type of variable: Discrete

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: 86	Total N. of countries covered: 86

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.10 Electoral System Type-3 classes

QoG Code: gol_est

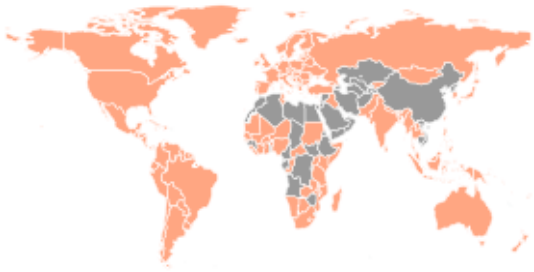
This is a categorical variable that takes on one of three values indicating the basic type of electoral system used in the elections.

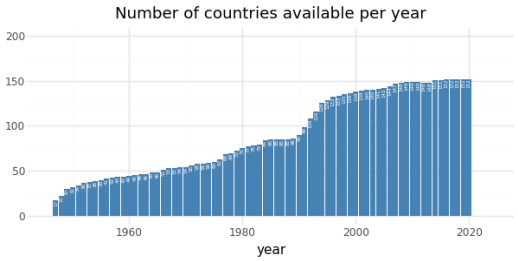
1. Majoritarian
2. Proportional
3. Mixed

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	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: 152	Total N. of countries covered: 154

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.11 Electoral System Type-12 classes

QoG Code: gol_est_spec

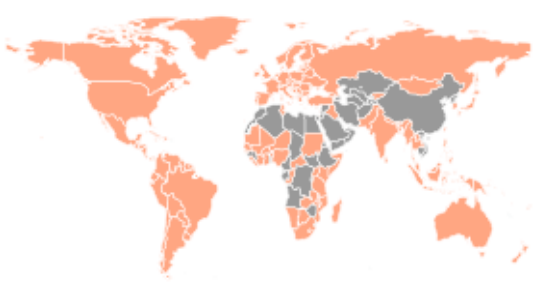
This is a categorical variable that provides a more detailed indication of the type of electoral system used in the election.

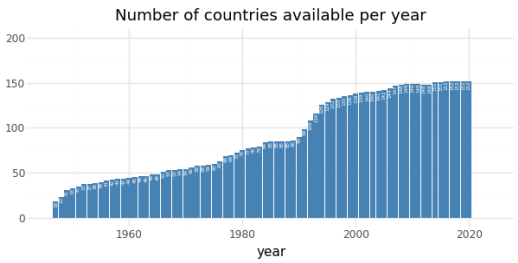
1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two-Round System (TRS)
3. Alternative Vote (AV)
4. Borda Count (BC)
5. Block Vote (BV)
6. Party Block Vote (PBV)
7. Limited Vote (LV)
8. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
9. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
10. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
11. Mixed Dependent (or Mixed Member Proportional)
12. Mixed Independent (or Mixed Parallel)

Type of variable: Categorical

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: 152	Total N. of countries covered: 154

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.12 Institution

QoG Code: gol_inst

This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of a given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which we updated through 2011.

0. Parliamentary democracy

1. Semi-presidential democracy

2. Presidential democracy

3. Civilian dictatorship

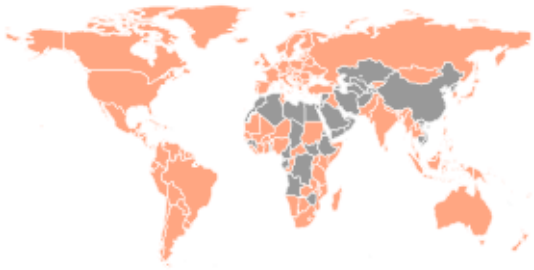
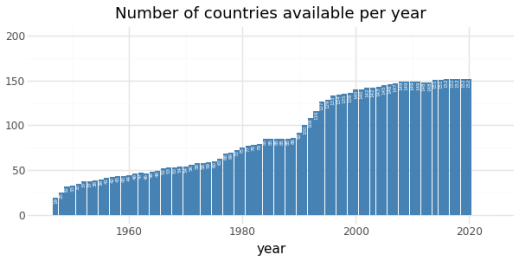
4. Military dictatorship

5. Royal dictatorship

Not all elections that occur when a regime is classified as a dictatorship (regime = 4-6) are dictatorial. This apparent anomaly has to do with the fact that a country's regime type is coded based on its status at the end of a given year. Elections like those in Argentina 1962, Nicaragua 1983, Philippines 1965, and Thailand 1976 all preceded a democratic collapse in the same year. Although these countries are considered dictatorial at the end of these years, we code these particular elections as democratic and therefore include them in our data set. We should note that we code the 1997 elections in Kenya, the 1999 elections in Guinea Bissau, the 2005 elections in Liberia, the 2006 elections in Mauritania, and the 2008 elections in Bangladesh as democratic even though Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code these countries as democratic until the following year. The reason for this is that these elections are the primary reason cited by Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) for their eventual recoding of these countries as democratic. As an example, Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code Liberia as democratic until 2006 despite the fact that presidential elections took place in October 2005, because the winner of these elections, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, did not officially take office until January 2006. The bottom line is that there are a few observations in our data set of democratic elections where regime indicates that the country was a dictatorship by the end of the year.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2020 N. of countries: 152	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

4.23.13 Mixed Type

QoG Code: gol_mix

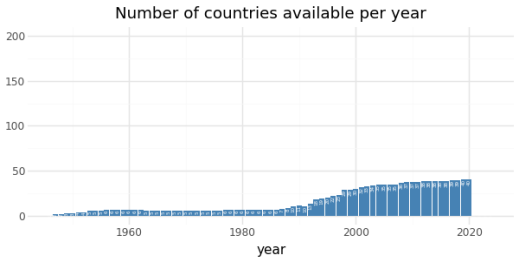
This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise type of mixed electoral system that is being used.

1. Coexistence
2. Superposition
3. Fusion
4. Correction
5. Conditional

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2020 N. of countries: 40	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2020 Total N. of countries covered: 41

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.14 Multi-Tier Type

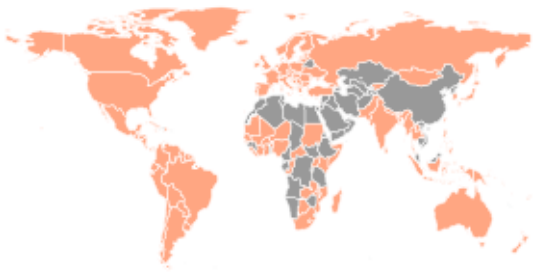
QoG Code: gol_mt

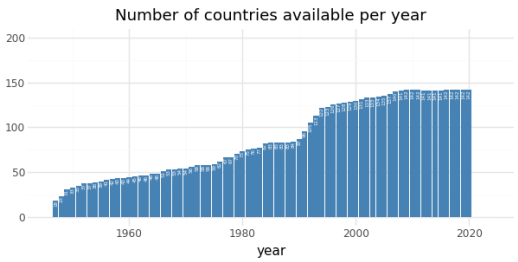
This is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether different electoral tiers are linked (1) or not (0). Electoral tiers are linked if the unused votes from one electoral tier are used to allocate seats in another electoral tier, or if the allocation of seats in one electoral tier is conditional on the seats received in a different electoral tier.

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: 142	Total N. of countries covered: 143

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.15 Number of Seats

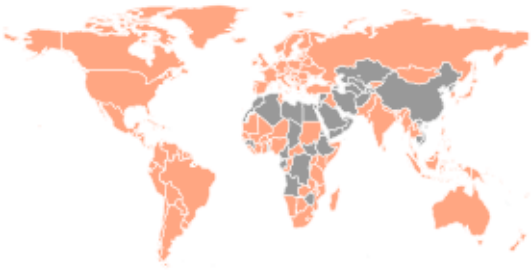
QoG Code: gol_nos

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

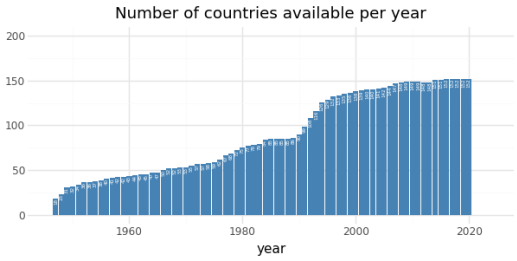
Type of variable: Discrete

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: 152	Total N. of countries covered: 154

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.16 Presidential Electoral System Type

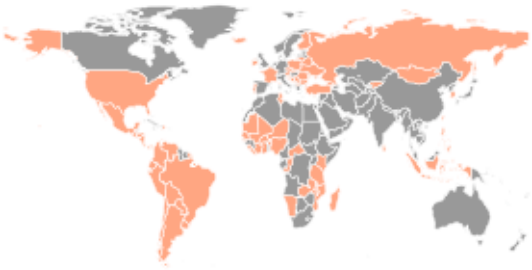
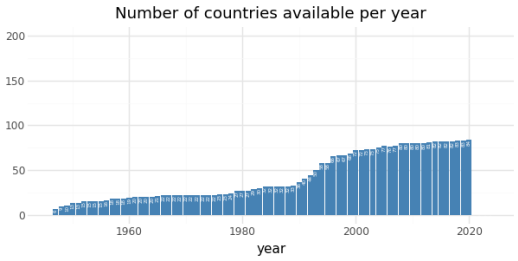
QoG Code: gol_pest

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

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

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2020 N. of countries: 84	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2020 Total N. of countries covered: 84

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.17 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

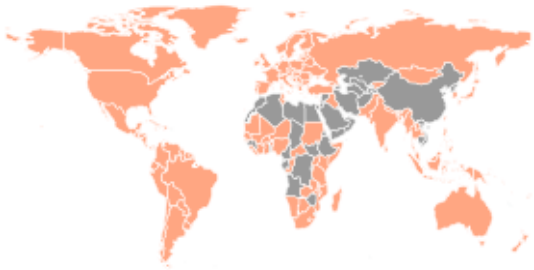
16. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders
17. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders
18. Droop quota
19. Droop quota with largest remainders
20. Droop quota with highest average remainders
21. Imperiali quota
22. Imperiali quota with largest remainders
23. Imperiali quota 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.

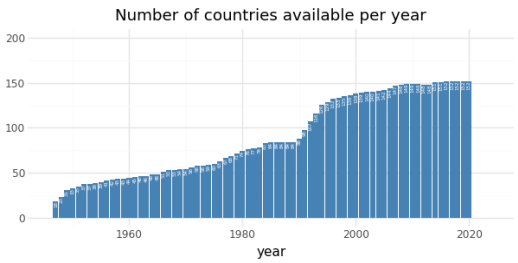
Type of variable: Categorical

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: 152	Total N. of countries covered: 154

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.18 Presidential Election

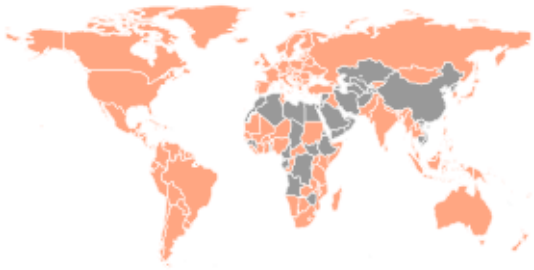
QoG Code: gol_preel

This is a dichotomous variable that takes on the value 1 if the election is presidential and 0 if the election is legislative.

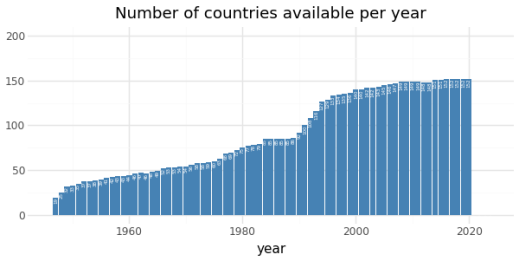
Type of variable: Binary

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: 152	Total N. of countries covered: 154

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.19 Upper Seats

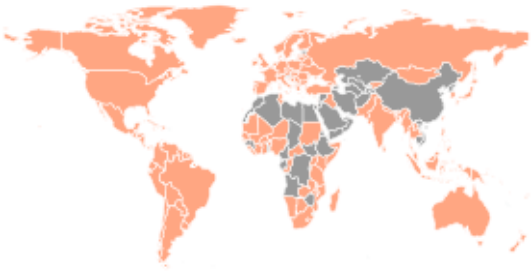
QoG Code: gol_upseat

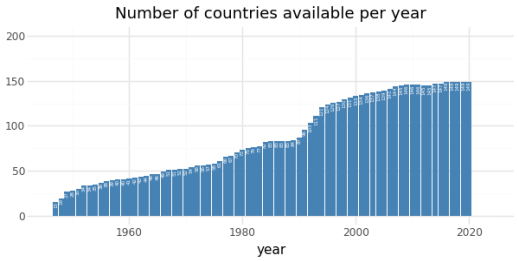
This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

Type of variable: Discrete

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: 149	Total N. of countries covered: 151

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.20 Upper Tier

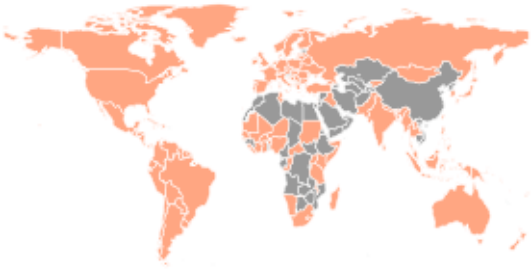
QoG Code: gol_uptier

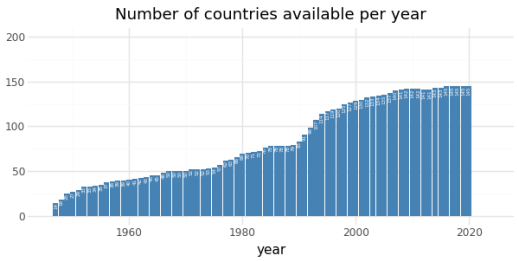
This indicates the percentage of all legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

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: 145	Total N. of countries covered: 147

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.24 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 countrys 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.

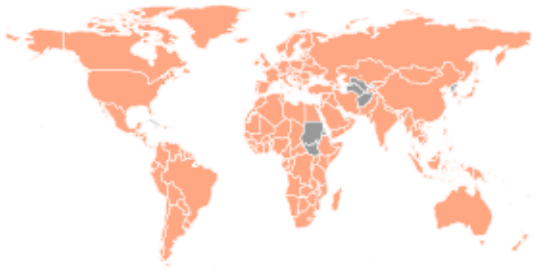
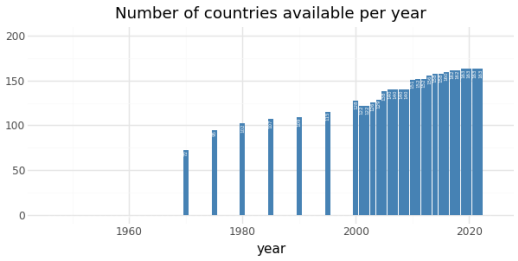
4.24.1 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current)

QoG Code: fi_ftradeint

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

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: 163

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.24.2 Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data)

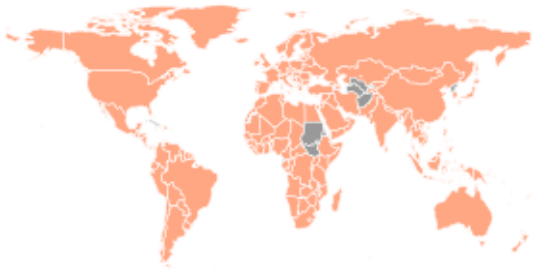
QoG Code: fi_ftradeint_pd

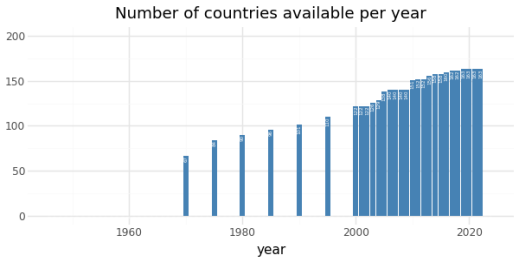
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens 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. Panel-data adjusted.

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: 163

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.24.3 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_ftradeint), regulation of credit, labor and business (fi_reg). The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". This is the version of the index published at the current year of measurement, without taking methodological changes over time into account.

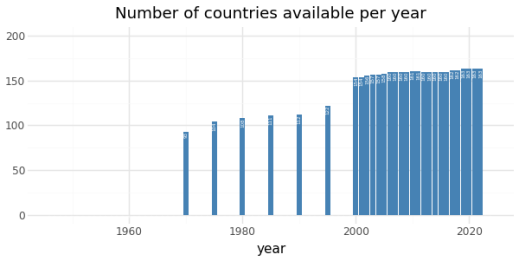
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.24.4 Economic Freedom of the World Index (historical data for 1950-1965)

QoG Code: fi_index_hist

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom".

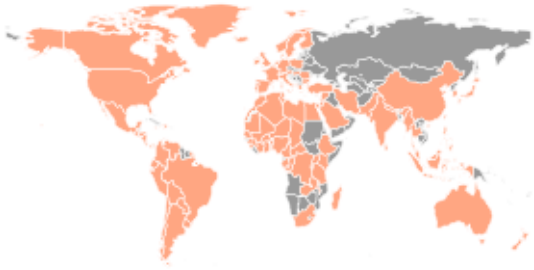
The numbers found here are an extension of the panel data index using a smaller number of variables. These numbers are an improvement on what was published previously on economic freedom from 1950-1965, with more countries covered and using data sources. For more information, please see the chapter, "Economic Freedom of the World: 1950s and 1960s" found in the Economic Freedom of the World 2019 annual report.

Type of variable: Continuous

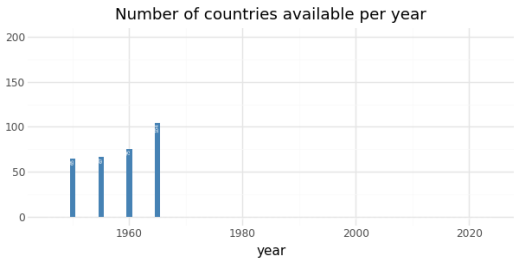
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 1965
Total N. of countries covered: 102

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

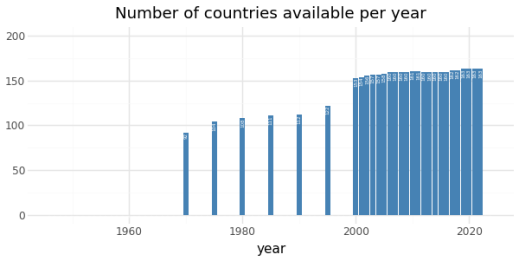
4.24.5 Economic Freedom of the World Index (panel data)

QoG Code: fi_index_pd

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". Panel-data adjusted.

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

4.24.6 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights, gender adjusted (current)

QoG Code: fi_legprop

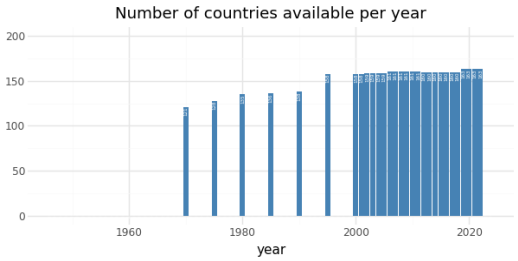
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "no judicial independence", "no trusted legal framework exists", "no protection of intellectual property", "military interference in rule of law", and "no integrity of the legal system" and 10 corresponds to "high judicial independence", "trusted legal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

The ratings are adjusted to reflect inequalities in the legal treatment of women.

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

4.24.7 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights, gender adjusted (panel data)

QoG Code: fi_legprop_pd

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

The ratings are adjusted to reflect inequalities in the legal treatment of women.

Type of variable: Continuous

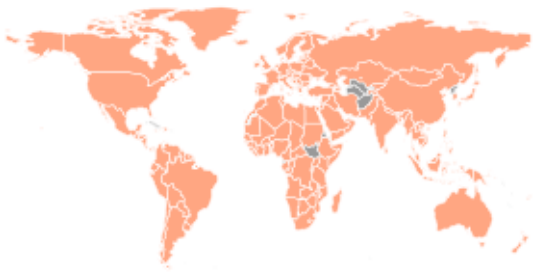
Available in Cross-section

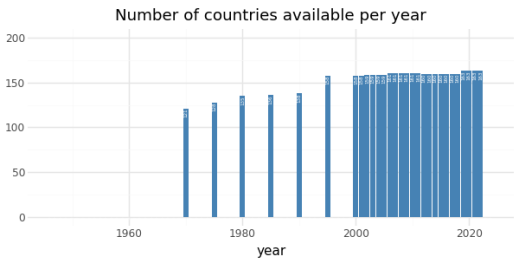
Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 163

Available in Time-series

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

4.24.8 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current)

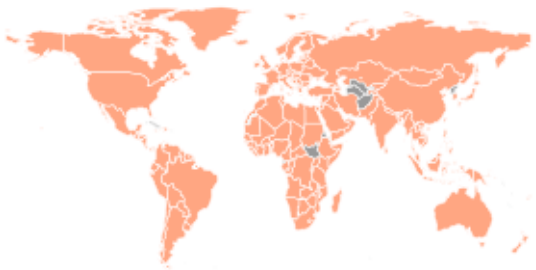
QoG Code: fi_reg

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations.

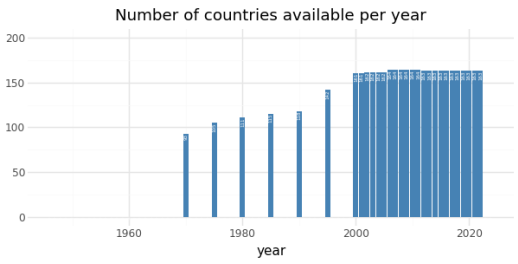
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 2022
N. of countries: 163	Total N. of countries covered: 164

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.24.9 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data)

QoG Code: fi_reg_pd

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout

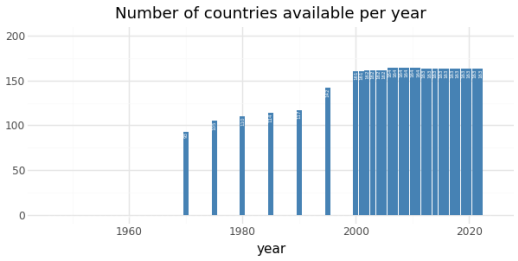
various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations. Panel-data adjusted.

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: 2022
N. of countries: 163	Total N. of countries covered: 164

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

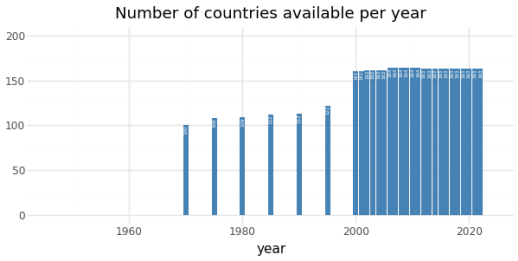
4.24.10 Access to Sound Money (current)

QoG Code: fi_sm

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad.

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

4.24.11 Access to Sound Money (chain_linked)

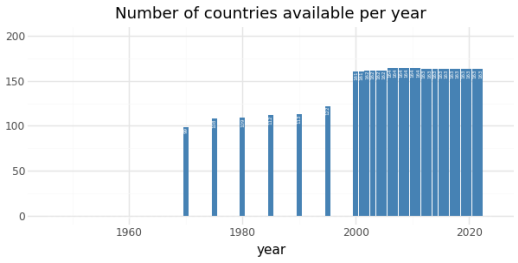
QoG Code: fi_sm_pd

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad. Panel-data adjusted.

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

4.24.12 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current)

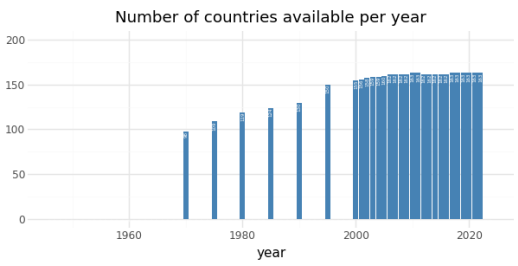
QoG Code: fi_sog

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies).

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: 2022
N. of countries: 163	Total N. of countries covered: 164

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.24.13 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (panel data)

QoG Code: fi_sog_pd

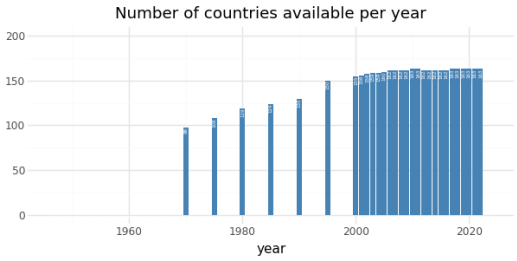
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies). Panel-data adjusted.

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: 2022
N. of countries: 163	Total N. of countries covered: 164

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.25 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 complied census/survey data.

4.25.1 Average schooling years, female

QoG Code: bl_asyf

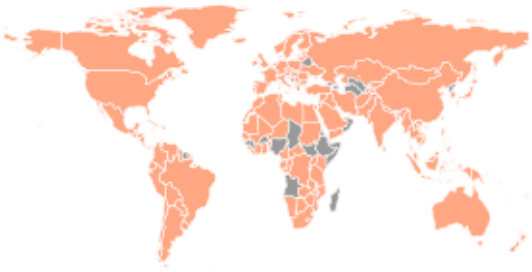
Average schooling years, females between 15 and 64 years old.

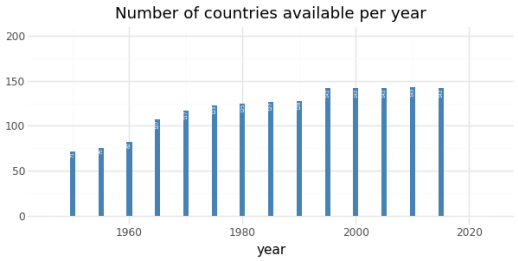
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.25.2 Average schooling years, male

QoG Code: bl_asym

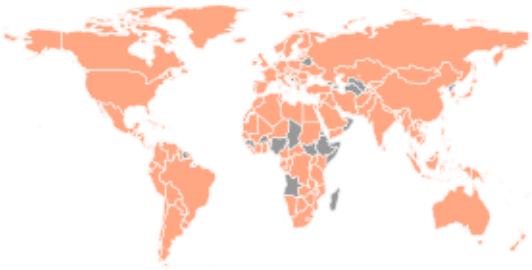
Average schooling years, males between 15 and 64 years old.

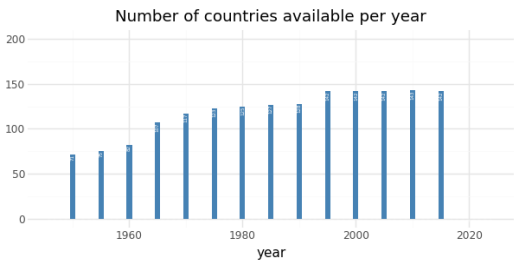
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.25.3 Average schooling years, female and male

QoG Code: bl_asymf

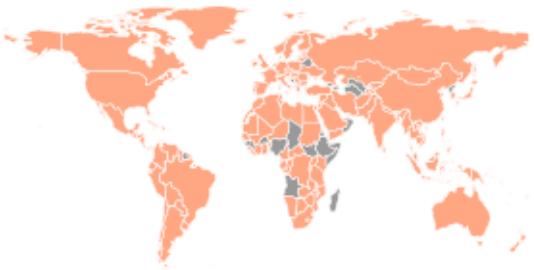
Average schooling years, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Type of variable: Continuous

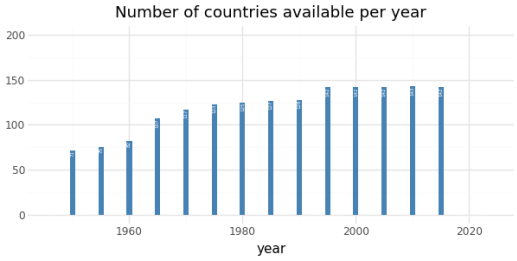
Available in Time-series

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

4.25.4 Percentage with tertiary schooling, female

QoG Code: bl_lhf

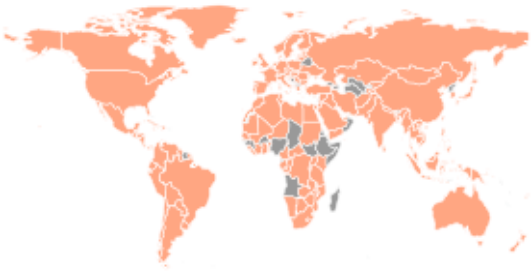
Percentage with tertiary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

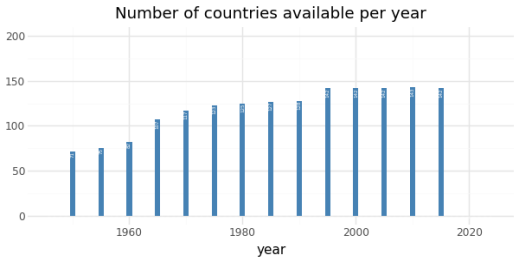
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.25.5 Percentage with tertiary schooling, male

QoG Code: bl_lhm

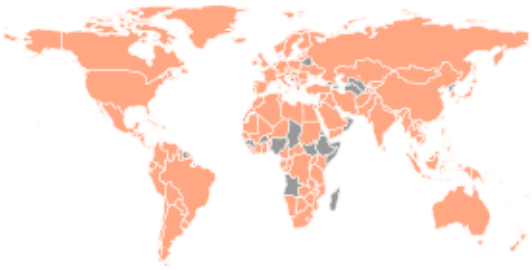
Percentage with tertiary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

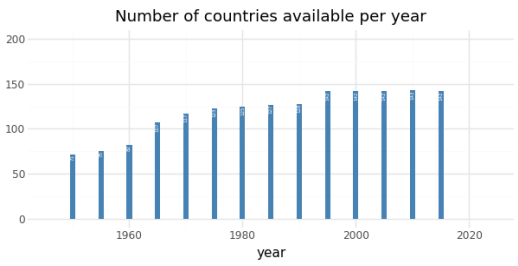
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.25.6 Percentage with tertiary schooling, female and male

QoG Code: bl_lhmf

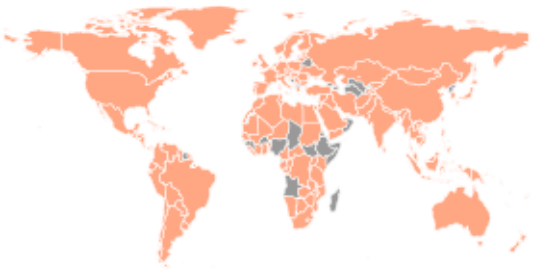
Percentage with tertiary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Type of variable: Continuous

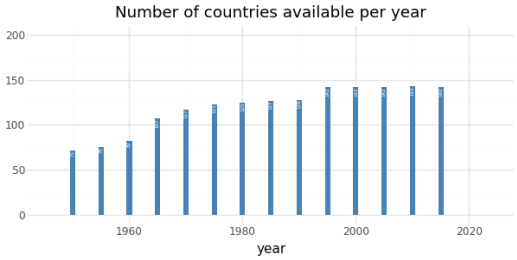
Available in Time-series

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

4.25.7 Percentage with primary schooling, female

QoG Code: bl_lpf

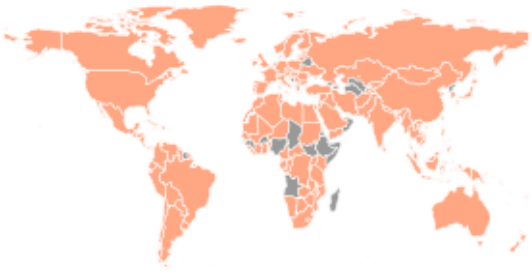
Percentage with primary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

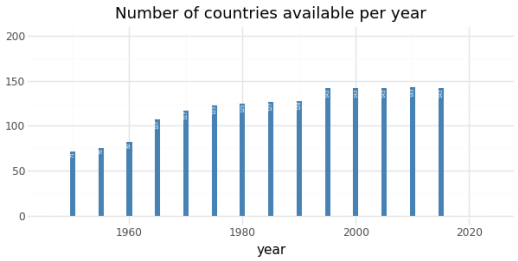
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.25.8 Percentage with primary schooling, male

QoG Code: bl_lpm

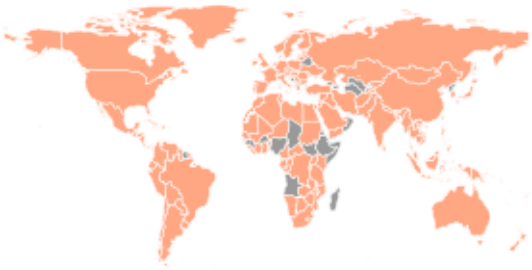
Percentage with primary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

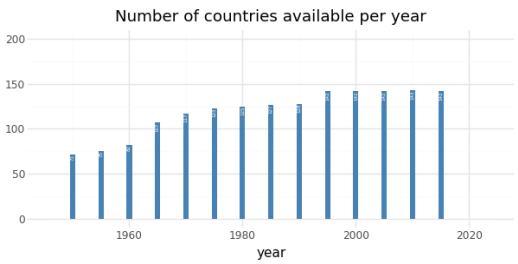
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.25.9 Percentage with primary schooling, female and male

QoG Code: bl_lpmf

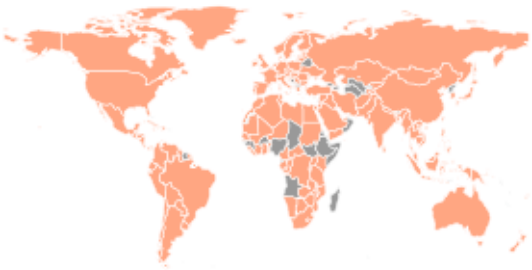
Percentage with primary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Type of variable: Continuous

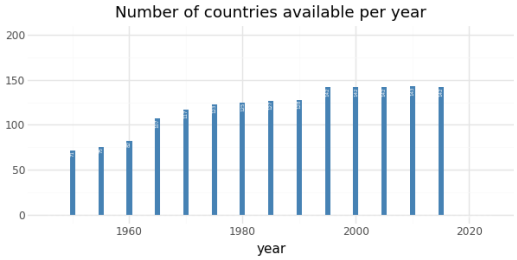
Available in Time-series

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

4.25.10 Percentage with secondary schooling, female

QoG Code: bl_lsf

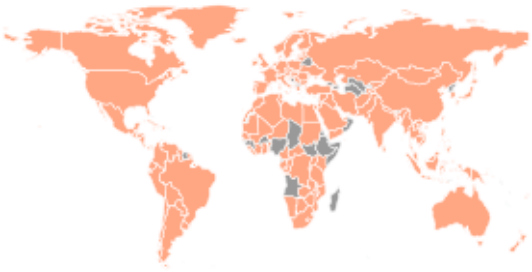
Percentage with secondary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

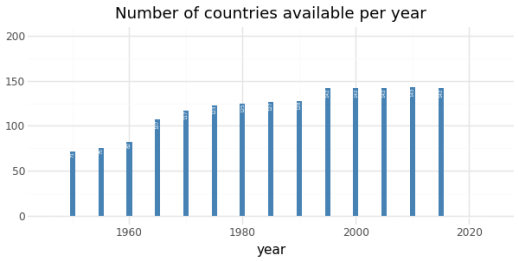
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.25.11 Percentage with secondary schooling, male

QoG Code: bl_lsm

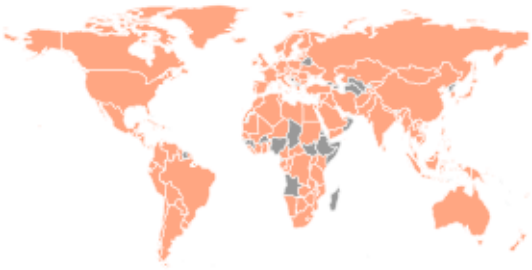
Percentage with secondary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

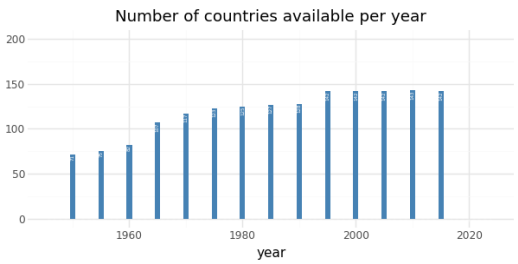
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.25.12 Percentage with secondary schooling, female and male

QoG Code: bl_lsmf

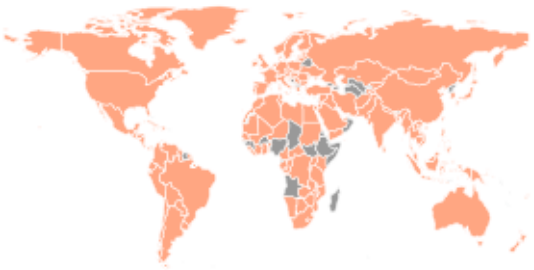
Percentage with secondary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Type of variable: Continuous

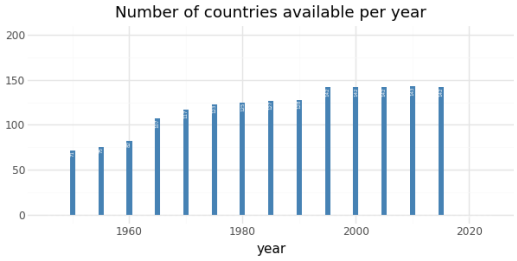
Available in Time-series

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

4.25.13 Percentage with no schooling, female

QoG Code: bl_luf

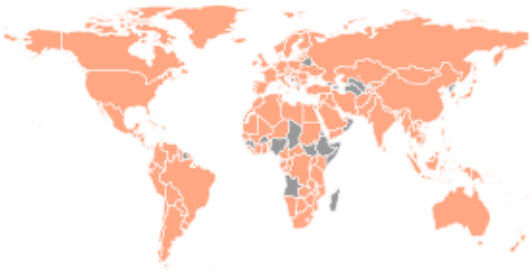
Percentage with no schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

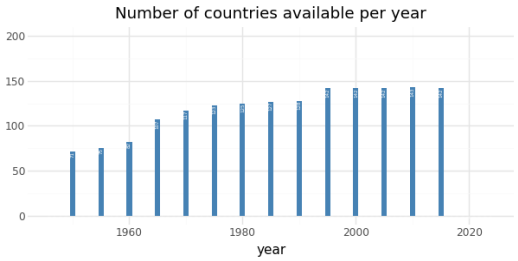
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.25.14 Percentage with no schooling, male

QoG Code: bl_lum

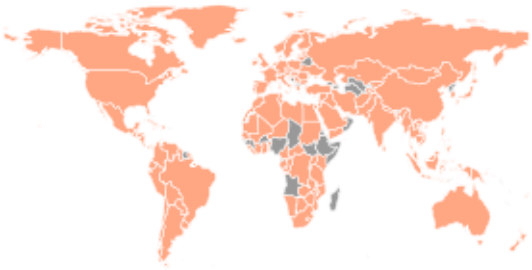
Percentage with no schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

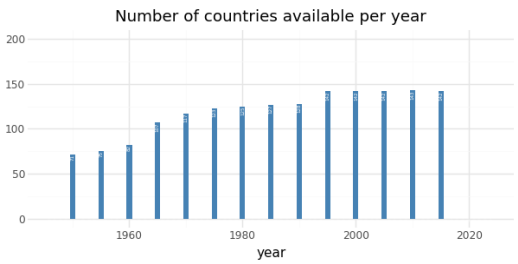
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.25.15 Percentage with no schooling, female and male

QoG Code: bl_lumf

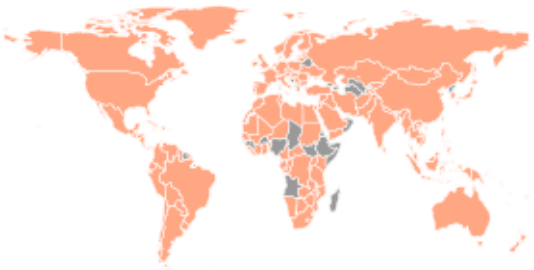
Percentage with no schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Type of variable: Continuous

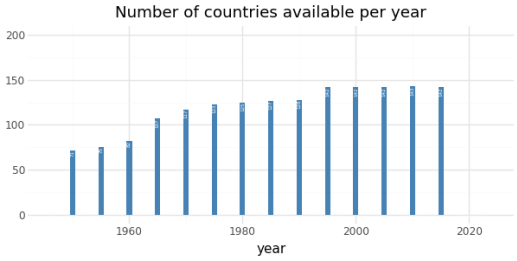
Available in Time-series

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

4.26 Electoral System Design

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. (2025). Electoral system design database. https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design

Dataset found at: https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design

Last update by original source: 2025-01-01
Date of download: 2025-12-26

The Electoral System Design Database is comprised of various reviews of the electoral legislation of countries from around the world. The database research was sourced from national legal documents from different sources, including the official web portals of governments, regional organizations that work in the area of democracy and electoral processes, and research institutes specialized in the area of elections and politics in general.

4.26.1 Electoral System Family

QoG Code: ideaesd_esf

Electoral System Family

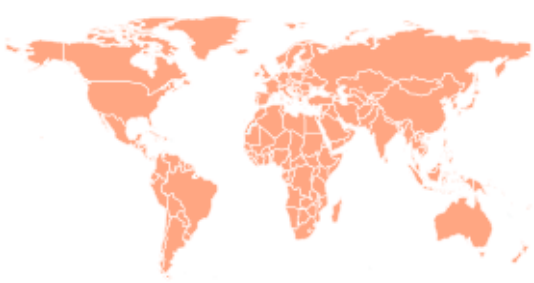
1. Proportional Representation
2. Plurality/Majority
3. Plurality/Majority and Proportional Representation
4. Mixed
5. Transition
6. Other
7. Not Applicable

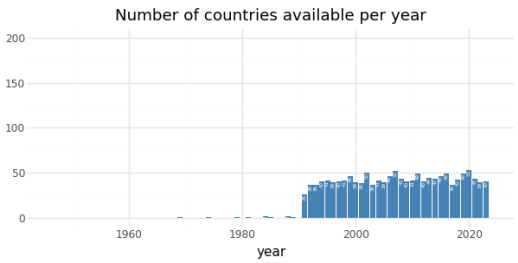
99. Missing

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1969
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 182	Total N. of countries covered: 193

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26.2 Electoral System for the National Legislature

QoG Code: ideaesd_esnl

Electoral System for National Legislature:

1. List Proportional Representation (List PR)

Under a List Proportional Representation (List PR) system each party or grouping presents a list of candidates for a multi-member electoral district, the voters vote for a party, and parties receive seats in proportion to their overall share of the vote. In some (closed list) systems the winning candidates are taken from the lists in order of their position on the lists. If the lists are 'open' or 'free' the voters can influence the order of the candidates by marking individual preferences.

2. Block Vote (BV)

Block Vote is a plurality/majority system used in multi-member districts. Electors have as many votes as there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats. Usually voters vote for candidates rather than parties and in most systems may use as many, or as few, of their votes as they wish.

3. First Past the Post (FPTP)

First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

4. Two-Round System (TRS)

The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.

5. Mixed Member Proportional (MMP)

Mixed Member Proportional is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one

plurality/majority system-where the List PR system compensates for the disproportionality in the results from the plurality/majority system.

6. Single Transferable Vote (STV)

The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.

7. Alternative Vote (AV)

The Alternative Vote is a preferential plurality/majority system used in single-member districts. Voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper. A candidate who receives an absolute majority (50 per cent plus 1) of valid first preference votes is declared elected. If no candidate achieves an absolute majority of first preferences, the least successful candidates are eliminated and their votes reallocated according to their second preferences until one candidate has an absolute majority. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

8. Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV)

Under the Single Non-Transferable Vote system voters cast a single vote in a multi-member district. The candidates with the highest vote totals are declared elected. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

9. Two-Round System, Party Block Vote (TRS PBV)

Party Block Vote (PBV) is a plurality/majority system using multi-member districts in which voters cast a single party-centered vote for a party of choice, and do not choose between candidates. The party with the most votes will win every seat in the electoral district.

10. Limited Vote (LV)

Limited Vote is a candidate-centred electoral system used in multi-member districts in which electors have more than one vote, but fewer votes than there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats.

11. First Past The Post, Party Block Vote (FPTP PBV)

12. First Past the Post, List Proportional Representation (FPTP List PR)

13. First Past the Post, Block Vote (FPTP BV)

14. First Past the Post, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (FPTP PBV List PR)

15. Parallel

A Parallel System is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-but where no account is taken of the seats allocated under the first system in calculating the results in the second system.

16. In transition

17. Modified Borda Count (Modified BC)

Borda Count (BC) - A candidate-centred preferential system used in either single- or multimember districts in which voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper and each preference marked is then assigned a value using equal steps. These are summed and the candidate(s) with the

highest total(s) is/are declared elected.

18. Two-Round System, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (TRS PBV List PR)

19. No direct elections.

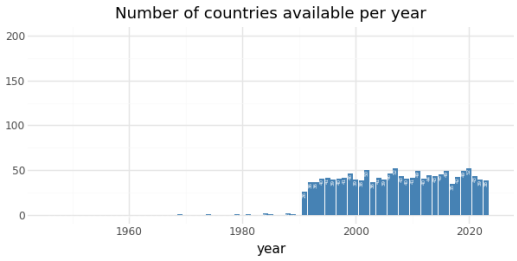
99. Missing.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1969
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 181	Total N. of countries covered: 193

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26.3 Electoral System for the President

QoG Code: ideaesd_esp

Electoral System for the President:

1. Two-Round System (TRS)

The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one who wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.

2. First Past the Post (FPTP)

First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

3. Supplementary Vote (SV)

Supplementary vote: Voters can rank up to three candidates, and if no candidate wins a majority in the first round of voting, second and third preferences from ballots whose first preference candidate has been eliminated are used to determine the winner.

4. Single Transferable Vote (STV)

The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.

5. In Transition

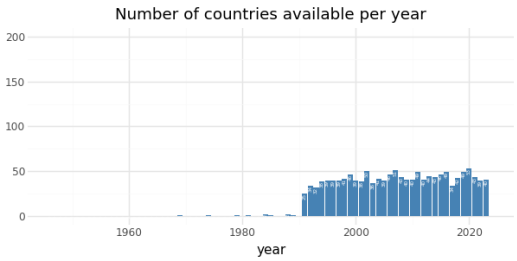
6. Other

7. Not applicable

99. Missing

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2025 N. of countries: 182	Time-series min. year: 1969 Time-series max. year: 2025 Total N. of countries covered: 193

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26.4 Legislative Size (Directly Elected)

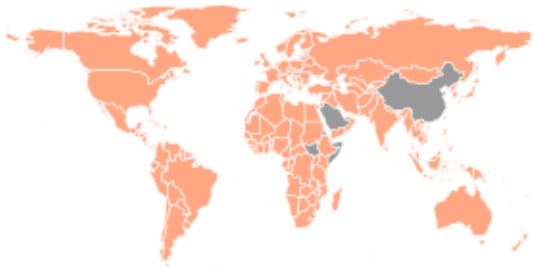
QoG Code: ideaesd_lsde

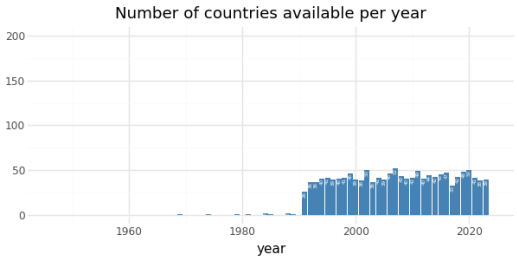
Legislative size, directly elected. Total number of directly elected representatives, excluding those appointed or indirectly elected.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1969
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26.5 Legislative Size (Voting Members)

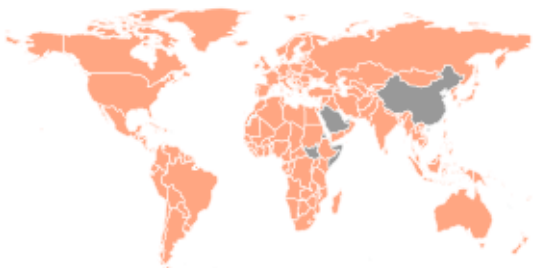
QoG Code: ideaesd_lsvm

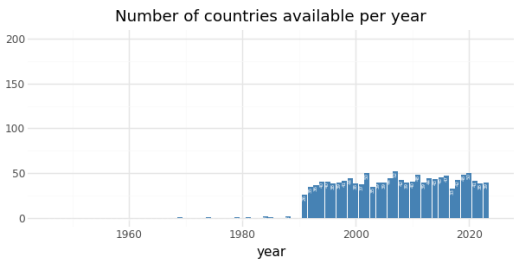
Legislative size, voting members. Total number of directly elected representatives, including those appointed or indirectly elected.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1969
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26.6 Number of Tiers

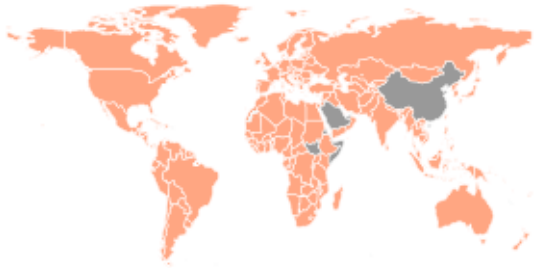
QoG Code: ideaesd_tiers

Number of tiers. The tiers of an electoral system can be understood as the sets of representatives that are elected to the same chamber by the entire electorate of a country. 99 indicates a hybrid system, where one part of the country elects representatives using one electoral system, while another distinct part of the country elects representatives using a different system.

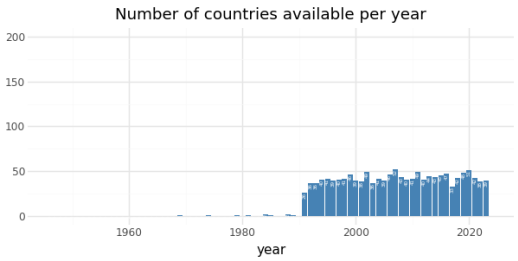
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1969
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 179	Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27 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/1902.1/17901

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.

4.27.1 Party Control over Ballot (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_avgballot

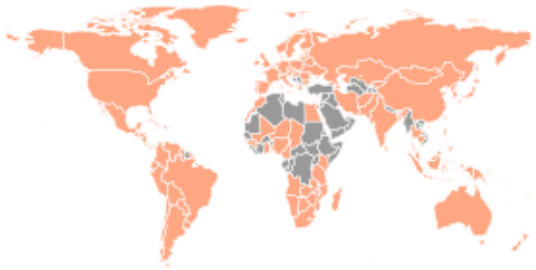
Country-level weighted averages of Party Control over Ballot - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdballot) and Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of ballots for the average member sitting in the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Type of variable: Continuous

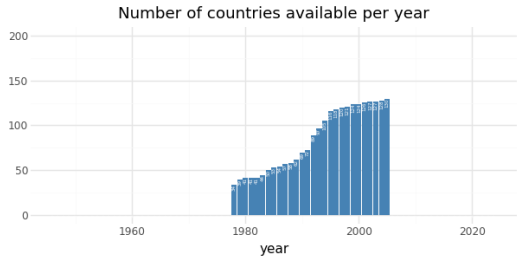
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 132

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.2 Party Control over Ballot (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_avgballot2

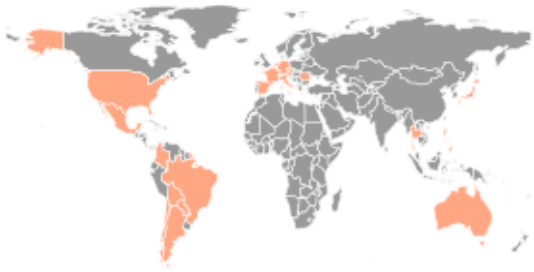
Country-level weighted averages of Party Control over Ballot - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdballot2) and Party Control over Ballot - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdballot2), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of ballots for the average member sitting in the upper house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

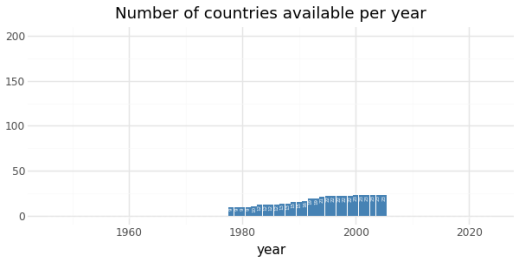
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 23

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.3 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_avgpool

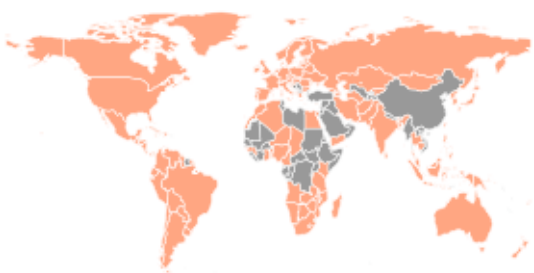
Country-level weighted averages of Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdpool) and Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of the pooling of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

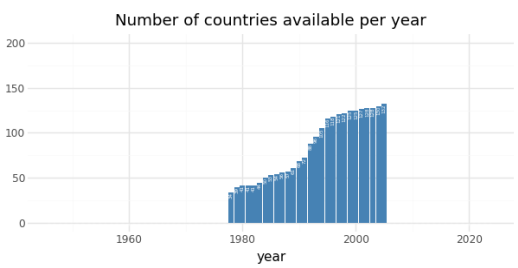
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 134

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.4 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_avgpool2

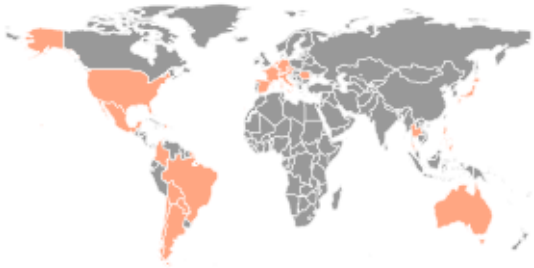
Country-level weighted averages of Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdpool2) and Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdpool2), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of the pooling of votes for the average member sitting in the upper house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Type of variable: Continuous

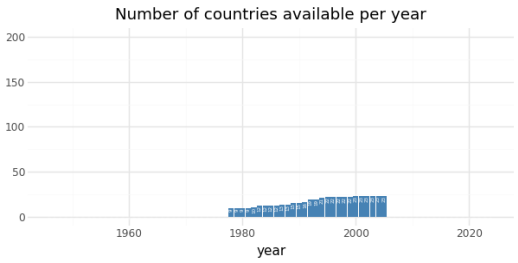
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 23

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.5 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_avgvote

Country-level weighted averages of Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdvote) and Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates.

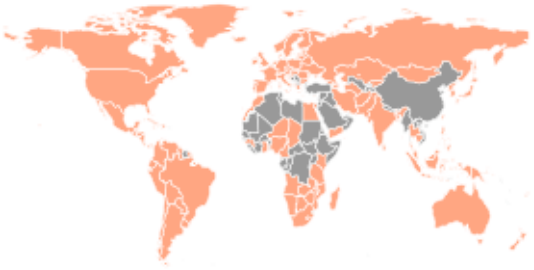
The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Type of variable: Continuous

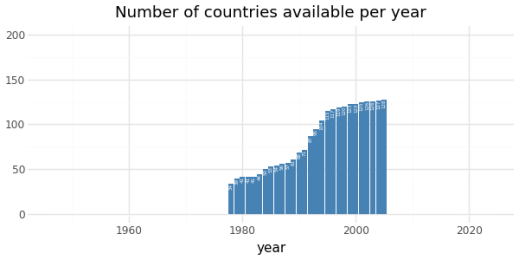
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 130

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.6 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_avgvote2

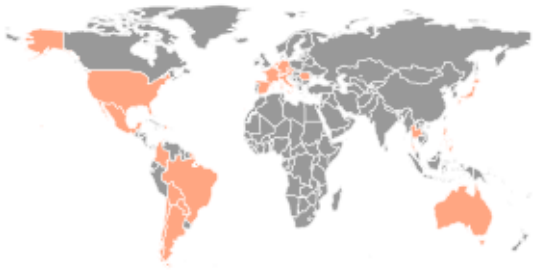
Country-level weighted averages of Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdvote2) and Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdvote2), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of votes for the average member sitting in the upper house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

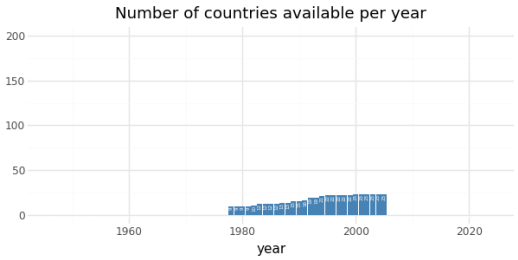
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 23

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.7 Bicameral System

QoG Code: jw_bicameral

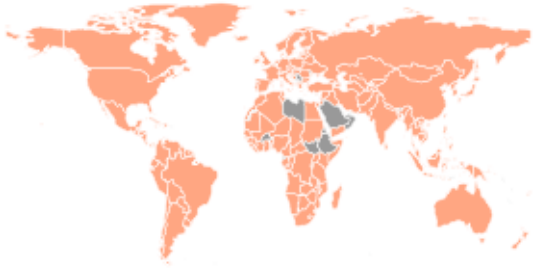
Equals 1 whenever a country has a bicameral legislature.

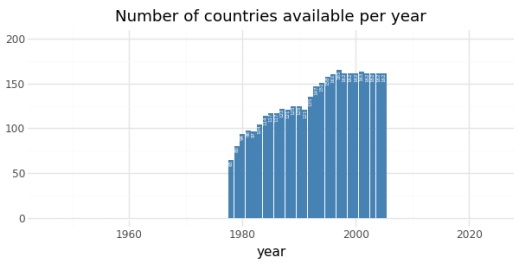
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.27.8 Dominant or Populous Tier

QoG Code: jw_domr

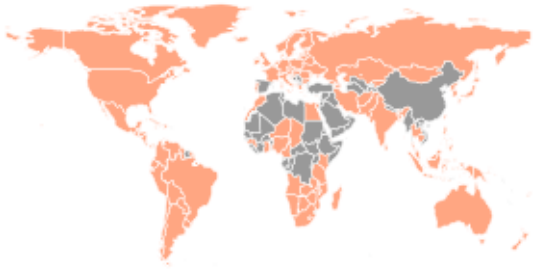
This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their most dominant or populous tier (or tier with the greater number of legislators). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 1 would have a tier with the lowest possible rank of personal vote incentives, and that tier would account for the majority of the members in the assembly.

Type of variable: Categorical

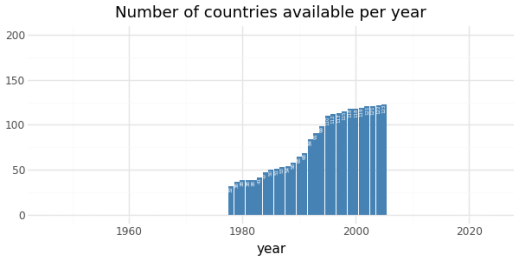
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 125

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.9 Year of Election (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_election

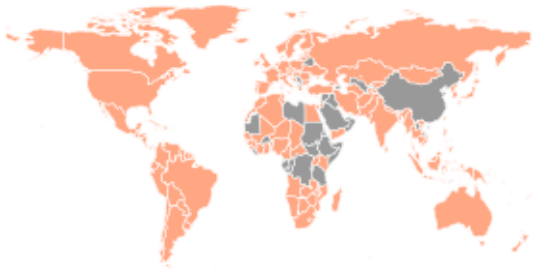
Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to lower house.

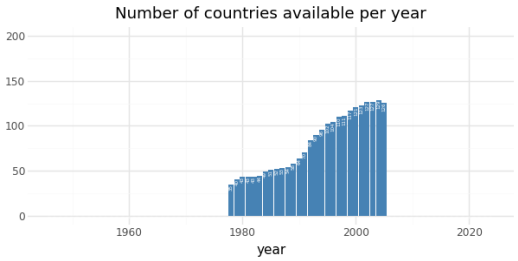
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 151

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.10 Year of Election (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_election2

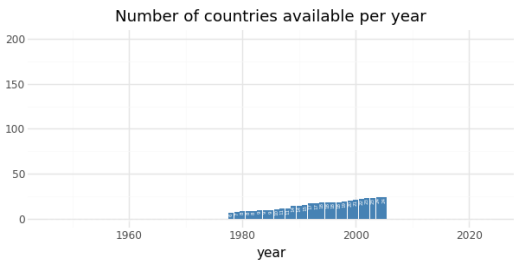
Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to upper house.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 25

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.11 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_indy

Equals 1 wherever independent candidates are legally allowed (even where the legal requirements are strict), and 0 otherwise. This complements the cases where the ballot variables above equal 1 or 2, since they are adjusted to capture de facto practice. jw_indy instead captures the de jure rules. A user could adjust the ballot variables above to be de jure if (s)he replaced values of 2 with values of 1 when jw_indy = 0. Refers to lower house elections. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

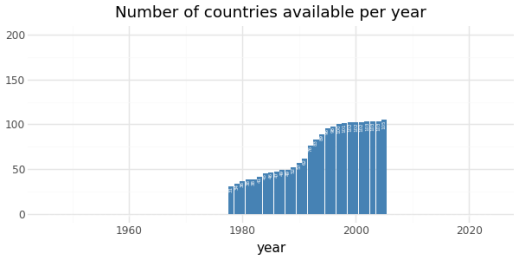
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 105

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.12 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_indy2

Same as jw_indy, but for upper house elections. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not

control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

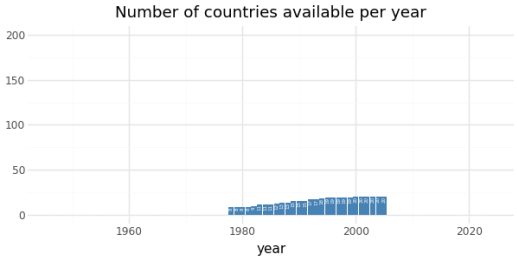
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 20

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.13 Number of Coded Legislators (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_legsize

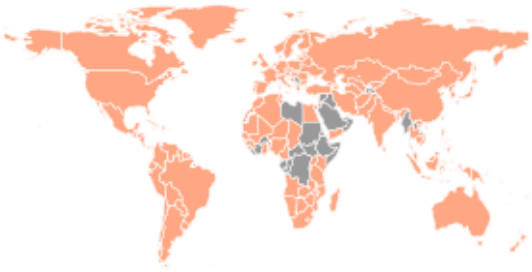
The number of legislators coded in the dataset. These may not account for the total number of legislators if there are appointed legislators that have no electoral rules to code.

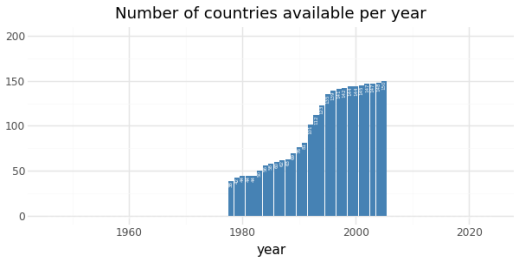
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 154

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.14 Number of Coded Legislators (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_legsize2

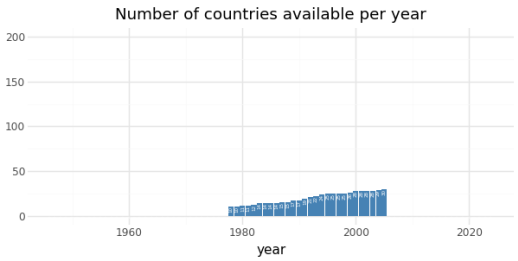
The number of legislators coded in the dataset. These may not account for the total number of legislators if there are appointed legislators that have no electoral rules to code.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.15 District Magnitude of Average Legislator (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_mcand

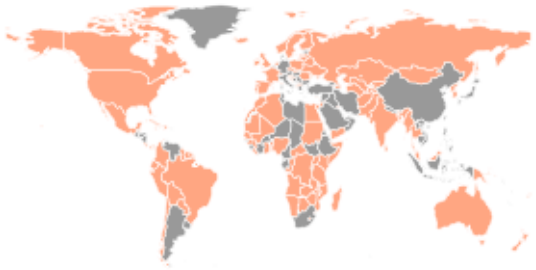
In keeping with the emphasis on the incentives faced by individual legislators, this variable measures the district magnitude considering the viewpoint of the average legislator in the lower house. It is scored as a weighted average of the various district sizes, where weights are computed as the number of legislators running in the district of each magnitude divided by the total number of seats. For example: A country with 300 seats divided among one national district with 200 members and 100 single-member districts has a magnitude for the average legislator of [(200*200) + (100*1)]/300, which yields a figure of 133.67.

Type of variable: Continuous

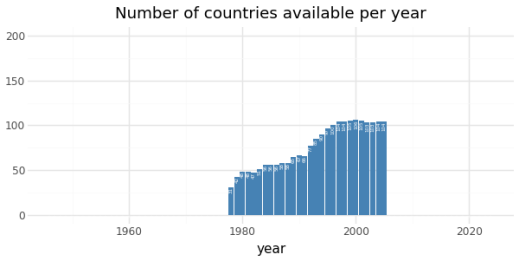
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 124

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.16 District Magnitude of Average Legislator (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_mcand2

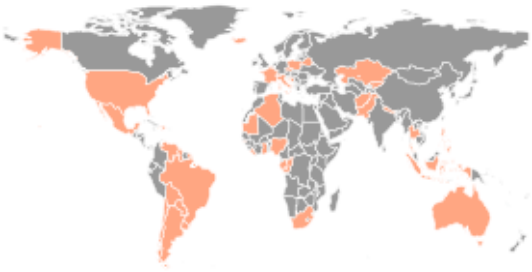
This is the district magnitude of the average legislator in the upper house.

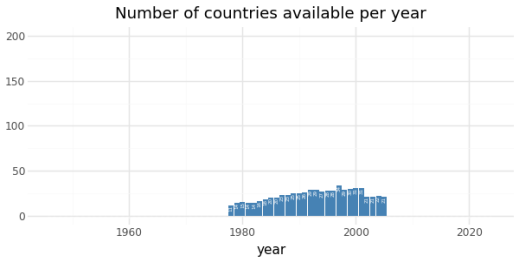
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 42

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.17 Average District Magnitude (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_mdist

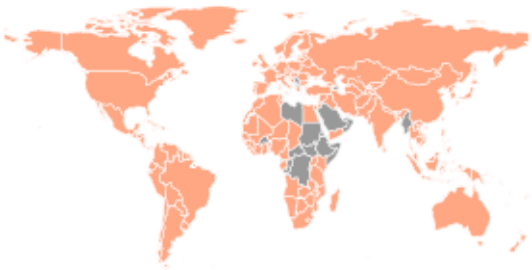
This is the standard magnitude of the average district in the lower house. For example: A country with 300 seats divided among one national district with 200 members and 100 single-member districts would have an average district magnitude (jw_mdist) of 2.97 (i.e., 300/101).

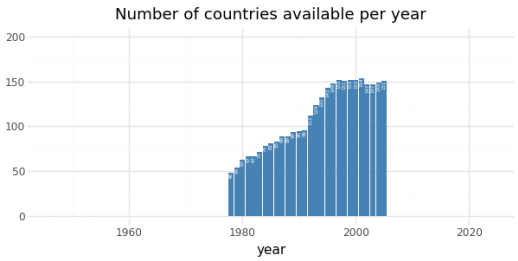
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.18 Average District Magnitude (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_mdist2

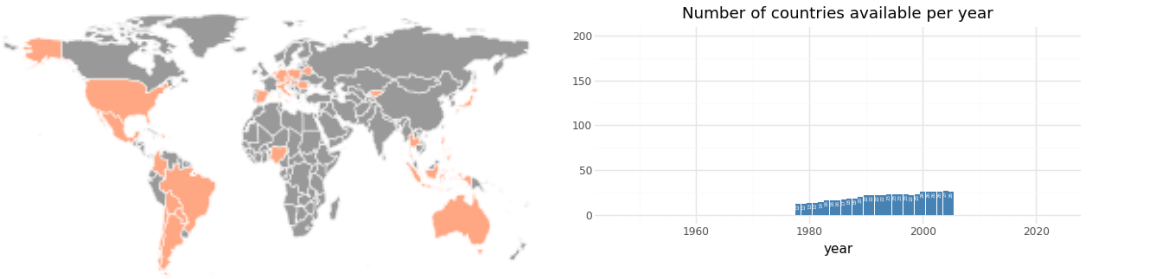
This is the average district magnitude in the upper house.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 28

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.19 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_mmdballot

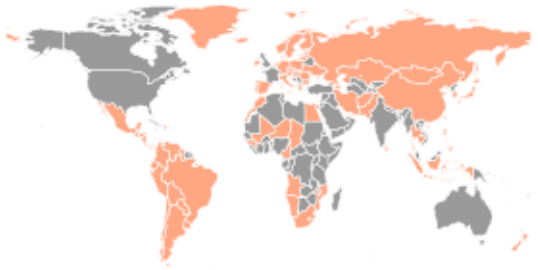
Ballot (coded as above) for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Type of variable: Categorical

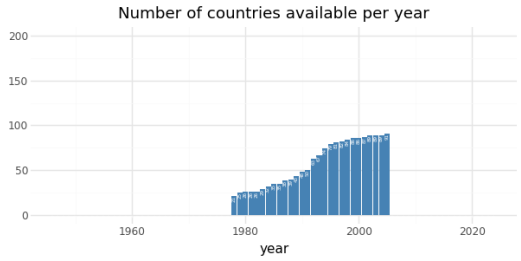
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 93

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.20 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_mmdballot2

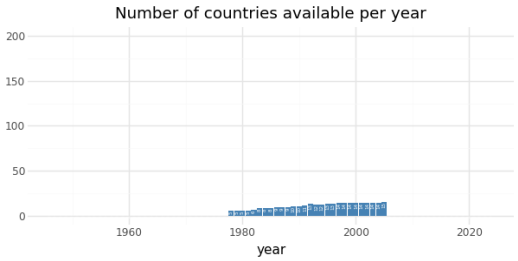
Ballot for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 15

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.21 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_mmdpool

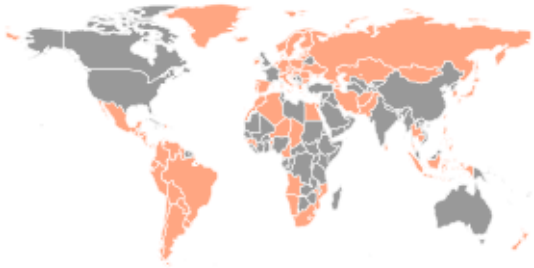
Pool for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

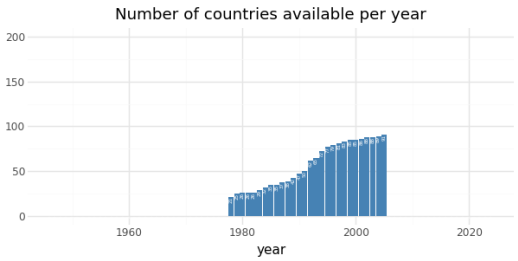
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 93

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.22 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_mmdpool2

Pool for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

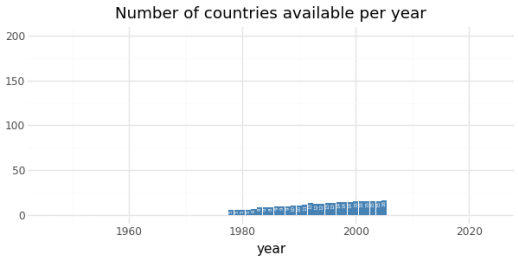
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 16

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.23 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_mmdvote

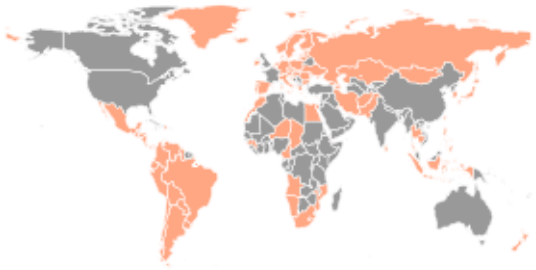
Vote for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Type of variable: Categorical

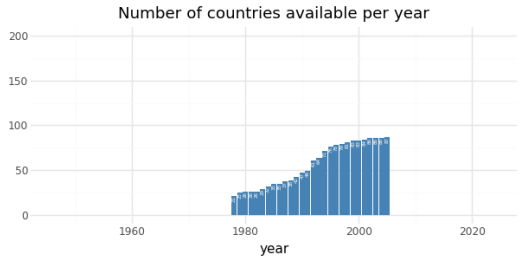
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 89

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.24 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_mmdvote2

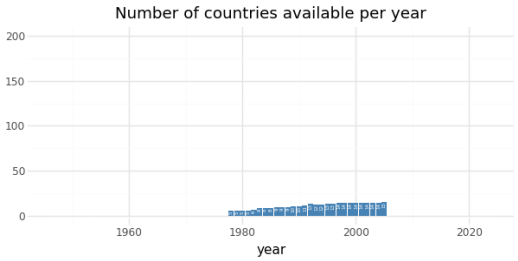
Vote for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 15

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.25 Runoff Elections

QoG Code: jw_multiround

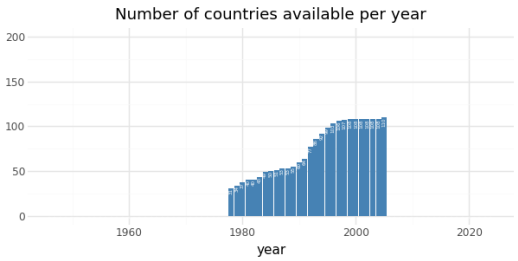
The variable indicates whether there are run-off elections. These are usually for SMDs with absolute majority requirements. Where jw_multiround is equal to 1, voters have more than a single vote to cast, albeit votes occur on separate election days.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.26 Multi Tier (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_multitier

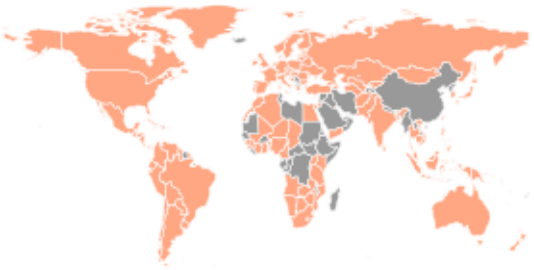
Indicates whether there are two or more tiers to the legislature.

Type of variable: Discrete

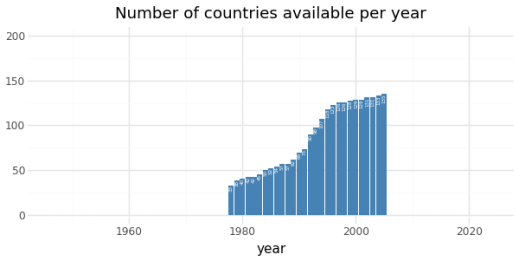
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 137

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.27 Multi Tier (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_multitier2

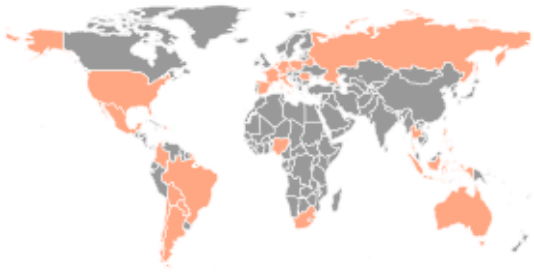
Equals 1 wherever there are multiple allocation tiers, regardless of whether they are the result of mixed member systems that incorporate different members under different rules, or systems that have upper tiers within a single electoral system to compensate for disproportionality in lower tiers.

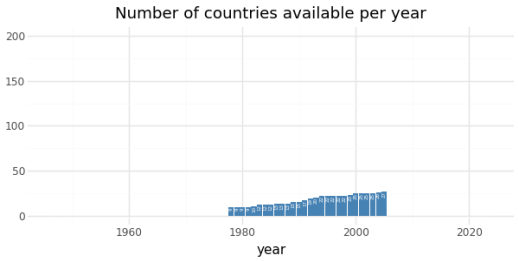
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.28 Single Party System

QoG Code: jw_oneparty

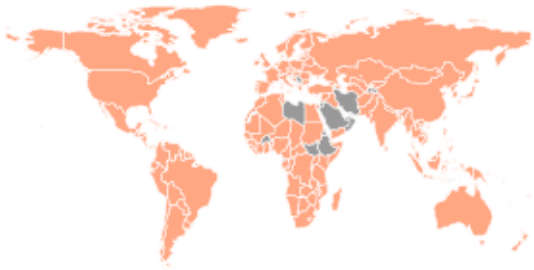
Dummy variable, 1 if single-party system.

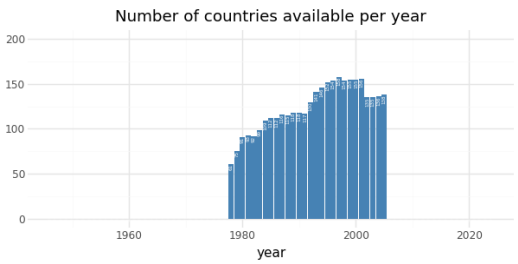
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.29 Tiers allocated in Parallel

QoG Code: jw_parallel

Coded 1 if multiple tiers are elected in parallel fashion, 0 when they are elected in (at least some-what) compensatory fashion. Is coded only when jw_multitier = 1.

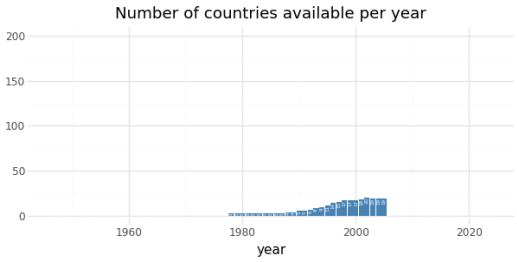
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 20

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.30 Personalistic Tier

QoG Code: jw_persr

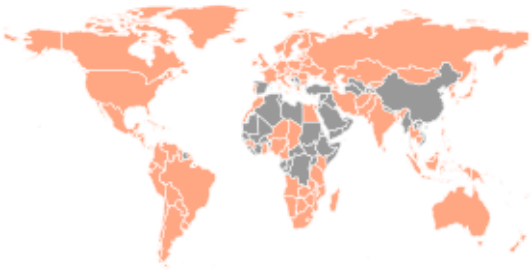
This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their more personalistic tier (or tier with the greater incentives to cultivate a personal vote). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 13 would have a tier with the highest possible rank of incentives to cultivate a personal vote, although that tier may only account for a minority or small fraction of its members.

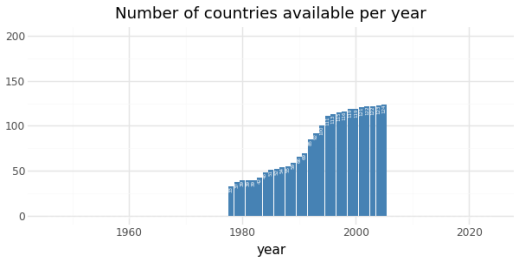
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 126

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.31 Proportion Coded Legislators (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_propcoded

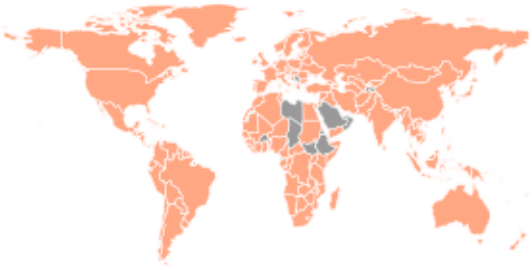
Shows the proportion of total legislators (elected and non-elected) that are included in the database (i.e. those that are elected).

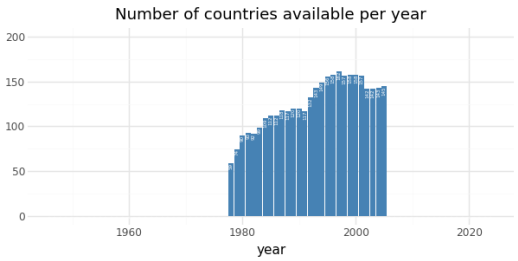
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 169

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.32 Proportion Coded Legislators (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_propcoded2

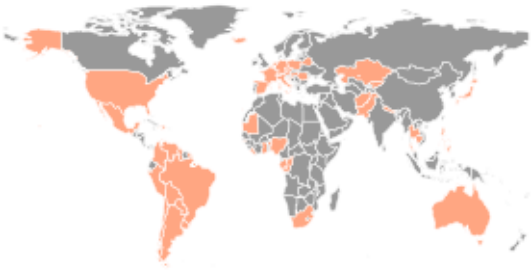
This is the proportion of the total number of legislators (elected and non-elected) that are coded.

Type of variable: Continuous

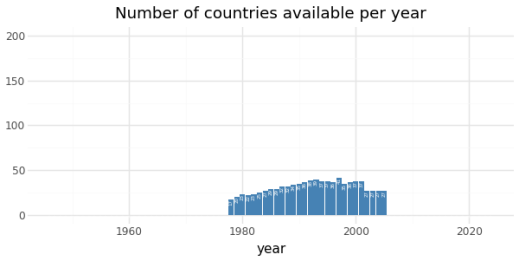
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 50

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.33 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_propmmd

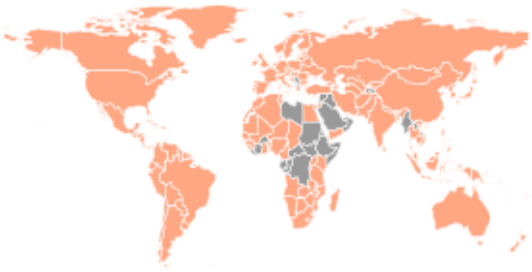
Proportion of seats from Multi-Member District (lower/only house).

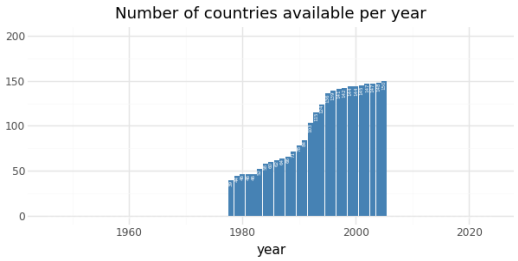
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 154

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.34 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_propmmd2

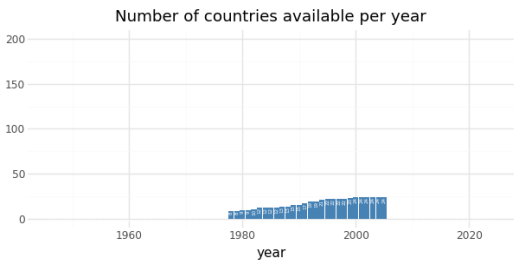
This is the proportion of coded legislators elected in multi-member districts.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 25

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.35 Seats from a National District (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_propn

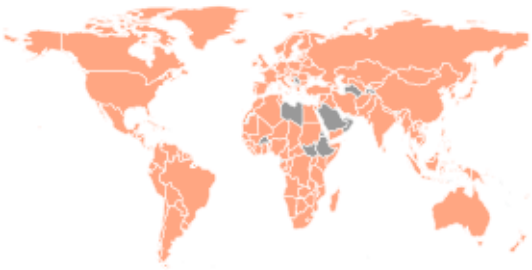
The proportion of legislators that are elected via a national tier.

Type of variable: Continuous

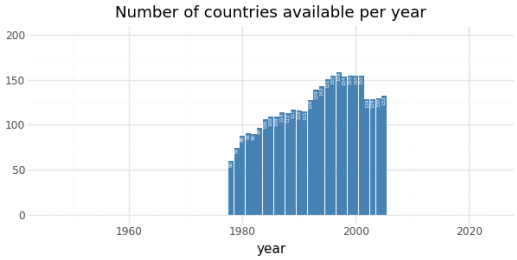
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.36 Seats from a National District (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_propn2

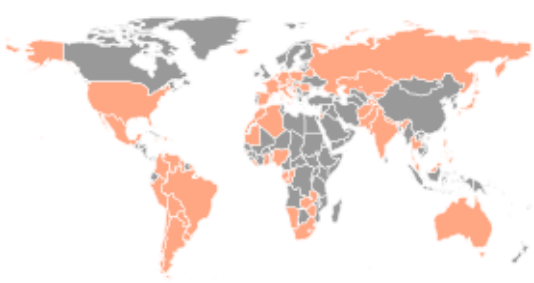
This is the proportion of coded legislators that are elected via a national tier. This is often (but not always) similar to the proportion elected via multi-member districts (jw_propmmd): some electoral systems have proportional representation based on regional multimember districts as well as national tiers (e.g. Hungary).

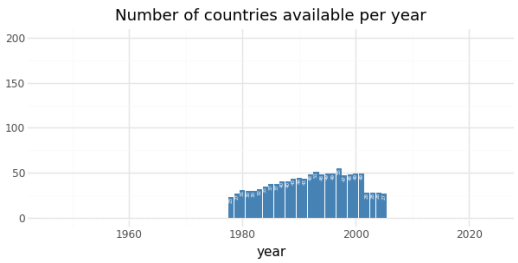
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 65

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.37 Seats from Single-Member Districts (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_propsmd

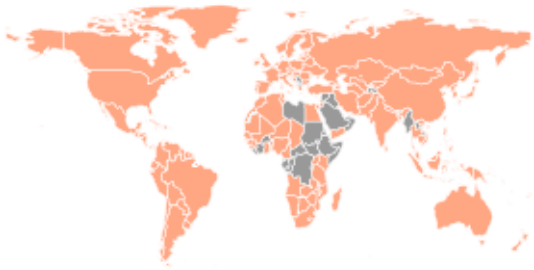
Proportion of seats from Single-Member Districts.

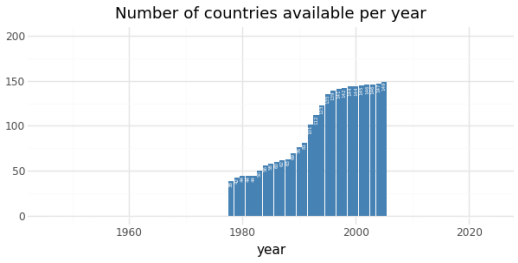
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 154

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.38 Seats from Single-Member Districts (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_propsmd2

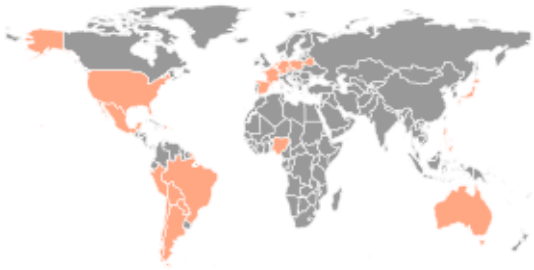
This is the proportion of coded legislators elected in single-member districts (Note: In the original data for Kyrgyzstan propsmd2=60 in 1997-1999 and propsmd2=45 2000-2004. We have replaced these figures with missing values).

Type of variable: Continuous

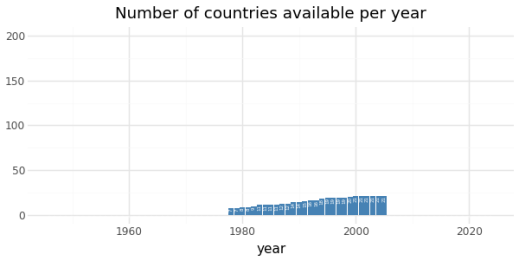
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 22

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.39 Rank Vote (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_rank

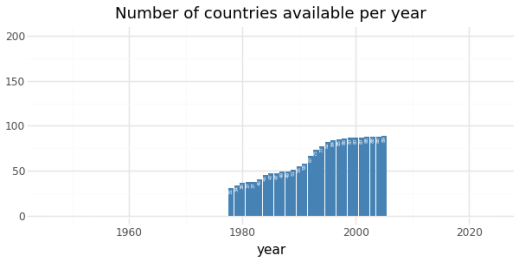
Equals 1 in two circumstances: where voters may rank order candidates according to preference, or where citizens have multiple preference votes for multiple candidates, even if they may not specifically rank the candidates. Otherwise, jw_rank is equal to zero. Refers to lower house elections.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 89

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.40 Rank Vote (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_rank2

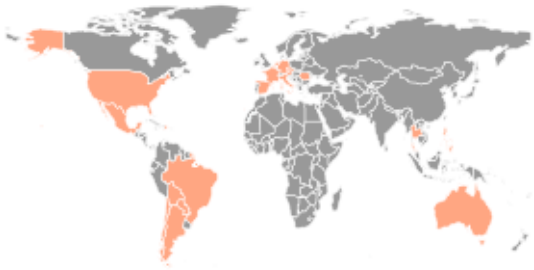
Same as jw_rank, but for upper house elections.

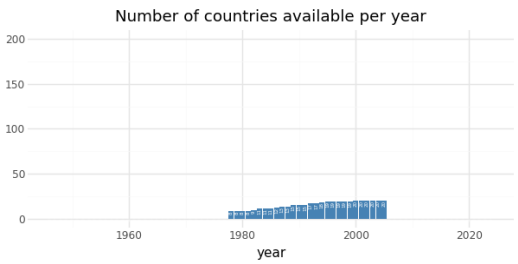
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 20

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.41 Party Control over Ballot - SMD (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_smdballot

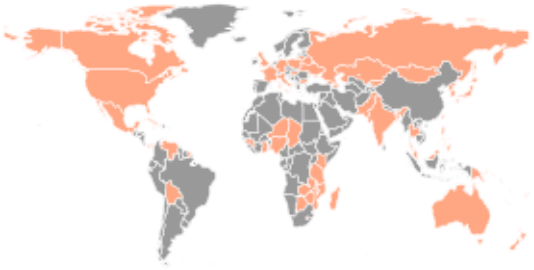
Ballot for single-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Type of variable: Categorical

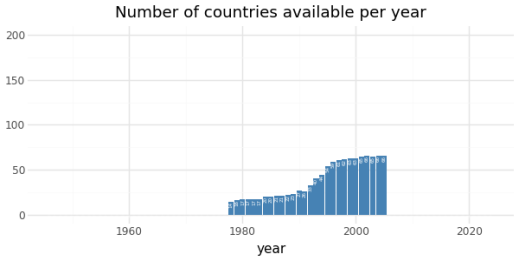
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 70

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.42 Party Control over Ballot - SMD (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_smdballot2

Ballot for single-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

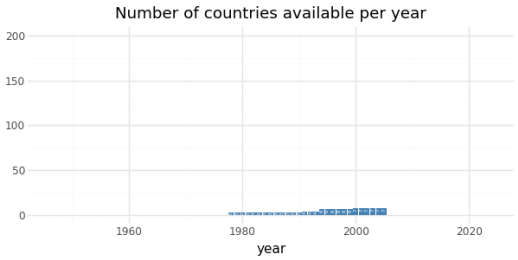
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 8

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.43 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_smdpool

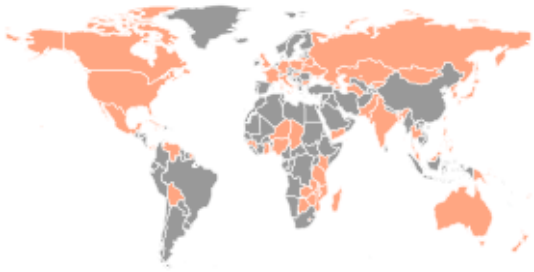
Pool for single-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

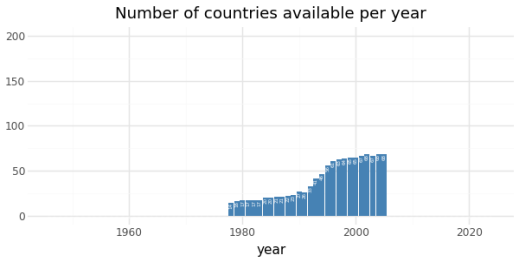
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 72

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.44 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_smdpool2

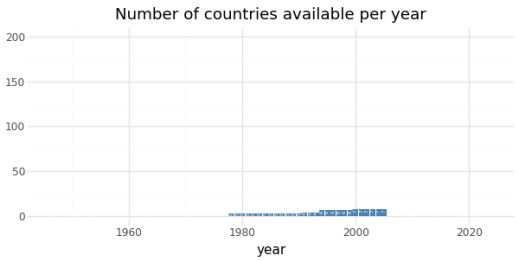
Pool for single-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 8

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.45 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - SMD (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_smdvote

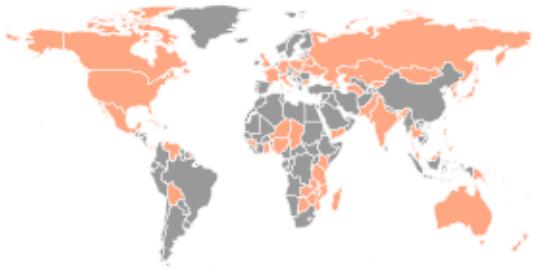
Vote for single-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Type of variable: Categorical

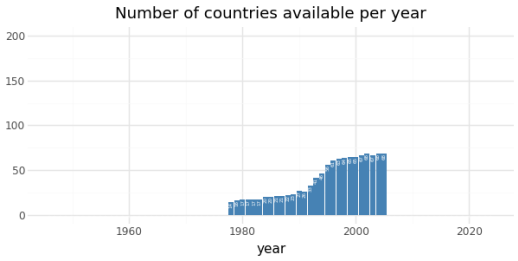
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 72

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.46 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - SMD (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_smdvote2

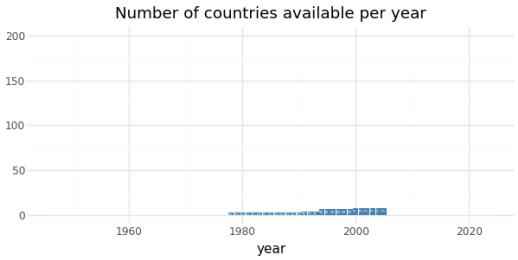
Vote (coded as above) for single-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 8

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.47 Tiervote (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_tiervote

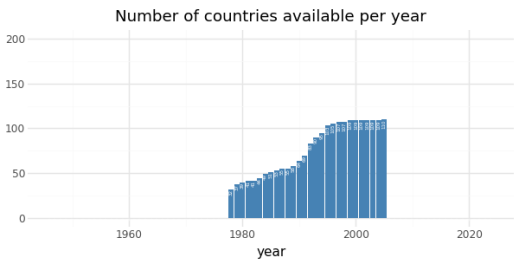
Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.48 Tiervote (upper house)

QoG Code: jw_tiervote2

Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.

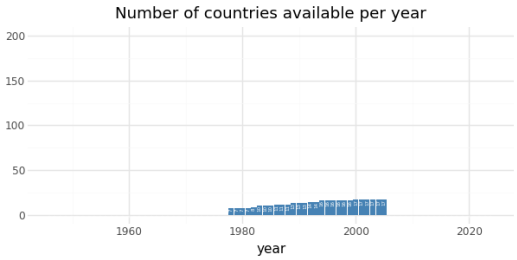
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 17

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28 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.

4.28.1 Bribery Depth

QoG Code: ens_brdep

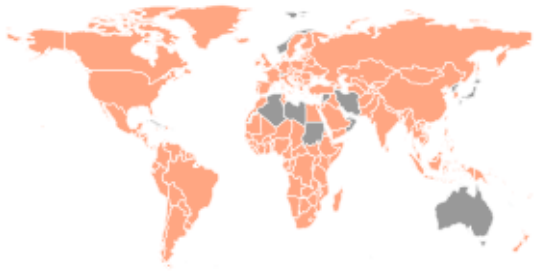
The depth of Bribery is the percentage of instances in which a firm was either expected or requested to provide a gift or informal payment during solicitations for public services, licenses or permits. This measure uses data from 6 survey questions for each firm. For purposes of computation, a refusal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

4.28.2 Bribery Incidence

QoG Code: ens_brinc

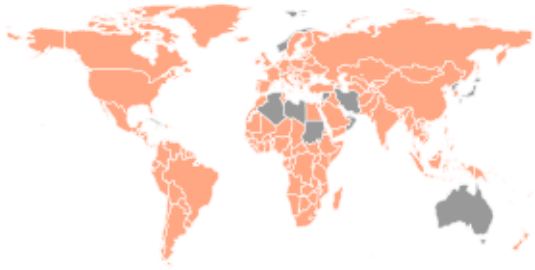
The percent of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request across 6 public transactions dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses, and taxes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 129

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.3 Giving gifts to get a construction permit

QoG Code: ens_con

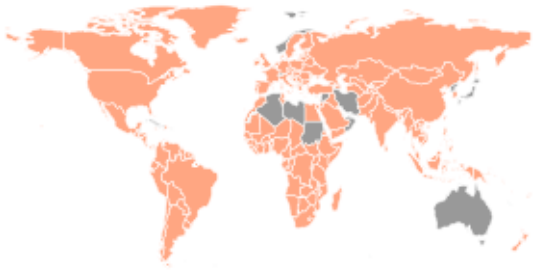
Percentage of firms expected to give gifts or informal payments to get a construction permit.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 127

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.4 Corruption as a Major Constraint

QoG Code: ens_cor

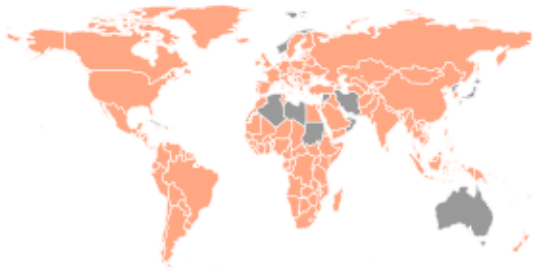
Percentage of firms identifying corruption as a "major" or "very severe" obstacle.

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

4.28.5 Giving gifts to get electricity

QoG Code: ens_el

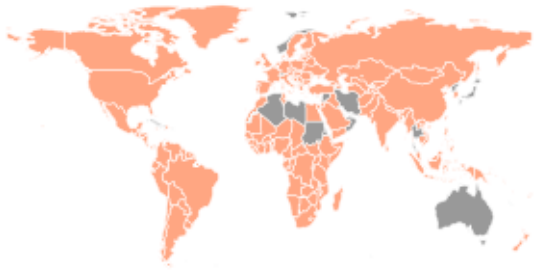
Percentage of firms expected to give gifts or informal payments to get an electrical connection.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 125

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.6 Giving gifts to secure government contract

QoG Code: ens_gcon

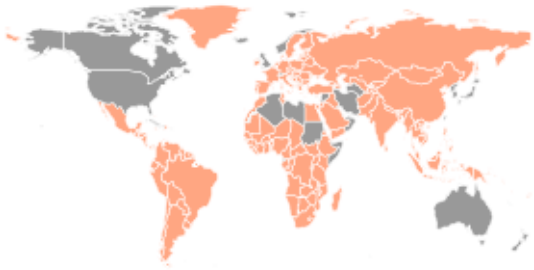
Percentage of establishments that consider that firms with characteristics similar to theirs are making informal payments or giving gifts to public officials to secure government contract.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 61

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.7 Giving gifts in meetings with tax officials

QoG Code: ens_gme

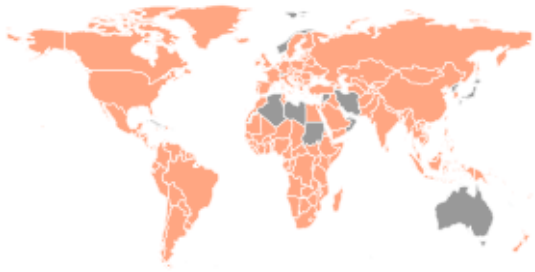
Percentage of firms expected to give gifts or informal payments during meetings with tax officials.

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

4.28.8 Giving gifts to get an import license

QoG Code: ens_iml

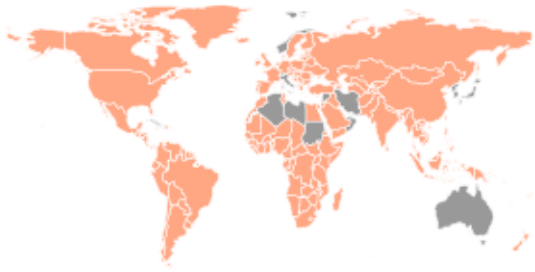
Percentage of firms expected to give gifts or informal payments to get an import license.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 121

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.9 Competing against unregistered or informal firms

QoG Code: ens_infir

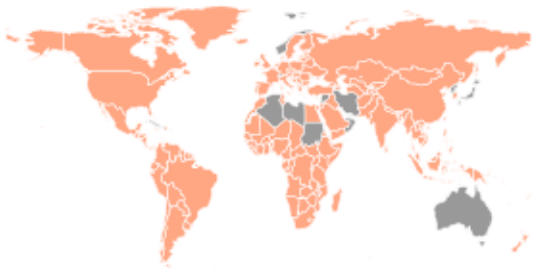
Percent of firms competing against unregistered or informal firms.

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

4.28.10 Informal Sector as a Major Constraint

QoG Code: ens_info

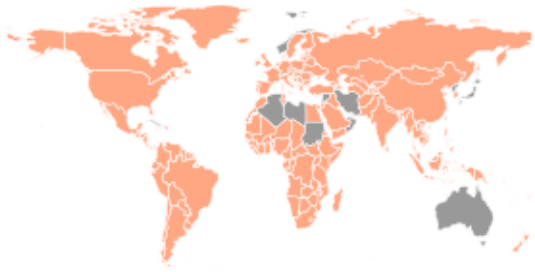
Percentage of firms identifying practices of competitors in the informal sector as a major constraint. The computation of the indicator is based on the rating of the obstacle as a potential constraint to the current operations of the establishment.

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

4.28.11 Operation Years without Formal Registration

QoG Code: ens_inye

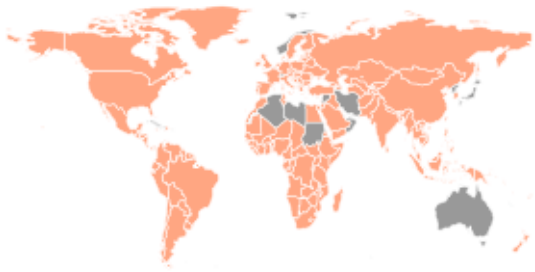
Average number of years firms operated without formal registration. This indicator is computed only for the firms that did not have a formal registration when they started their operations in the country.

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

4.28.12 Giving gifts to get an operating license

QoG Code: ens_opl

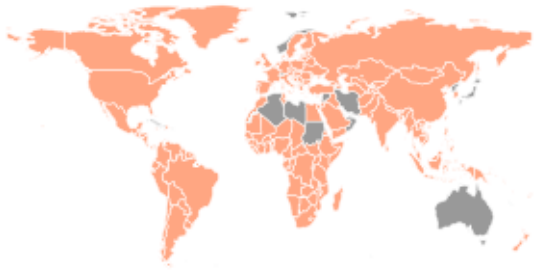
Percentage of firms expected to give gifts or informal payments to get an operating license. Spontaneous refusals to the question are treated as a Yes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 126

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.13 Giving gifts to public officials "to get things done"

QoG Code: ens_oth

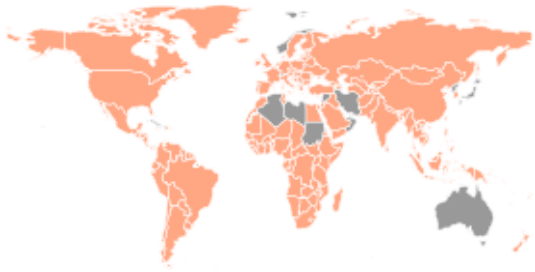
Percentage of establishments that consider that firms with characteristics similar to theirs are making informal payments or giving gifts to public officials to "get things done with regard to customs, taxes, licenses, regulations, services etc.

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

4.28.14 Formal Registry before Operations

QoG Code: ens_reg

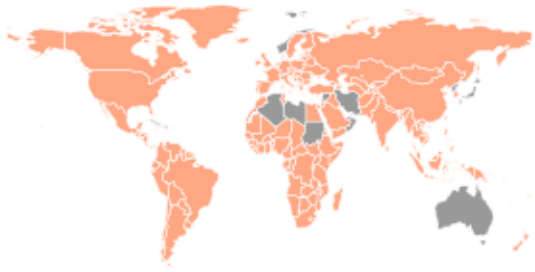
Percentage of firms formally registered when they started operations in the country.

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

4.28.15 Giving gifts to get water connection

QoG Code: ens_wat

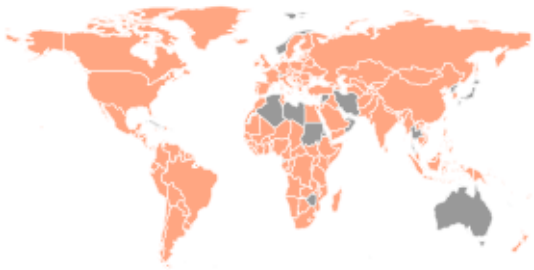
Percentage of firms expected to give gifts or informal payments to get a water connection.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 108

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.29 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.

4.29.1 Agriculture Issue Category

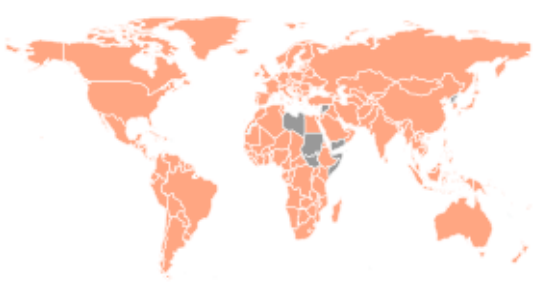
QoG Code: epi_agr

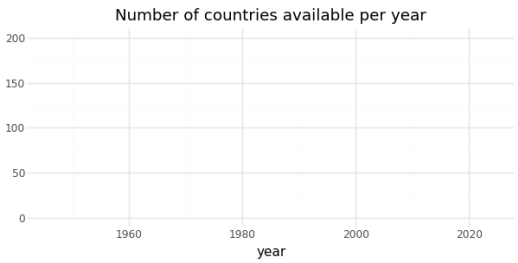
Agriculture Issue Category consists of the Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index, which measures the Euclidean distance from an ideal point with optimal nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and crop yield. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

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

4.29.2 Air Quality Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_air

Air Quality Issue Category consists of three indicators:

1) Household air pollution (HAP), measured with the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to the health risk posed by the incomplete combustion of solid fuels. It is log-transformed and given 40% weight in the aggregation.

2) Ambient particulate matter pollution, measured as the PM2.5 exposure using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to fine air particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5). It is log-transformed and given 55% weight in the aggregation.

3) Ozone exposure, measured by the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to ground-level ozone pollution. It is log-transformed and given 5% weight in the aggregation.

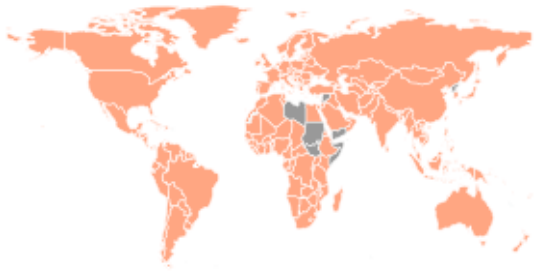
The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

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

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.29.3 Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_bdh

Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category consists of 7 indicators:

1) The terrestrial biome protection (national weights) indicator. It is calculated by first taking proportions of the area of each of a countrys biome types that are covered by protected areas and then constructing a weighted sum of the protection percentages for all biomes within that country. The protection percentages are weighted according to the prevalence of each biome type within that country. This indicator evaluates a country's efforts to achieve 17% protection for all biomes within its borders, as per Aichi Target 11. It is given 20% weight in the aggregation.

2) The terrestrial biome protection (global weights) indicator, where protection percentages are weighted according to the global prevalence of each biome type. This indicator evaluates a countrys contribution toward the global 17% protection goal. It is given 20% weight in the aggregation.

3) The marine protected areas indicator, measured as a percentage of a countrys total exclusive economic zone (EEZ) designated as marine protected areas (MPAs). Because each country may have multiple EEZs, the summed area of MPAs is divided by the summed EEZ. It is given 20% weight in the aggregation.

4) The Protected Areas Representativeness Index (PARI), which measures ecological representativeness as the proportion of biologically scaled environmental diversity included in a country's terrestrial protected areas. The measure relies on remote sensing, biodiversity informatics, and global modeling of fine-scaled variation in biodiversity composition for plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate species. It is given 10% weight in the aggregation.

5) Species Habitat Index (SHI) estimates potential population losses, as well as regional and global extinction risks of individual species, using habitat loss as a proxy. The SHI indicator measures the proportion of suitable habitat within a country that remains intact for each species in that country relative to a baseline set in the year 2001. It is given 10% weight in the aggregation.

6) Species Protection Index (SPI) evaluates the species-level ecological representativeness of each country's protected area network. The SPI metric uses remote sensing data, global biodiversity informatics, and integrative models to map suitable habitat for over 30,000 terrestrial vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species at high resolutions. It is given 10% weight in the aggregation.

7) The Biodiversity Habitat Index (BHI), which estimates the effects of habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation on the expected retention of terrestrial biodiversity. It is given 10% weight in the

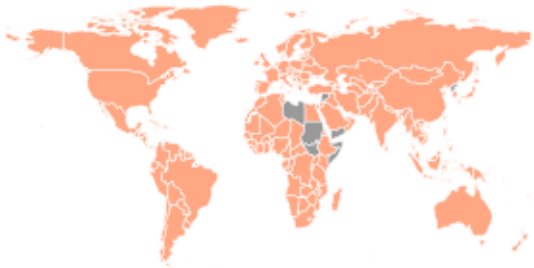
aggregation.

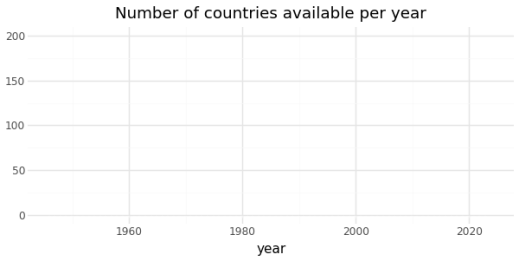
The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

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

4.29.4 Climate Change Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_cch

Climate Change Issue Category consists of 8 indicators:

1) The CO2 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw carbon dioxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 55% weight in the aggregation.

2) The CH4 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw methane emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 15% weight in the aggregation.

3) The F-gas growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw fluorinated gas emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 10% weight in the aggregation.

4) The N2O growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw nitrous oxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5% weight in the aggregation.

5) The black carbon growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in black carbon over the years 2005-2014. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5% weight in the aggregation.

6) Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita in the year 2017. First, the EPI team calculates total greenhouse gas emissions, applying Global Warming Potentials to convert all units to Gg of CO2-equivalents. Second, they calculate GHG emissions per capita (GHP) as the GHG emissions divided by population (POP). It is log-transformed and given 2.5% weight in the aggregation.

7) CO2 emissions from land cover change, calculated over the years 2001-2015. First, the EPI team regresses logged CO2 emissions from land cover change (LULC) over 15 years to find a slope. Then, they calculate an unadjusted average annual growth rate in these CO2 emissions. It is given 2.5% weight in the aggregation.

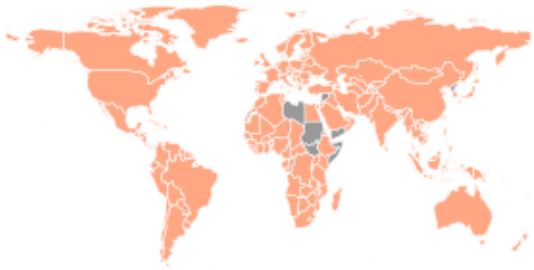
8) The greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity growth rate indicator, which serves as a signal of countries' progress in decoupling emissions from economic growth. The EPI team calculates an annual average growth rate in GHG emissions per unit of GDP over the years 2008-2017. This indicator highlights the need for action on climate change mitigation in countries at all income levels. It is given 5% weight in the aggregation.

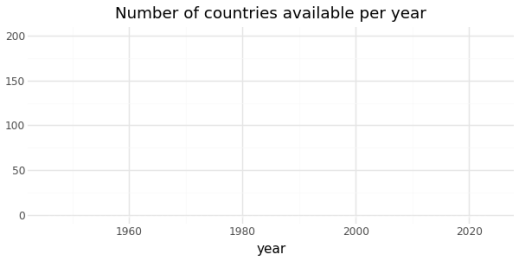
The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

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

4.29.5 Environmental Health Policy Objective

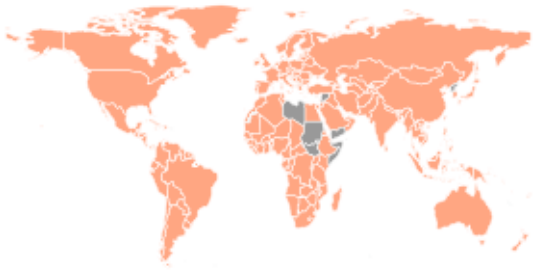
QoG Code: epi_eh

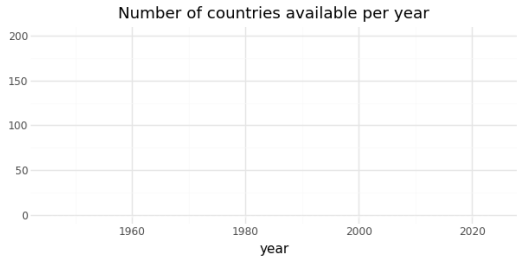
Environmental Health Policy Objective measures how well countries are protecting their populations from environmental health risks. It comprises 40% of the total EPI score and consists of 4 issue categories: Air Quality (50%), Sanitation and Drinking Water (40%), Heavy Metals (5%), and Waste Management (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 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 179	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

4.29.6 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.

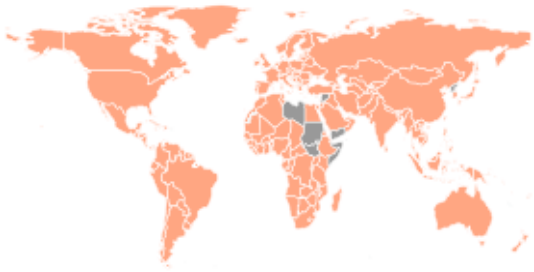
These issue categories are then combined into 2 policy objectives, Environmental Health and Ecosystem Vitality, and then finally consolidated into the overall EPI. To allow for meaningful comparisons, before aggregation the EPI researchers construct scores for each of the 32 indicators, placing them 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.

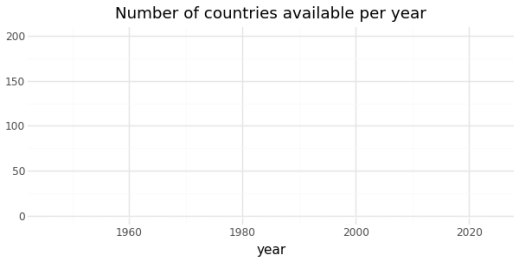
Note: The EPI scores are not comparable over time, therefore, this dataset only includes the EPI scores from the latest release.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.29.7 Ecosystem Vitality Policy Objective

QoG Code: epi_ev

Ecosystem Vitality Policy Objective measures how well countries are preserving, protecting, and enhancing ecosystems and the services they provide. It comprises 60% of the total EPI score and consists of 7 issue categories: Biodiversity and Habitat (25%), Ecosystem Services (10%), Fisheries (10%), Climate Change (40%), Pollution Emissions (5%), Agriculture (5%), and Water Resources (5%). The policy objective varies from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

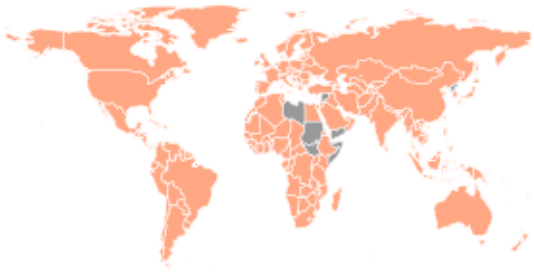
Available in Cross-section

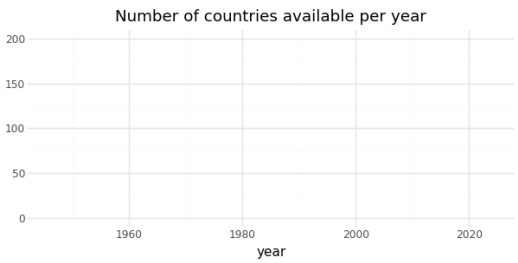
Cross-section min. year: 2024
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 179

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

4.29.8 Forests Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_for

The Forests issue category (previously called "Ecosystem Services") measures trends in area and integrity of countries' forests. It includes five indicators: loss of humid tropical primary forests, loss of intact forest landscapes, lasting tree cover loss, net change in tree cover, and the Forest Landscape Integrity Index. Only countries that had more than 10 percent tree cover in 2000 are scored in these indicators.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2024
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 131

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.29.9 Fisheries Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_fsh

Fisheries Issue Category consists of 3 indicators:

1) Fish stock status, measured as the percentage of a country's total catch that comes from overexploited or collapsed stocks, considering all fish stocks within a country's EEZs. Because continued and increased stock exploitation leads to smaller catches, this indicator sheds light on the impact of a country's fishing practices. The metric is calculated as an average percentage weighted by catch and summed across classes of concern. It is log-transformed, $\ln(x + \alpha)$, $\alpha = 1.13E\text{-}05$, and given 35% weight in the aggregation.

2) Marine Trophic Index (MTI), which measures the health of a country's fishing stock based on expected catch and changes over time. The MTI describes the degree to which a country is depleting species at higher trophic levels and fishing down the food web. It is log-transformed, $\ln(x + \alpha)$, $\alpha = 9.51E\text{-}07$, and given 35% weight in the aggregation.

3) Fish caught by trawling, measured as the percentage of a country's fish caught by bottom or

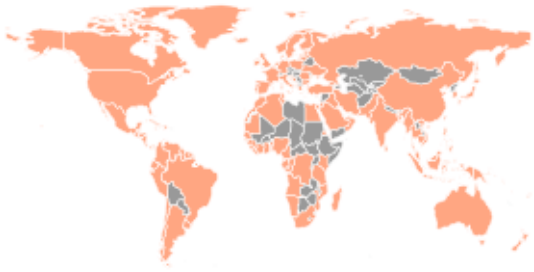
pelagic trawling, where a fishing net is pulled through the water behind a boat. It is log-transformed, ln(x + α), α = 8.40E-08, and given 30% weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

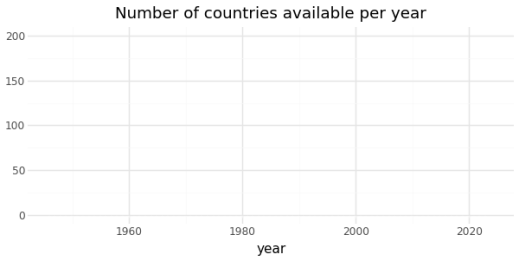
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2024 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 140	Time-series min. year: 2024 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 139

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.29.10 Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_h2o

Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category consists of two indicators:

1) Unsafe sanitation, measured as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to sanitation, defined by the primary toilet type used by households. It is log-transformed and given 40% weight in the aggregation.

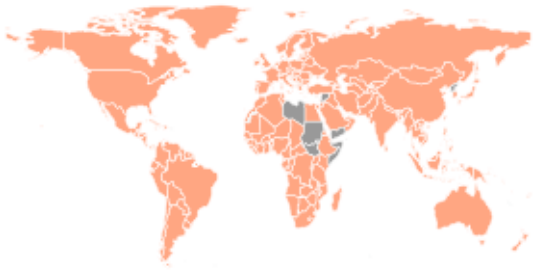
2) Unsafe drinking water, measured as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to drinking water, defined by the primary water source used by households and the household water treatment, or the treatment that happens at the point of water collection. It is log-transformed and given 60% weight in the aggregation.

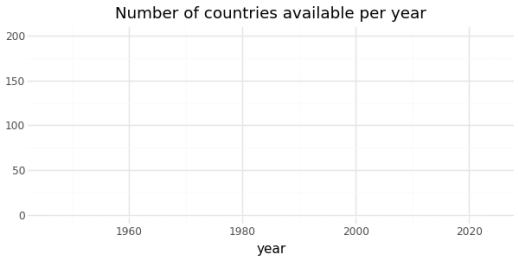
Both indicators are measured using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.29.11 Heavy Metals Issue Category

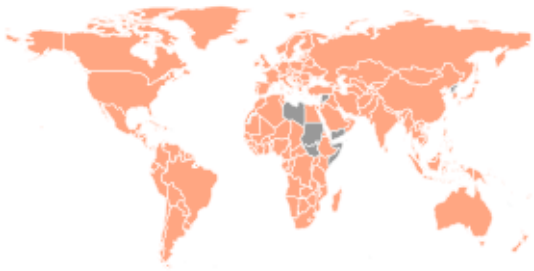
QoG Code: epi_hmt

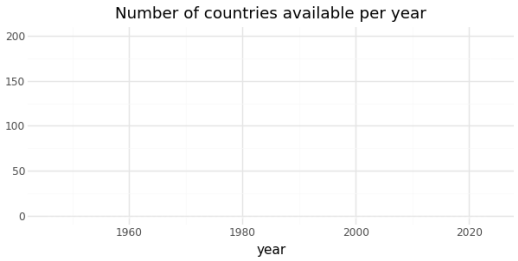
Heavy Metals Issue Category consists of the indicator Lead Exposure, which measures the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to this risk. It is log-transformed. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.29.12 Waste Management Issue Category

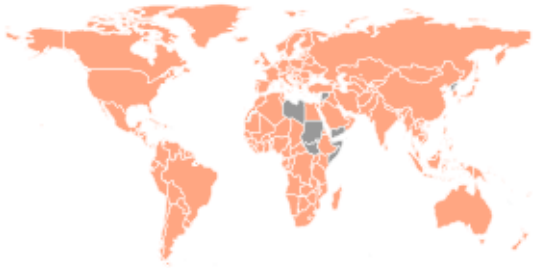
QoG Code: epi_wmg

Waste Management Issue Category consists of the indicator Controlled Solid Waste, which refers to the proportion of household and commercial waste generated in a country that is collected and treated in a manner that controls environmental risks. This metric counts waste as "controlled" if it is treated through recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, incineration, or disposed of in a sanitary landfill. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

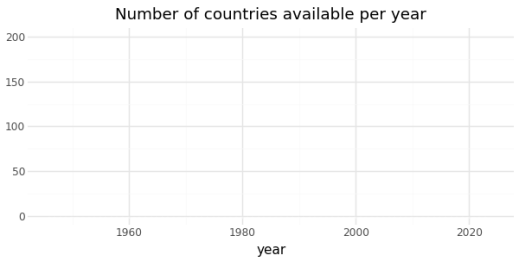
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.29.13 Water Resources Issue Category

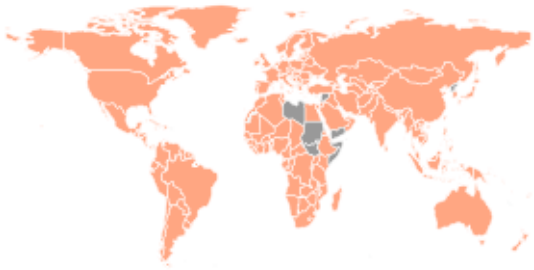
QoG Code: epi_wrs

Water Resources Issue Category consists of the indicator Wastewater Treatment, which measures the percentage of wastewater that undergoes at least primary treatment, normalized by the proportion of the population connected to a municipal wastewater collection system. It is calculated through a straightforward product of wastewater treatment level and sewerage connection rate. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

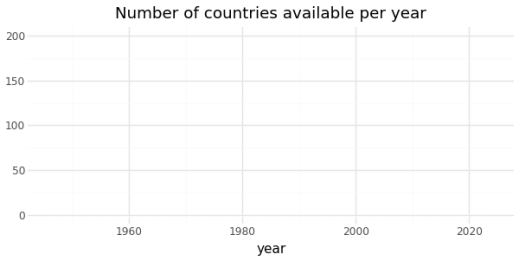
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.30 Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country

Dataset by: James D. Fearon

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

Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, *8*(2), 195–222

Dataset found at: https://fearonresearch.stanford.edu/paperspublished/journal-articles-2/

Last update by original source: 2003-06-02
Date of download: 2025-10-02

The data was used for the article Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country, published by the Journal of Economic Growth. It contains data on 822 ethnic groups in 160 countries that made up at least 1 percent of the country's population in the early 1990s. This data was last updated in 2003. For this compilation, QoG Data imputes the values from 2003 into 2025.

4.30.1 Cultural Diversity

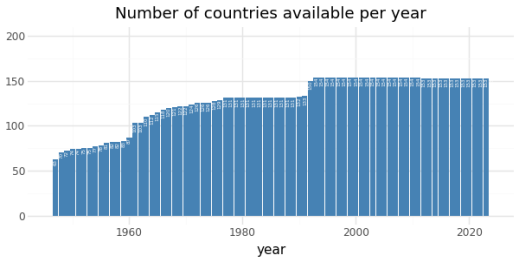
QoG Code: fe_cultdiv

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversity index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

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: 2025
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 154

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.30.2 Ethnic Fractionalization

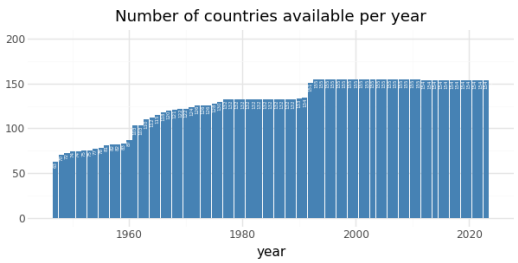
QoG Code: fe_etfra

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

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: 2025
N. of countries: 154	Total N. of countries covered: 155

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.30.3 Largest Minority

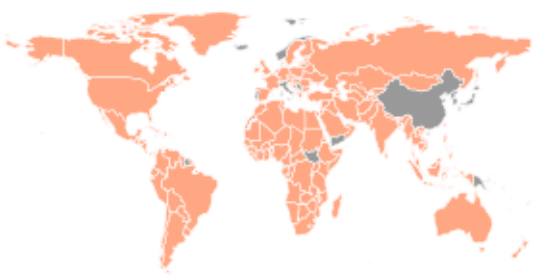
QoG Code: fe_lmin

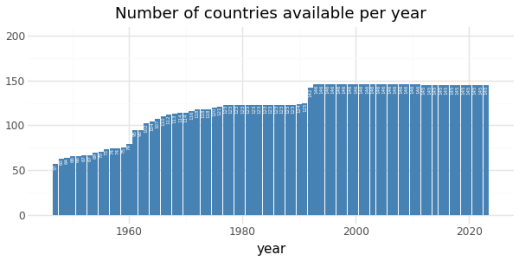
Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the second largest group (largest minority). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

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: 2025
N. of countries: 145	Total N. of countries covered: 146

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.30.4 Plurality Group

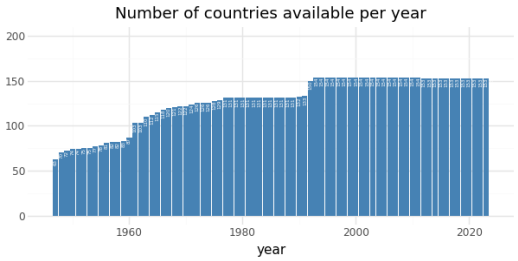
QoG Code: fe_plural

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the largest group (plurality group) in the country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

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: 2025
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 154

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31 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

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.

4.31.1 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.

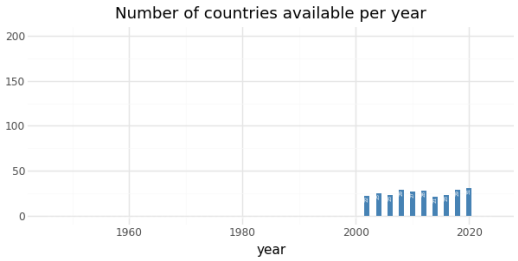
9.

10. Extremely Happy

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.2 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

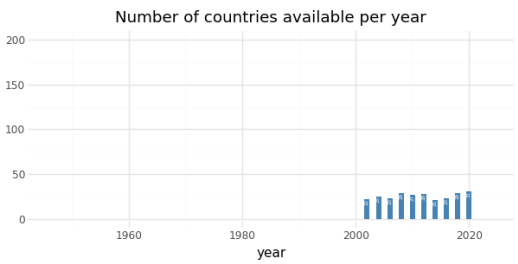
Available in Cross-section

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

4.31.3 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.

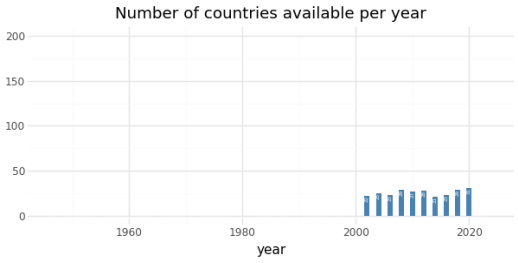
10. Very Religious

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2020 N. of countries: 31	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

4.31.4 Trust in Legal System

QoG Code: ess_trlegal

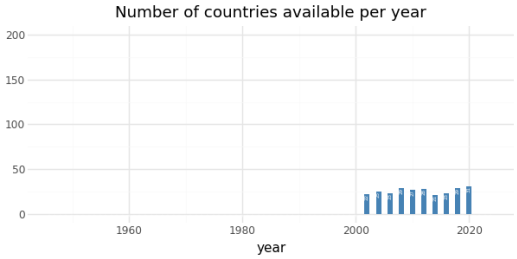
Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Legal System.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.5 Trust in Parliament

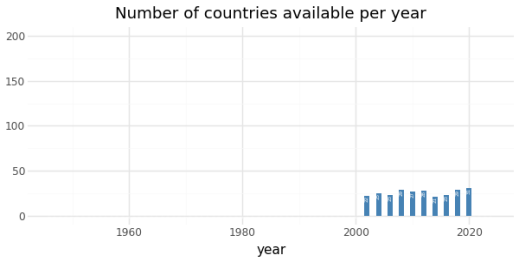
QoG Code: ess_trparl

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.6 Trust in Political Parties

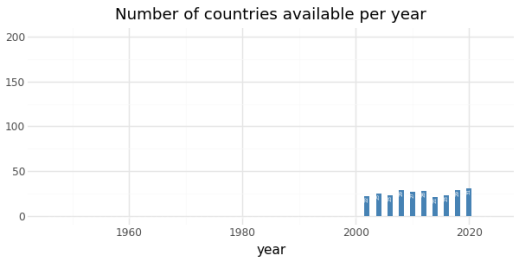
QoG Code: ess_trpart

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	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.7 Trust in Other People

QoG Code: ess_trpeople

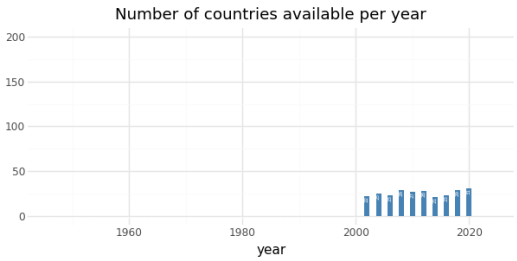
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please tell me on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 means you can't be too careful and 10 means that most people can be trusted.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.8 Trust in Police

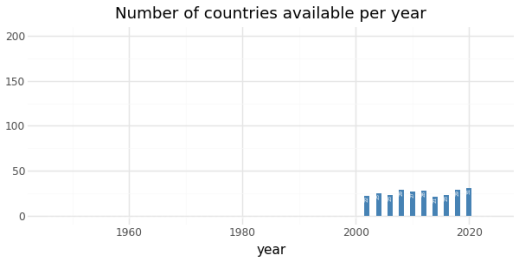
QoG Code: ess_trpolice

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.9 Trust in Politicians

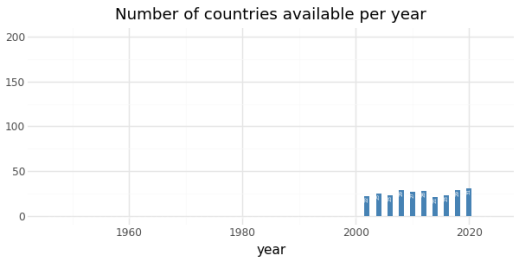
QoG Code: ess_trpolit

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	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 38

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32 Eurostat datasets

Dataset by: Eurostat

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 Commission. (2024). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

Dataset found at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

Last update by original source: 2025-11-26
Date of download: 2025-11-26

Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union situated in Luxembourg. Its mission is to provide high quality statistics for Europe. Its key task is to provide the European Union with statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions. Eurostat offers a whole range of important and interesting data that governments, businesses, the education sector, journalists and the public can use for their work and daily life.

4.32.1 Net migration plus statistical adjusted

QoG Code: eu_demcnmigratn

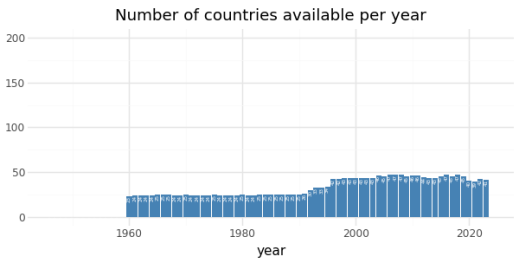
Net migration plus statistical adjusted

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 47	Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.2 Population at 1st January, Female

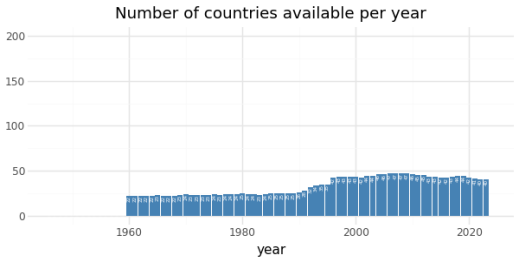
QoG Code: eu_demd2janf

Population at 1st January, female

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 45	Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.3 Population at 1st January, Male

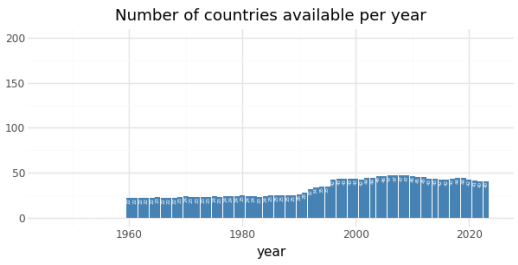
QoG Code: eu_demd2janm

Population at 1st January, male

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 45	Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.4 Population at 1st January, Total

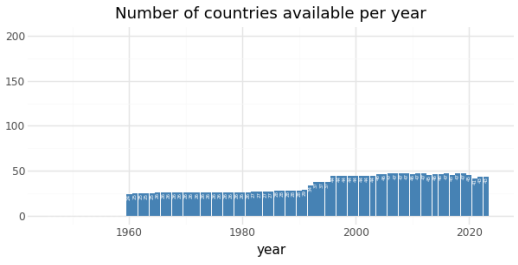
QoG Code: eu_demd2jant

Population at 1st January, total

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 47	Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.5 Population density, average population per square km

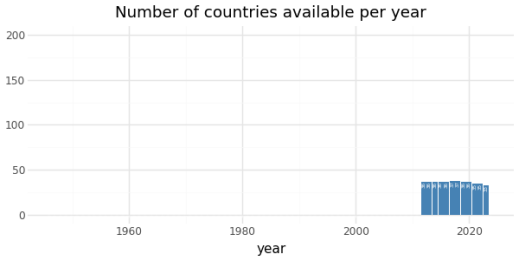
QoG Code: eu_demd3dens

Population density, average population per square km

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.6 Deaths - Female

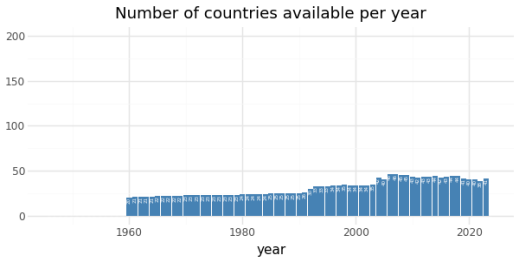
QoG Code: eu_demdeathdf

Deaths - females

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 43	Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.7 Deaths - Male.

QoG Code: eu_demdeathdm

Deaths - Male.

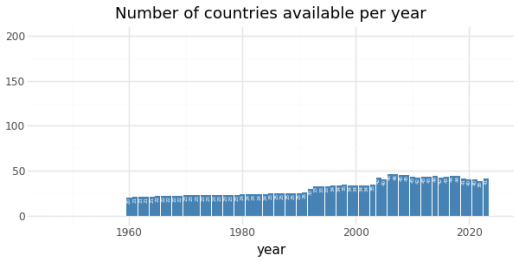
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 43

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.8 Deaths - Total

QoG Code: eu_demdeathdt

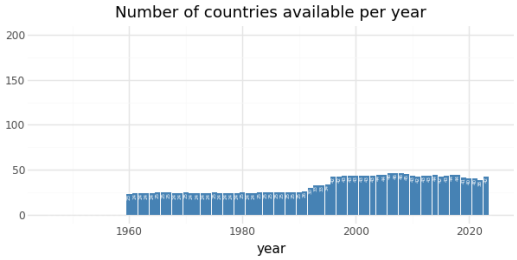
Deaths - Total

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 43	Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.9 Fertility rate, Total

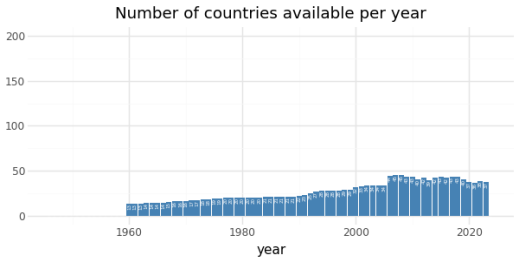
QoG Code: eu_demfrate2

Fertility rate, Total.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 41	Total N. of countries covered: 46

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.10 Natural change of population

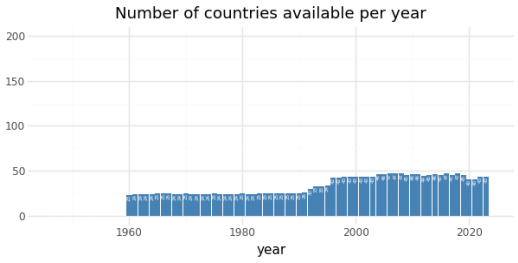
QoG Code: eu_demgrownnat

Natural change of population

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 47	Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.11 Total population change

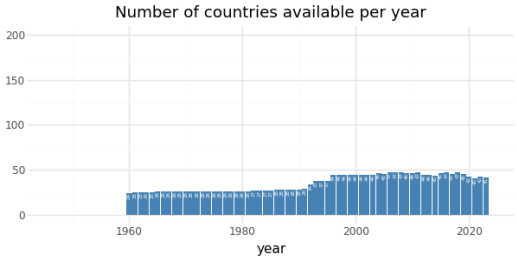
QoG Code: eu_demgrowt

Total population change

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 47	Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.12 Live births - Female

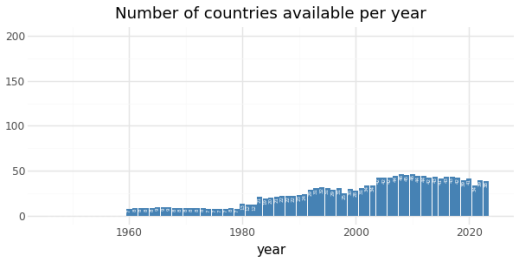
QoG Code: eu_demlbirthlf

Live births - females

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 41	Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.13 Live births - Male

QoG Code: eu_demlbirthlm

Live births - males

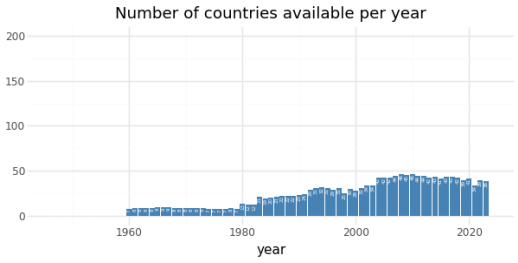
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 41

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.14 Live births - Total

QoG Code: eu_demlbirthlt

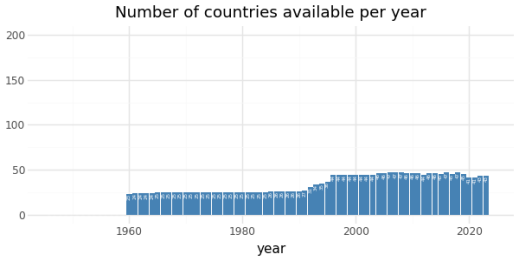
Live births - total

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 47	Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.15 Mean age of woman at childbirth

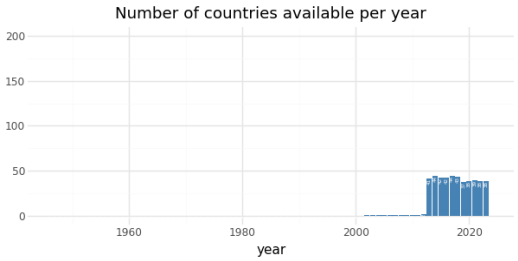
QoG Code: eu_demmawc

Mean age of woman at childbirth

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 40	Total N. of countries covered: 46

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.16 Life expectancy in age < 1 year, Female

QoG Code: eu_demmlifexpf

Life expectancy in age < 1 year, female

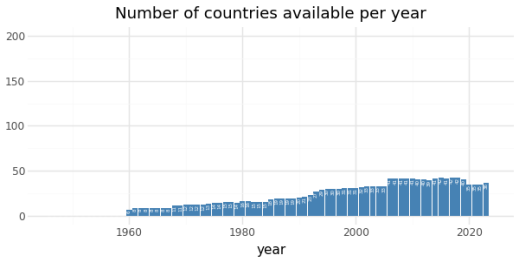
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 41

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 45

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.17 Life expectancy in age < 1 year, Male

QoG Code: eu_demmlifexpm

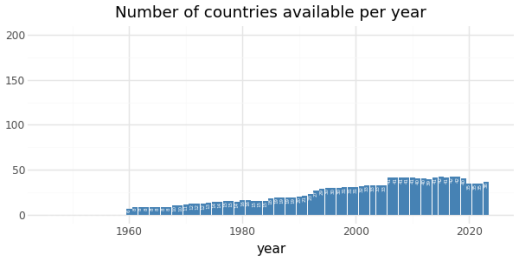
Life expectancy in age < 1 year, male

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 41	Total N. of countries covered: 45

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.18 Life expectancy in age < 1 year, Total

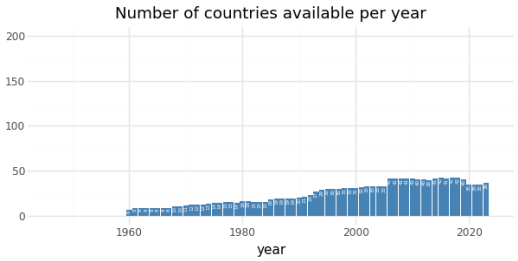
QoG Code: eu_demmlifexpt

Life expectancy in age < 1 year, total

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 41	Total N. of countries covered: 45

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.19 GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant

QoG Code: eu_eco2gdpeurhab

GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant

Type of variable: Continuous

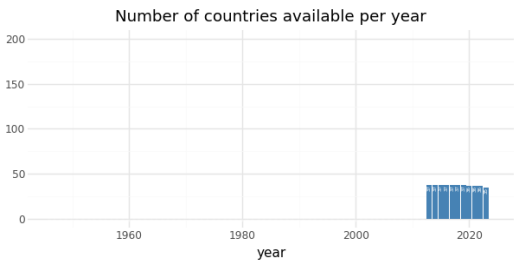
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 37

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.20 GDP at current market prices, Million euro

QoG Code: eu_eco2gdpmioeur

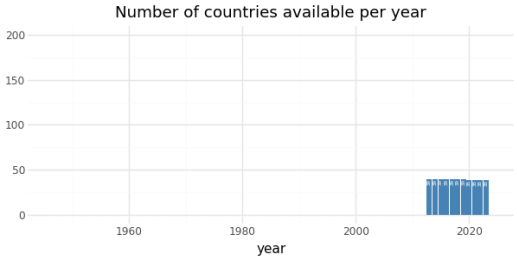
GDP at current market prices, Million euro

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2013
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 39	Total N. of countries covered: 39

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.21 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female) % of population

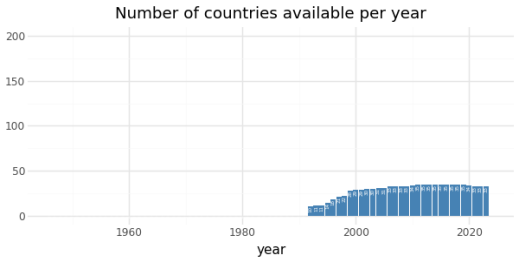
QoG Code: eu_edued256402f

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female). Percentage of the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.22 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male) % of population

QoG Code: eu_edued256402m

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male). Percentage of the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

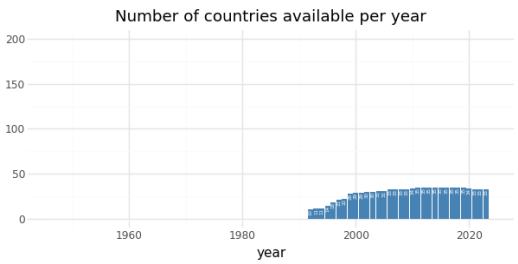
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.23 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total) % of population.

QoG Code: eu_edued256402t

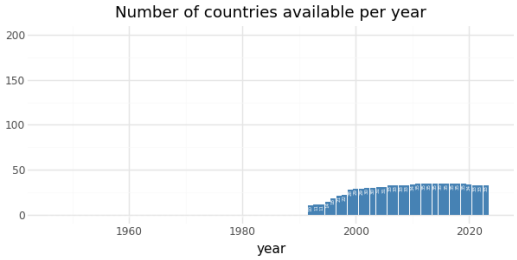
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total). Percentage of the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.24 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female)

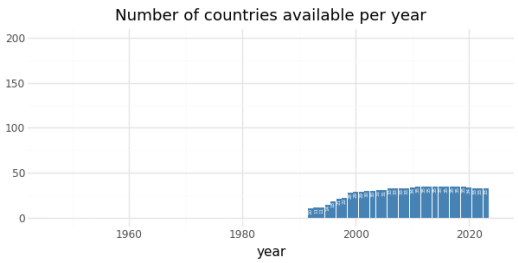
QoG Code: eu_edued256434f

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.25 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male)

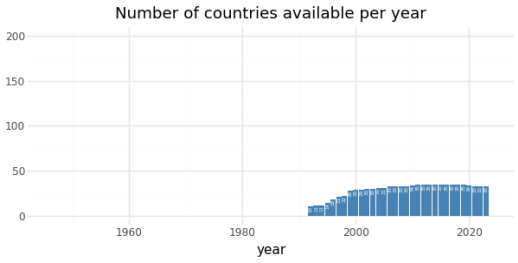
QoG Code: eu_edued256434m

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.26 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total)

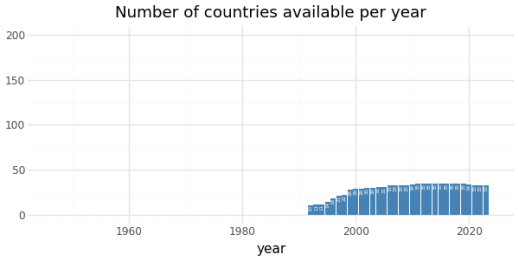
QoG Code: eu_edued256434t

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.27 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female)

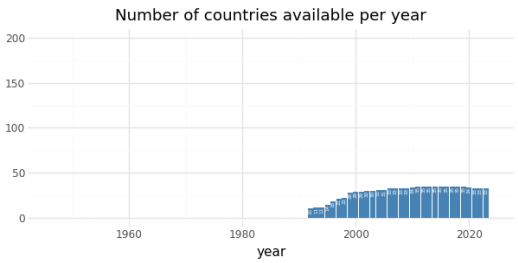
QoG Code: eu_edued256438f

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.28 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male)

QoG Code: eu_edued256438m

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male)

Type of variable: Continuous

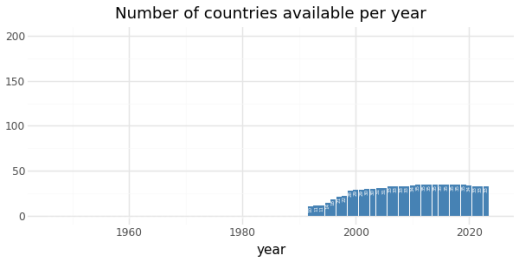
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.29 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total)

QoG Code: eu_edued256438t

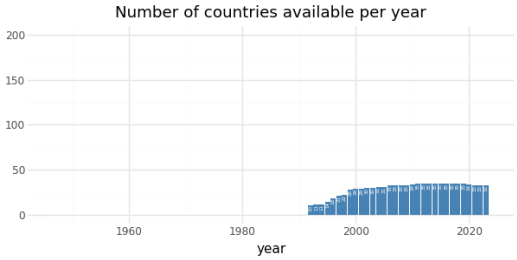
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.30 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female)

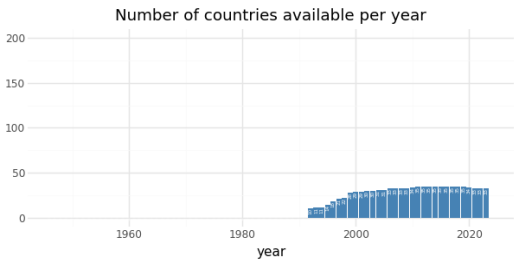
QoG Code: eu_edued256458f

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.31 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male)

QoG Code: eu_edued256458m

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male)

Type of variable: Continuous

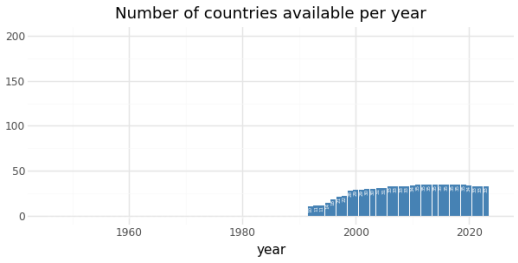
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.32 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total)

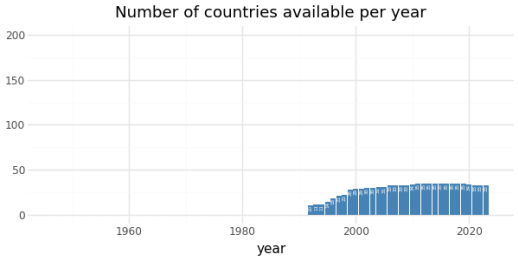
QoG Code: eu_edued256458t

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.33 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Female)

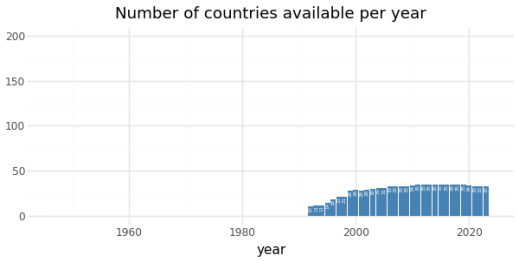
QoG Code: eu_edued303402f

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.34 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Male)

QoG Code: eu_edued303402m

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Male)

Type of variable: Continuous

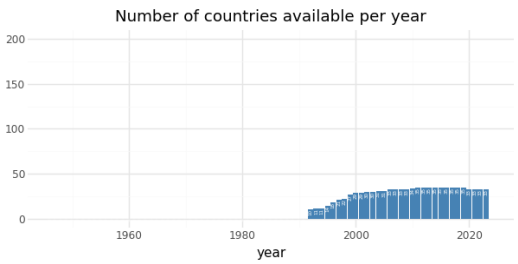
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.35 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Total)

QoG Code: eu_edued303402t

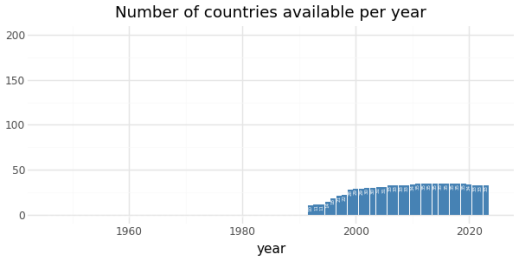
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.36 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Female)

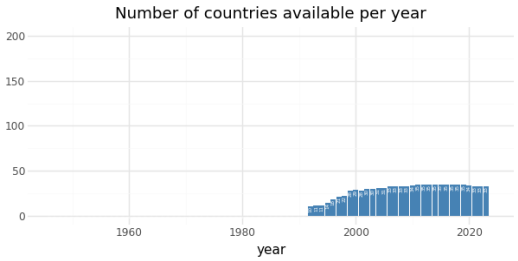
QoG Code: eu_edued303434f

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.37 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Male)

QoG Code: eu_edued303434m

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Male)

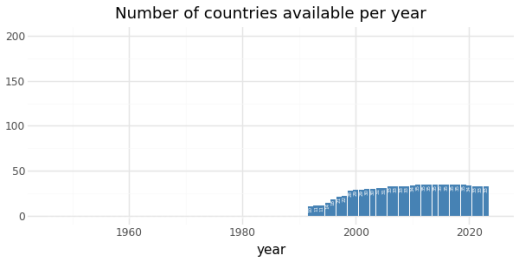
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.38 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Total)

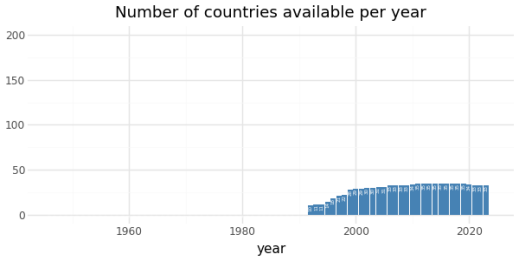
QoG Code: eu_edued303434t

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.39 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Female)

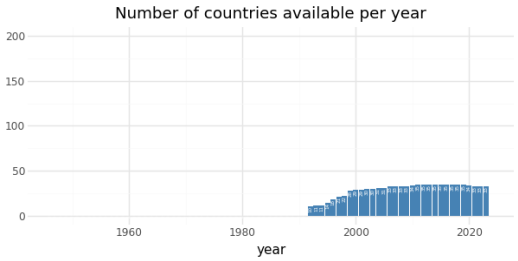
QoG Code: eu_edued303438f

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.40 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Male)

QoG Code: eu_edued303438m

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Male)

Type of variable: Continuous

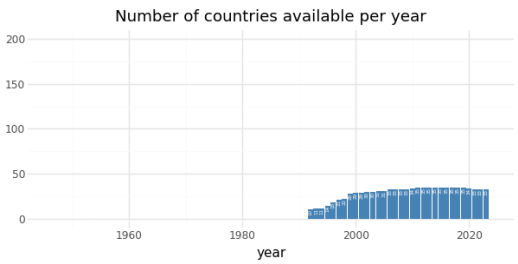
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.41 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Total)

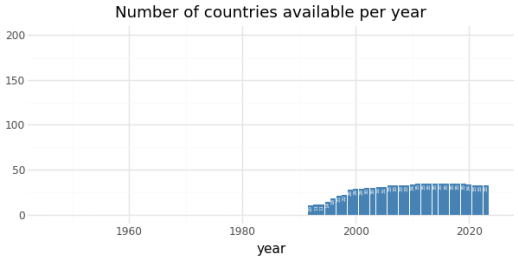
QoG Code: eu_edued303438t

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.42 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Female)

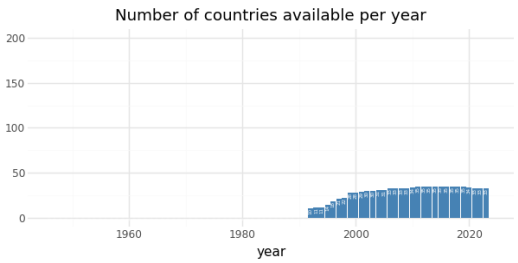
QoG Code: eu_edued303458f

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.43 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Male)

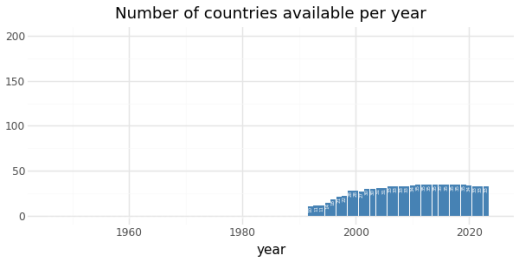
QoG Code: eu_edued303458m

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Male)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.44 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Total)

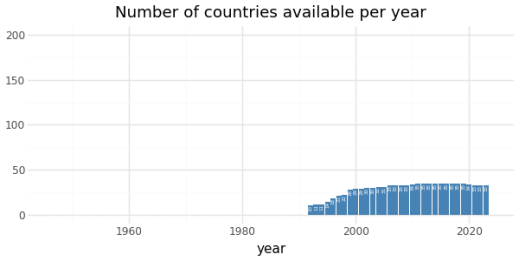
QoG Code: eu_edued303458t

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.45 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female)

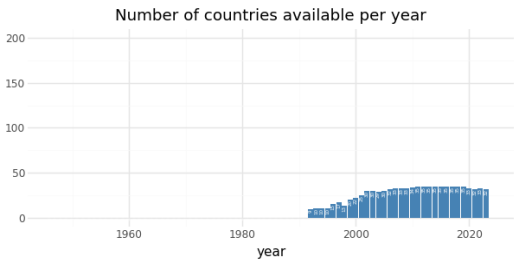
QoG Code: eu_edueleavf

Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.46 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male)

QoG Code: eu_edueleavm

Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male)

Type of variable: Continuous

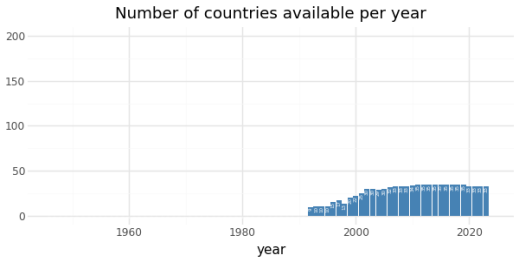
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.47 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total)

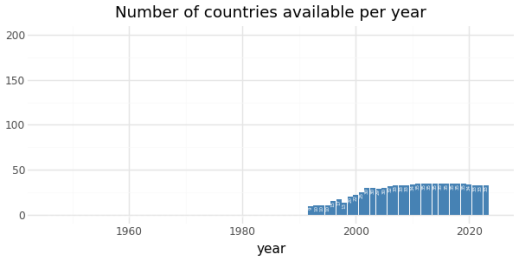
QoG Code: eu_edueleavt

Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1992
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.48 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3

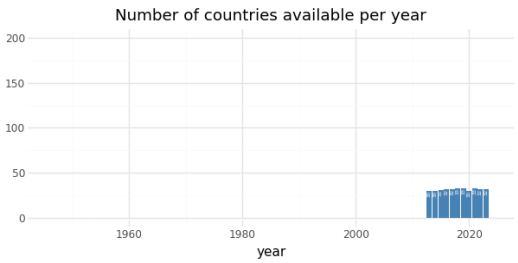
QoG Code: eu_edupttr13

Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2013
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.49 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8

QoG Code: eu_edupttr58

Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8

Type of variable: Continuous

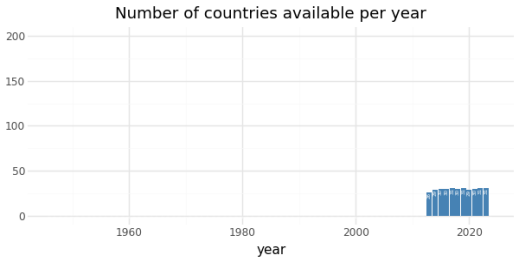
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 34

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 34

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.50 Ratio of students to teachers and staff in early childhood education

QoG Code: eu_edupttrearly

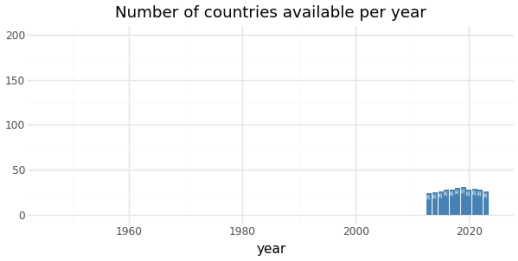
Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in early childhood education

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2013
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 33

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.51 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as % of total population (Female)

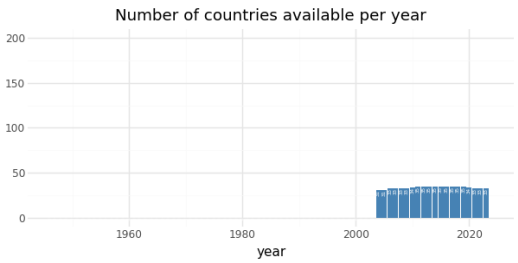
QoG Code: eu_edurstterISCED02f

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2004
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.52 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as % of total population (Male)

QoG Code: eu_edurstterISCED02m

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (male)

Type of variable: Continuous

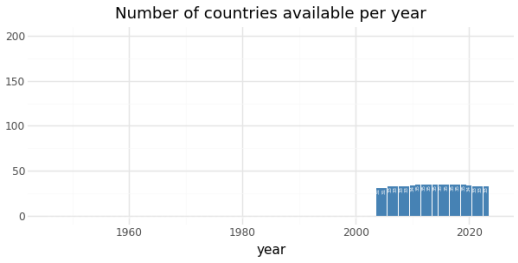
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.53 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as % of total population (Total)

QoG Code: eu_edurstterISCED02t

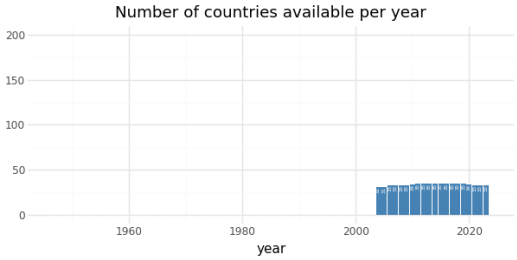
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2004
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.54 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as % of total population (Female)

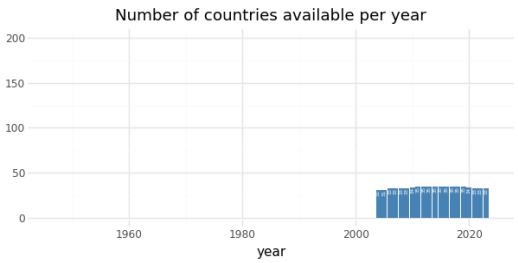
QoG Code: eu_edurstterISCED34f

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2004
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.55 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as % of total population (Male)

QoG Code: eu_edurstterISCED34m

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (male)

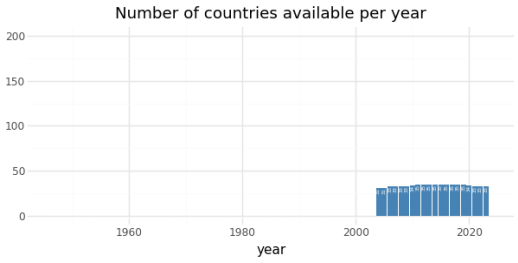
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.56 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as % of total population (Total)

QoG Code: eu_edurstterISCED34t

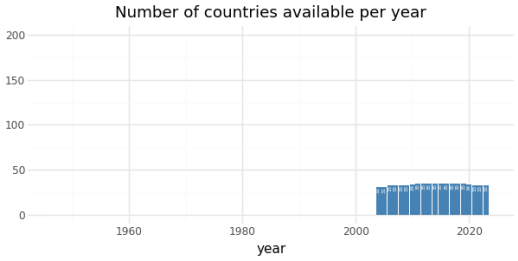
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2004
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.57 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as % of total population (Female)

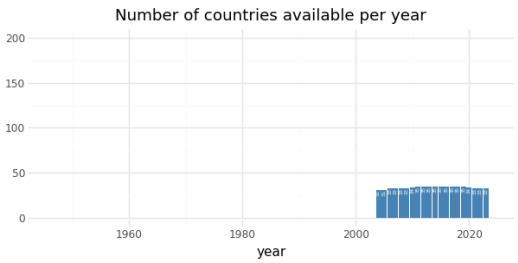
QoG Code: eu_edurstterISCED58f

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2004
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.58 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as % of total population (Male)

QoG Code: eu_edurstterISCED58m

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (male)

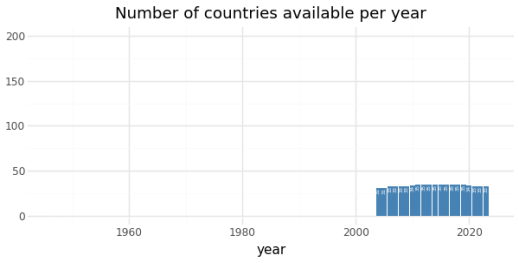
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.59 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as % of total population (Total)

QoG Code: eu_edurstterISCED58t

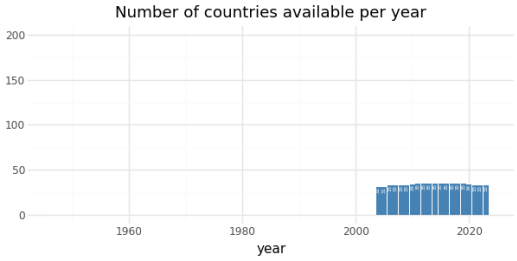
Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2004
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.60 Employed ICT specialists (% of total employment)

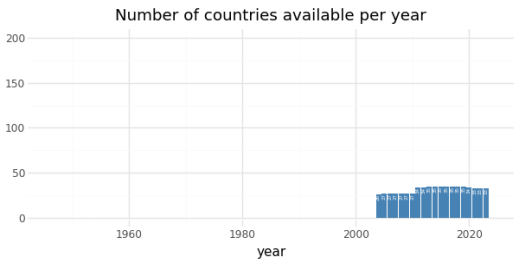
QoG Code: eu_empict

Employed ICT specialists (% of total employment)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2004
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.61 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_empy1524f

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

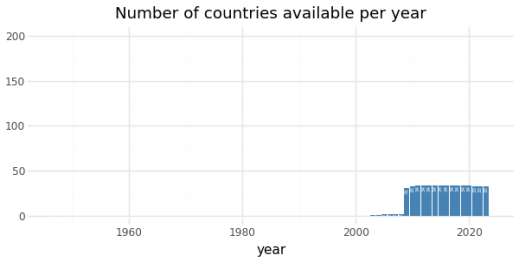
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 35

Time-series min. year: 2003
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.62 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_empy1524m

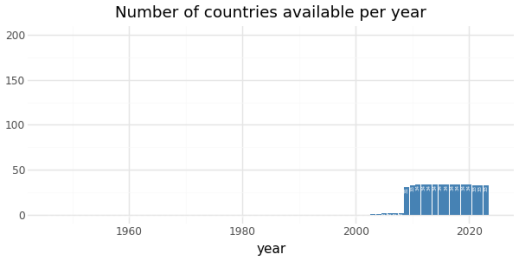
Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.63 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (% of active population)

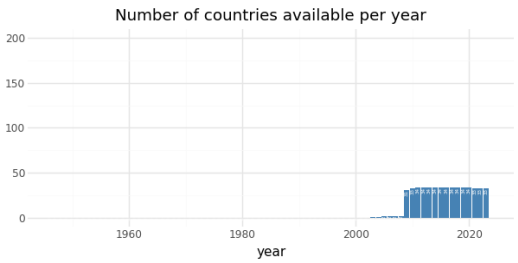
QoG Code: eu_empy1524t

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.64 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_empy1564f

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

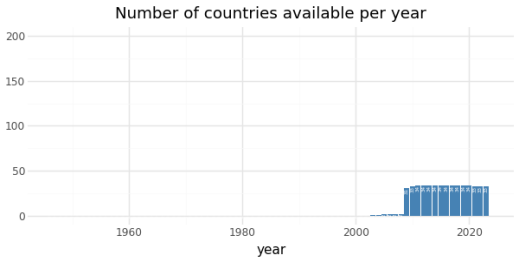
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 35

Time-series min. year: 2003
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.65 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male (% of active population)

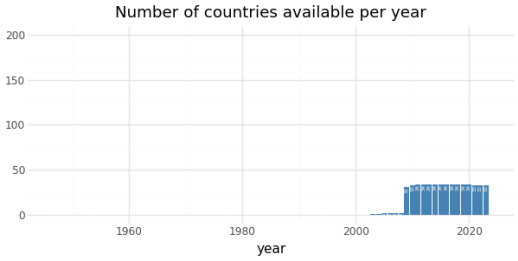
QoG Code: eu_empy1564m

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.66 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total (% of active population)

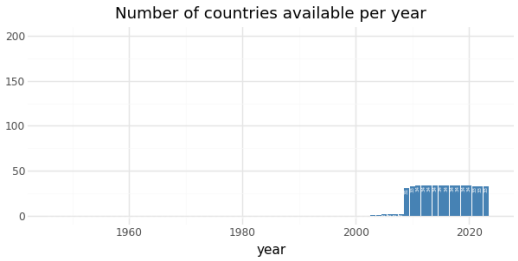
QoG Code: eu_empy1564t

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.67 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_empy2064f

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

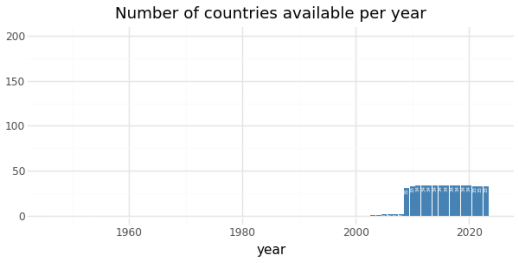
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 35

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2003
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.68 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_empy2064m

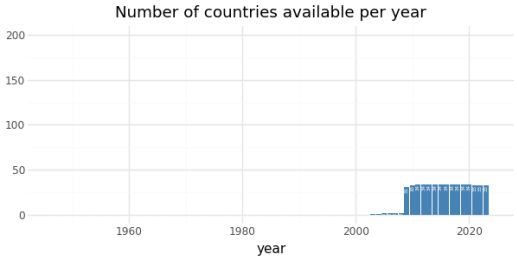
Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.69 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total (% of active population)

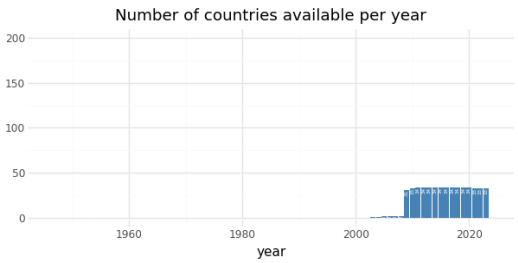
QoG Code: eu_empy2064t

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.70 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_empy2554f

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

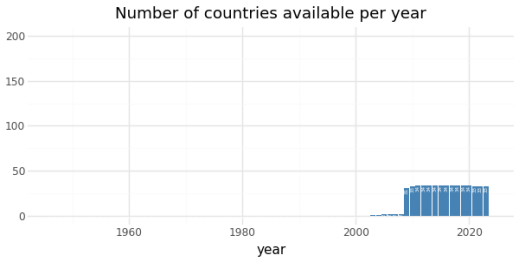
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 35

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2003
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.71 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_empy2554m

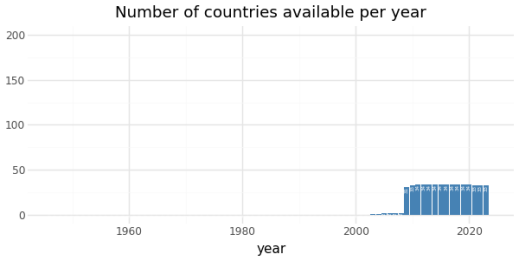
Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.72 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total (% of active population)

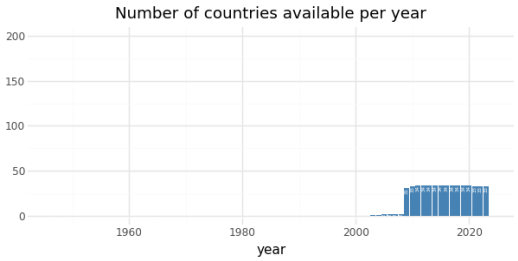
QoG Code: eu_empy2554t

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.73 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_empy5564f

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

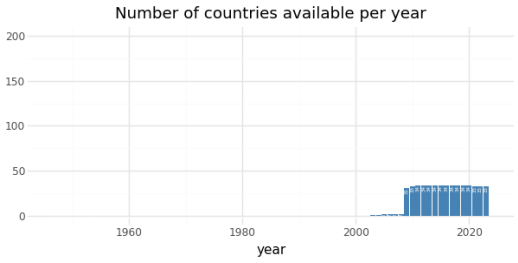
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 35

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2003
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.74 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_empy5564m

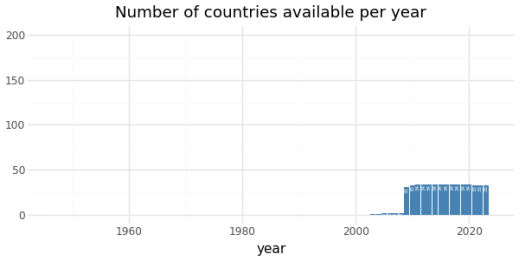
Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.75 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total (% of active population)

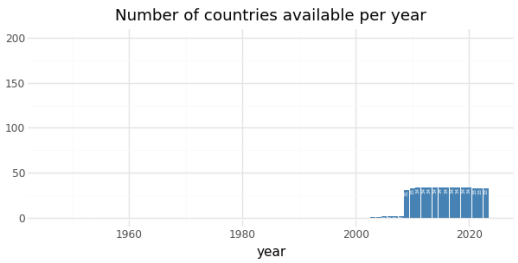
QoG Code: eu_empy5564t

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.76 Resident population % not connected to urban & wastewater treatment plants

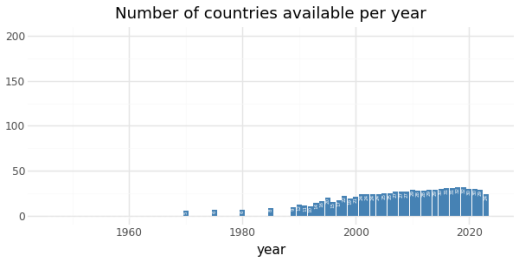
QoG Code: eu_envnc

Percentage of resident population not connected to urban and other wastewater treatment plants

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.77 Percentage of people reporting drinking every day

QoG Code: eu_heaalcday

Percentage of people reporting drinking every day

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.78 Percentage of people reporting drinking every month

QoG Code: eu_heaalcmon

Percentage reporting drinking every month

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.79 Percentage of people reporting drinking never or not in last 12 months

QoG Code: eu_heaalcnv

Percentage of people reporting drinking never or not in last 12 months

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.80 Percentage of people reporting drinking every week

QoG Code: eu_heaalcwk

Percentage of people reporting drinking every week

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.81 Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants

QoG Code: eu_headenthhab

Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

Type of variable: Continuous

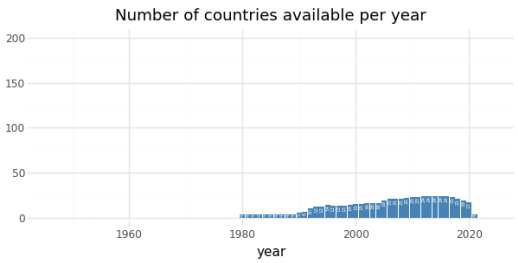
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 20

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 24

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.82 Dentists, number

QoG Code: eu_headentnr

Number of Dentists. Professionally active.

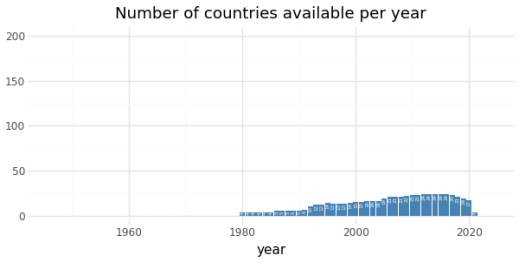
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 20

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 24

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.83 Dentists, inhabitants per dentist

QoG Code: eu_headentp

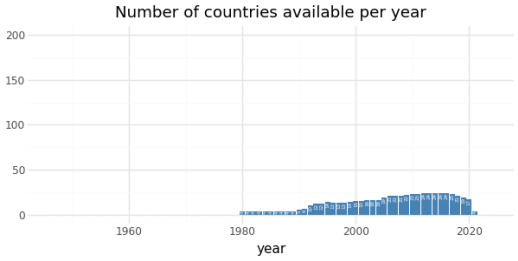
Number of inhabitants per dentist. Professionally active.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 20	Total N. of countries covered: 24

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.84 Curative care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per curative care beds

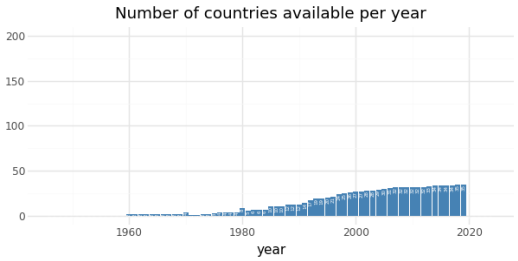
QoG Code: eu_heahbedcurhabp

Curative care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per curative care beds

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.85 Curative care beds in hospitals, number

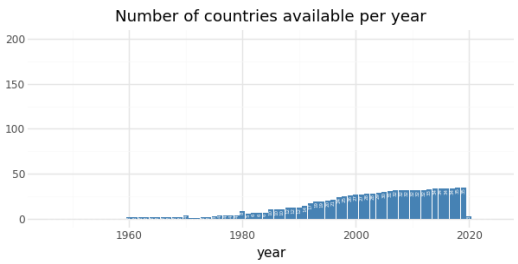
QoG Code: eu_heahbedcurnr

Curative care beds in hospitals, number

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.86 Curative care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

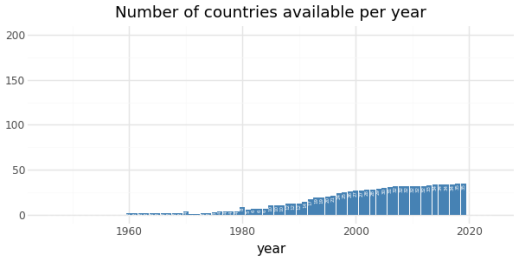
QoG Code: eu_heahbedcurphthab

Curative care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.87 Available beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

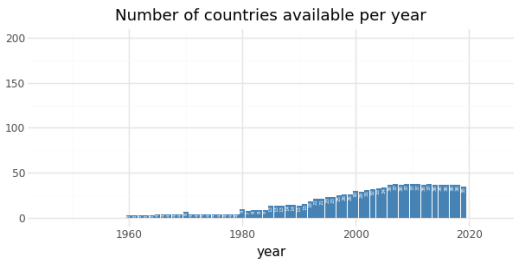
QoG Code: eu_heahbedhabp

Available beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.88 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals, inhabitant per bed

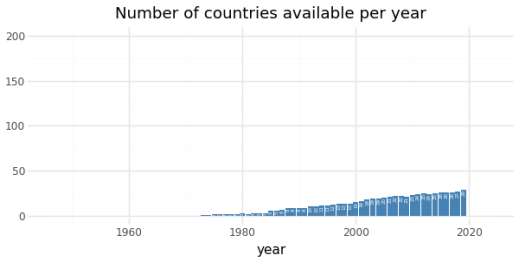
QoG Code: eu_heahbedlthabp

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1973
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 29	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.89 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals, number

QoG Code: eu_heahbedltnr

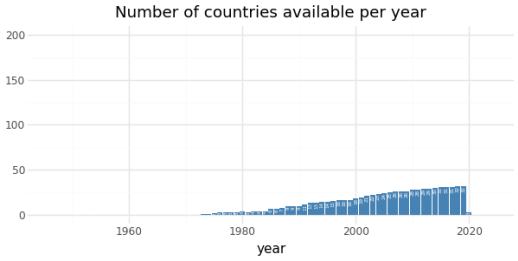
Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, number

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1973
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 33

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.90 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals per 100,000 inhab.

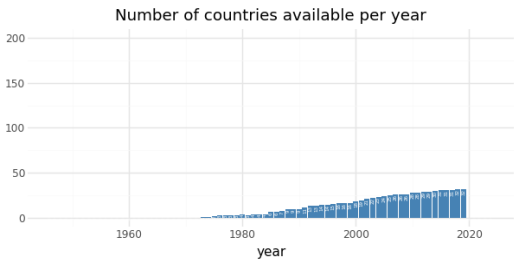
QoG Code: eu_heahbedltphthab

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, per 100 thousand inhabitants

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1973
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 33

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.91 Available beds in hospitals, number

QoG Code: eu_heahbednr

Available beds in hospitals, number

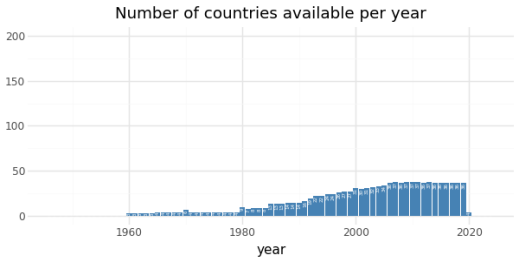
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 36

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.92 Other beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

QoG Code: eu_heahbedothhabp

Other beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

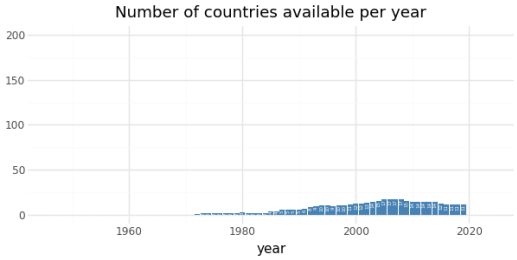
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 20

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.93 Other beds in hospitals, number

QoG Code: eu_heahbedothnr

Other beds in hospitals, number

Type of variable: Continuous

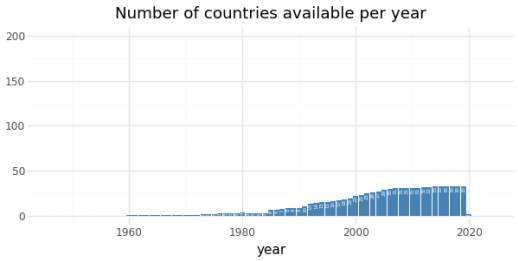
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 33

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 33

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.94 Other beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants

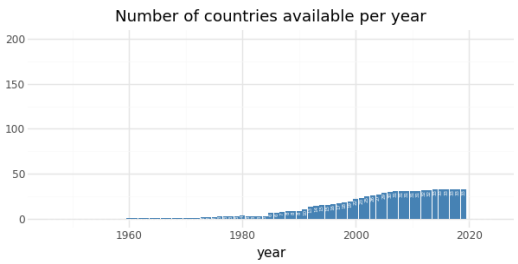
QoG Code: eu_heahbedothphthab

Other beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
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

4.32.95 Available beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

QoG Code: eu_heahbedphthab

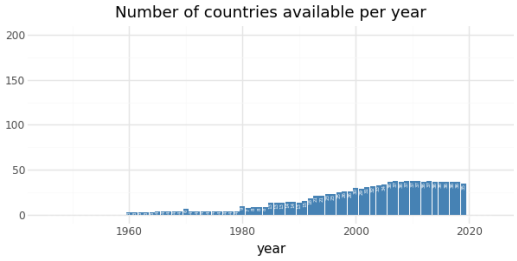
Available beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.96 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

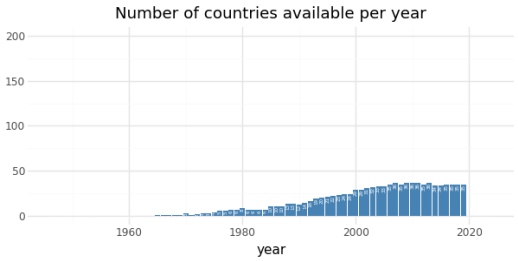
QoG Code: eu_heahbedpsyhabp

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1965
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.97 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, number

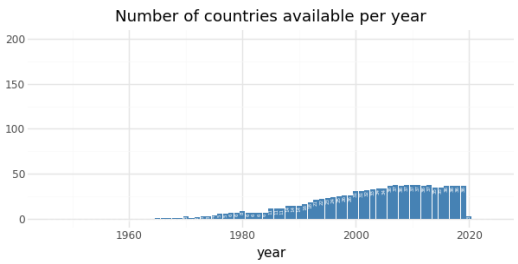
QoG Code: eu_heahbedpsynr

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, number

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1965
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 36	Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.98 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants

QoG Code: eu_heahbedpsyphthab

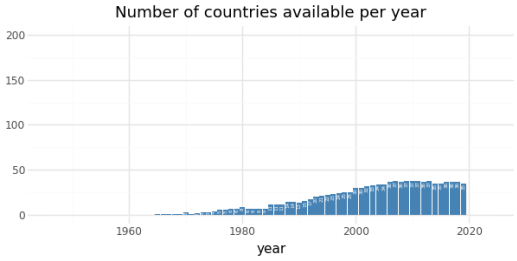
Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1965
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.99 Medical doctors, per 100,000 inhabitants

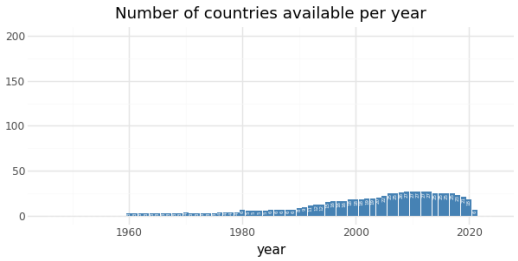
QoG Code: eu_heamdochthab

Medical doctors, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 22	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.100 Medical doctors, number

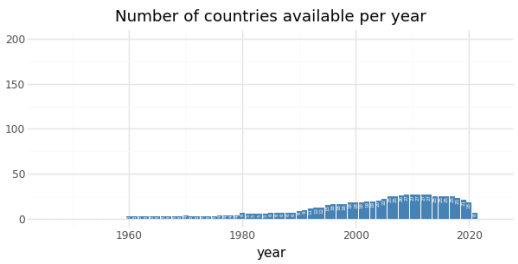
QoG Code: eu_heamdocnr

Medical doctors, number. Professionally active.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 22	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.101 Medical doctors, inhabitants per doctor

QoG Code: eu_heamdocp

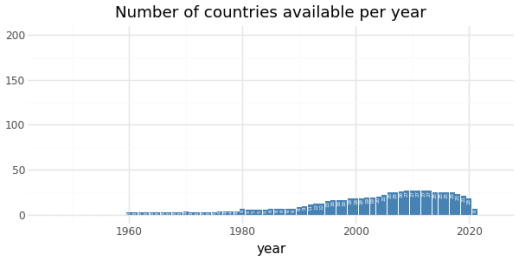
Medical doctors, Inhabitants per doctor. Professionally active.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 22	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.102 Professionally active nurses and midwives, per 100,000 inhabitants

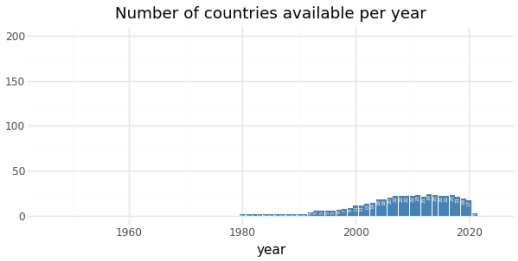
QoG Code: eu_heanurshthab

Professionally active nurses and midwives, per hundred thousand inhabitants.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 20	Total N. of countries covered: 26

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.103 Professionally active nurses and midwives, number

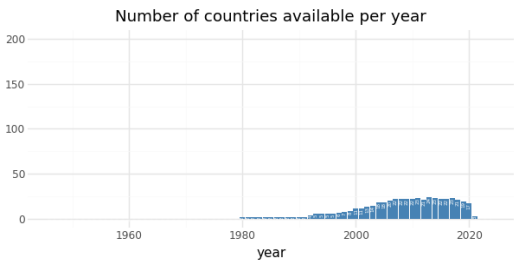
QoG Code: eu_heanursnr

Professionally active nurses and midwives, number.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 20	Total N. of countries covered: 26

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.104 Professionally active nurses and midwives, inhabitants per nurse/midwife

QoG Code: eu_heanursp

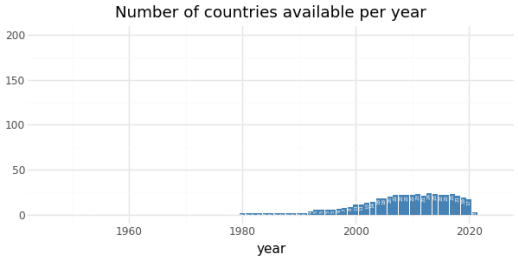
Professionally active nurses and midwives, inhabitants per nurse/midwife.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 20	Total N. of countries covered: 26

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.105 Pharmacists, per 100,000 inhabitants

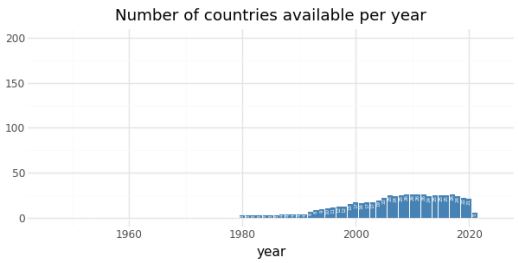
QoG Code: eu_heapharmhthab

Pharmacists, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 23	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.106 Pharmacists, number

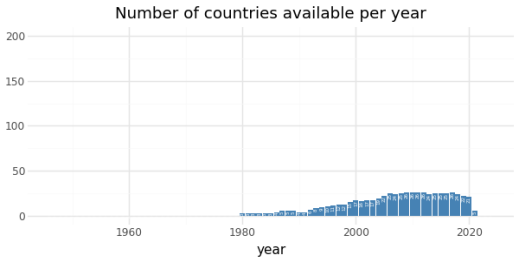
QoG Code: eu_heapharmnr

Pharmacists, number. Professionally active.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 23	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.107 Pharmacists, inhabitants per pharmacist

QoG Code: eu_heapharmp

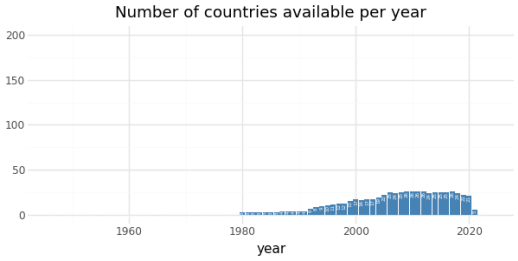
Pharmacists, inhabitants per pharmacist. Professionally active.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 23	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.108 Percentage of current smokers and daily smokers

QoG Code: eu_heasmok

Percentage of current smokers and daily smokers

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.109 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Female

QoG Code: eu_imm118f

Number of immigrants aged less than 18, female

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

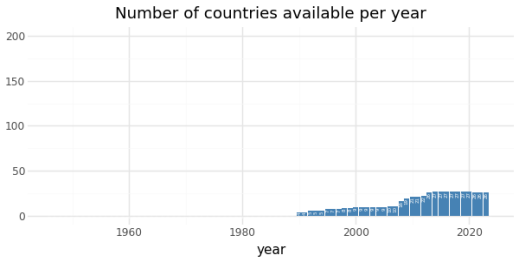
Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.110 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Male

QoG Code: eu_imm118m

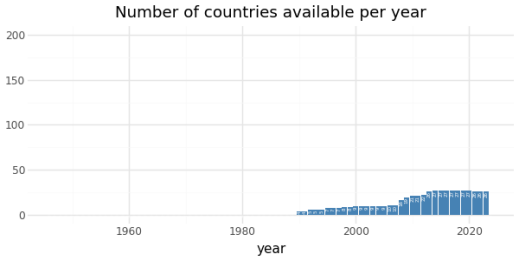
Number of immigrants aged less than 18, male

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.111 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Total

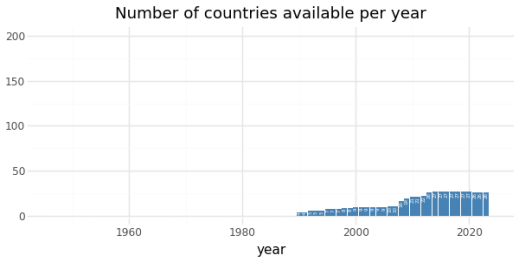
QoG Code: eu_imm118t

Number of immigrants aged less than 18, total

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.112 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Female

QoG Code: eu_imm1824f

Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, female

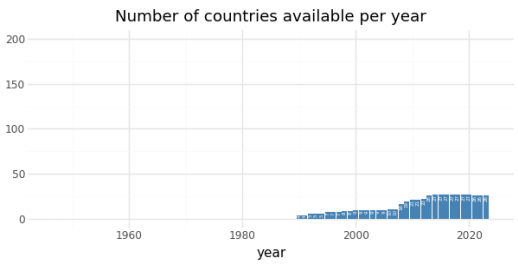
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.113 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Male

QoG Code: eu_imm1824m

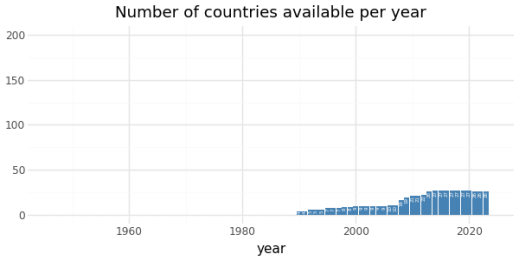
Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, male

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.114 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Total

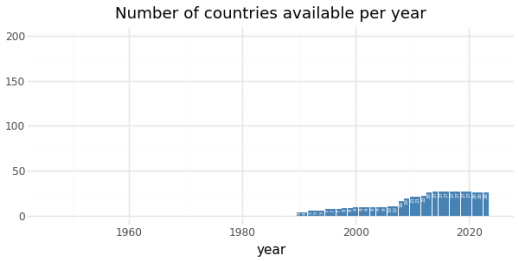
QoG Code: eu_imm1824t

Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, total

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.115 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Female

QoG Code: eu_imm2534f

Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, female

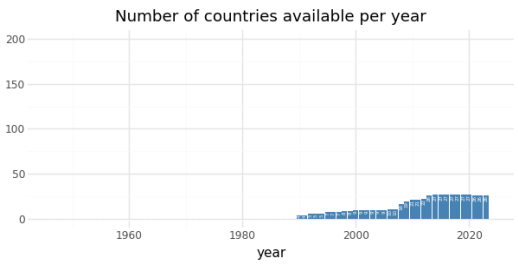
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.116 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Male

QoG Code: eu_imm2534m

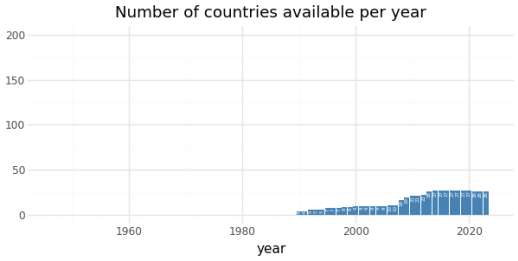
Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, male

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.117 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Total

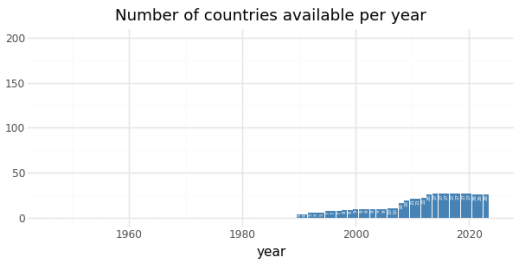
QoG Code: eu_imm2534t

Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, total

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.118 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Female

QoG Code: eu_imm3564f

Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, female

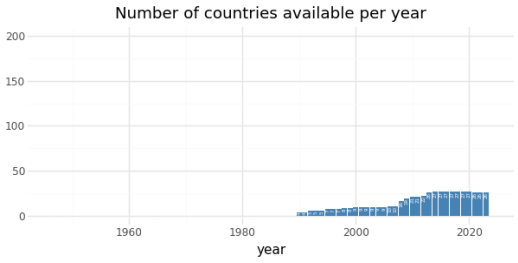
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.119 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Male

QoG Code: eu_imm3564m

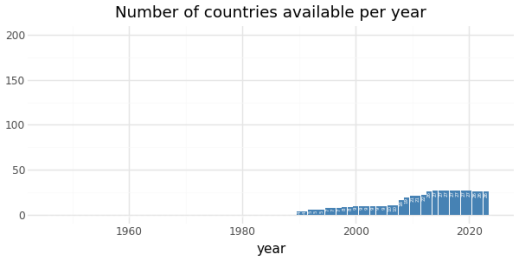
Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, male

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.120 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Total

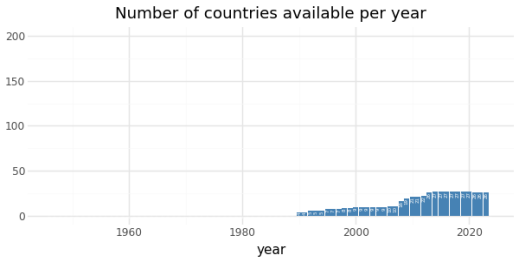
QoG Code: eu_imm3564t

Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, total

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.121 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Female

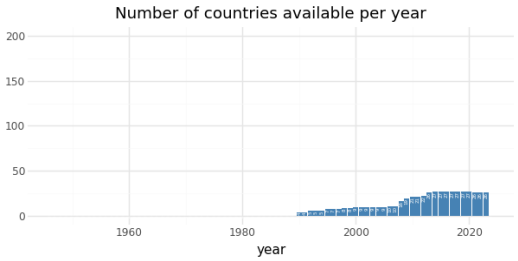
QoG Code: eu_imm65f

Number of immigrants aged more than 65, female

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.122 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Male

QoG Code: eu_imm65m

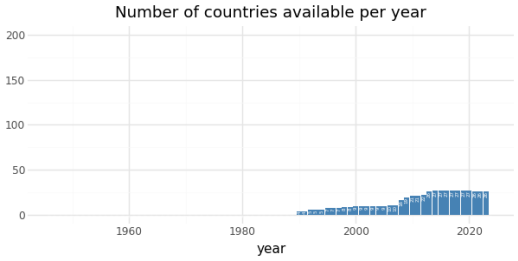
Number of immigrants aged more than 65, male

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.123 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Total

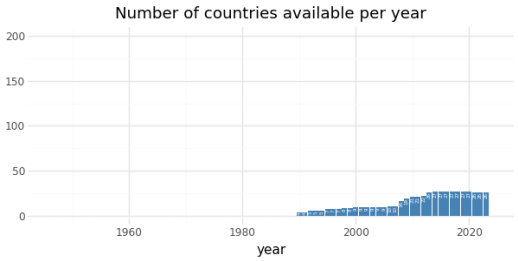
QoG Code: eu_imm65t

Number of immigrants aged more than 65, total

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 27	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.124 Internet use: internet banking

QoG Code: eu_isiubk

Internet use: internet banking as percentage of all individuals

Type of variable: Continuous

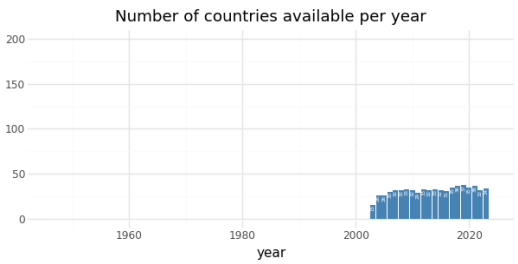
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2003
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.125 Internet use: civic or political participation

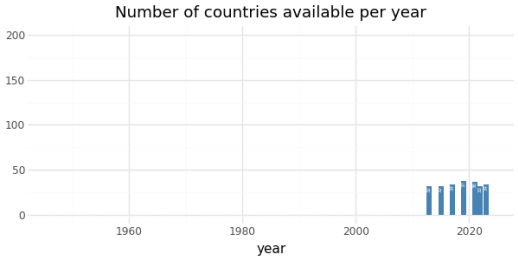
QoG Code: eu_isiucpp

Internet use: civic or political participation as percentage of all individuals

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2013
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.126 Internet use: seeking health information

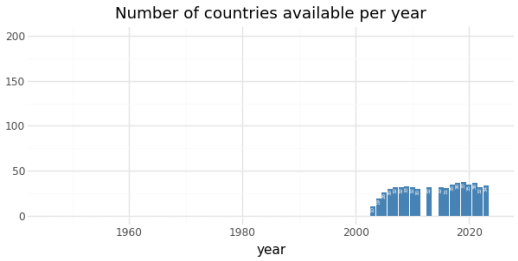
QoG Code: eu_isiuhlt

Internet use: seeking health information as percentage of all individuals

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.127 Internet use: participating in social networks

QoG Code: eu_isiunet

Internet use: participating in social networks as percentage of all individuals

Type of variable: Continuous

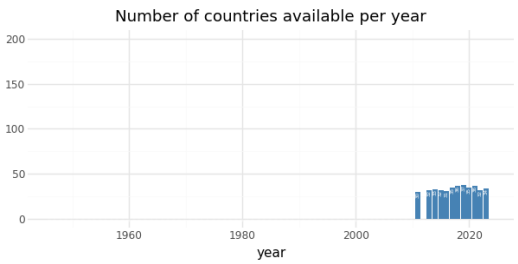
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2011
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.128 Internet use: selling goods or services

QoG Code: eu_isiusell

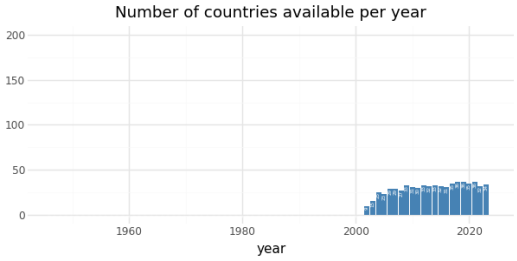
Internet use: selling goods or services as percentage of all individuals

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.129 Internet use: never

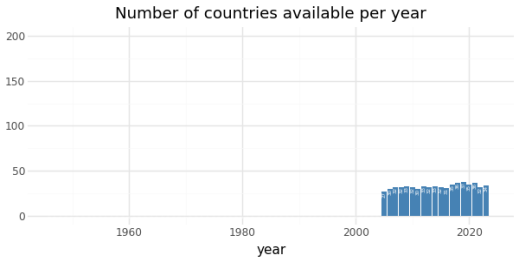
QoG Code: eu_isiux

Internet use: never as a percentage of all individuals

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.130 Households with broadband access (% of households with Internet access)

QoG Code: eu_ispchhiacc

Households with broadband access (% of households with Internet access)

Type of variable: Continuous

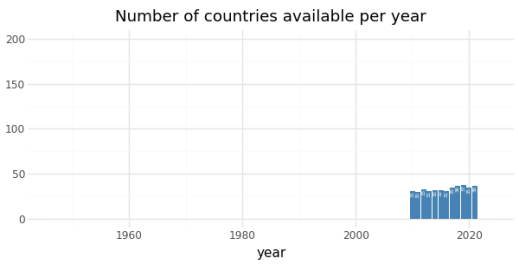
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 37

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2010
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.131 Severe material deprivation rate (Total)

QoG Code: eu_povmatdepr

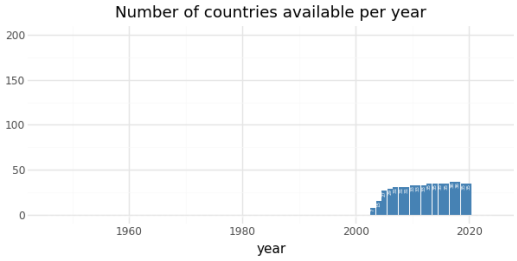
Severe material deprivation rate (Total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.132 Severe material deprivation rate (Female)

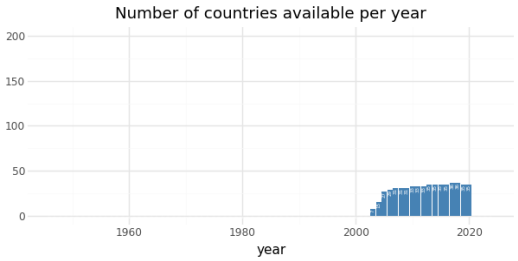
QoG Code: eu_povmatdeprf

Severe material deprivation rate (Female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.133 Severe material deprivation rate (Male)

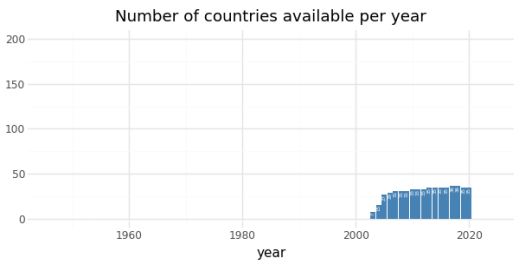
QoG Code: eu_povmatdeprm

Severe material deprivation rate (Male)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.134 % of people under 60(y) living in households w. very low work intensity

QoG Code: eu_povpoplwoin

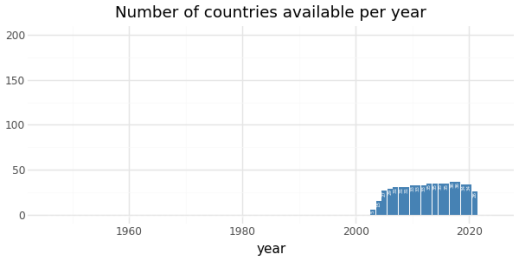
Percentage of people under 60 years old living in households with very low work intensity

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 34	Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.135 Researchers in all sectors as % of total employment - full-time (Female)

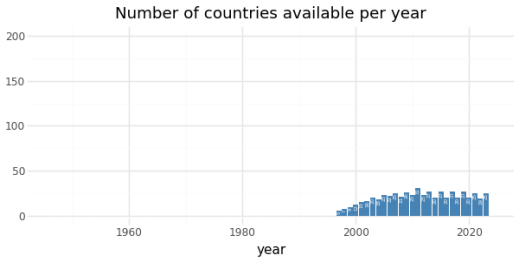
QoG Code: eu_resallf

Researchers in all sectors as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 29	Total N. of countries covered: 33

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.136 Researchers in all sectors as % of total employment - full-time (Total)

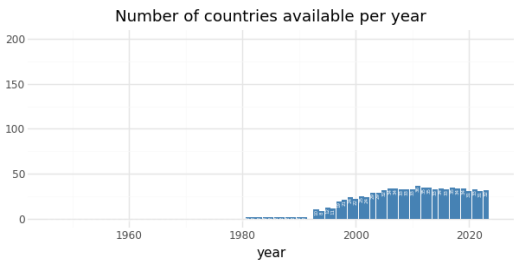
QoG Code: eu_resallt

Researchers in all sectors as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 36	Total N. of countries covered: 40

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.137 Researchers in Business Sector as % of total employment - full-time (Female)

QoG Code: eu_resbusf

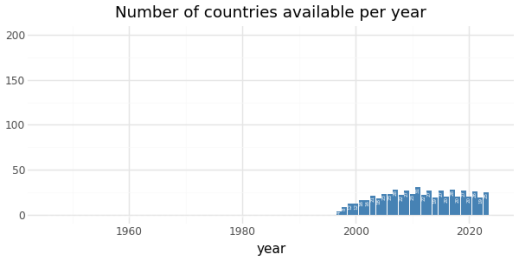
Researchers in Business Sector as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 29	Total N. of countries covered: 33

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.138 Researchers in Business Sector as % of total employment - full-time (Total)

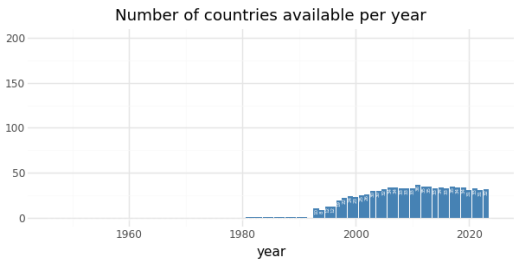
QoG Code: eu_resbust

Researchers in Business Sector as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 36	Total N. of countries covered: 39

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.139 Researchers in Higher Education as % of total employment - full-time (Female)

QoG Code: eu_reseduf

Researchers in Higher Education as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

Type of variable: Continuous

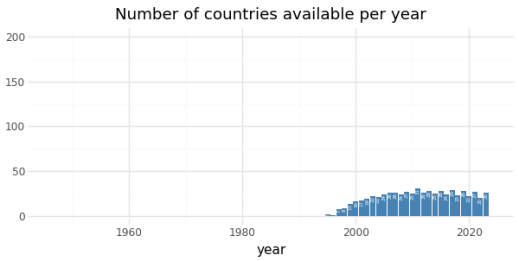
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1995
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 33

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.140 Researchers in Higher Education as % of total employment - full-time (Total)

QoG Code: eu_resedut

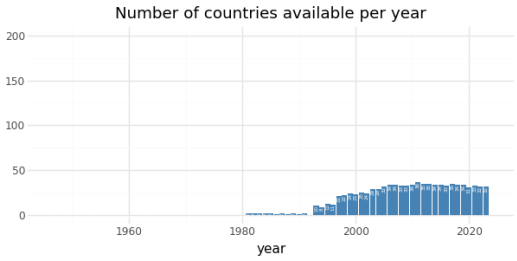
Researchers in Higher Education as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 36	Total N. of countries covered: 40

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.141 Researchers in Government as % of total employment - full-time (Female)

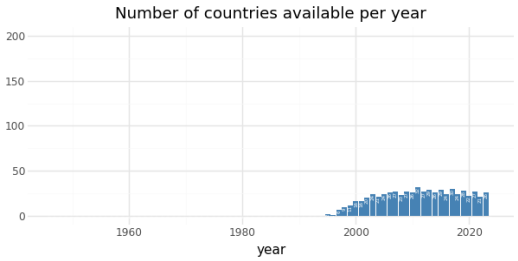
QoG Code: eu_resgovf

Researchers in Government as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 34

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.142 Researchers in Government as % of total employment - full-time (Total)

QoG Code: eu_resgovt

Researchers in Government as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (total)

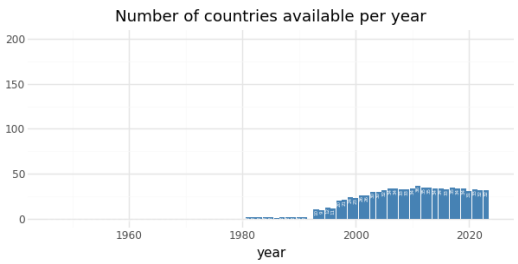
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Time-series min. year: 1981
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 40

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.143 Researchers in Non-profits as % of total employment - full-time (Female)

QoG Code: eu_resnonpf

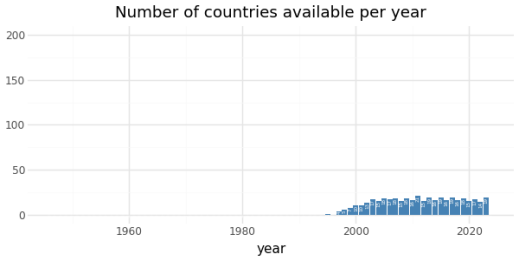
Researchers in Non-profits as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 22	Total N. of countries covered: 28

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.144 Researchers in Non-profits as % of total employment - full-time (Total)

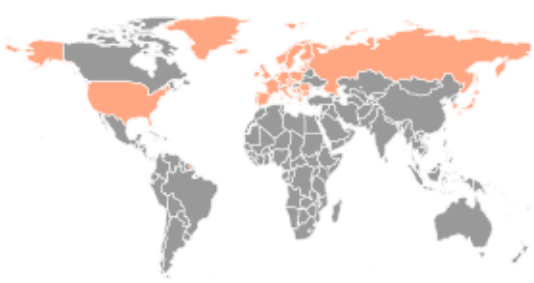
QoG Code: eu_resnonpt

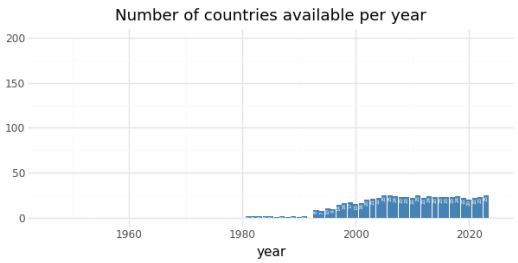
Researchers in Non-profits as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (total)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 37

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.145 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Female) % of total

QoG Code: eu_sctabf

Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

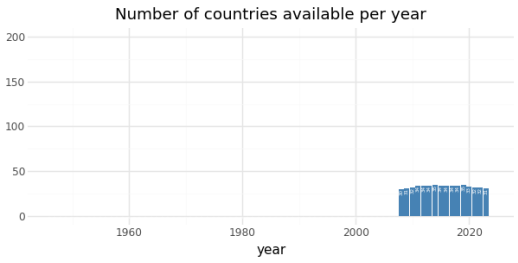
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.146 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Male) % of total

QoG Code: eu_sctabm

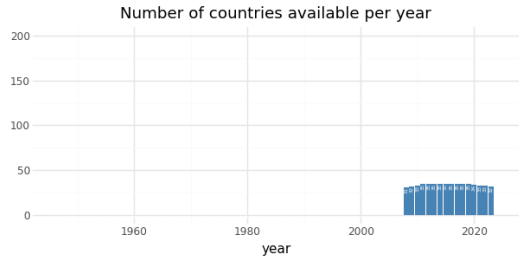
Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.147 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Female) % of total

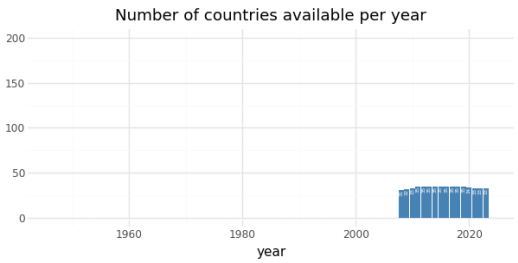
QoG Code: eu_sctabt

Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.148 Employment in Manufacturing (Female) % total employment

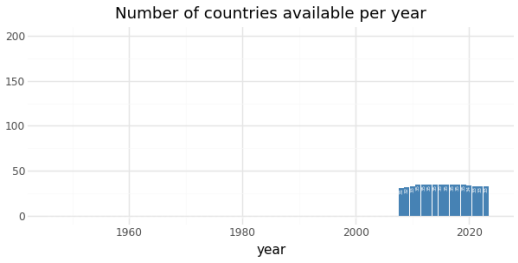
QoG Code: eu_sctcff

Employment in Manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.149 Employment in Manufacturing (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctcfm

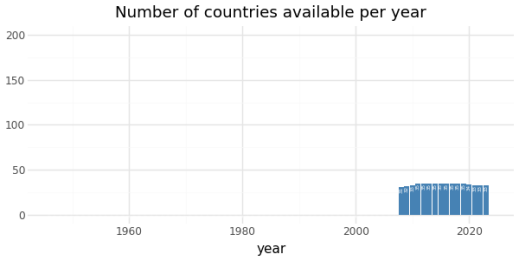
Employment in Manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.150 Employment in Manufacturing (Female/male) % total employment

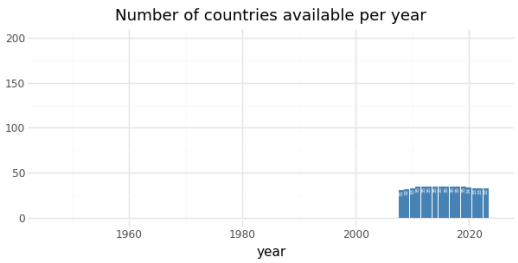
QoG Code: eu_sctcft

Employment in Manufacturing (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.151 Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctchtcf

Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

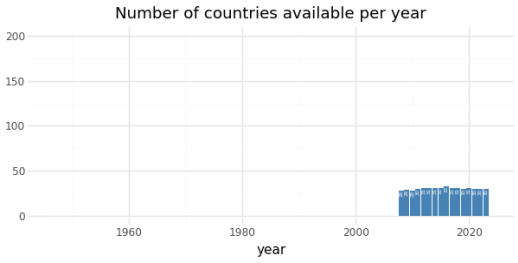
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 34

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.152 Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctchtcm

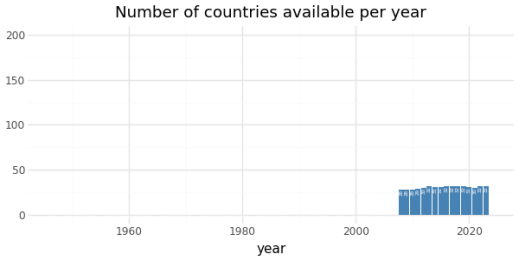
Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.153 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) % of total

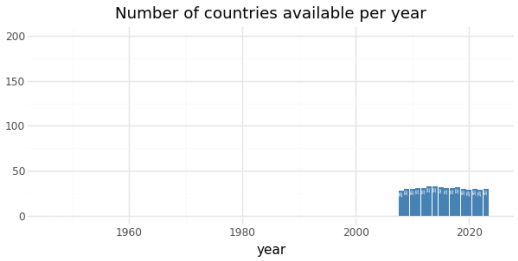
QoG Code: eu_sctchtcmf

Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 34	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.154 Employment in High/Medium High-Tech Manufacturing (Female) % of total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctchtcmhf

Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

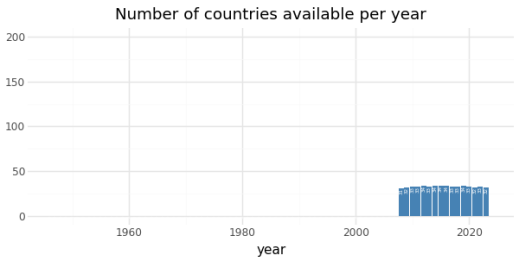
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 35

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.155 Employment in High/medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctchtcmhm

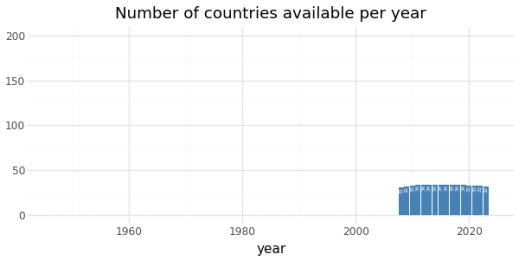
Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.156 Employment in High/Medium High-Tech Manufacturing (Male/Female) % of total

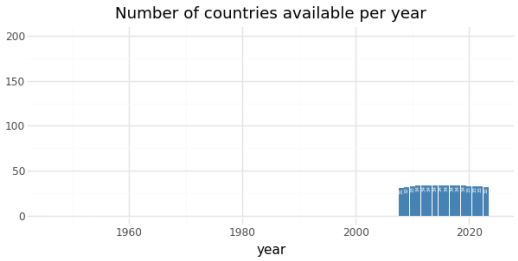
QoG Code: eu_sctchtcmht

Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.157 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctchtcmm

Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

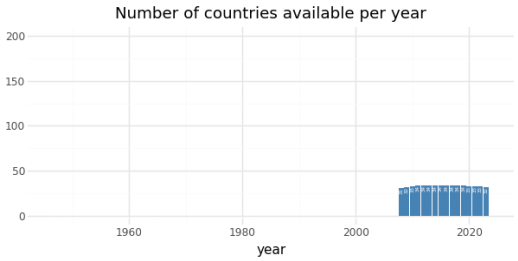
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 35

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.158 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female/male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctchtcmt

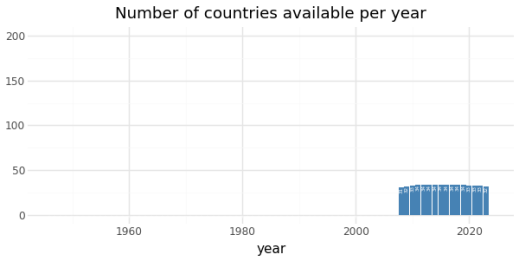
Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.159 Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female/male) % total employment

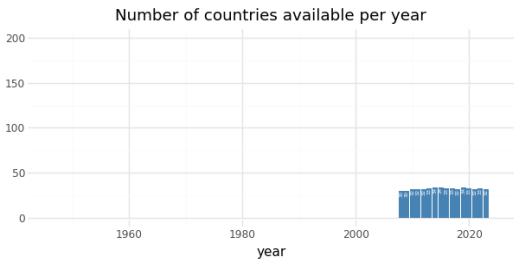
QoG Code: eu_sctchtct

Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.160 Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) % total employment

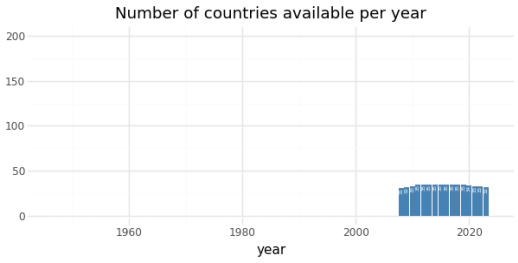
QoG Code: eu_sctcltcf

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.161 Employment in Low/medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctcltclmf

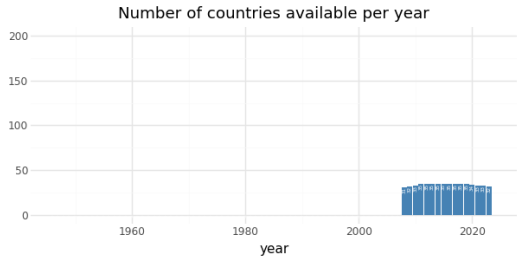
Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.162 Employment in Low/medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

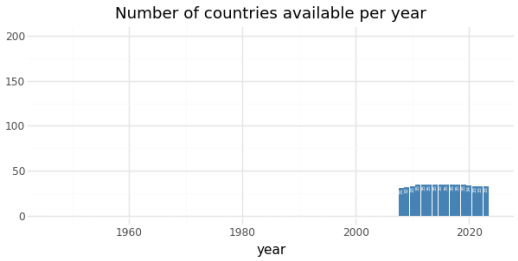
QoG Code: eu_sctcltclmm

Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.163 Employment in Low/Medium Low-Tech Manufacturing (Male/Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctcltclmt

Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

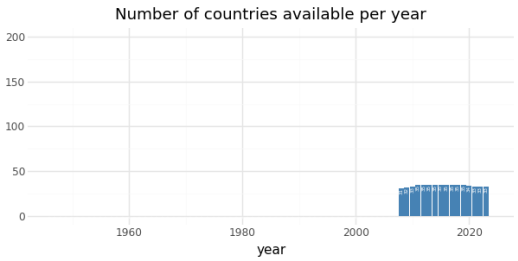
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.164 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctcltcm

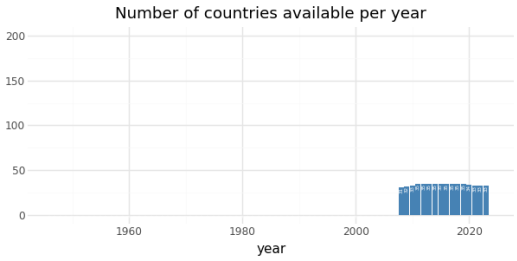
Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.165 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

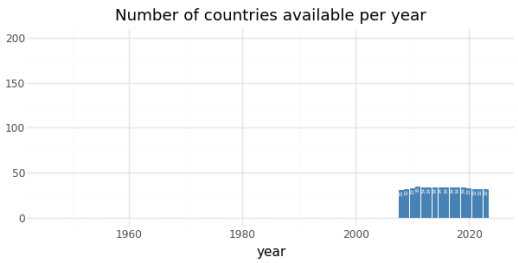
QoG Code: eu_sctcltcmf

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.166 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctcltcmm

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

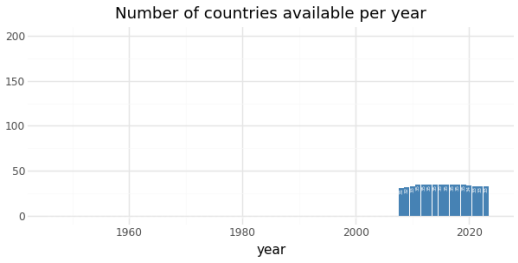
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.167 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female/male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctcltcmt

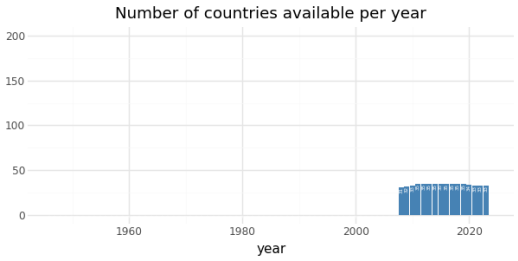
Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.168 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Female/male) % total employment

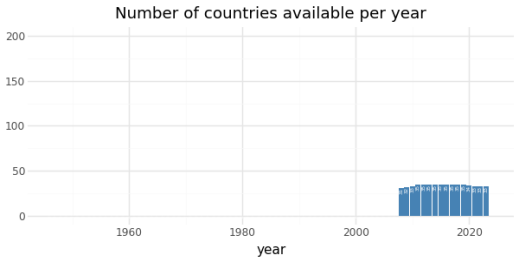
QoG Code: eu_sctcltct

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.169 Employment in Wholesale, Retail, Food Service (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctgitf

Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

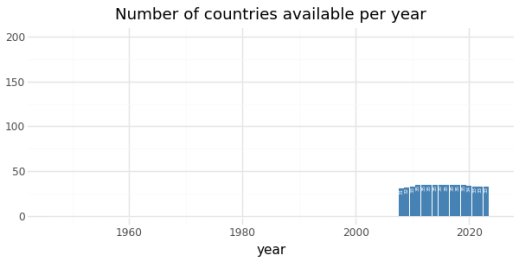
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.170 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctgitm

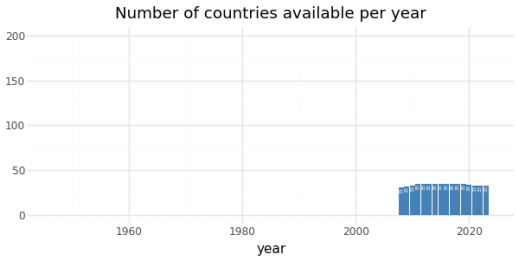
Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.171 Employment in Wholesale, Retail, Food Service (Male/Female) % total employment

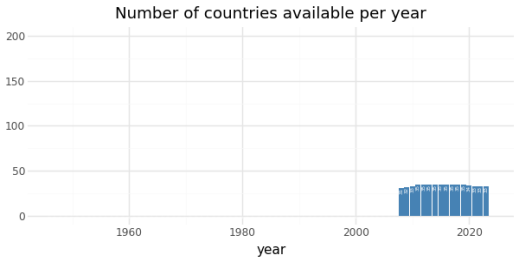
QoG Code: eu_sctgitt

Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.172 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_scth52n79f

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

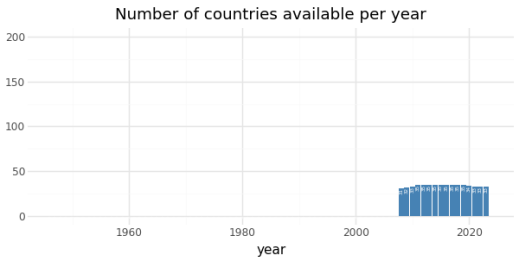
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.173 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_scth52n79m

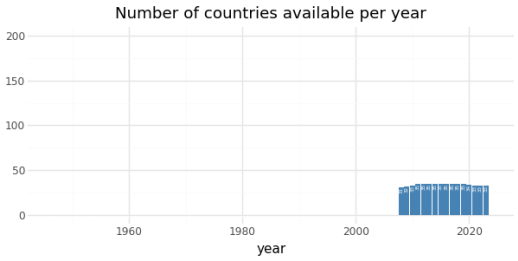
Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.174 Employment in Transport, Warehouse (Male/Female) % total employment

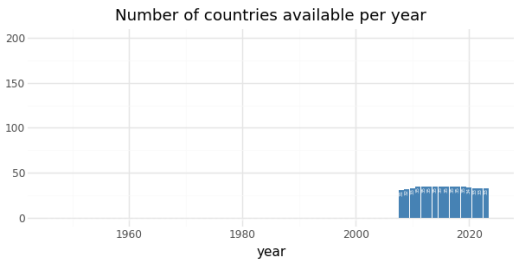
QoG Code: eu_scth52n79t

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.175 Employment in high-tech sectors (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_scthtcf

Employment in high-tech sectors (Female) % total employment

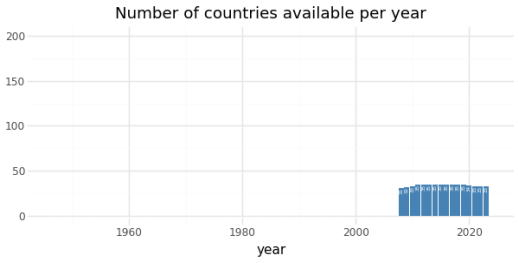
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.176 Employment in high-tech sectors (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_scthtcm

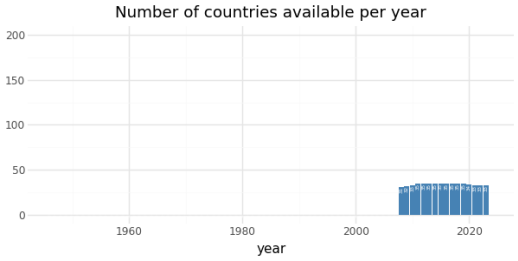
Employment in high-tech sectors (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.177 Employment in high-tech sectors (Female/male) % total employment

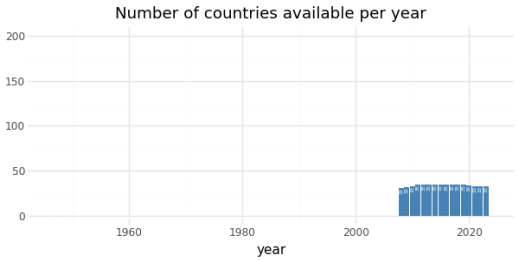
QoG Code: eu_scthtct

Employment in high-tech sectors (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.178 Employment in Information and communication (Female) % total employment

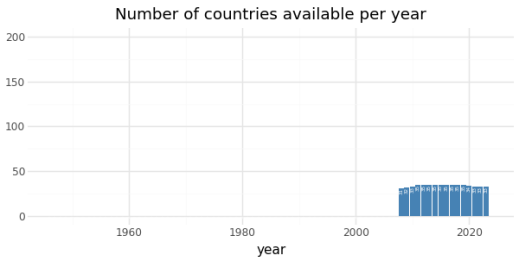
QoG Code: eu_sctjf

Employment in Information and communication (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.179 Employment in Information and communication (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctjm

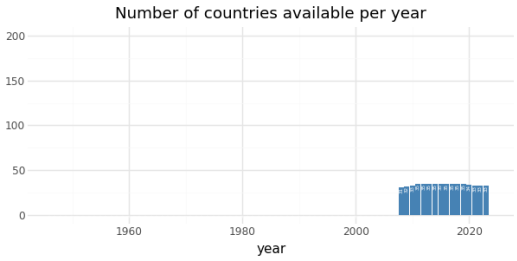
Employment in Information and communication (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.180 Employment in Information and communication (Female/male) % total employment

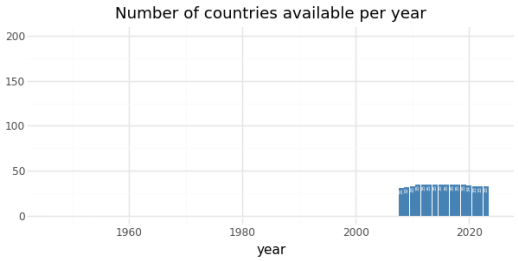
QoG Code: eu_sctjt

Employment in Information and communication (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.181 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctkf

Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

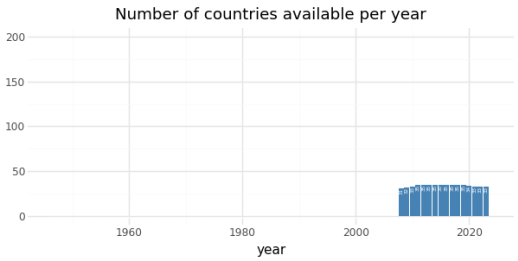
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.182 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctkisf

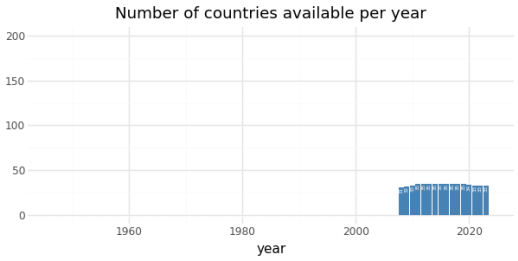
Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.183 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Female) % total employment

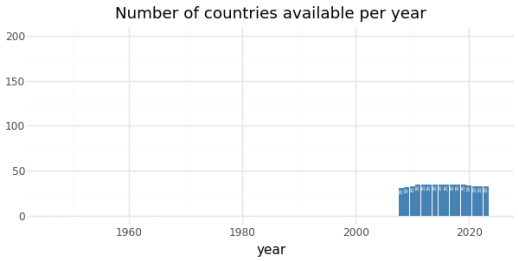
QoG Code: eu_sctkishtcf

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.184 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctkishtcm

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

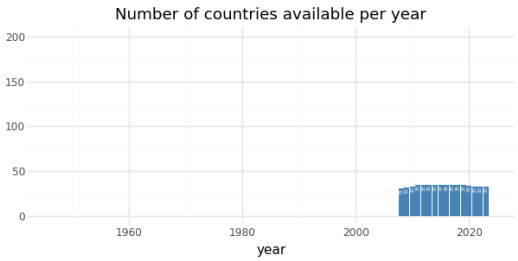
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.185 Employment in Knowledge-Intensive High-Tech Serv. (Male/Female) % total emp.

QoG Code: eu_sctkishtct

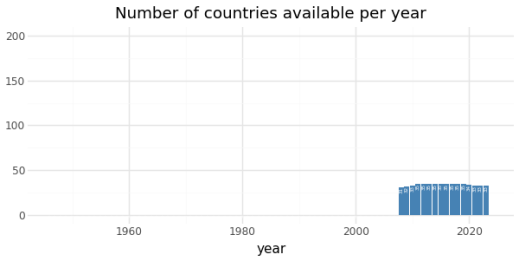
Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.186 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

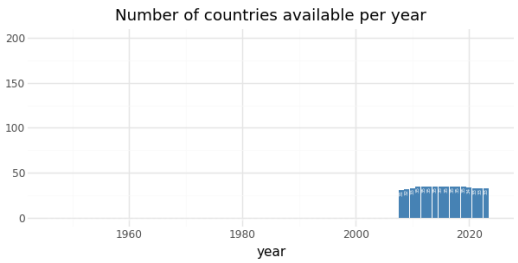
QoG Code: eu_sctkism

Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.187 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctkismktothf

Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

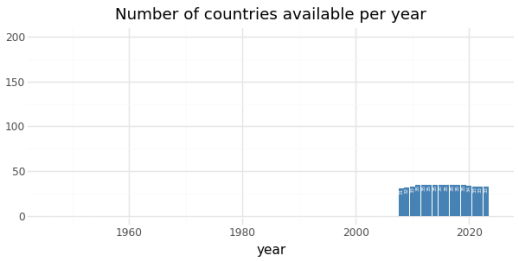
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.188 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctkismktothm

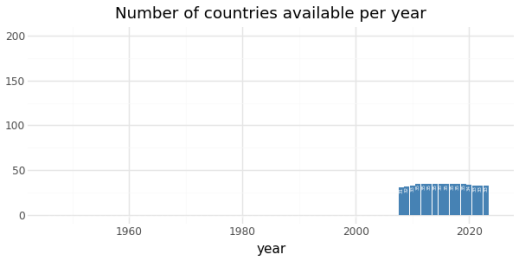
Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.189 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female/male) % total employment

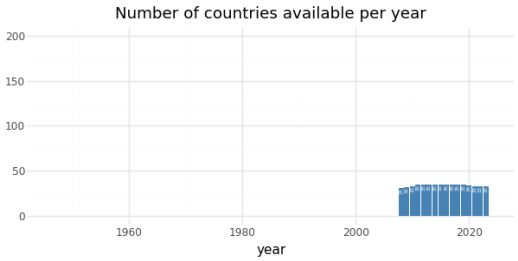
QoG Code: eu_sctkismktotht

Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.190 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctkisothf

Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

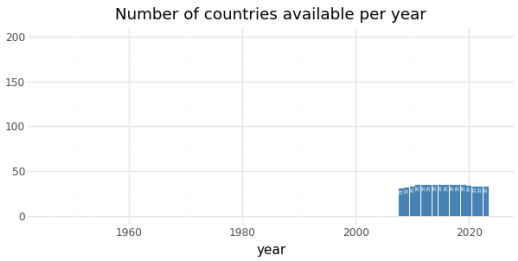
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.191 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctkisothm

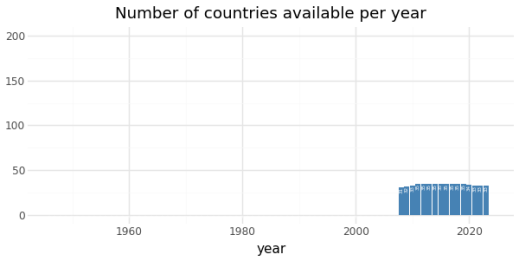
Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.192 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Female/male) % total employment

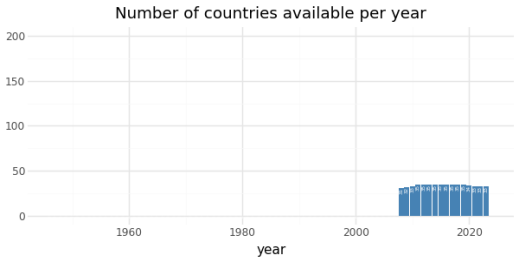
QoG Code: eu_sctkisotht

Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Total) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.193 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female/male) % total employment

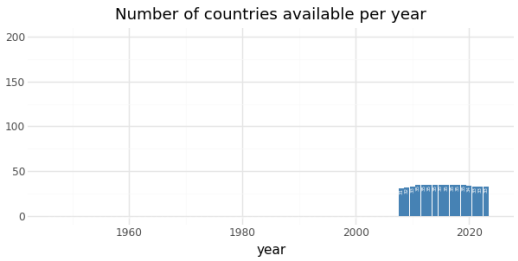
QoG Code: eu_sctkist

Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.194 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctkm

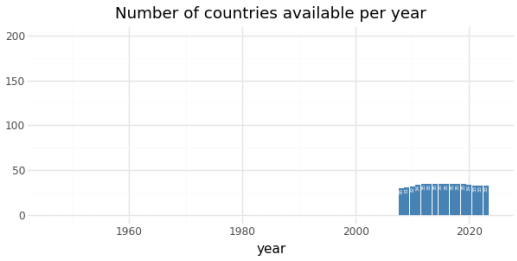
Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.195 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female/male) % total employm.

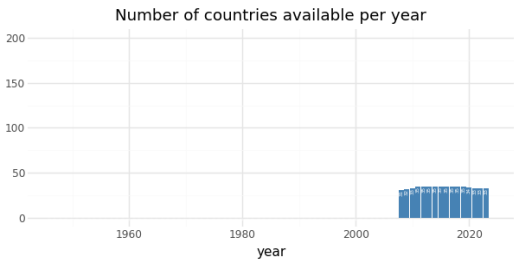
QoG Code: eu_sctkt

Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.196 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctlkisf

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

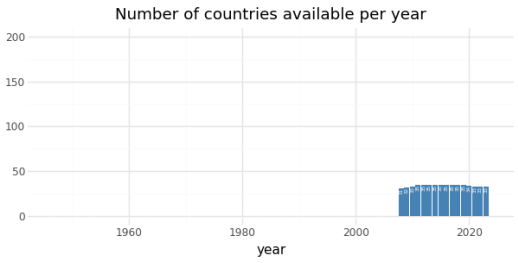
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.197 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctlkism

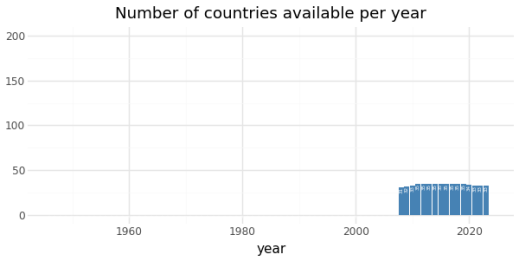
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.198 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) % total employment

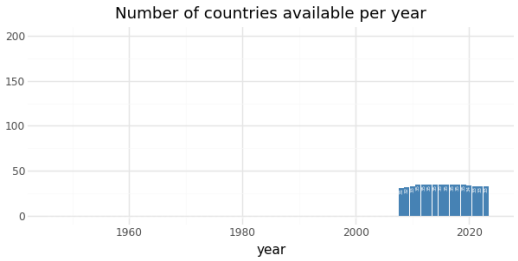
QoG Code: eu_sctlkismktf

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.199 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctlkismktm

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

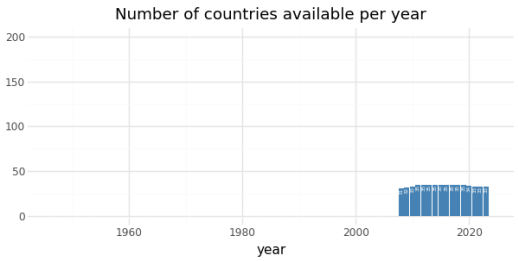
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.200 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market (Female/male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctlkismktt

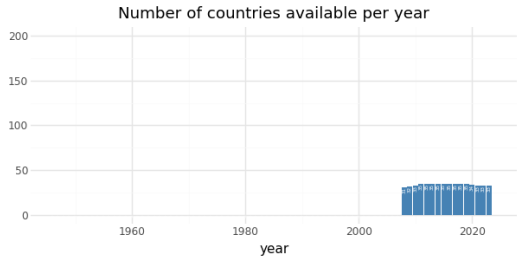
Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.201 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) % total employment

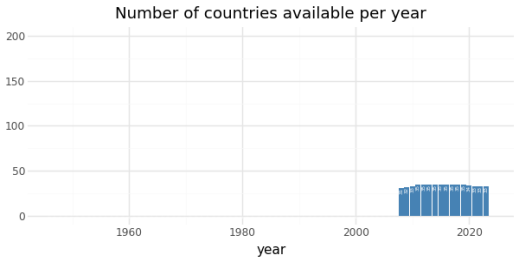
QoG Code: eu_sctlkisothf

Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.202 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) % total employment

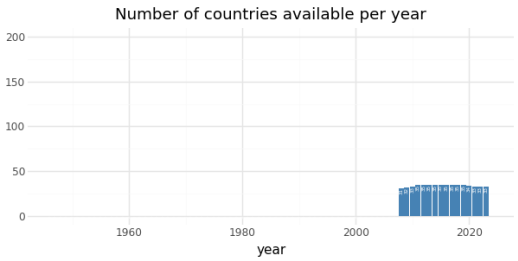
QoG Code: eu_sctlkisothm

Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.203 Employment in Other Less Knowledge-Intensive Serv. (M/F) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctlkisotht

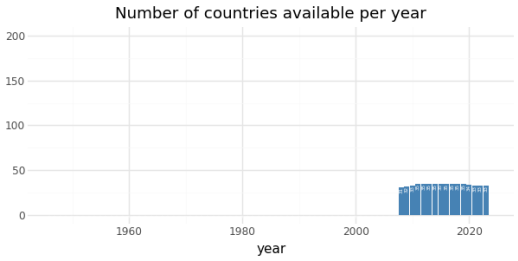
Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.204 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female/male) % total employment

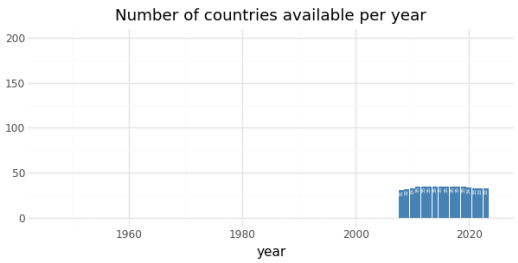
QoG Code: eu_sctlkist

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.205 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctmf

Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female) % total employment

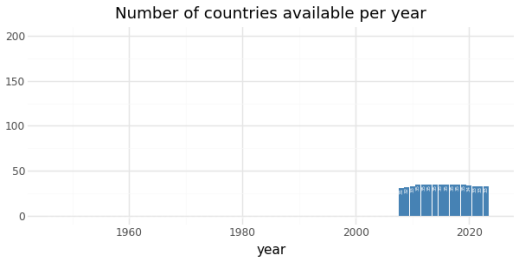
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.206 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctmm

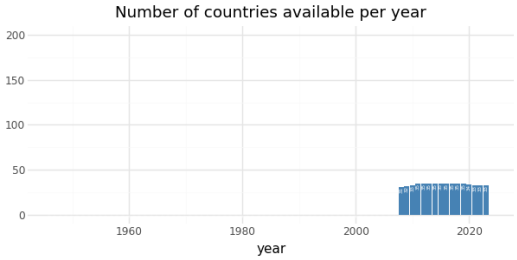
Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.207 Employment in Professional, Scientific and Tech (Female/Male) % total employment

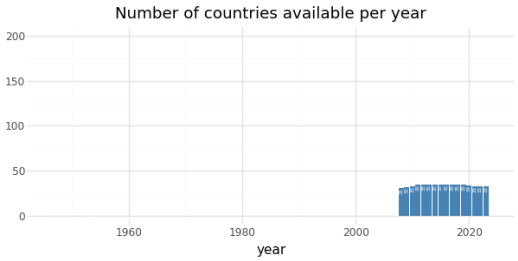
QoG Code: eu_sctmt

Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.208 Employment in Admin. & Support Service Activities (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctnf

Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

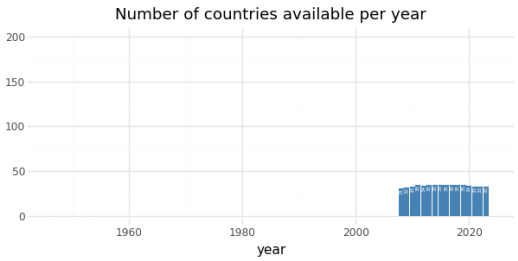
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.209 Employment in Admin. & Support Service Activities (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctnm

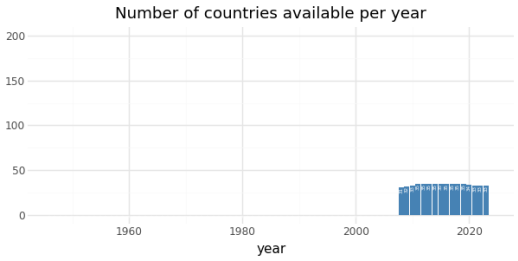
Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.210 Employment in Admin. & Support Service Activities (Female/Male) % total employm.

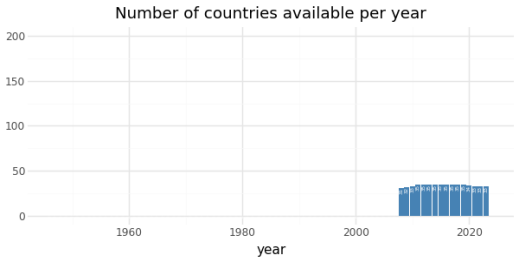
QoG Code: eu_sctnt

Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.211 Employment in Education (Female) % total employment

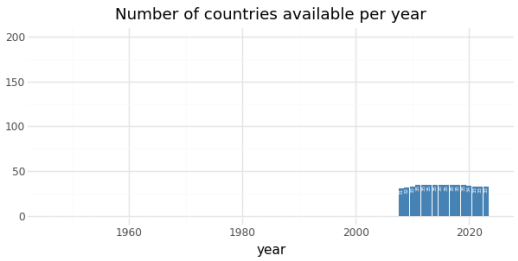
QoG Code: eu_sctpaf

Employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.212 Employment in Education (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctpam

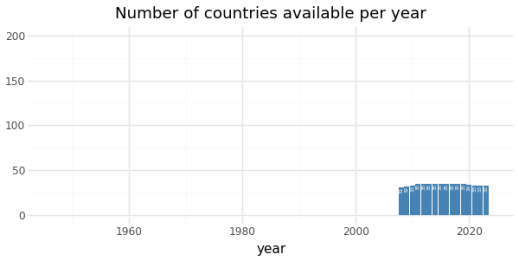
Employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.213 Employment in Education (Female/male) % total employment

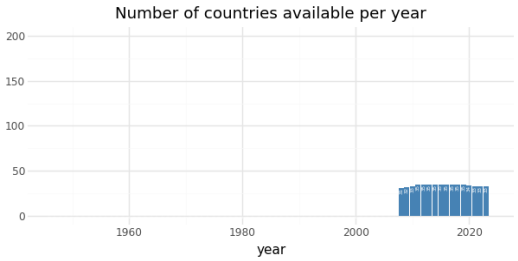
QoG Code: eu_sctpat

Employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.214 Employment in Education (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctpf

Employment in Education (Female) % total employment

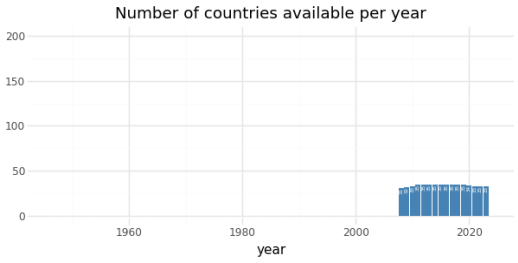
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.215 Employment in Education (Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctpm

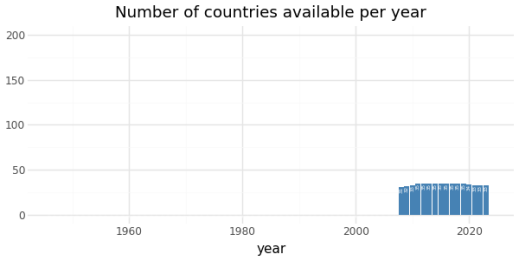
Employment in Education (Male) % total employment

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: 36	Time-series min. year: 2008 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.216 Patent applications to the EPO, Puschasing Power Standard per inhabitant

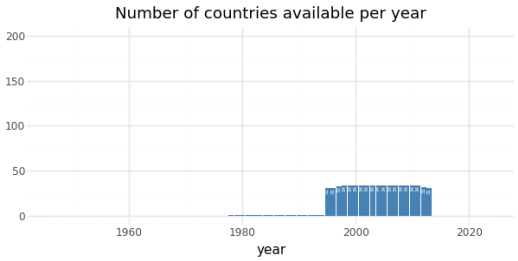
QoG Code: eu_sctppspop

Patent applications to the EPO, Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1978 Time-series max. year: 2013 Total N. of countries covered: 34

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.217 Employment in Education (Female/male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctpt

Employment in Education (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

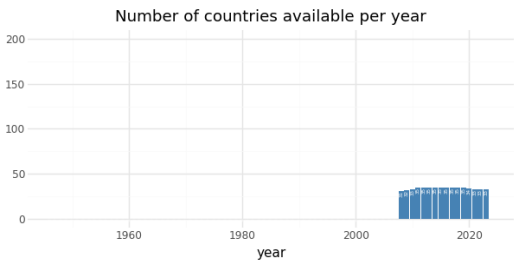
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.218 Employment in Health & Social Work Activities (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctqf

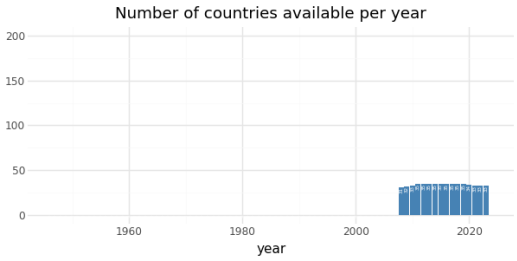
Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.219 Employment in Health & Social Work Activities (Male) % total employment

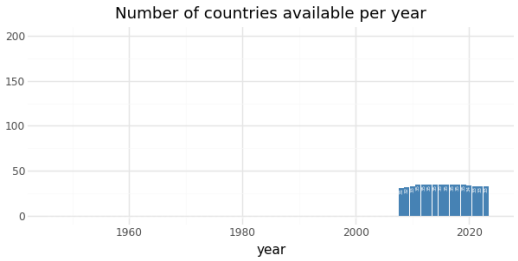
QoG Code: eu_sctqm

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.220 Employment in Health & Social Work Activities (Female/Male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctqt

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

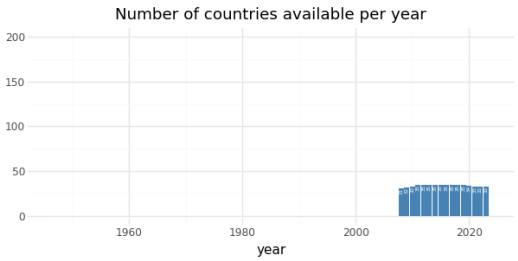
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.221 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctrf

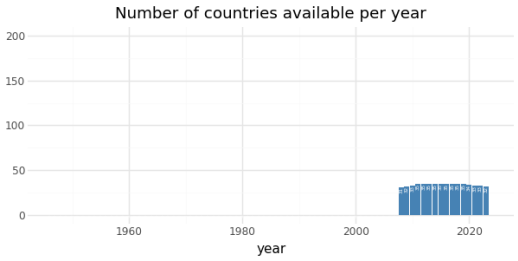
Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.222 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) % total employment

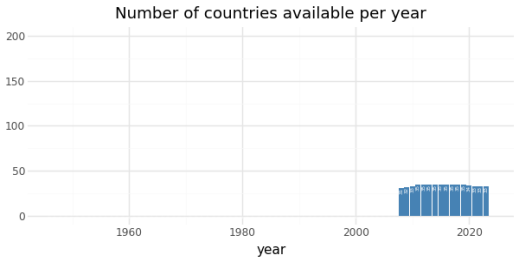
QoG Code: eu_sctrm

Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.223 Employment in Arts, entertainment & recreation (Female/male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctrt

Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

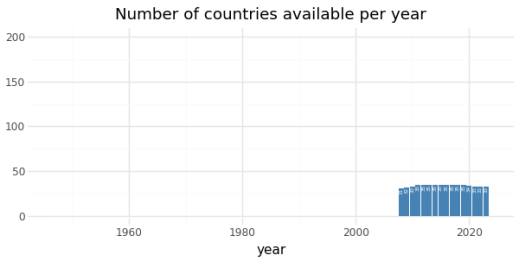
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.224 Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

QoG Code: eu_sctrtotpmin

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

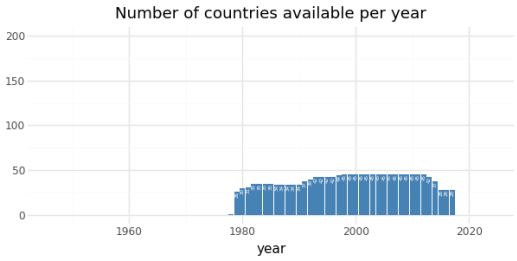
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 45

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.225 Employment in Other service activities (Female) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctsf

Employment in Other service activities (Female) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

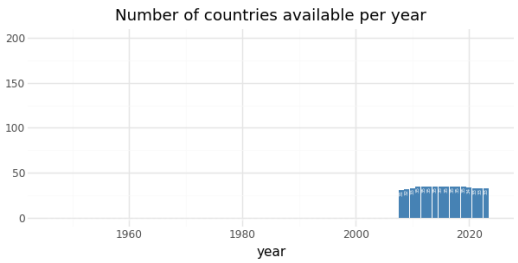
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.226 Employment in Other service activities (Male) % total employment

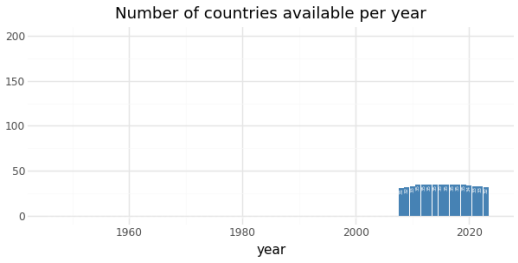
QoG Code: eu_sctsm

Employment in Other service activities (Male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.227 Employment in Other service activities (Female/male) % total employment

QoG Code: eu_sctst

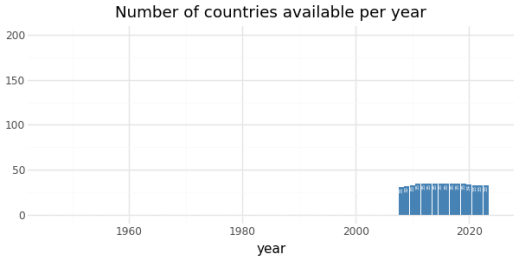
Employment in Other service activities (Female and male) % total employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.228 Patent applications to the EPO, number

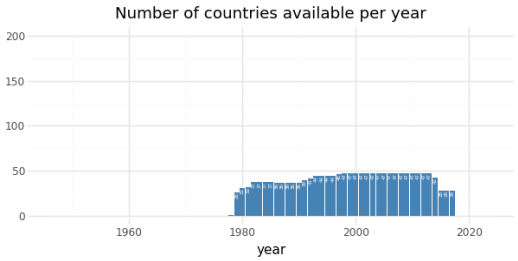
QoG Code: eu_scttotn

Patent applications to the EPO, number

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 47

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.229 Severe material and social deprivation rate

QoG Code: eu_sevsocmatdep

Severe material and social deprivation rate.

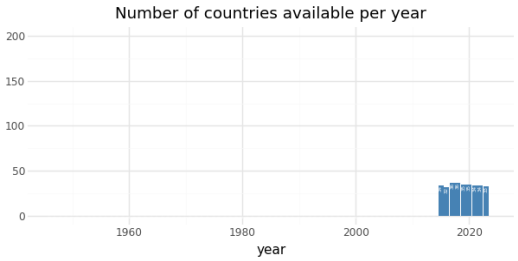
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 35

Time-series min. year: 2015
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.230 Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes)

QoG Code: eu_trfrldnld

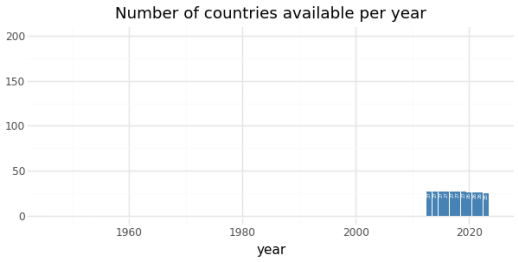
Maritime transport in a country defined as transport for both freight loaded and unloaded in 1000's tonnes

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2013
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 27	Total N. of countries covered: 27

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.231 Inland waterways transportation (1000's tonnes)

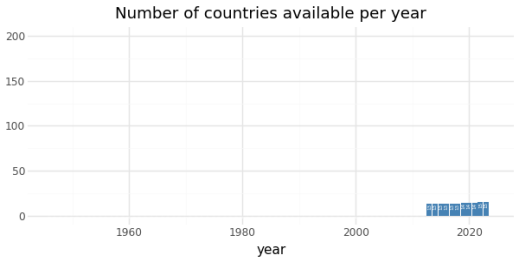
QoG Code: eu_trinlw

Inland waterways transportation in the country in thousand tonnes

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2013
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 15	Total N. of countries covered: 15

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.232 Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes)

QoG Code: eu_trldnld

Air transport in a country defined as transport for both freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes)

Type of variable: Continuous

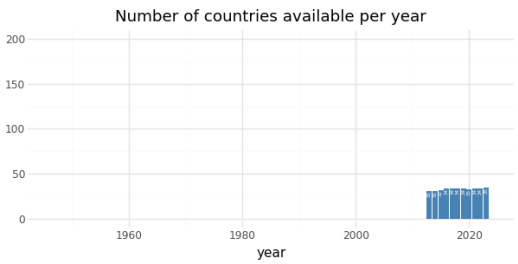
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 36

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.233 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Female (% of unemployment)

QoG Code: eu_unemppcunef

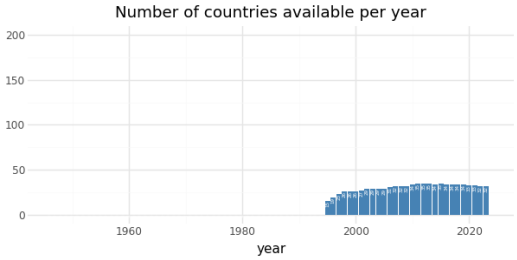
Long-term unemployment 25+ years, female (% of unemployment)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.234 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Male (% of unemployment)

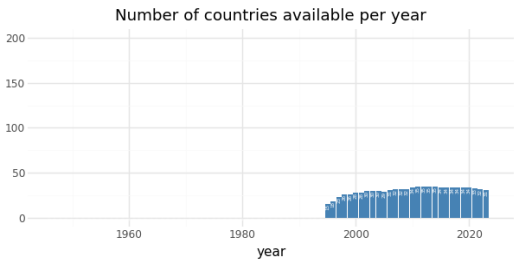
QoG Code: eu_unemppcunem

Long-term unemployment 25+ years, male (% of unemployment)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.32.235 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Total (% of unemployment)

QoG Code: eu_unemppcunet

Long-term unemployment 25+ years, total (% of unemployment)

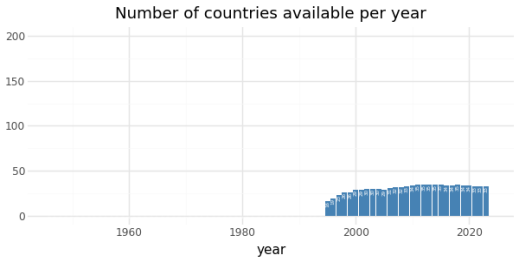
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Time-series min. year: 1995
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.236 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_unempy1524f

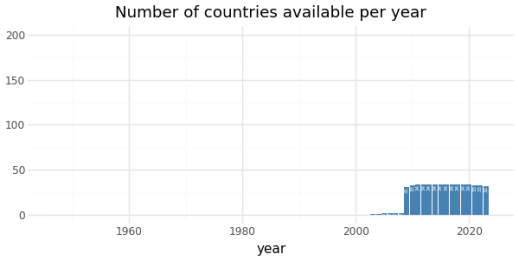
Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.237 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (% of active population)

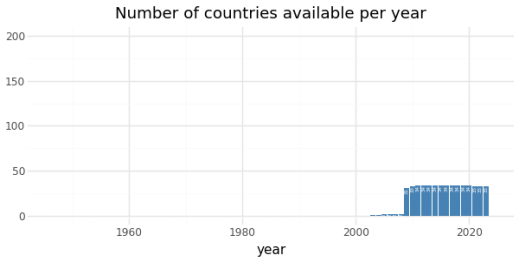
QoG Code: eu_unempy1524m

Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.238 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_unempy1524t

Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

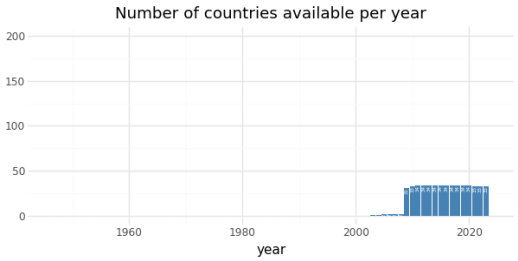
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 35

Time-series min. year: 2003
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.239 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_unempy2574f

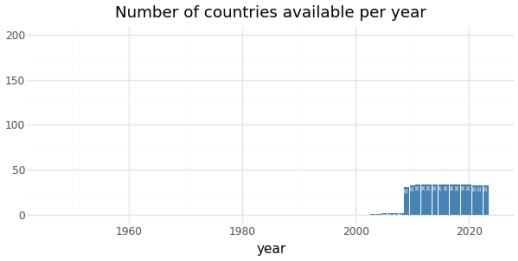
Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.240 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Male (% of active population)

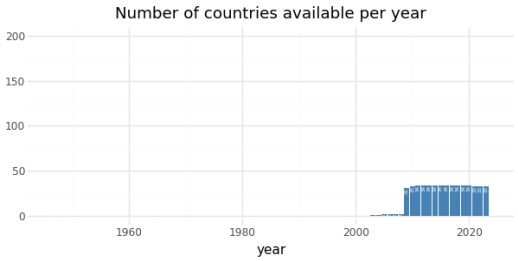
QoG Code: eu_unempy2574m

Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.241 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Total (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_unempy2574t

Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

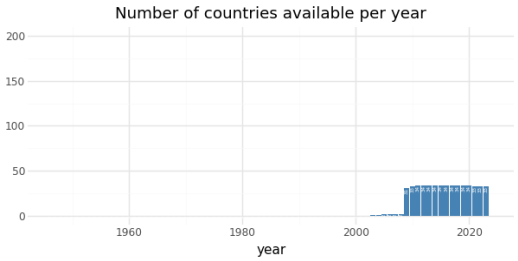
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 35

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2003
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.242 Unemployment rates: Total, Female (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_unempytotf

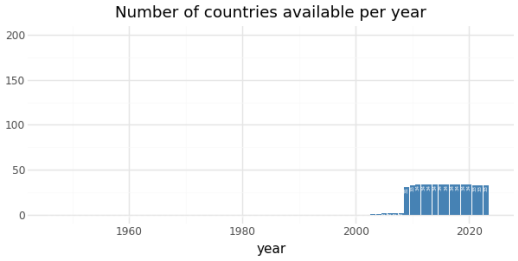
Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.243 Unemployment rates: Total, Male (% of active population)

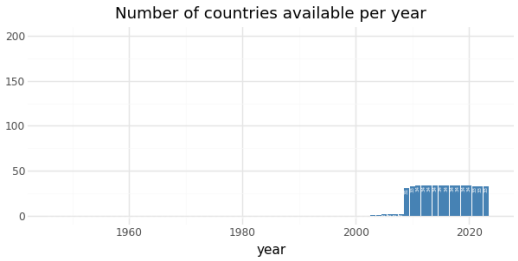
QoG Code: eu_unempytotm

Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2003
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 35	Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.244 Unemployment rates: Total, Female and Male (% of active population)

QoG Code: eu_unempytott

Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Total (percentage of active population) for Female and Male population

Type of variable: Continuous

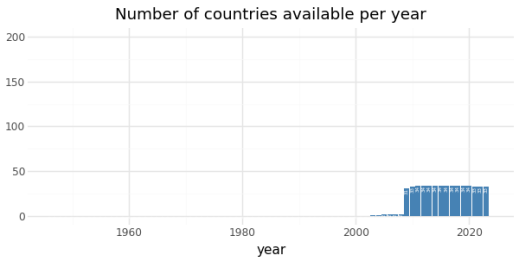
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 35

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2003
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.33 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.

4.33.1 GDP per Capita (Current Prices)

QoG Code: gle_cgdpc

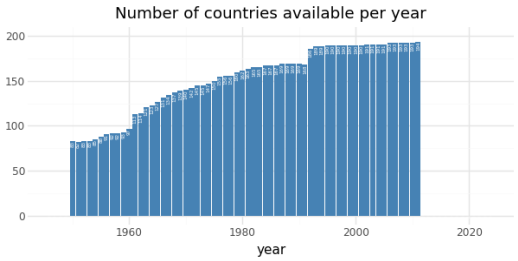
GDP per capita (Current prices).

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

4.33.2 Total Export

QoG Code: gle_exp

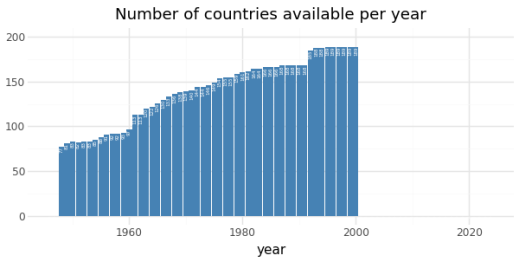
This amounts to the total export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic export figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

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

4.33.3 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.

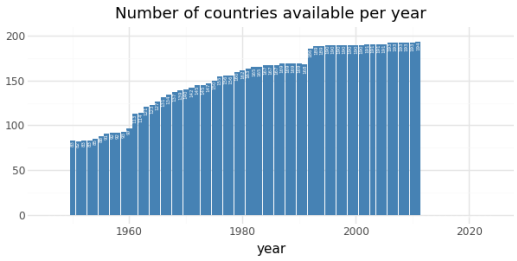
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.33.4 Total Import

QoG Code: gle_imp

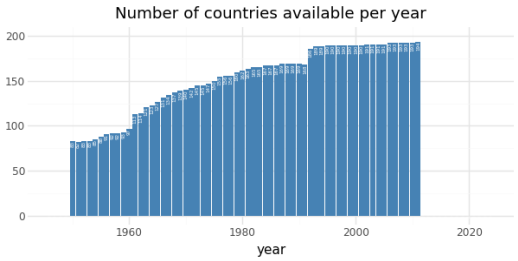
This amounts to the total import of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

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

4.33.5 Population (in the 1000's)

QoG Code: gle_pop

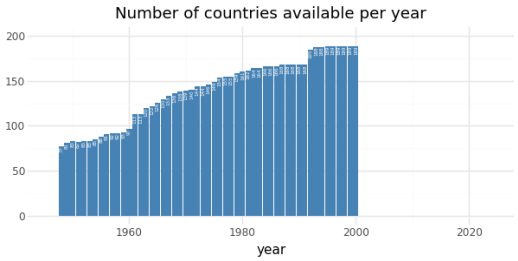
Size of the population in the years 1000's.

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

4.33.6 Real GDP per Capita (2005)

QoG Code: gle_rgdpc

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

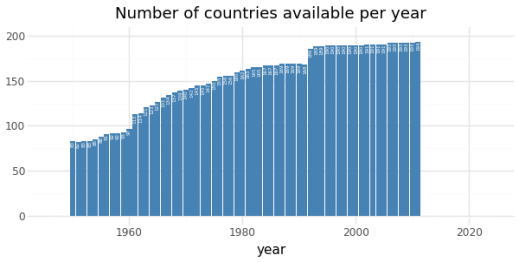
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.33.7 Total Trade

QoG Code: gle_trade

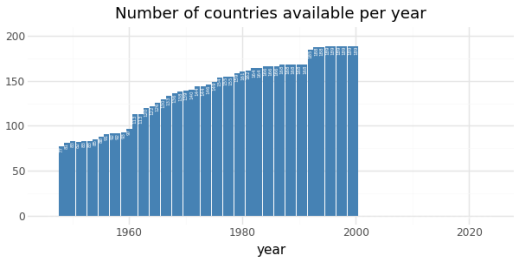
This amounts to the sum of import and export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import and export figures of that country using the imputation technique described above.

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

4.34 Extended State History Index

Dataset by: Borcan, Olsson and Putterman

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

Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth 23(1): 1-40.* https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

Dataset found at: https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

Last update by original source: 2017-11-09
Date of download: 2025-10-09

This dataset measures the presence and duration of experience with macro polities. It extends and replaces previous versions of the State Antiquity Index (originally created by Bockstette, Chanda and Putterman, 2002). The updated data extends the previous Statehist data into the years before 1 CE to the first states in Mesopotamia (in the fourth millennium BCE), along with filling in the years 1951 - 2000 CE that were left out of past versions of the Statehist data.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence is established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. Second, this duration is divided into 50-year periods. For each half-century from the first period (state emergence) onwards, the authors assign scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions: 1) Is there a government above the tribal level? 2) Is this government foreign or locally based? 3) How much of the territory of the modern country was ruled by this government?

4.34.1 State History Index, with the discounting rates 0%

QoG Code: sai_statehiste0

State History Index, aggregate index of state history in the year 2000, and discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates of 0%.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence (from state emergence to 2000 CE) was established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. From the state emergence onwards, the authors assigned scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions:

1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (Score component z1 receives 1 point if yes, 0.75 if the government can at best be described as a paramount chiefdom and 0 points if no government is present);

2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (z2 is 1 if the rule is locally based, 0.5 if externally based, and 0.75 for local government with substantial foreign oversight);

3) How much of the modern country's territory was ruled by this government? (z3 reflects the proportions of the territory under some rule: 1 (over 50 percent), 0.75 (25-50 percent), 0.5 (10-25 percent), 0.3 (under 10 percent).

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a

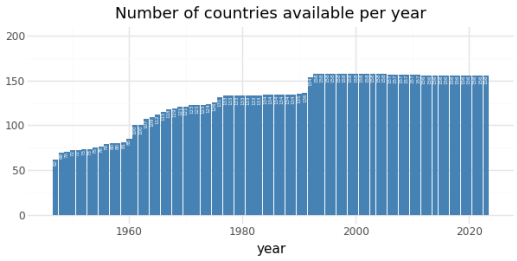
variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

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: 2023
N. of countries: 156	Total N. of countries covered: 157

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.2 State History Index, with the discounting rates 1%

QoG Code: sai_statehiste01

State History Index, aggregate index of state history in the year 2000, and discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates of 1%.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence (from state emergence to 2000 CE) was established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. From the state emergence onwards, the authors assigned scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions:

1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (Score component z1 receives 1 point if yes, 0.75 if the government can at best be described as a paramount chiefdom and 0 points if no government is present);

2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (z2 is 1 if the rule is locally based, 0.5 if externally based, and 0.75 for local government with substantial foreign oversight);

3) How much of the modern country's territory was ruled by this government? (z3 reflects the proportions of the territory under some rule: 1 (over 50 percent), 0.75 (25-50 percent), 0.5 (10-25 percent), 0.3 (under 10 percent).

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-

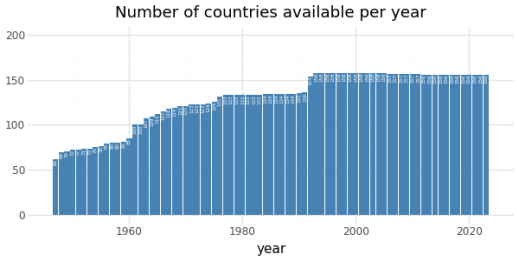
history-index

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: 2023
N. of countries: 156	Total N. of countries covered: 157

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.3 State History Index, with the discounting rates 10%

QoG Code: sai_statehiste1

State History Index, aggregate index of state history in the year 2000, and discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates of 10%.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence (from state emergence to 2000 CE) was established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. From the state emergence onwards, the authors assigned scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions:

1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (Score component z1 receives 1 point if yes, 0.75 if the government can at best be described as a paramount chiefdom and 0 points if no government is present);

2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (z2 is 1 if the rule is locally based, 0.5 if externally based, and 0.75 for local government with substantial foreign oversight);

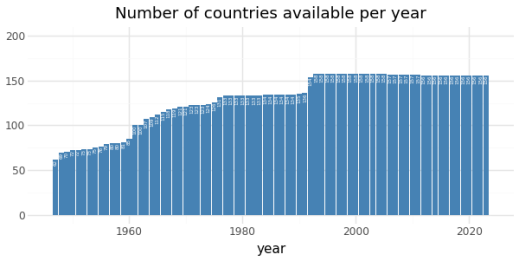
3) How much of the modern country's territory was ruled by this government? (z3 reflects the proportions of the territory under some rule: 1 (over 50 percent), 0.75 (25-50 percent), 0.5 (10-25 percent), 0.3 (under 10 percent).

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-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: 2023
N. of countries: 156	Total N. of countries covered: 157

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.4 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0%

QoG Code: sai_statehisten0

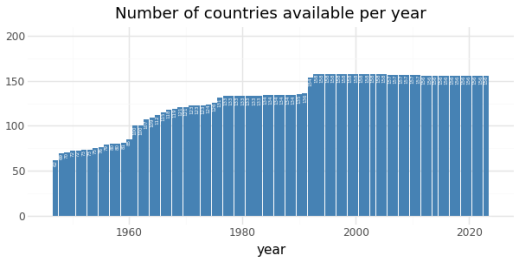
Normalized Values State History Index, with discount rates of 0%. The sum of discounted scores was normalized by the score of a hypothetical state with full discounted scores between 3500 BCE and the period of interest.

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-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: 2023
N. of countries: 156	Total N. of countries covered: 157

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.5 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1%

QoG Code: sai_statehisten01

Normalized Values State History Index, with discount rates of 1%. The sum of discounted scores was normalized by the score of a hypothetical state with full discounted scores between 3500 BCE and the period of interest.

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

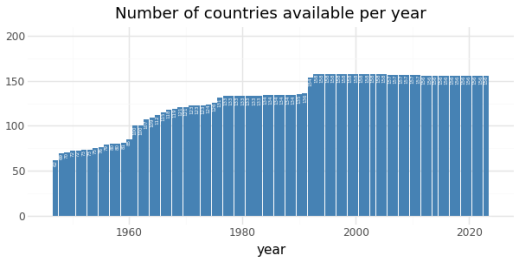
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 156

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 157

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.6 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10%

QoG Code: sai_statehisten1

Normalized Values State History Index, with discount rates of 10%. The sum of discounted scores was normalized by the score of a hypothetical state with full discounted scores between 3500 BCE and the period of interest.

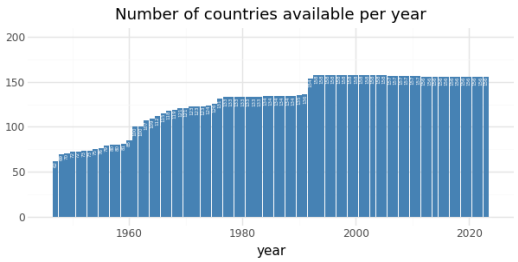
The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

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: 2023
N. of countries: 156	Total N. of countries covered: 157

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.35 FAO Land Use Indicators

Dataset by: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

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

FAO. (2025). Faostat land, inputs and sustainability, land use indicators [Available at: http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/, Rome, Italy.]

Dataset found at: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home

Last update by original source: 2025-11-14
Date of download: 2025-11-26

The FAOSTAT Land Use domain contains data on 47 categories of land use, irrigation and agricultural practices, relevant to monitor agriculture, forestry, and fisheries activities at national, regional and global level. Data are available by country and year, with global coverage and annual updates.

Note: Micronesia has been dropped due to duplicate cases.

4.35.1 Agricultural land (% of Land area)

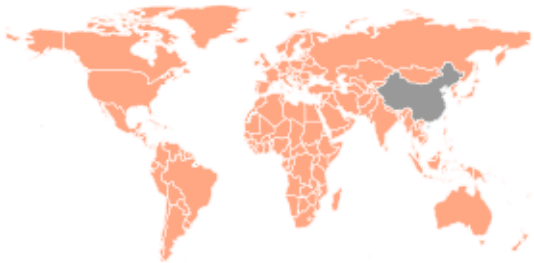
QoG Code: fao_luagr

Agricultural land as a share of total land area.

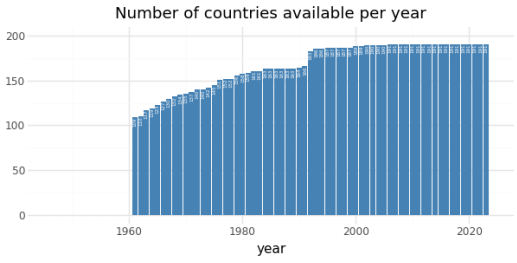
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.35.2 Arable land (% of Agricultural land)

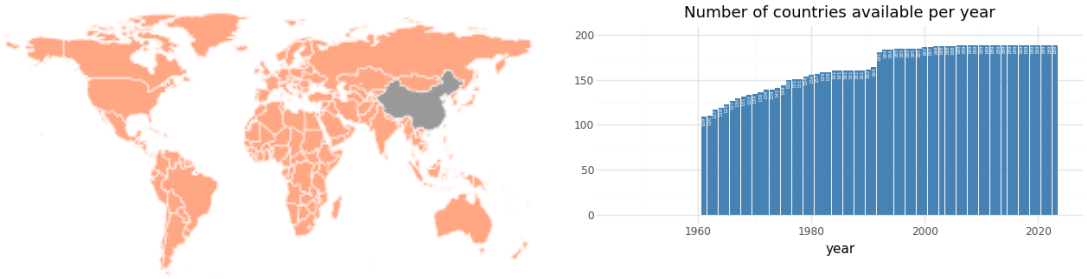
QoG Code: fao_luagrara

Arable land as a share of total agricultural land.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 189	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.35.3 Cropland (% of Agricultural land)

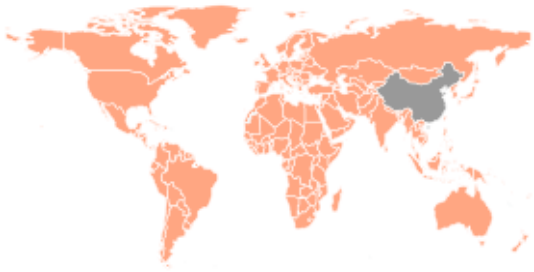
QoG Code: fao_luagrcrop

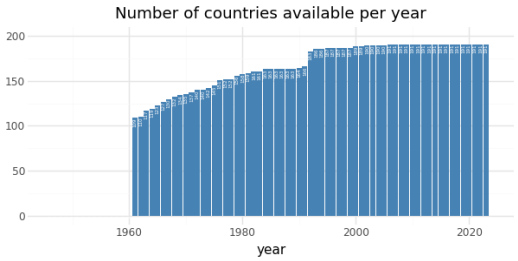
Cropland as a share of total agricultural land.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.35.4 Agriculture area actually irrigated (% of Agricultural land)

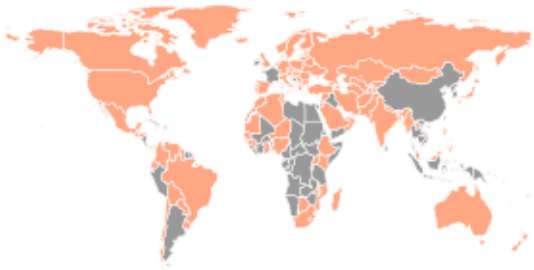
QoG Code: fao_luagrirrac

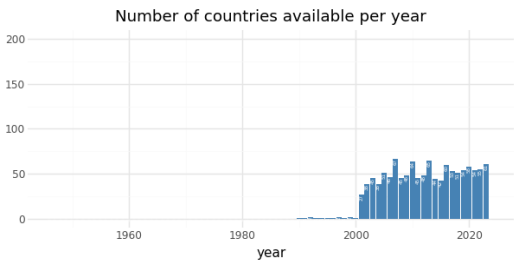
Agriculture area actually irrigated as a share of total agricultural land.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 69	Total N. of countries covered: 113

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.35.5 Land area equipped for irrigation (% of Cropland)

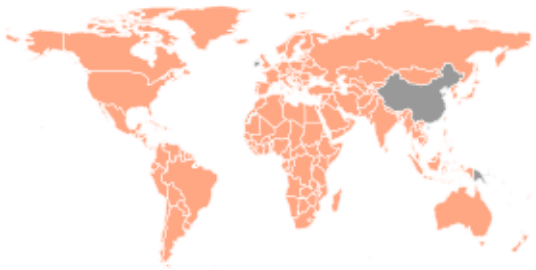
QoG Code: fao_luagrirreqcrop

Land area equipped for irrigation as a share of total cropland.

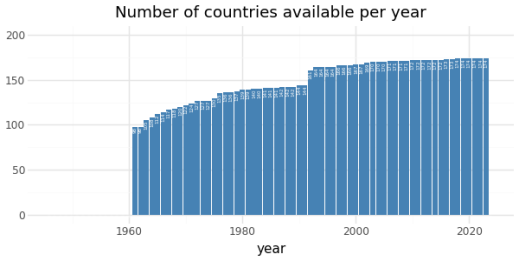
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 174	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.35.6 Agriculture area under organic agric. (% of Agricultural land)

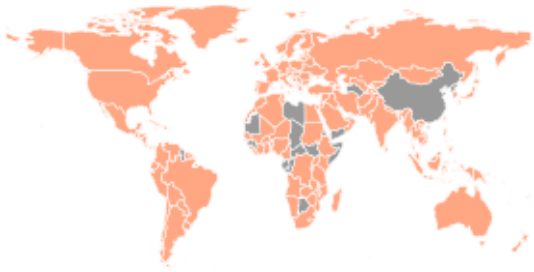
QoG Code: fao_luagrorg

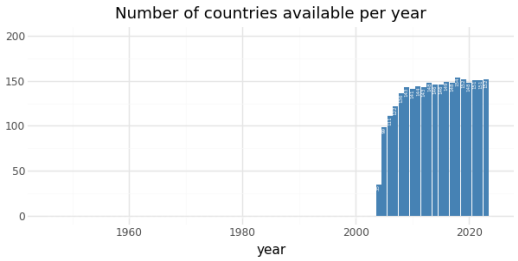
Agriculture area under organic agriculture as a share of total agricultural land.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2004
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 154	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.35.7 Cropland (% of Land area)

QoG Code: fao_lucrop

Cropland as a share of total land area.

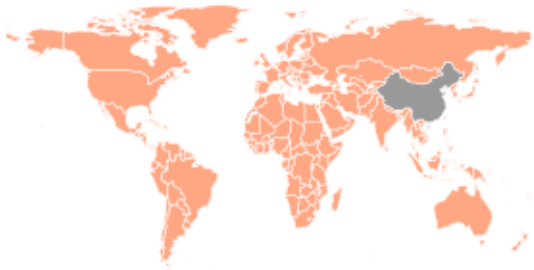
Type of variable: Continuous

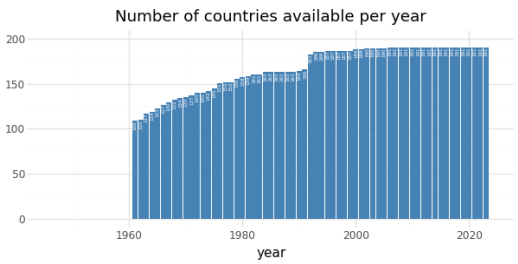
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 191

Time-series min. year: 1961
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

4.35.8 Forest land (% of Land area)

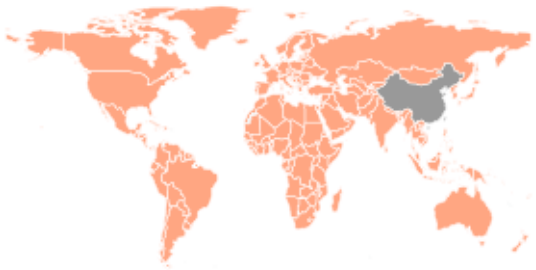
QoG Code: fao_luforest

Forest land as a share of total land area.

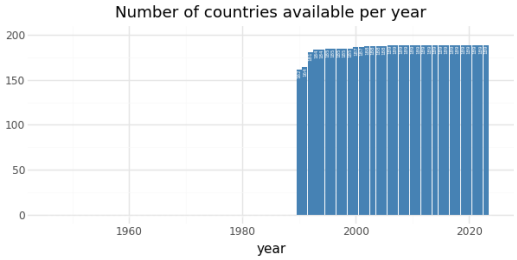
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 189	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.35.9 Planted forest (% of Forest area)

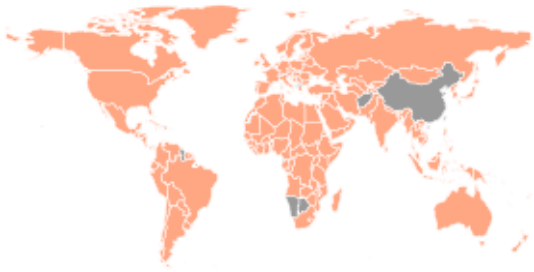
QoG Code: fao_luforplant

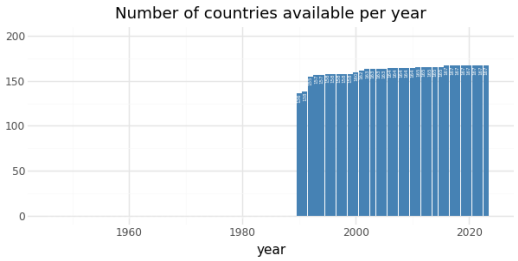
Planted forest as a share of total forest area.

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: 2025
N. of countries: 167	Total N. of countries covered: 170

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.35.10 Other naturally regenerated forest (% of Forest area)

QoG Code: fao_luforreg

Other naturally regenerated forest as a share of total forest area.

Type of variable: Continuous

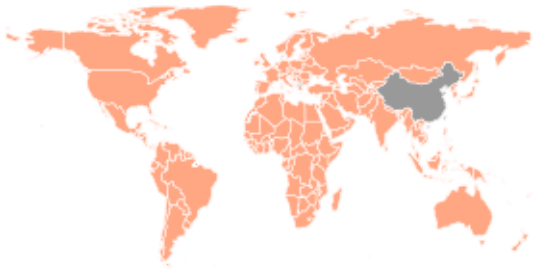
Available in Cross-section

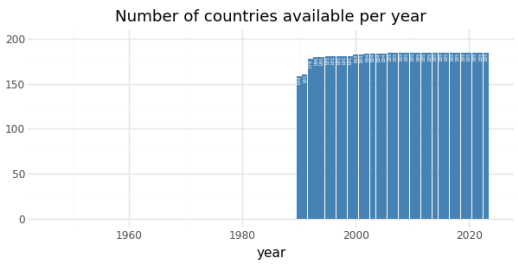
Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 185

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36 Financing the State: Government Tax Revenue from 1800 to 2012

Dataset by: Andersson and Brambor

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

Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. https://www.perfandersson.com/data

Dataset found at: https://www.perfandersson.com/data.html

Last update by original source: 2025-03-26
Date of download: 2025-12-01

The 'Financing the State: Government Tax Revenue from 1800 to 2012' dataset provides information on the size and composition of government tax revenues for 31 countries in Europe and the Americas for the period from 1800 (or independence) to 2012.

It provides a comprehensive picture of the sources of government funding starting with the establishment or independence of modern nation states in the early 19th century. The original dataset contains further information on sub-categories of direct and indirect taxes, such as revenues received through property, income, excise, consumption and custom taxes.

4.36.1 Share Direct Taxes

QoG Code: gtr_centaxdir

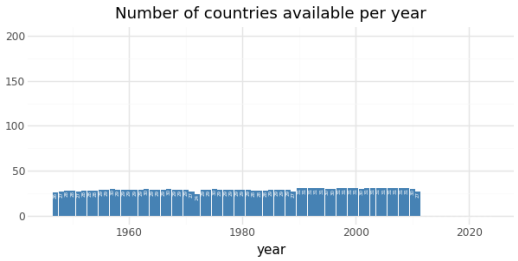
Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2011
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.2 Share Direct Taxes in 1800

QoG Code: gtr_centaxdir1800

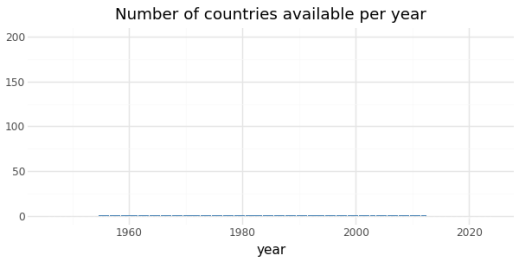
Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1800. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1955
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 1

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.3 Share Direct Taxes in 1850

QoG Code: gtr_centaxdir1850

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1850. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

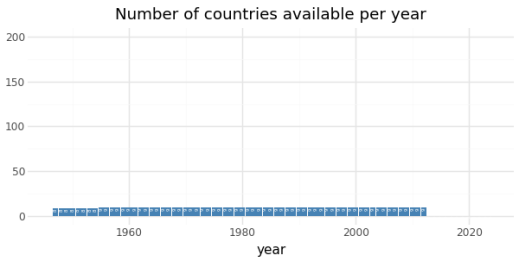
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 9

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.4 Share Direct Taxes in 1900

QoG Code: gtr_centaxdir1900

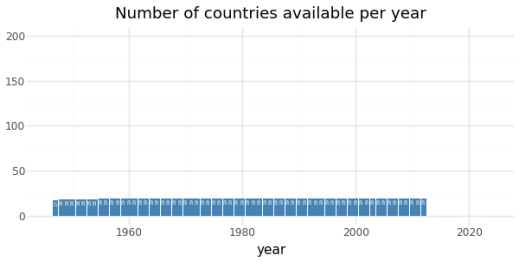
Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1900. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 19

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.5 Share Government Revenue of GDP

QoG Code: gtr_centaxgdp

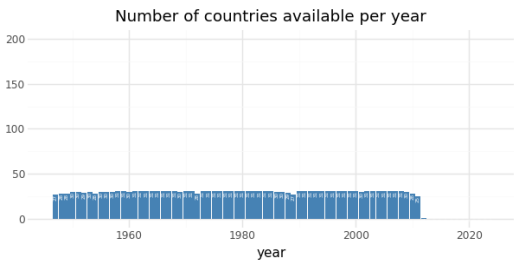
Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.6 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1800

QoG Code: gtr_centaxgdp1800

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1800.

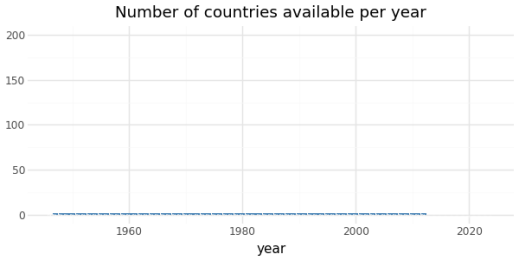
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 2

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.7 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1850

QoG Code: gtr_centaxgdp1850

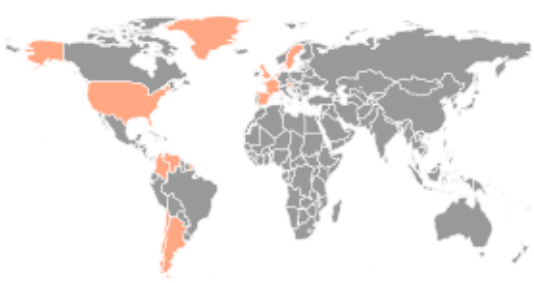
Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1850.

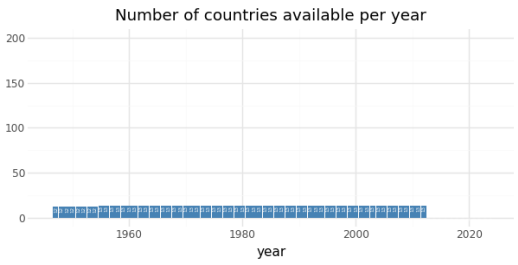
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 13

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.8 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1900

QoG Code: gtr_centaxgdp1900

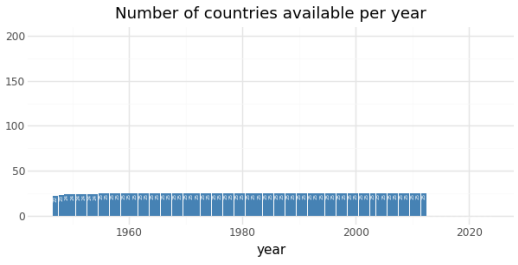
Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1900.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 25

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.9 Share Indirect Taxes

QoG Code: gtr_centaxind

Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

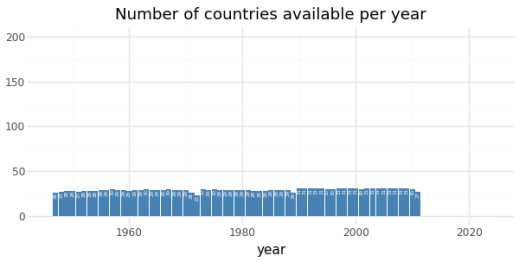
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2011
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.10 Share Indirect Taxes in 1800

QoG Code: gtr_centaxind1800

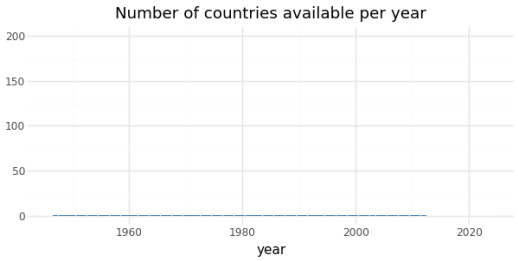
Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate, in the year 1800. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 1

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.11 Share Indirect Taxes in 1850

QoG Code: gtr_centaxind1850

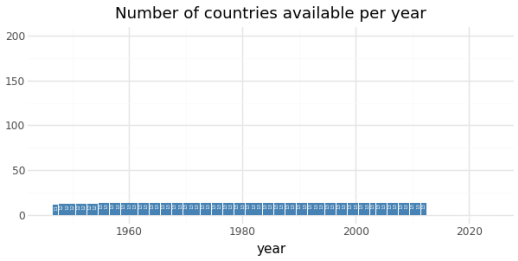
Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate , in the year 1850. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 13

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.12 Share Indirect Taxes in 1900

QoG Code: gtr_centaxind1900

Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate, in the year 1900. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

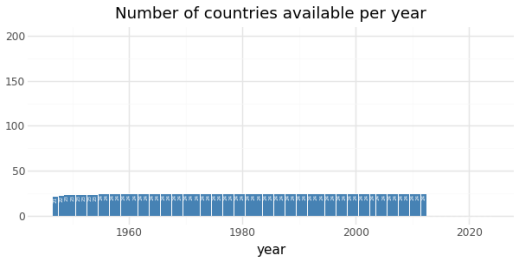
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 24

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.13 Total Central Govt Revenue (millions, local currency)

QoG Code: gtr_centaxtot

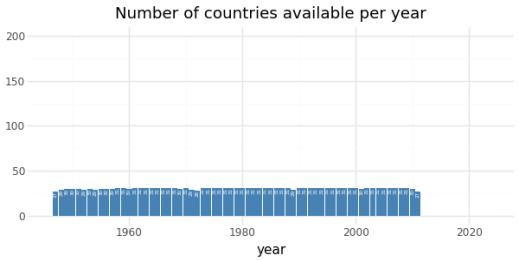
Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency). Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2011
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.14 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1800 (millions, local currency)

QoG Code: gtr_centaxtot1800

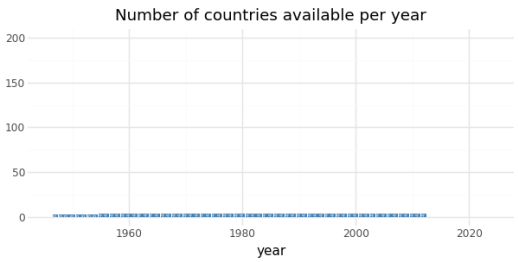
Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1800. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 4

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.15 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1850 (millions, local currency)

QoG Code: gtr_centaxtot1850

Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1850. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

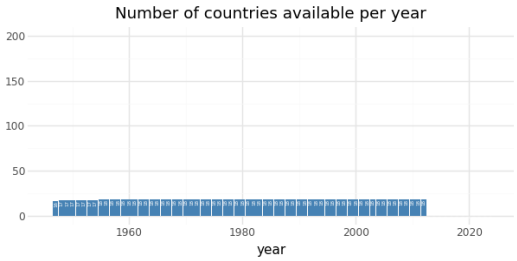
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 18

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.16 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1900 (millions, local currency)

QoG Code: gtr_centaxtot1900

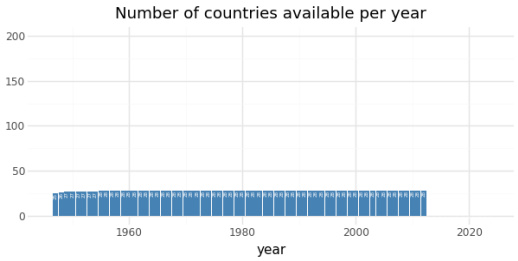
Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1900. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 28

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.37 Fractionalization

Dataset by: Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat and Wacziarg

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

Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, *8*(2), 155–194

Dataset found at: http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty_pages/romain.wacziarg/papersum.html

Last update by original source: 2002-10-10
Date of download: 2025-05-14

This dataset contains variables concerning measures of ethnic, linguistic and religious fractionalization.

The variables reflect the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not share a certain characteristic. The higher the number the less probability of the two sharing that characteristic. The data was last updated by the authors in 2002. For the QoG Data, the data from the year 2000 is repeated throughout the other years, then, these variables should be taken as historical variables.

4.37.1 Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000

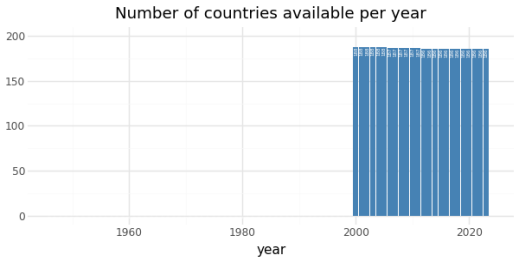
QoG Code: al_ethnic2000

Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000. The definition of ethnicity involves a combination of racial and linguistic characteristics. The result is a higher degree of fractionalization than the commonly used ELF-index (see el_elf60) in for example Latin America, where people of many races speak the same language.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 186	Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.37.2 Language Fractionalization in the year 2000

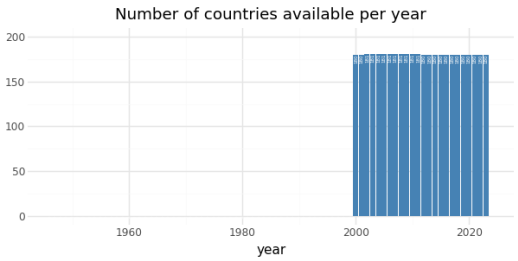
QoG Code: al_language2000

Linguistic Fractionalization in the year 2000. The variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same linguistic group. The higher the score, the more fractionalized is the society.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 180	Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.37.3 Religion Fractionalization in the year 2000

QoG Code: al_religion2000

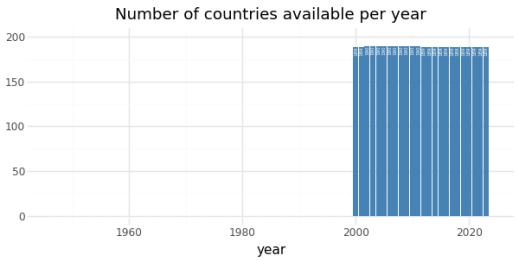
Religious Fractionalization in the year 2000. The variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same religious group. The higher the number, the more fractionalized is the society.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 189	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.38 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.

4.38.1 Associational and Organizational Rights

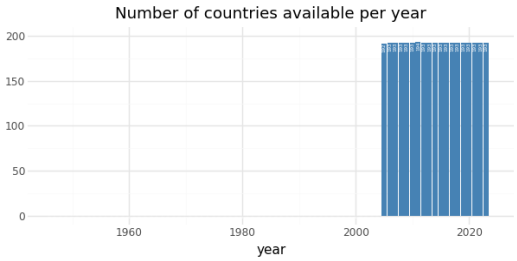
QoG Code: fh_aor

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

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.38.2 Civil Liberties

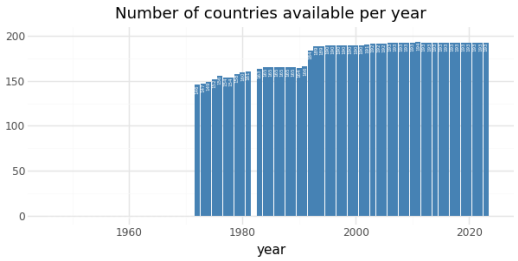
QoG Code: fh_cl

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.38.3 Electoral Process

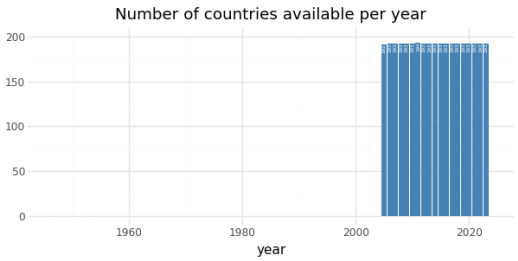
QoG Code: fh_ep

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

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.38.4 Freedom of Expression and Belief

QoG Code: fh_feb

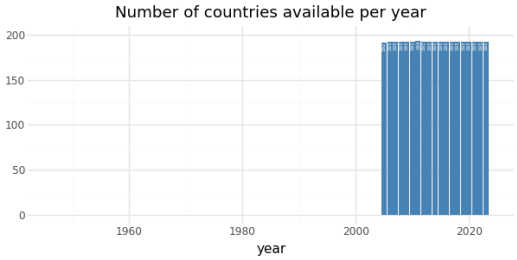
Freedom of Expression and Belief - The variable measures the freedom and independence of the media and other cultural expressions; the freedom of religious groups to practice their faith and express themselves; the academic freedom and freedom from extensive political indoctrination in the educational 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

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

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

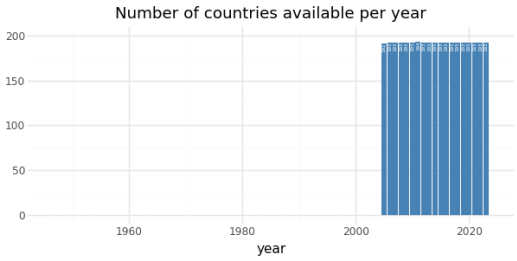
4.38.5 Functioning of Government

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

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.38.6 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights

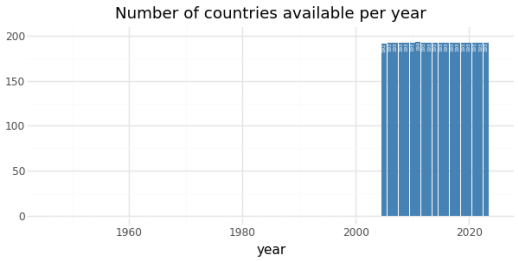
QoG Code: fh_pair

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 unduly influence by government officials, security forces, political parties or organized crime; gender equality, freedom of choice of marriage partners and size of family; equality of opportunity and absence of economic exploitation. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

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

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.38.7 Political Pluralism and Participation

QoG Code: fh_ppp

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

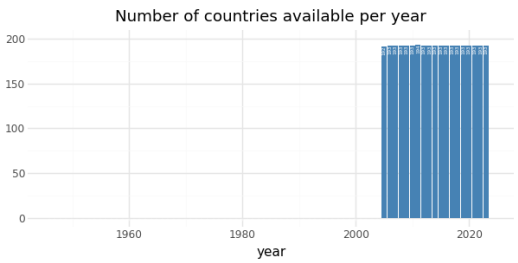
Type of variable: Discrete

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

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.38.8 Political Rights

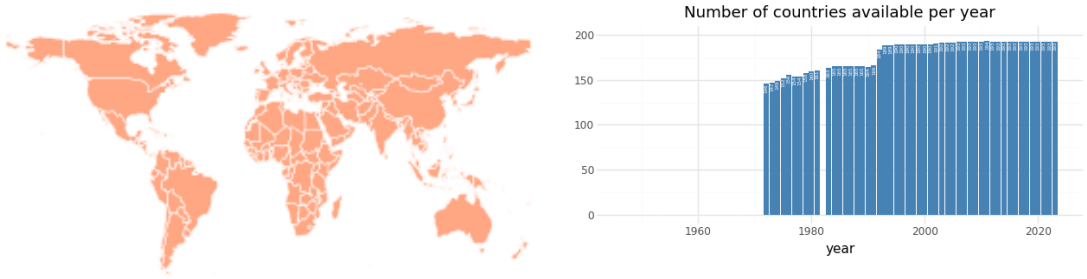
QoG Code: fh_pr

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

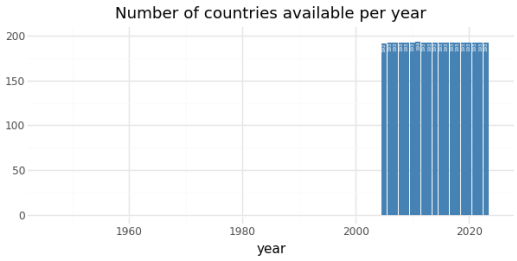
4.38.9 Rule of Law

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

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

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.38.10 Freedom Status

QoG Code: fh_status

1. Free

2. Partly Free

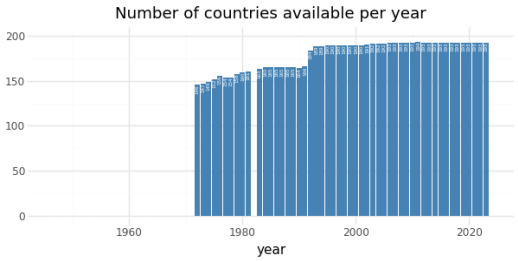
3. Not Free

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

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: 1972 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 198

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39 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

4.39.1 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016)

QoG Code: fhp_mcei5

Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016). This category includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as any impediments to news production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country or territory affects the development and sustainability of the media.

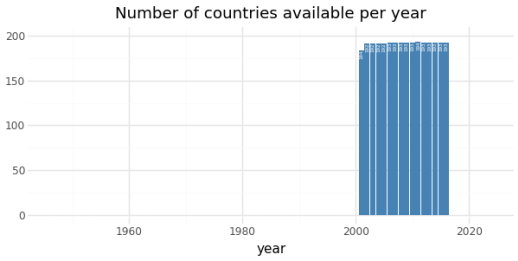
Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.39.2 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995)

QoG Code: fhp_mceib3

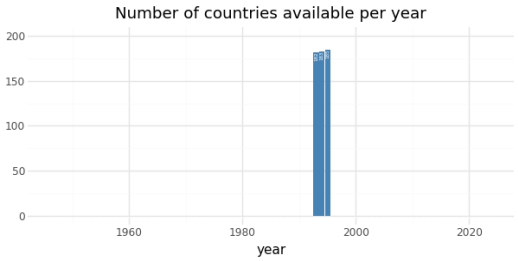
Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1993
Time-series max. year: 1995
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.3 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000)

QoG Code: fhp_mceib4

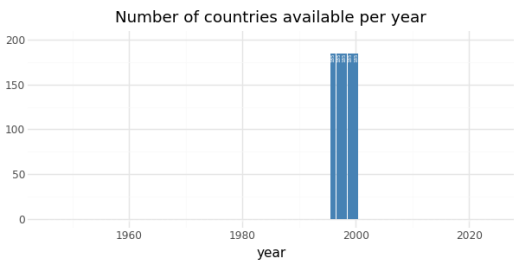
Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.4 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1993-1995)

QoG Code: fhp_mceip3

Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

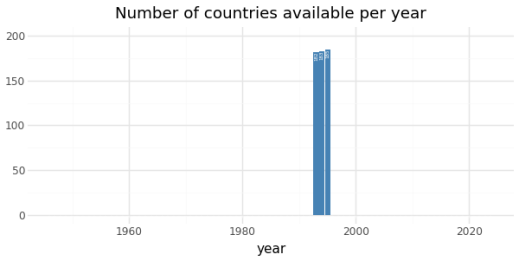
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1993
Time-series max. year: 1995
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.5 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1996-2000)

QoG Code: fhp_mceip4

Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

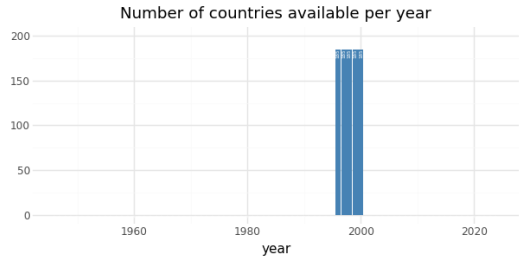
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.6 Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content (2001-2016)

QoG Code: fhp_mclr5

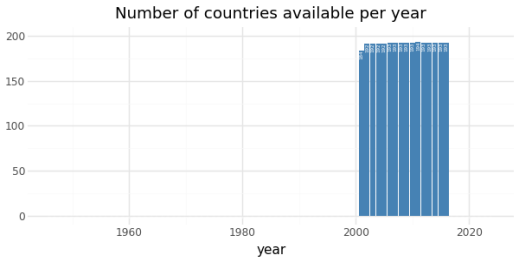
Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content (2001-2016). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

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

4.39.7 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995)

QoG Code: fhp_mclrb3

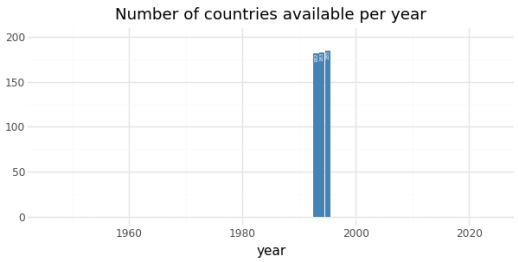
Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1993
Time-series max. year: 1995
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.8 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000)

QoG Code: fhp_mclrb4

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

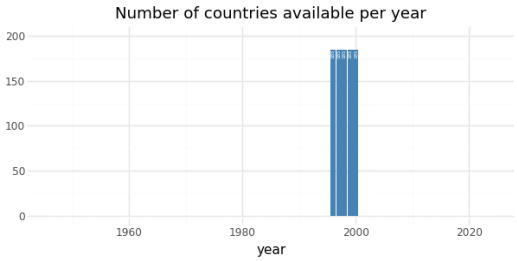
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.9 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1993-1995)

QoG Code: fhp_mclrp3

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies;

registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

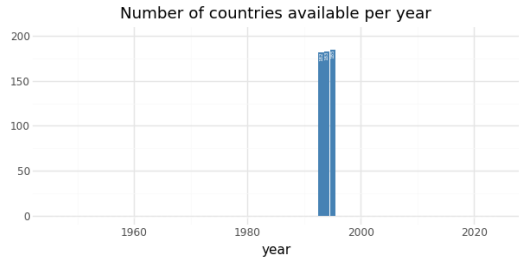
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1993
Time-series max. year: 1995
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.10 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1996-2000)

QoG Code: fhp_mclrp4

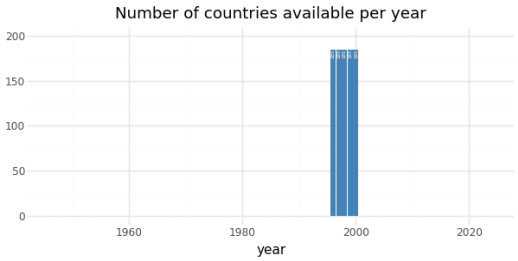
Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.11 Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2016)

QoG Code: fhp_mcpp5

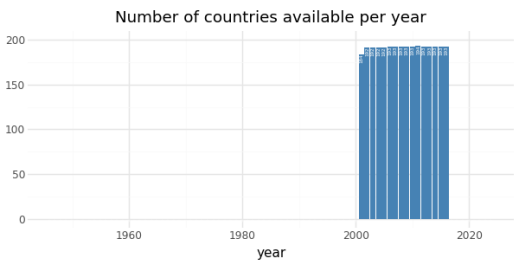
Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

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

4.39.12 Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995)

QoG Code: fhp_mcppb3

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

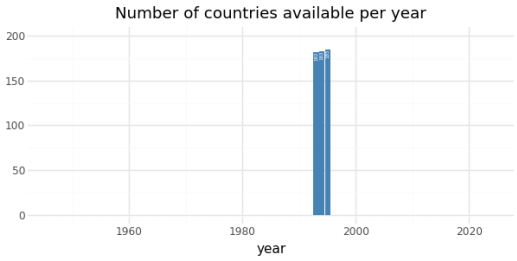
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1993
Time-series max. year: 1995
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.13 Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000)

QoG Code: fhp_mcppb4

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

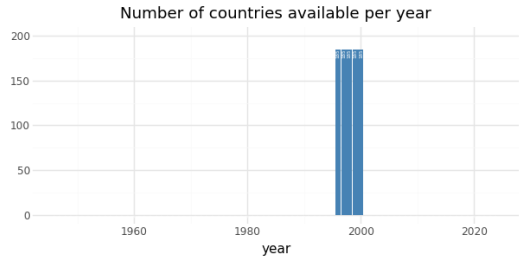
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.14 Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1993-1995)

QoG Code: fhp_mcppp3

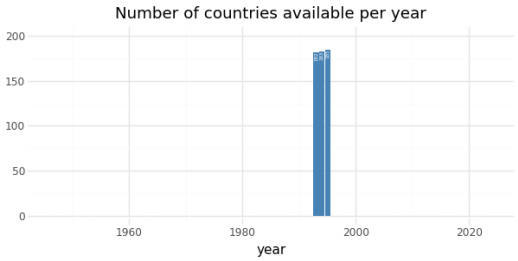
Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995): The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1993
Time-series max. year: 1995
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.15 Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1996-2000)

QoG Code: fhp_mcppp4

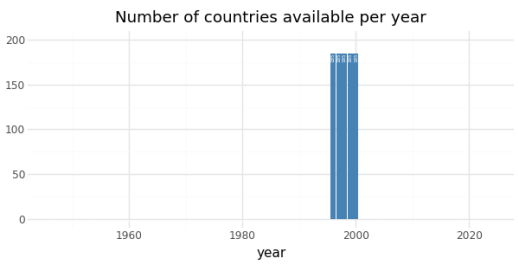
Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000): The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.16 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995)

QoG Code: fhp_rab3

Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

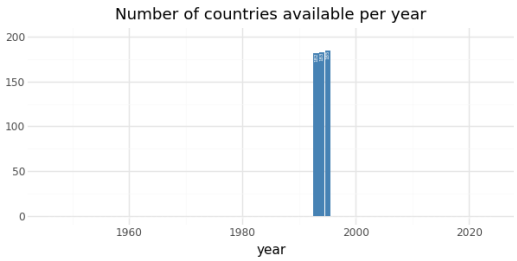
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1993
Time-series max. year: 1995
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.17 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000)

QoG Code: fhp_rab4

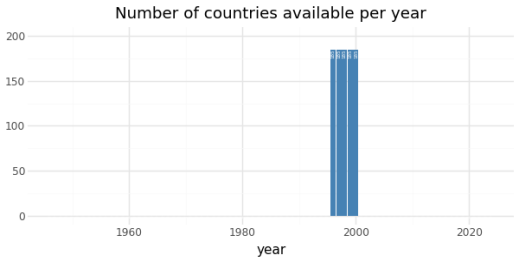
Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-10. 0 indicates more freedom.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.18 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995)

QoG Code: fhp_rap3

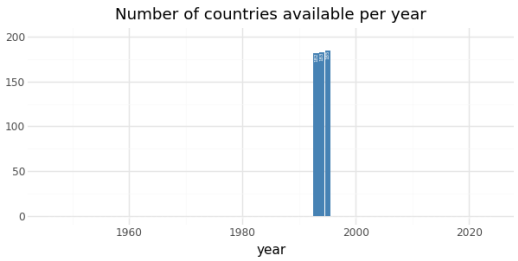
Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1993
Time-series max. year: 1995
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.19 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000)

QoG Code: fhp_rap4

Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-10. 0 indicates more freedom.

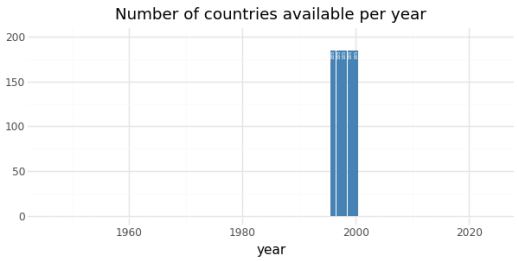
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.20 Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-1995)

QoG Code: fhp_score3

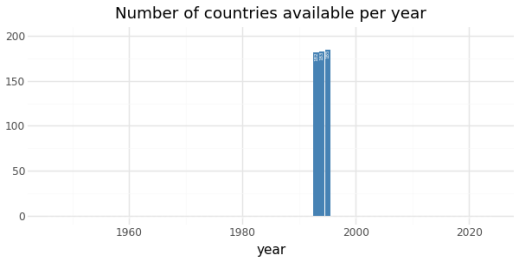
Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-1995): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1993
Time-series max. year: 1995
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.21 Freedom of the Press, Score (1996-2000)

QoG Code: fhp_score4

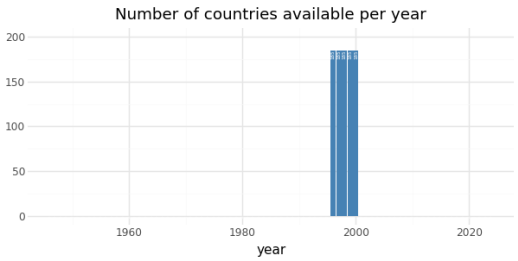
Freedom of the Press, Score (1996-2000): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.22 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).

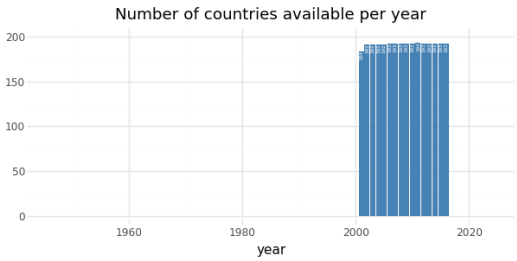
Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.39.23 Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-1992)

QoG Code: fhp_status2

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-1992):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

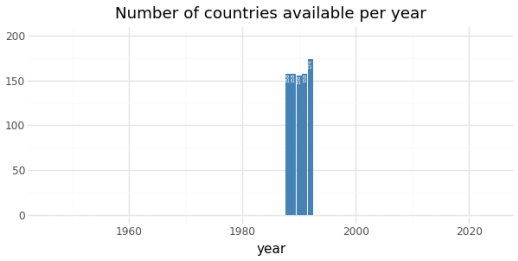
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1988
Time-series max. year: 1992
Total N. of countries covered: 177

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.24 Freedom of the Press, Status (1993-1995)

QoG Code: fhp_status3

Freedom of the Press, Status (1993-1995):

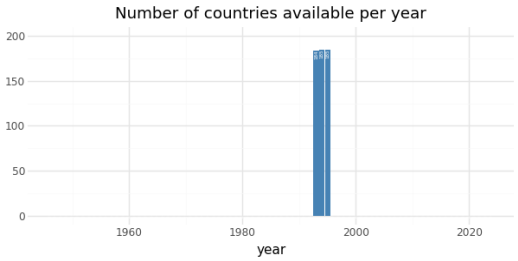
1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1993
Time-series max. year: 1995
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.25 Freedom of the Press, Status (1996-2000)

QoG Code: fhp_status4

Freedom of the Press, Status (1996-2000):

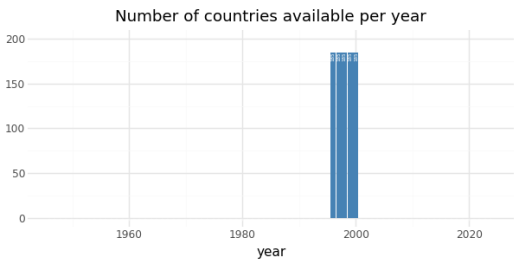
1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.26 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

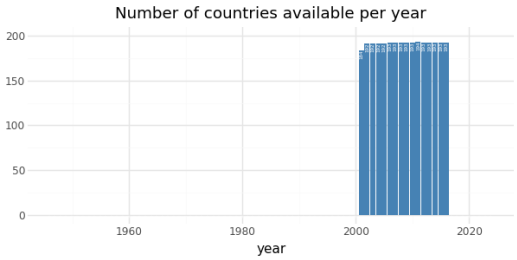
Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.39.27 Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987)

QoG Code: fhp_statusb1

Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987):

1. Free

2. Partly Free

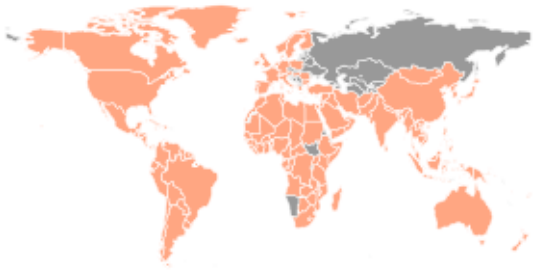
3. Not Free

Type of variable: Categorical

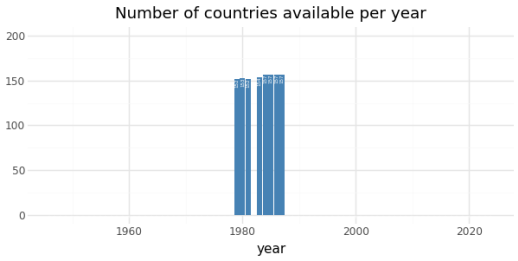
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1979
Time-series max. year: 1987
Total N. of countries covered: 155

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.28 Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987)

QoG Code: fhp_statusp1

Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987):

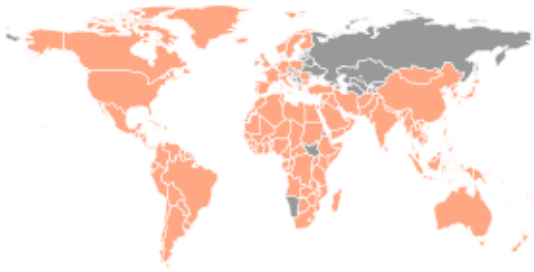
1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

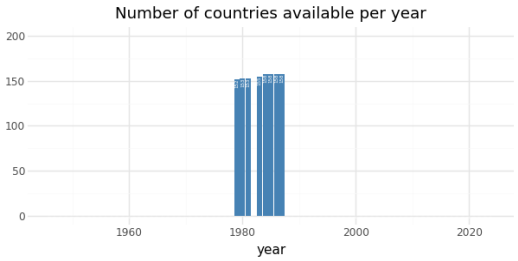
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1979
Time-series max. year: 1987
Total N. of countries covered: 155

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.40 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]. 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.

4.40.1 Freedom on the Net: Limits on content

QoG Code: fhn_fotnloc

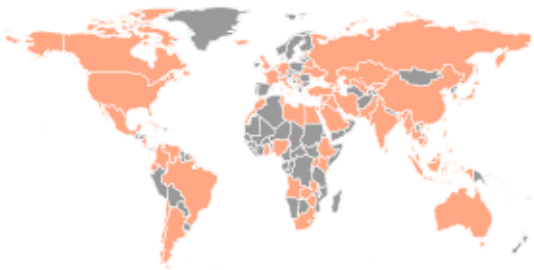
Limits on Content: Analyzes legal regulations on content, technical filtering and blocking of websites, self-censorship, the vibrancy/diversity of online news media, and the use of digital tools for civic mobilization. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.

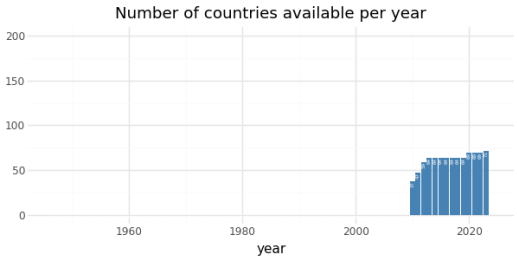
Please note that the values have changed from previous versions of QoG data given that Freedom House now provides a document with the vlaues for all years and these are different for the first years of the score.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2010
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 72	Total N. of countries covered: 72

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.40.2 Freedom on the Net: Obstacles to Access

QoG Code: fhn_fotnota

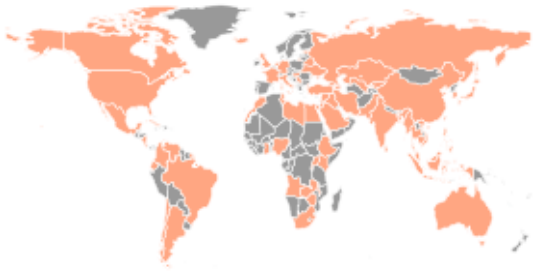
Obstacles to Access: Details infrastructural and economic barriers to access, legal and ownership control over internet service providers, and independence of regulatory bodies. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.

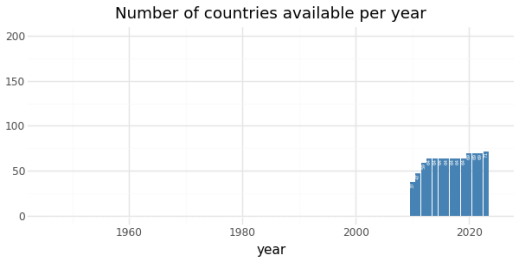
Please note that the values have changed from previous versions of QoG data given that Freedom House now provides a document with the vlaues for all years and these are different for the first years of the score.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2010
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 72	Total N. of countries covered: 72

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.40.3 Freedom on the Net: Score

QoG Code: fhn_fotnsc

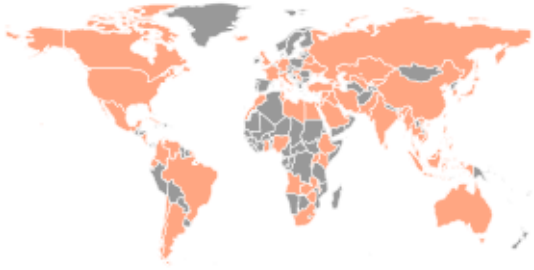
Freedom on the Net, Score: Measures the subtle and not-so-subtle ways that governments and non-state actors around the world restrict our intrinsic rights online by looking at Obstacles to Access, Limits on Content and Violations of User Rights. The scores are based on a scale of 0 to 100 with 0 representing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

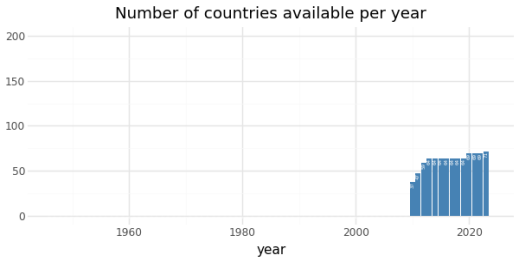
Please note that the values have changed from previous versions of QoG data given that Freedom House now provides a document with the vlaues for all years and these are different for the first years of the score.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2010
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 72	Total N. of countries covered: 72

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.40.4 Freedom on the Net: Status

QoG Code: fhn_fotnst

Freedom on the Net, Status:

1. Free

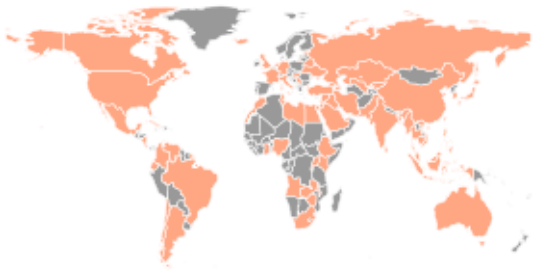
2. Partly Free

3. Not Free

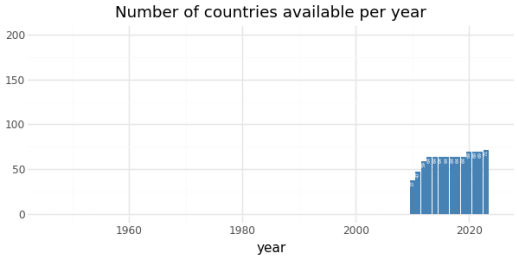
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 72	Time-series min. year: 2010 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 72

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.40.5 Freedom on the Net: Violation of Users' rights

QoG Code: fhn_fotnvur

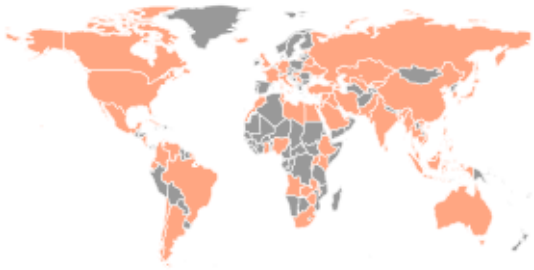
Violations of User Rights: Tackles surveillance, privacy, and repercussions for online speech and activities, such as imprisonment, extralegal harassment, or cyberattacks. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.

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

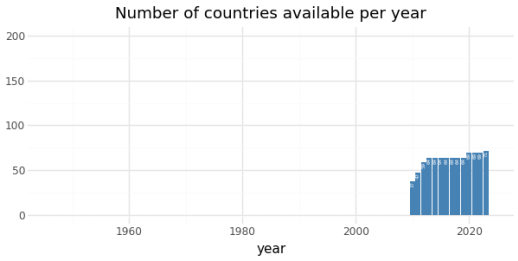
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 72	Time-series min. year: 2010 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 72

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.41 Global Burden of Disease Study 2023

Dataset by: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

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

Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2024). Global burden of disease study 2023 (gbd 2023) results. https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-results/

Dataset found at: https://www.healthdata.org/research-analysis/gbd

Last update by original source: 2025-10-12
Date of download: 2025-12-08

IHME provides rigorous and comparable measurements of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them.

4.41.1 Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-2 years

QoG Code: ihme_hle_0102t

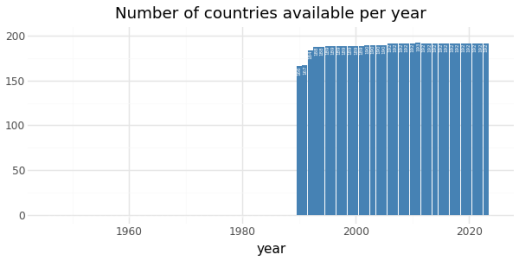
Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-2 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

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

4.41.2 Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 2-4 years

QoG Code: ihme_hle_0204t

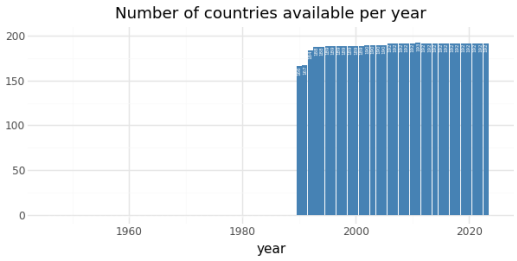
Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 2-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

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

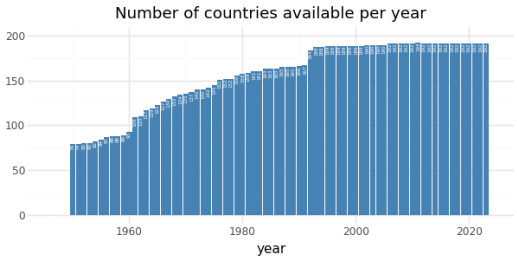
4.41.3 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-2 years

QoG Code: ihme_lifexp_0102t

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-2 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

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: 1950 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

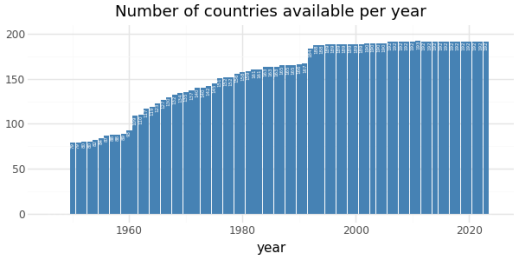
4.41.4 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 2-4 years

QoG Code: ihme_lifexp_0204t

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 2-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

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: 1950 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

4.42 Global Chinese Development Finance Dataset, Version 3.0

Dataset by: AidData

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

Custer, S., Dreher, A., Elston, T., Escobar, B., Fedorochko, R., Fuchs, A., Ghose, S., Lin, J., Malik, A., Parks, B., Solomon, K., Strange, A., Tierney, M., Vlasto, L., Walsh, K., Wang, F., Zaleski, L., & Zhang, S. (2023). Tracking Chinese Development Finance: An Application of AidDatas TUFF 3.0 Methodology

Dreher, A., Fuchs, A., Parks, B., Strange, A., & Tierney, M. (2022). Banking on Beijing: The Aims and Impacts of China's Overseas Development Program

Dataset found at:
https://www.aiddata.org/data/aiddatas-global-chinese-development-finance-dataset-version-3-0

Last update by original source: 2023-11-06
Date of download: 2025-12-27

The dataset captures 20,985 projects across 165 low- and middle-income countries supported by loans and grants from official sector institutions in China worth $1.34 trillion. It tracks projects over 22 commitment years (2000-2021) and provides details on the timing of project implementation over a 24-year period (2000-2023).

For the inclusion of the data in the QoG datasets, the data is transformed and variables are selected.

The original dataset is at the commitment level and has more information about each commitment; this dataset is available at https://www.aiddata.org/data/aiddatas-global-chinese-development-finance-dataset-version-3-0

4.42.1 Completed ODA-like debt rescheduling, adjusted amount (USD 2021)

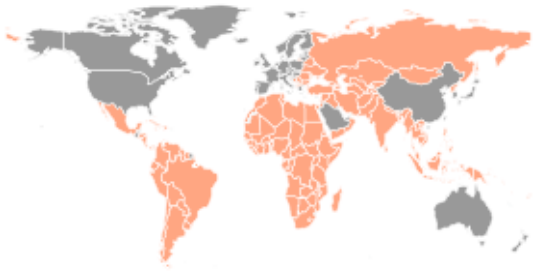
QoG Code: gcdf_droda

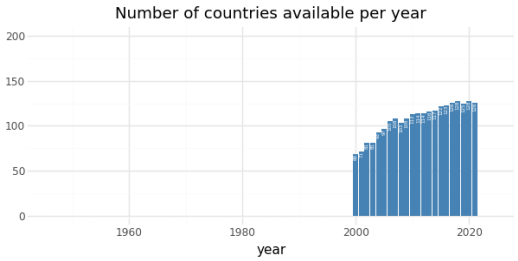
Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Debt Rescheduling and the flow class is ODA-like. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021), as available in the extracted dataset.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 135	Total N. of countries covered: 138

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.42.2 Completed ODA-like grants, adjusted amount (USD 2021)

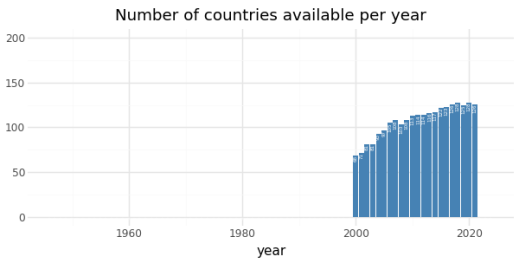
QoG Code: gcdf_groda

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Grant and the flow class is ODA-like. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 135	Total N. of countries covered: 138

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.42.3 Completed OOF-like grants, adjusted amount (USD 2021)

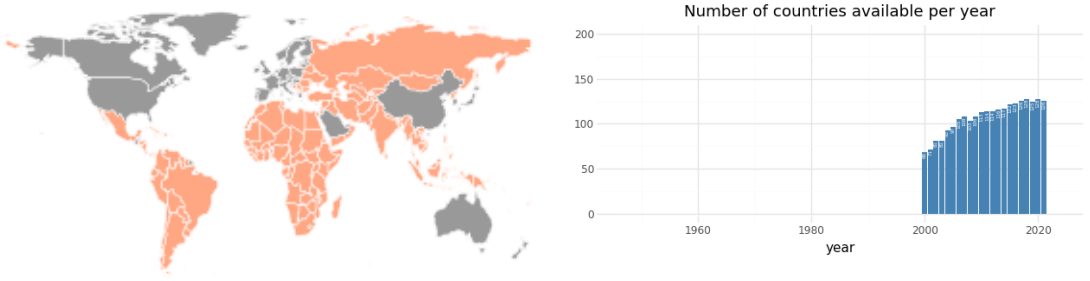
QoG Code: gcdf_groof

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Grant and the flow class is OOF-like. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 135	Total N. of countries covered: 138

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.42.4 Completed ODA-like loans, adjusted amount (USD 2021)

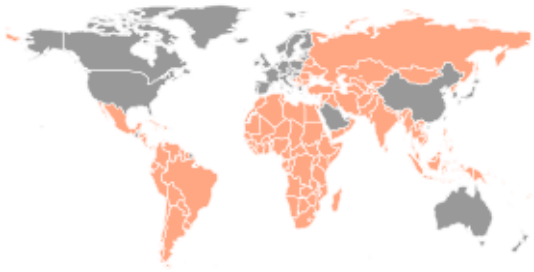
QoG Code: gcdf_lnode

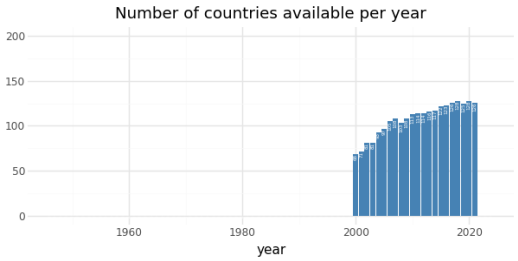
Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Loan and the flow class is ODA-like. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 135	Total N. of countries covered: 138

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.42.5 Completed OOF-like loans, adjusted amount (USD 2021)

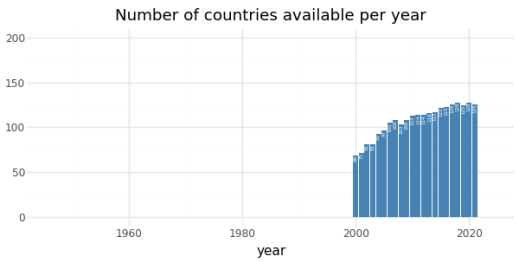
QoG Code: gcdf_lnoof

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Loan and the flow class is OOF-like. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 135	Total N. of countries covered: 138

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.42.6 Completed loans, vague official finance, adjusted (USD 2021)

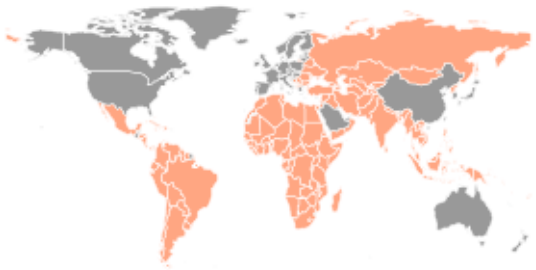
QoG Code: gcdf_lnvof

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Loan and the flow class is Vague (Official Finance). This category includes loans backed by official commitments that cannot be reliably classified as ODA-like or OOF-like due to insufficient information. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

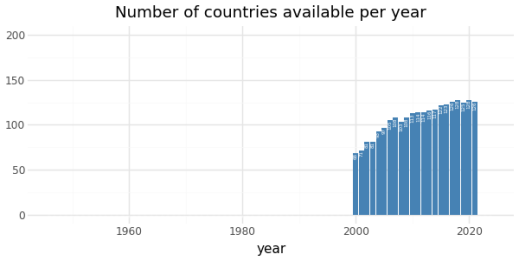
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 135	Total N. of countries covered: 138

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

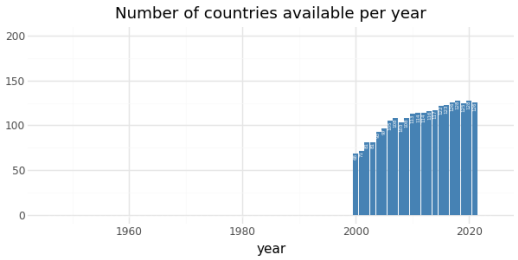
4.42.7 Completed vague flows, ODA-like, adjusted amount (USD 2021)

QoG Code: gcdf_vgoda

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Vague and the flow class is ODA-like. The Vague flow type indicates that the transfer type is not clearly specified in the underlying data. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 135	Time-series min. year: 2000 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 138

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

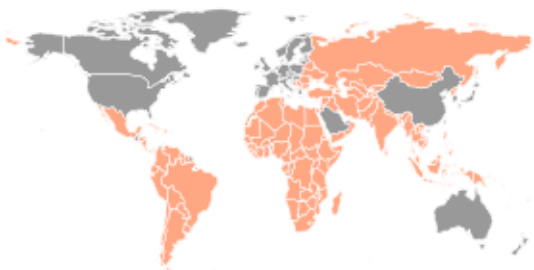
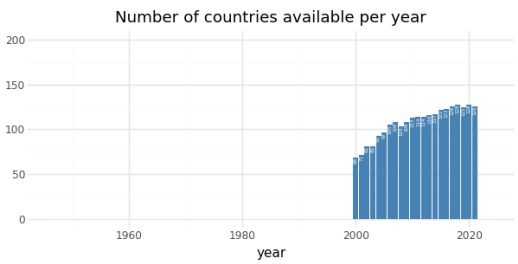
4.42.8 Completed vague flows, OOF-like, adjusted amount (USD 2021)

QoG Code: gcdf_vgoof

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Vague and the flow class is OOF-like. The Vague flow type indicates that the transfer type is not clearly specified in the underlying data. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 135	Time-series min. year: 2000 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 138

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.42.9 Completed vague flows, vague official finance, adjusted (USD 2021)

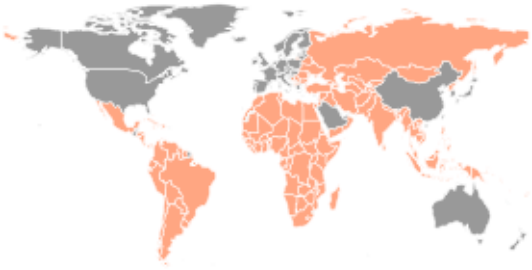
QoG Code: gcdf_vgvof

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Vague and the flow class is Vague (Official Finance). This category captures official commitments that cannot be reliably classified as ODA-like or OOF-like due to insufficient information. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

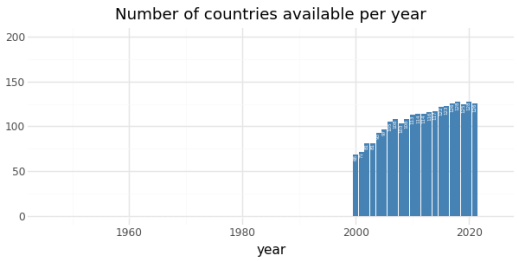
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 135	Total N. of countries covered: 138

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43 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.

4.43.1 Paid Bribe: Education System

QoG Code: gcb_bed

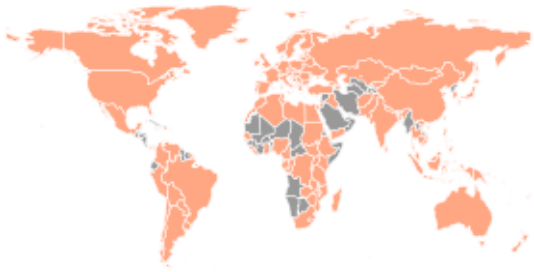
In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Education system. Share of population answering Yes.

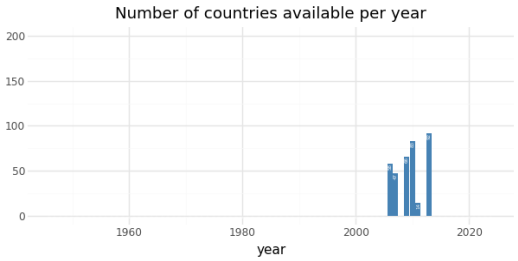
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2006
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 120

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.2 Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System

QoG Code: gcb_bj

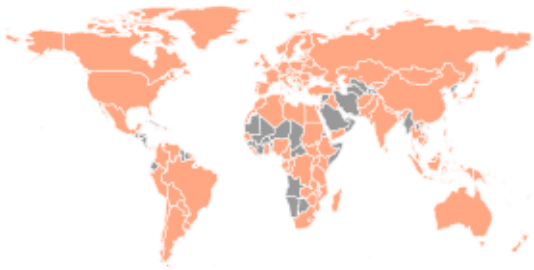
In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Legal system/Judiciary system. Share of population answering Yes.

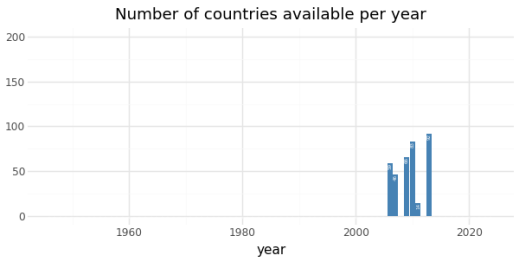
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2006
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 120

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.3 Paid Bribe: Medical Services

QoG Code: gcb_bmed

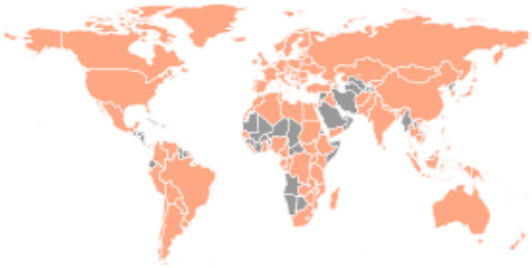
In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Medical services. Share of population answering Yes.

Type of variable: Continuous

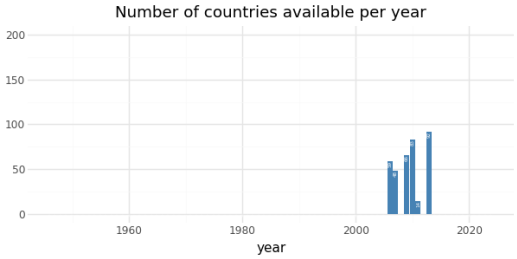
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2006
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 120

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.4 Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services

QoG Code: gcb_bper

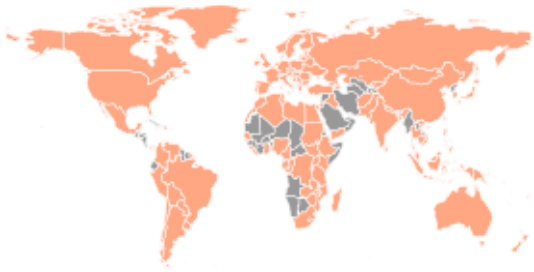
In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Registry and permit services. Share of population answering Yes.

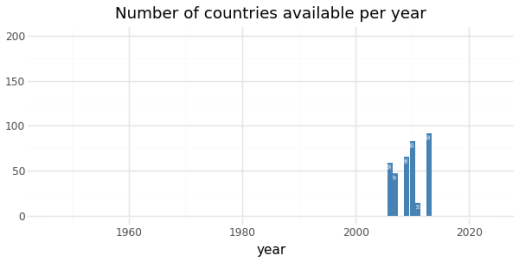
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2006
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 120

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.5 Paid Bribe: Police

QoG Code: gcb_bpol

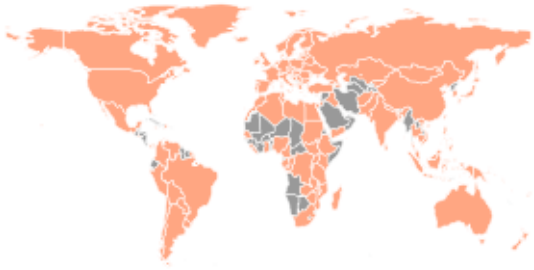
In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Police. Share of population answering Yes.

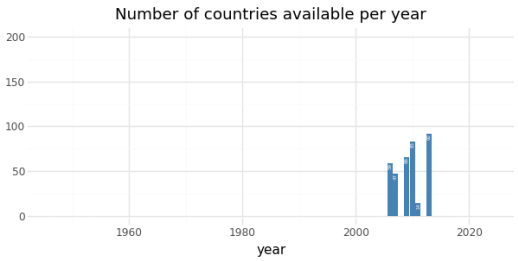
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2006
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 120

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.6 Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue

QoG Code: gcb_btax

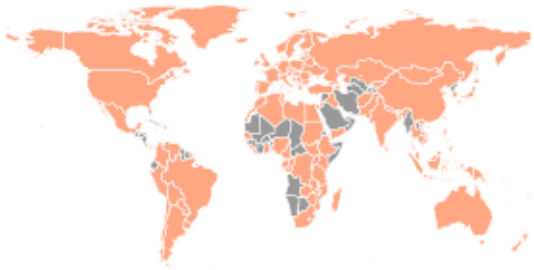
In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Tax revenue. Share of population answering Yes.

Type of variable: Continuous

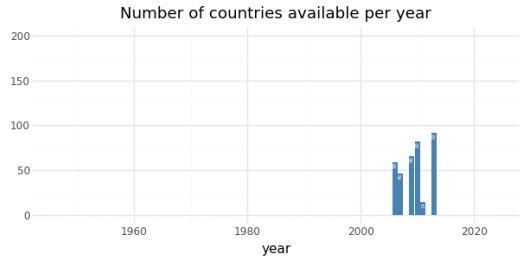
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2006
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 120

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.7 Paid Bribe: Utilities

QoG Code: gcb_butil

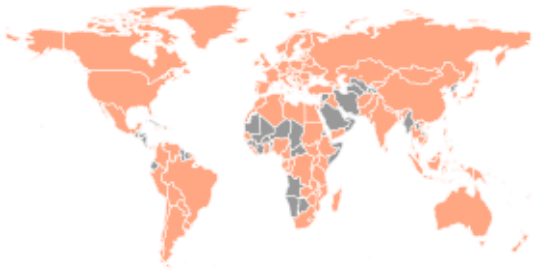
In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Utilities. Share of population answering Yes.

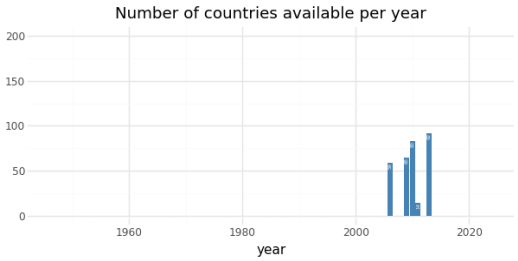
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2006
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 120

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.8 Corruption Perception: Business

QoG Code: gcb_pb

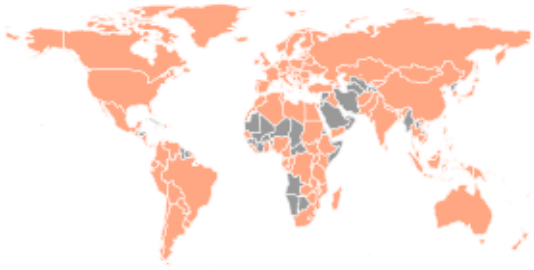
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Business. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

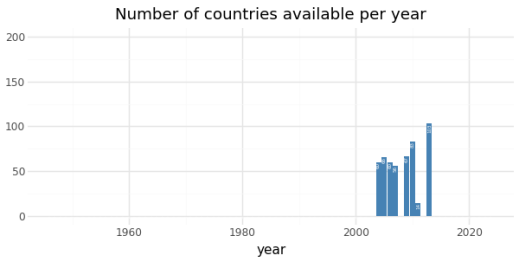
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 124

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.9 Corruption Perception: Education

QoG Code: gcb_ped

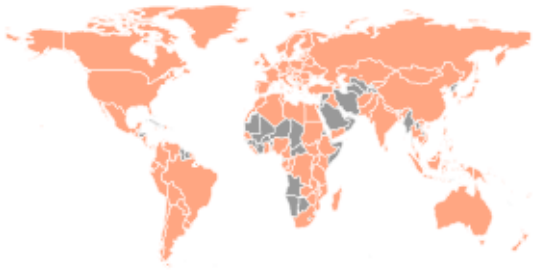
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Education. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Type of variable: Continuous

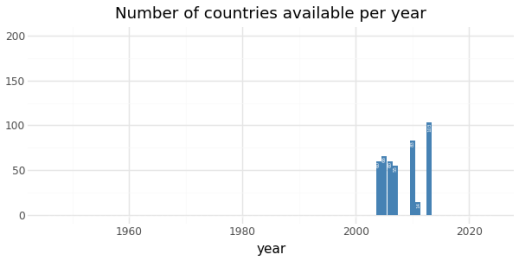
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 122

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.10 Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System

QoG Code: gcb_pj

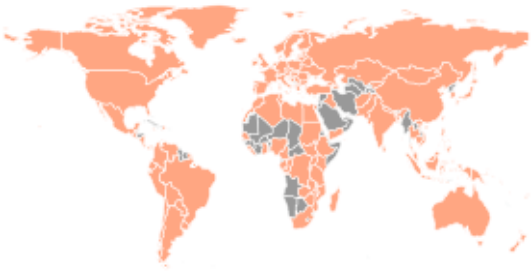
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Judiciary/Legal system. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

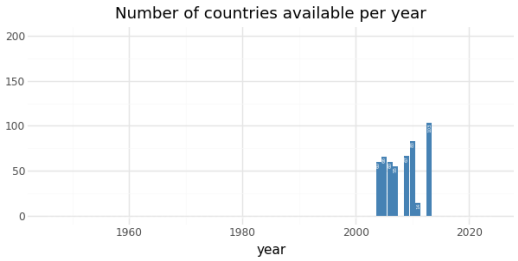
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 124

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.11 Corruption Perception: Medical Services

QoG Code: gcb_pmed

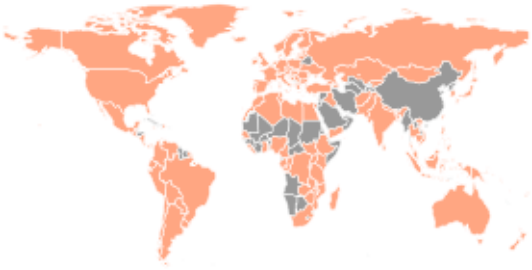
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Medical services. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

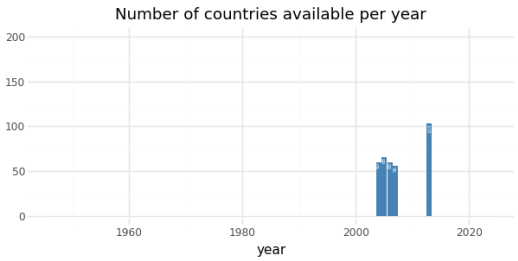
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 119

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.12 Corruption Perception: Media

QoG Code: gcb_pmedia

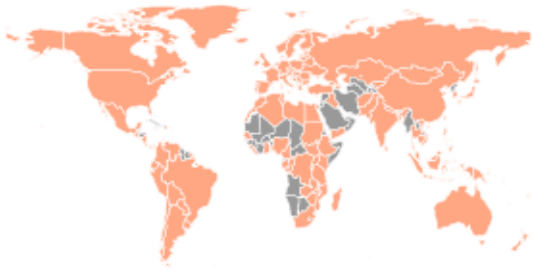
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Media. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Type of variable: Continuous

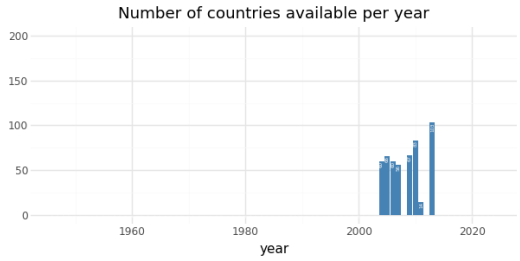
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 124

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.13 Corruption Perception: Military

QoG Code: gcb_pmil

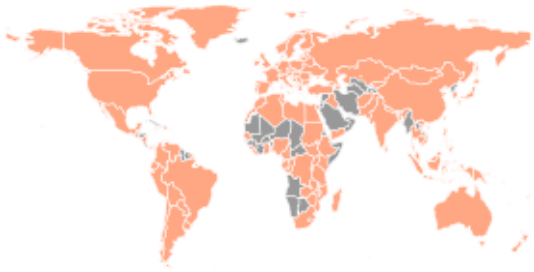
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Military. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

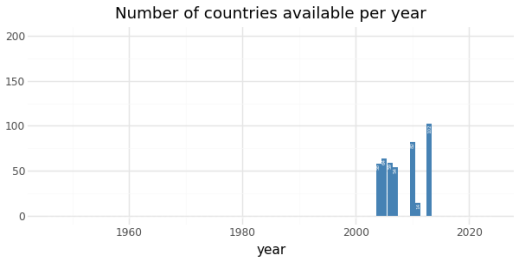
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 120

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.14 Corruption Perception: NGOs

QoG Code: gcb_pngo

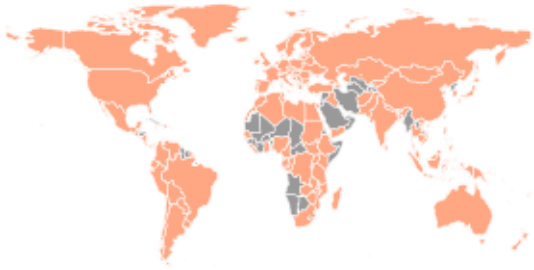
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? NGOs. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

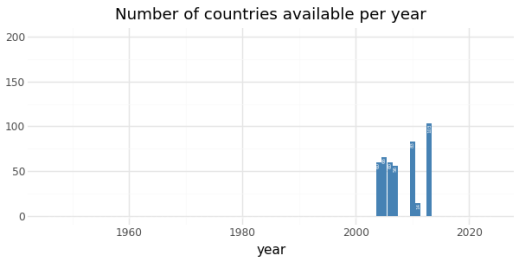
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 122

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.15 Corruption Perception: Political Parties

QoG Code: gcb_ppa

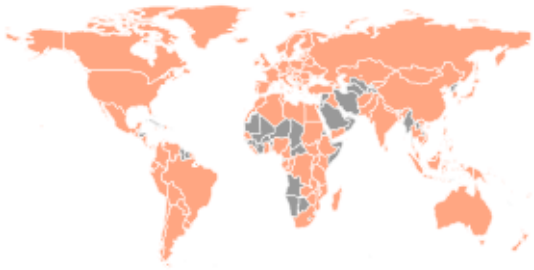
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Political parties. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Type of variable: Continuous

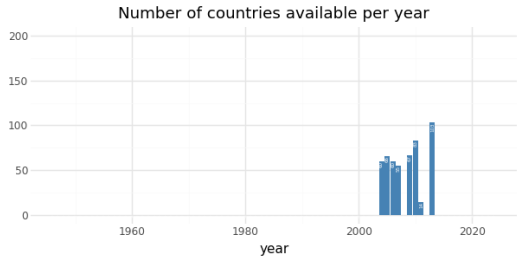
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 124

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.16 Corruption Perception: Parliament

QoG Code: gcb_pparl

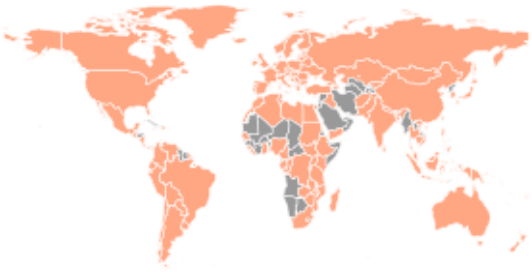
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Parliament. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

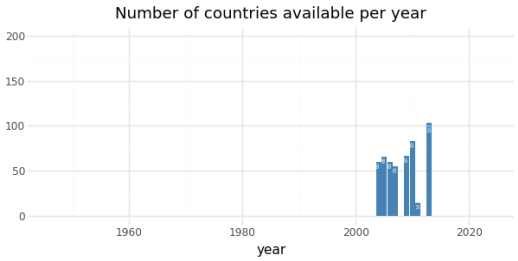
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 124

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.17 Corruption Perception: Registry and permit services

QoG Code: gcb_pper

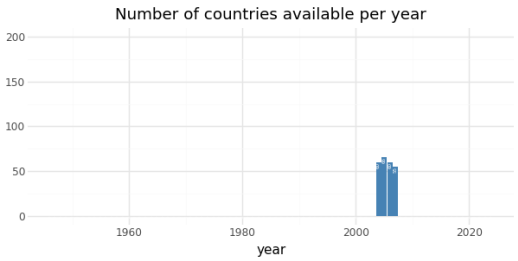
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Registry and permit services. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2007
Total N. of countries covered: 77

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.18 Corruption Perception: Police

QoG Code: gcb_ppol

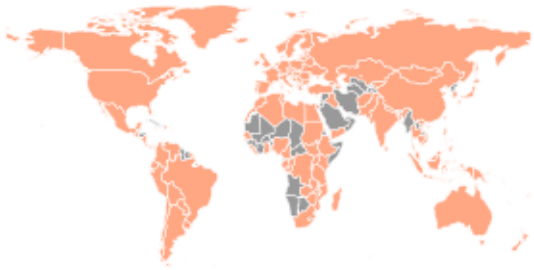
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Police. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Type of variable: Continuous

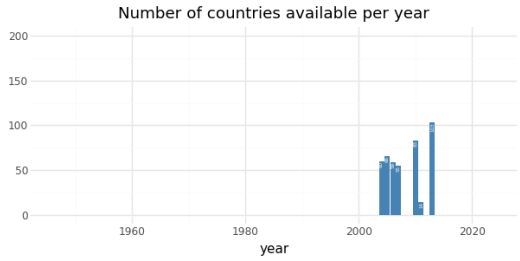
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 122

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.19 Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies

QoG Code: gcb_prel

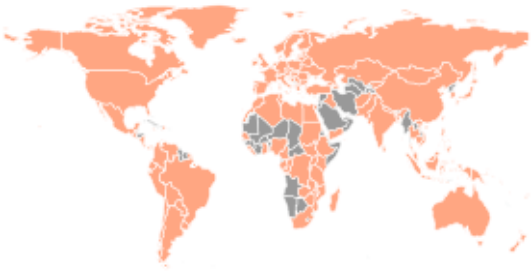
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Religious bodies. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

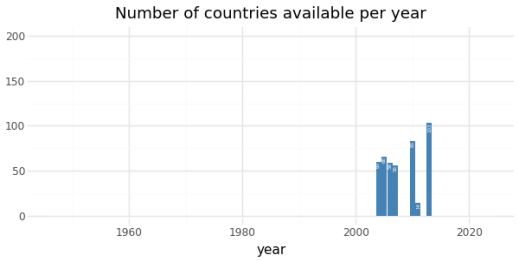
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 122

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.20 Corruption Perception: Tax Revenue

QoG Code: gcb_ptax

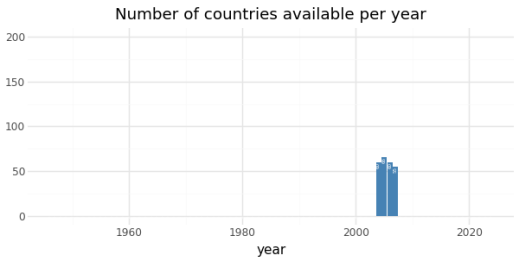
To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Tax revenue. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2007
Total N. of countries covered: 77

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43.21 Corruption Perception: Utilities

QoG Code: gcb_putil

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

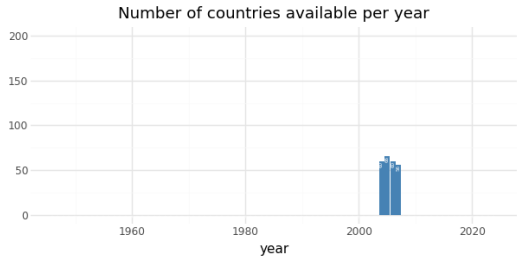
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2007
Total N. of countries covered: 78

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44 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.

4.44.1 Data Governance International Indicator

QoG Code: gdg_int

The international indicator of the Global Data Governance dataset measures whether the government joins with other nations in shared international efforts to establish data governance rules and norms.

This variable is compiled from the following indicators: Convention 108+, Open Government Partnership OECD, AI Principles, Binding Trade Agreements on Cross-Border Data Flows, and Budapest Convention.

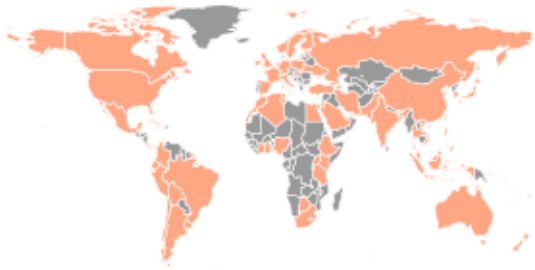
It is measured on a scale of 0-100.

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.44.2 Data Governance Participatory Indicator

QoG Code: gdg_part

The participatory indicator of the Global Data Governance dataset measures whether the government informs its constituents about its activities and asks for public comment, with the intention of incorporating their feedback.

This variable is compiled from the following indicators: Public Consultation on Data, Government Response to Consultation, and Multistakeholder Advisory Body

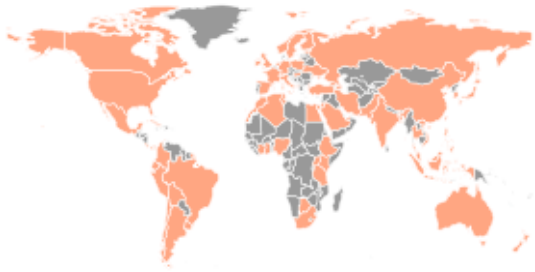
It is measured on a scale of 0-100.

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.44.3 Data Governance Regulatory Indicator

QoG Code: gdg_regul

The regulatory indicator of the Global Data Governance dataset measures whether the government constructs a legal and regulatory regime around various types of data. Specifically, policymakers enact rules regarding the collection, use, and reuse of data for data subjects, data controllers, and/or data users. Regimes related to data may include aws and/or executive orders, directives, decrees, regulations, administrative codes, proclamations, etc., so long as it is mandatory, binding, and enforceable

This variable is compiled from the following indicators: Personal Data Protection Law, Open Data Law for the proactive release of government information, Freedom of Information Act, Right to be protected from Automated Decision-Making, and Right of Data Portability

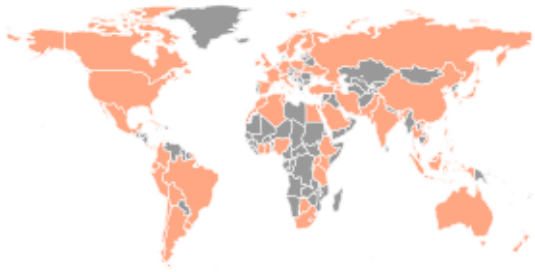
It is measured on a scale of 0-100.

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.44.4 Data Governance Responsible Indicator

QoG Code: gdg_resp

The responsible indicator of the Global Data Governance dataset measures whether the government thinks about the ethical, trust, and human rights implications of data use and re-use.

This variable is compiled from the following indicators: Data Charter, Public Sector Data Ethics Framework, Responsible AI Initiatives, Trust Framework for Digital Identity, and Management Guidelines for non-governmental data sharing

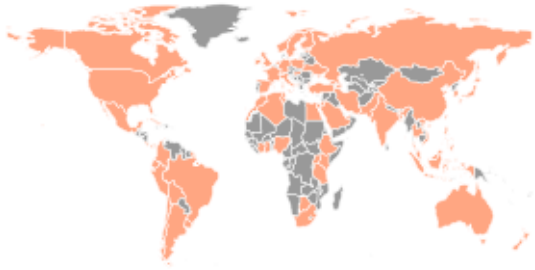
It is measured on a scale of 0-100.

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.44.5 Data Governance Strategic Indicator

QoG Code: gdg_strat

The strategic indicator of the Global Data Governance dataset concerns the following: the government has a vision or plan for different types of data in the economy and polity.

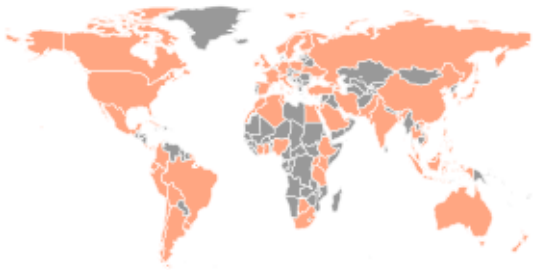
This variable is compiled from the following indicators: National Data Strategy, Public Administration Strategy, AI Strategy, and Strategy for Data in Emerging Digital Ecosystems. It is measured on a scale of 0-100.

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.44.6 Data Governance Structural Indicator

QoG Code: gdg_struc

The structural indicator of the Global Data Governance dataset measures whether the government alters institutional structures in response to data-driven transformation.

This variable is compiled from the following indicators: Personal Data Protection Body, Open Data Portal, Open Data Coordinating Body, and Public Sector Data Governance Body.

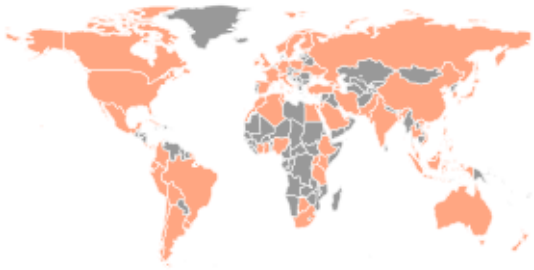
It is measured on a scale of 0-100.

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.44.7 Total Data Governance Score

QoG Code: gdg_total

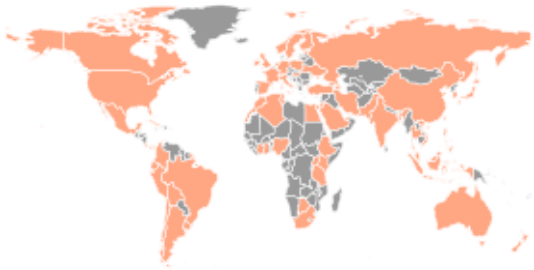
This variable scores countries based on the six attributes of data governance (strategic, regulatory, responsible, structural, participatory and international). It is measured on a scale from 0-100

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

4.45 Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015

Dataset by: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

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 Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

Dataset found at: http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-educational-attainment-1970-2015

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

These are IHME results data from a global analysis of educational attainment spanning the last 50 years. These data are an update to earlier estimates (Educational Attainment and Child Mortality Estimates by Country 1970-2009) and inform the IHME policy report "A Hand Up: Global Progress Towards Universal Education", as well as the Social Determinants of Health Visualization, which is supported by the Center for Health Trends and Forecasts at IHME.

This data file provides estimates of average years of educational attainment per capita for people over the age of 15 for the years 1970-2015 by year, sex, and age group for 188 countries, 21 GBD regions, 7 GBD super regions, and the global aggregate. Age-standardized and population-weighted estimates are included for females 15-44 and for both sexes for the age group 25+.

4.45.1 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female)

QoG Code: gea_ea1524f

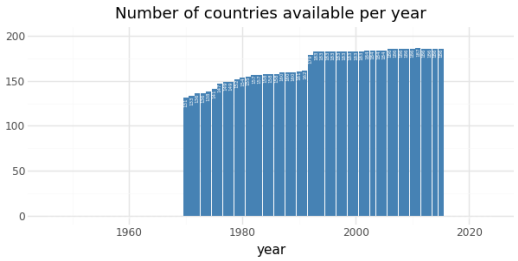
Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.2 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male)

QoG Code: gea_ea1524m

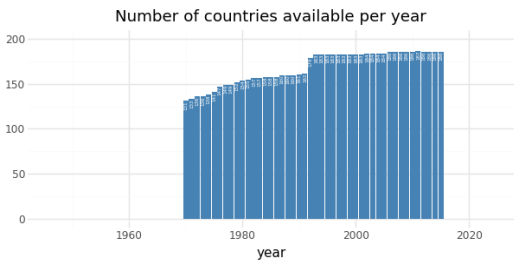
Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.3 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female)

QoG Code: gea_ea2534f

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female). Average years of education.

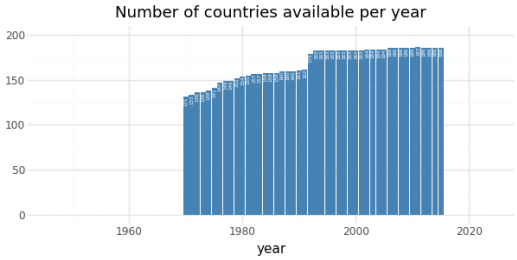
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.4 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male)

QoG Code: gea_ea2534m

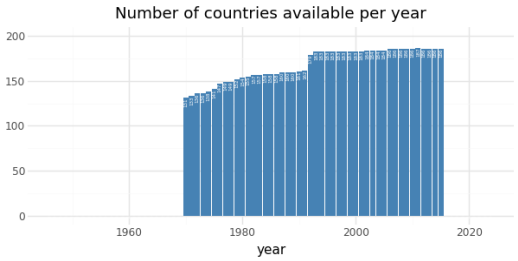
Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.5 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female)

QoG Code: gea_ea3544f

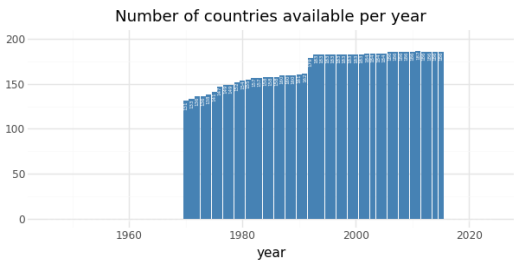
Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.6 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male)

QoG Code: gea_ea3544m

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male). Average years of education.

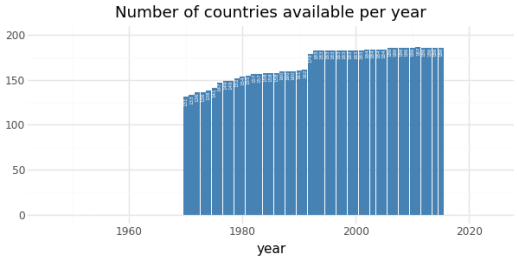
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.7 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female)

QoG Code: gea_ea4554f

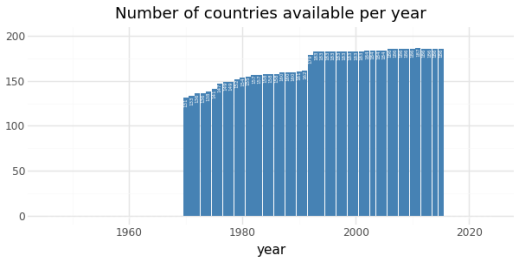
Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.8 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male)

QoG Code: gea_ea4554m

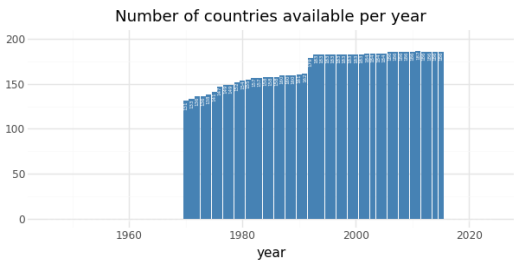
Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.9 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female)

QoG Code: gea_ea5564f

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female). Average years of education.

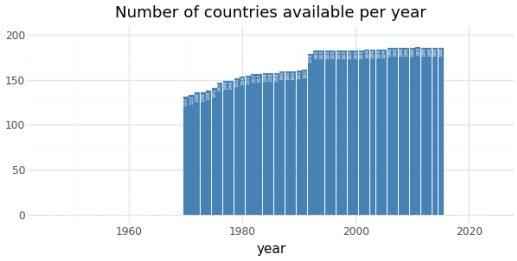
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.10 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male)

QoG Code: gea_ea5564m

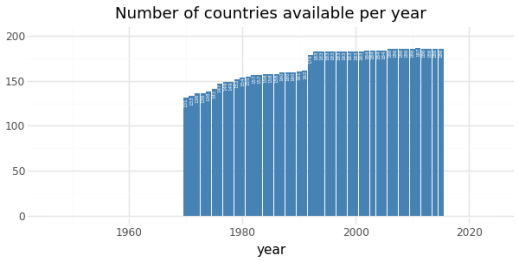
Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.11 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female)

QoG Code: gea_ea65f

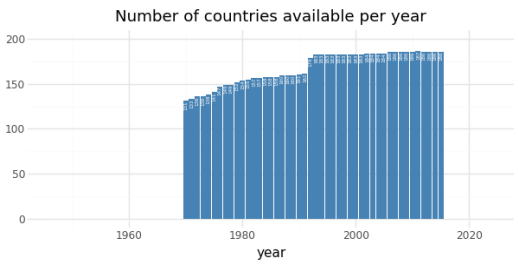
Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.12 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male)

QoG Code: gea_ea65m

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male). Average years of education.

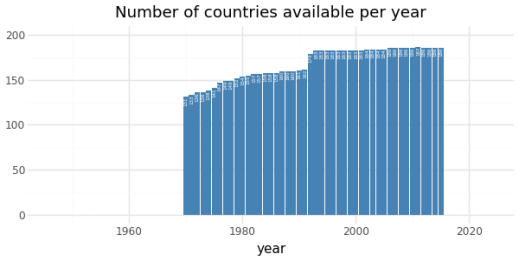
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.46 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.

4.46.1 Built-up land footprint of consumption (gha per person)

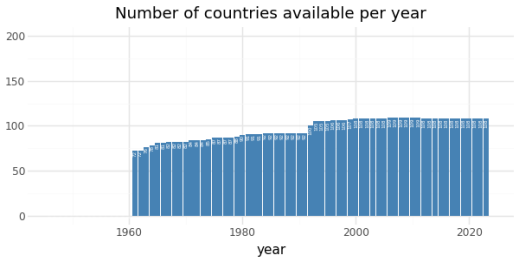
QoG Code: ef_bul

The built-up land footprint is calculated based on the area of land covered by human infrastructure: transportation, housing, and industrial structures. Built-up land may occupy what would previously have been cropland. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 145	Total N. of countries covered: 147

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.46.2 Carbon footprint of consumption (gha per person)

QoG Code: ef_carb

The carbon footprint measures CO2 emissions associated with fossil fuel use (burning fossil fuels and the embodied carbon in imported goods). The carbon footprint component is represented by the area of biologically productive land necessary for absorbing these carbon emissions. Currently, the carbon footprint is the largest portion of humanity's footprint. It is expressed in global hectares (gha) per person.

Type of variable: Continuous

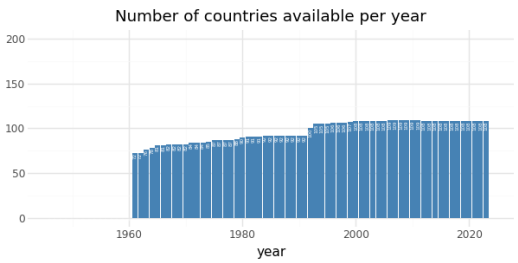
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 145

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1961
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 147

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.46.3 Cropland footprint of consumption (gha per person)

QoG Code: ef_crop

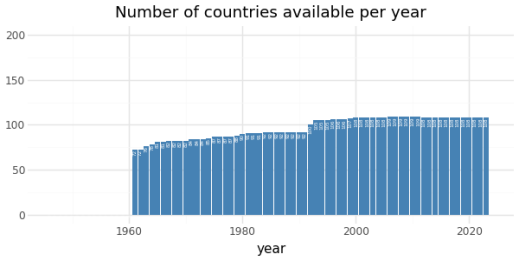
Cropland is the most bioproductive of all the land-use types and consists of areas used to produce food and fibre for human consumption, feed for livestock, oil crops, and rubber. The cropland footprint includes crop products allocated to livestock and aquaculture feed mixes, and those used for fibres and materials. Due to lack of globally consistent data sets, current cropland footprint calculations do not yet take into account the extent to which farming techniques or unsustainable agricultural practices may cause long-term degradation of soil.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 145	Total N. of countries covered: 147

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.46.4 Ecological footprint of consumption per person (gha per person)

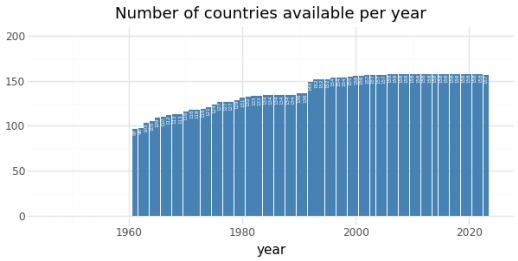
QoG Code: ef_ef

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	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 174

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.46.5 Fish footprint of consumption (gha per person)

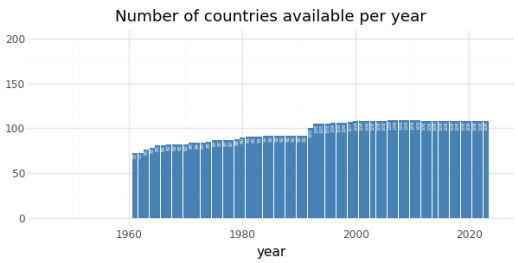
QoG Code: ef_fg

The fishing grounds footprint is calculated based on estimates of the maximum sustainable catch for a variety of fish species. These sustainable catch estimates are converted into an equivalent mass of primary production based on the various species' trophic levels. This estimate of maximum harvestable primary production is then divided amongst the continental shelf areas of the world. Fish caught and used in aquaculture feed mixes are included. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 145	Total N. of countries covered: 147

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.46.6 Forest product footprint of consumption (gha per person)

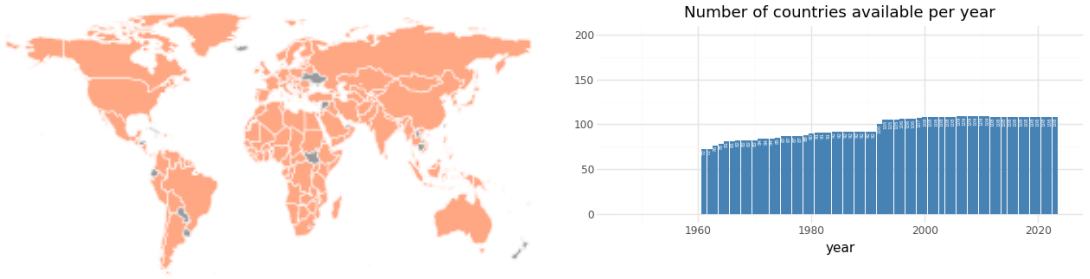
QoG Code: ef_for

The forest product footprint is calculated based on the amount of lumber, pulp, timber products, and fuel wood consumed by a population on a yearly basis. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 145	Total N. of countries covered: 147

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.46.7 Grazing footprint of consumption (gha per person)

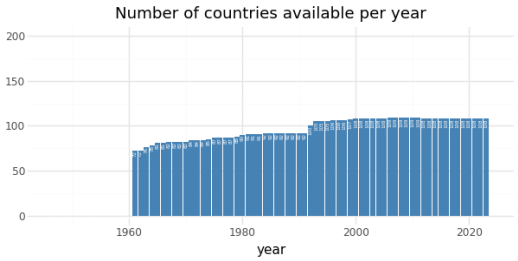
QoG Code: ef_gl

Grazing land is used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide, and wool products. The grazing land footprint is calculated by comparing the amount of livestock feed available in a country with the amount of feed required for all livestock in that year, with the remainder of feed demand assumed to come from grazing land. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 145	Total N. of countries covered: 147

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47 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.

4.47.1 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres)

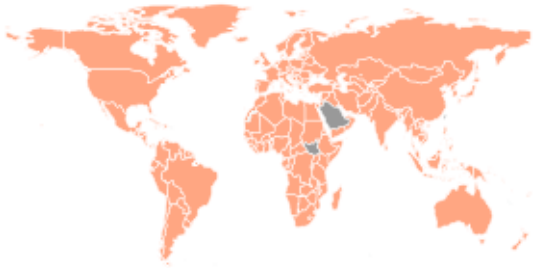
QoG Code: who_alcohol10

Alcohol, recorded per capita (people over 15 years old) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol)

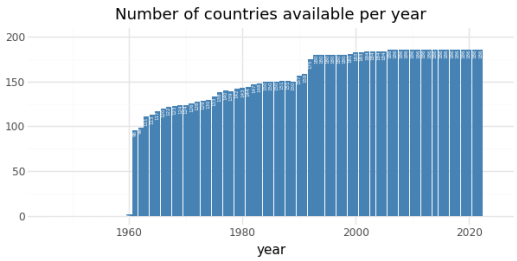
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 2022
N. of countries: 186	Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.2 Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women (aged 15-49)(%)

QoG Code: who_anpreg

Percentage of women aged 15 49 years with a haemoglobin concentration less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.

Data on the prevalence of anaemia and/or mean haemoglobin in women of reproductive age, collected between 1995 and 2019 were obtained from 408 population-representative data sources from 124 countries worldwide. A Bayesian hierarchical mixture model was used to estimate haemoglobin distributions and systematically address missing data, non-linear time trends, and representativeness of data sources. Full details on data sources are available on the GHO Anaemia page.

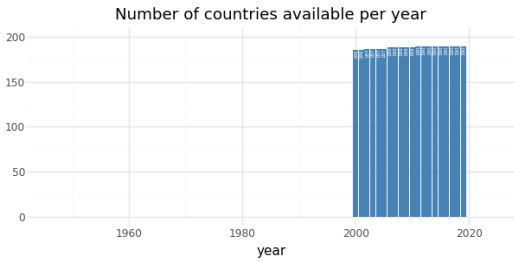
Full details on statistical methods may be found in the publication: Finucane MM, Paciorek CJ, Stevens GA EM. Semiparametric Bayesian density estimation with disparate data sources: a meta-analysis of global childhood undernutrition. J Am Stat Assoc. 2015;110(511):889901.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 190	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

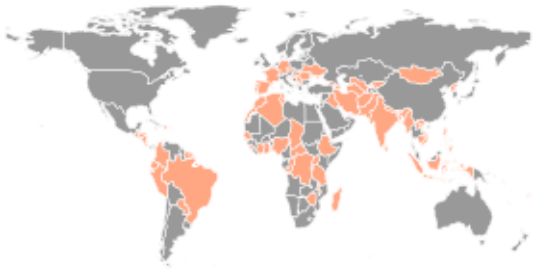
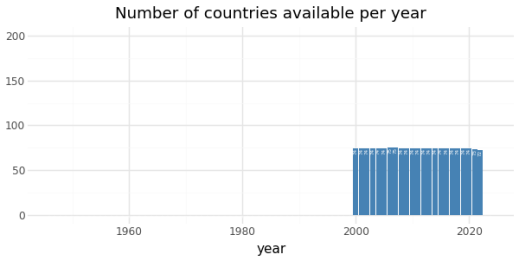
4.47.3 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Rural

QoG Code: who_dwrur

Population in rural areas using at least basic drinking water services (%)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 74	Time-series min. year: 2000 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 75

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

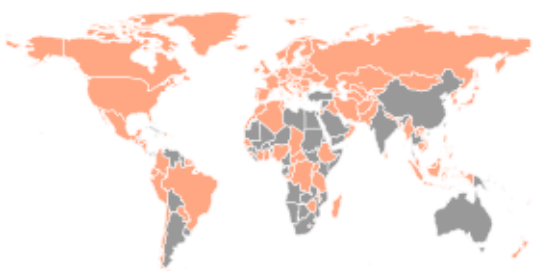
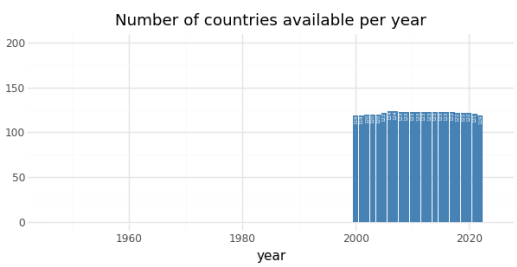
4.47.4 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Total

QoG Code: who_dwtot

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Total

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 122	Time-series min. year: 2000 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 124

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.5 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Urban

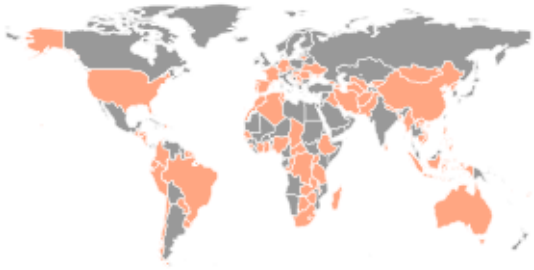
QoG Code: who_dwurb

Population in urban areas using at least basic drinking water services (%)

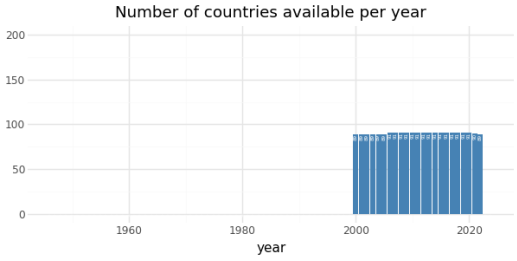
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 91	Total N. of countries covered: 91

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.6 Healthy Life Expectancy, Female (Years)

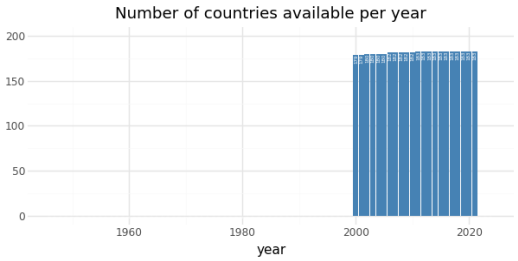
QoG Code: who_halef

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

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: 183	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.7 Healthy Life Expectancy, Male (Years)

QoG Code: who_halem

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

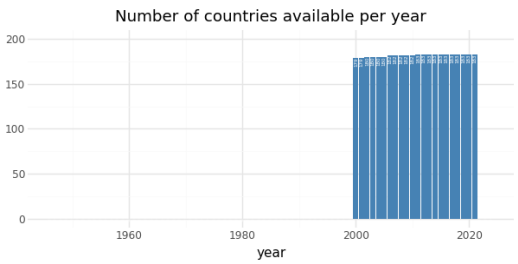
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 183

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.8 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years)

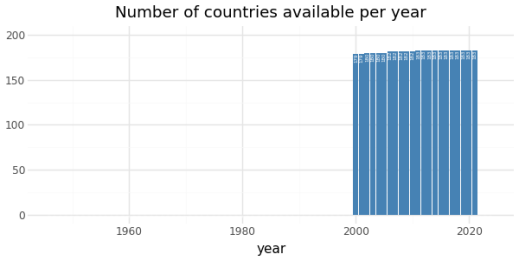
QoG Code: who_halet

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

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: 183	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.9 Homicide Rate, Female

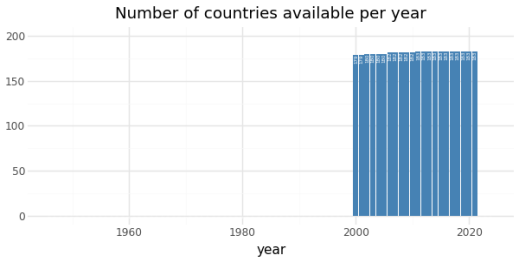
QoG Code: who_homf

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Female

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: 183	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.10 Homicide Rate, Male

QoG Code: who_homm

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Male

Type of variable: Continuous

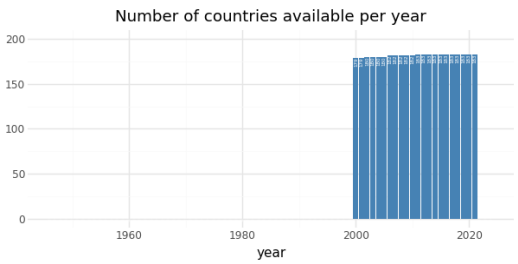
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 183

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.11 Homicide Rate, Total

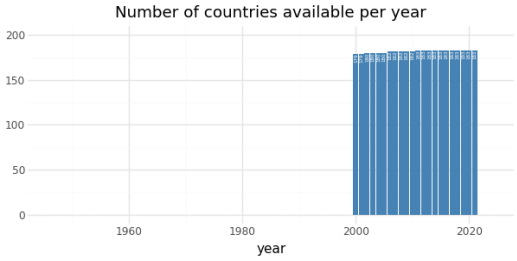
QoG Code: who_homt

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Total

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: 183	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.12 Infant mortality rate, Female

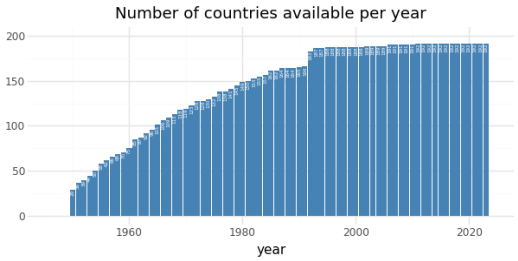
QoG Code: who_infmortf

Infant mortality rate - Female (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

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: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.13 Infant mortality rate, Male

QoG Code: who_infmortm

Infant mortality rate - Male (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

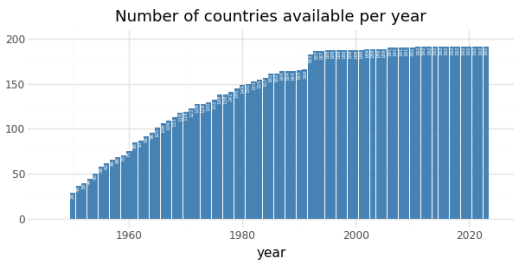
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 1950
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

4.47.14 Infant mortality rate, Total

QoG Code: who_infmortt

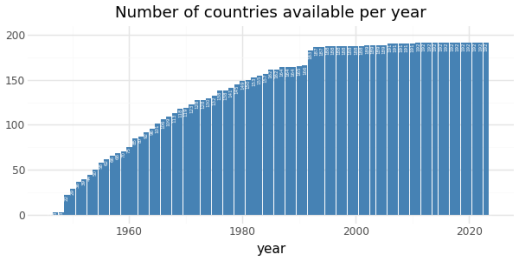
Infant mortality rate - Total (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

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: 2023
N. of countries: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.15 Life Expectancy, Female (Years)

QoG Code: who_lef

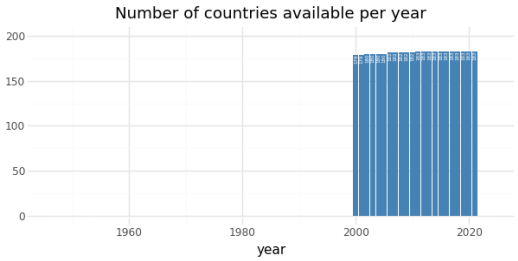
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Female

Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations

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: 183	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.16 Life Expectancy, Male (Years)

QoG Code: who_lem

Life Expectancy at birth in years, Male

Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations

Type of variable: Continuous

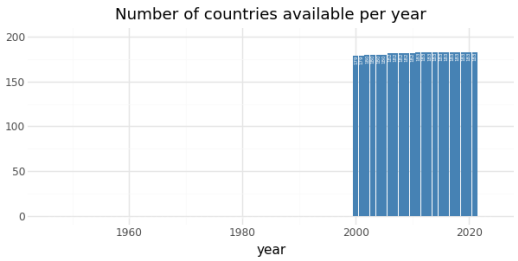
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 183

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.17 Life Expectancy, Total (Years)

QoG Code: who_let

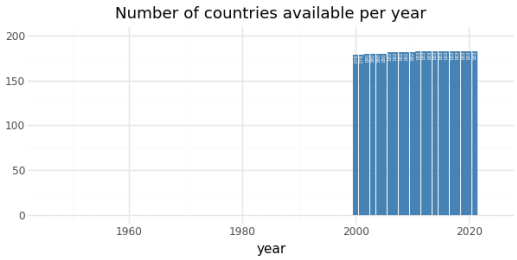
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Total

Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations.

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: 183	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.18 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births)

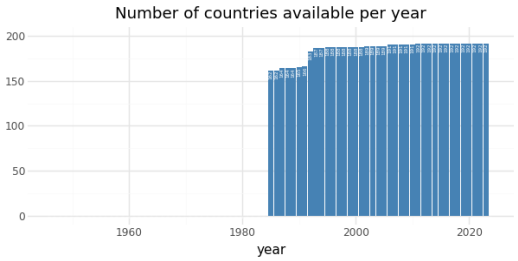
QoG Code: who_matmort

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1985
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.19 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female

QoG Code: who_mrf

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female

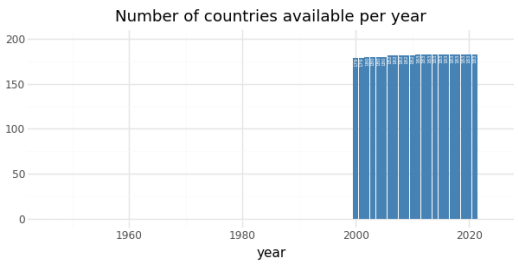
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 183

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.20 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male

QoG Code: who_mrm

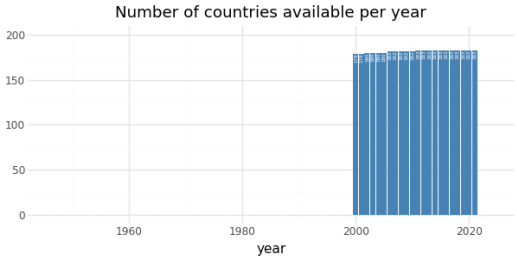
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male

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: 183	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.21 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total

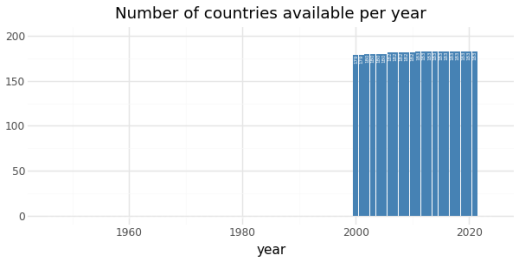
QoG Code: who_mrt

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total

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: 183	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.22 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population)

QoG Code: who_roadtrd

Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100 000 population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 191

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.23 Rural population using basic sanitation services (%)

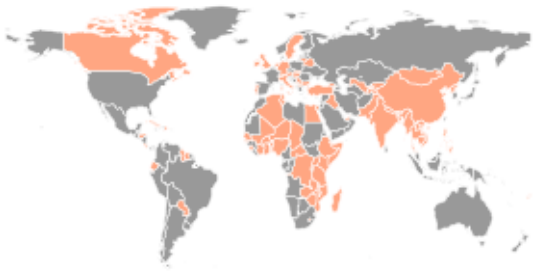
QoG Code: who_sanitrur

Rural population using basic sanitation services (%)

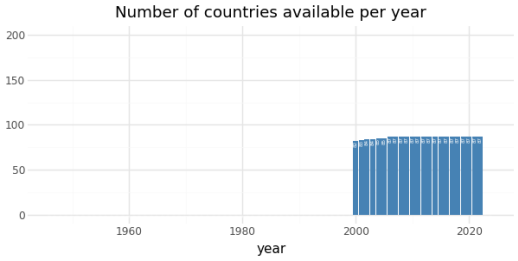
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 87	Total N. of countries covered: 87

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.24 Total population using basic sanitation services (%)

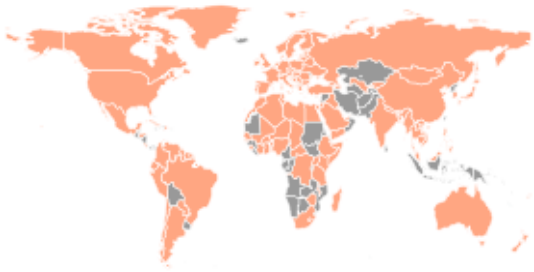
QoG Code: who_sanittot

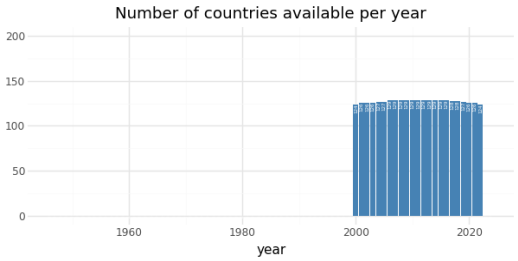
Total population using basic sanitation services (%)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 127	Total N. of countries covered: 129

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.25 Urban population using basic sanitation services (%)

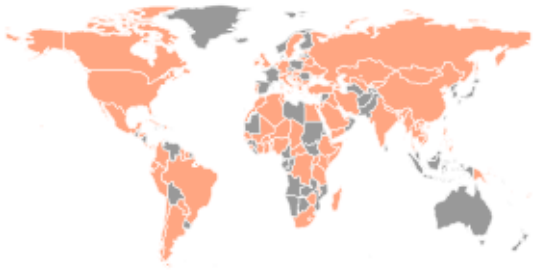
QoG Code: who_saniturb

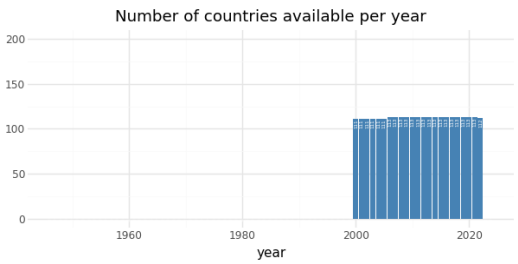
Urban population using basic sanitation services (%)

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: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 113	Total N. of countries covered: 113

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.26 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female

QoG Code: who_suif

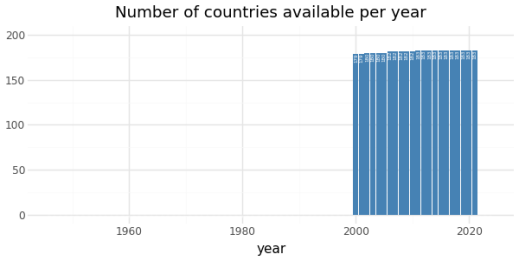
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Female

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: 183	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.27 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male

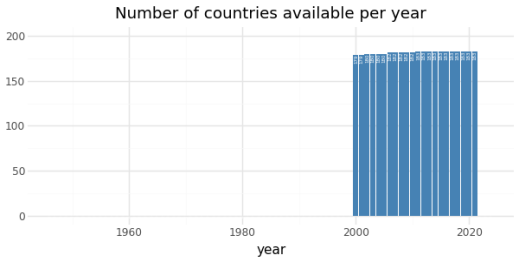
QoG Code: who_suim

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Male

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: 183	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.28 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total

QoG Code: who_suit

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Total

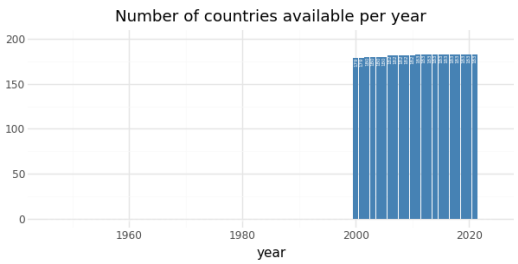
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 183

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48 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.

4.48.1 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-min)/(max-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

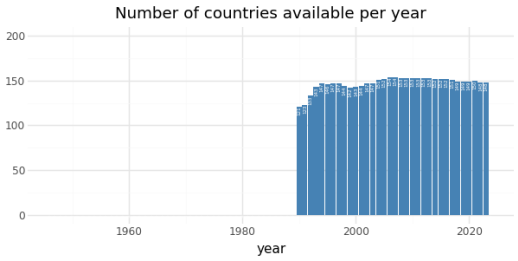
Military reservers in relation to population - 2

Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to physicians - 2

Heavy weapons in relation to population - 4

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 151	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 162

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.2 Heavy Weapons Index

QoG Code: bicc_hw

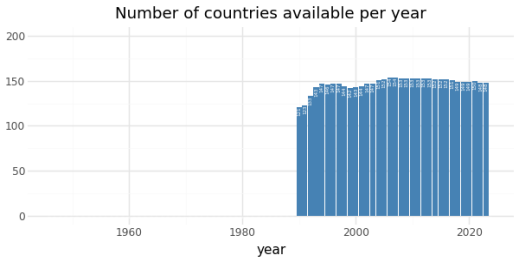
The GMI takes into consideration the number of an armed forces' heavy weapons in relation to the total population. Heavy weapons are defined here as any piece of military equipment which fits into either one of four categories: armored vehicles (armored personnel carriers, light tanks, main battle tanks), artillery (multiple rocket launchers, self-propelled artillery, towed artillery) above 100mm caliber, combat aircraft (attack helicopters, fixed-wing fighter aircraft), and major fighting ships (submarines, major surface combatants above corvette size).

Data on weapons holdings was collected by BICC from different sources, mainly the Military Balance from ISS. Data on small arms and light weapons (SALW) is not only extremely difficult to obtain but also unreliable and was thus not included in the GMI.

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: 151	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 162

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.3 Military Expenditure Index

QoG Code: bicc_milexp

Military spending in relation to GDP and health spending are the most important indicators for determining the level of militarization. Financial resources which are made available via the military budget by a government are an important factor which affects capacities and size of a state's armed forces. The other indicator the GMI uses is the comparison between the total military budget and government spending on health services.

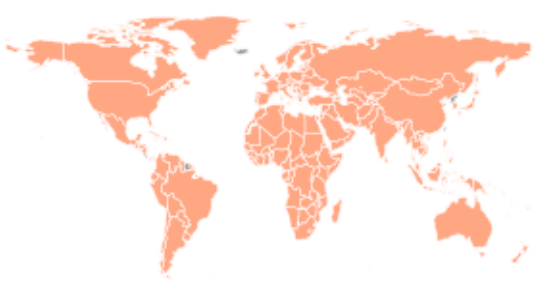
Figures for military expenditure are compiled from the data base of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute SIPRI. Even though SIPRI may currently be regarded as the most reliable source, data on military expenditure has to be treated with extreme caution. For many countries, especially in the developing world and autocratic states, the figures are but rough estimates. In cases where SIPRI does not provide any up-to-date information, we adopted the latest available figures provided they were no older than three years.

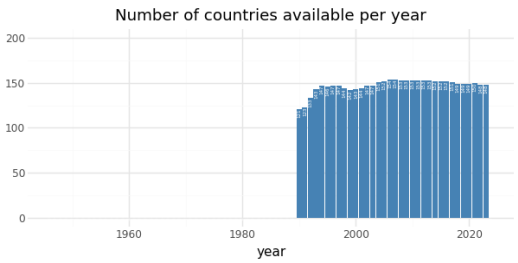
Data on gross domestic product was taken from the International Monetary Fund. Data on health expenditure used have been extracted from the data base of the World Health Organization.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 162

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.4 Military Personnel Index

QoG Code: bicc_milper

The level of militarization is also represented by the relation of military personnel to the total population and physicians. The first and most important indicator in this category is the active (para)military personnel to the total population. Paramilitary personnel were included here, since in many countries the regular military alone does not adequately reflect the total size of the armed forces.

The main criterion for coding an organizational entity as either military or paramilitary is that the forces in question are under the direct control of the government in addition to being armed, uniformed and garrisoned.

For a comprehensive presentation of the available personnel and an adequate representation of the relative level of militarization, a second indicator in this category takes into account the percentage of reserve forces in the total population. This factor is relevant for some countries, such as Switzerland that have a comparably small standing army but a more substantial amount of available reserves within society. The third indicator compares the total amount of military and paramilitary forces with the number of physicians in a country in order to express the relation between military and non-military expertise in a society.

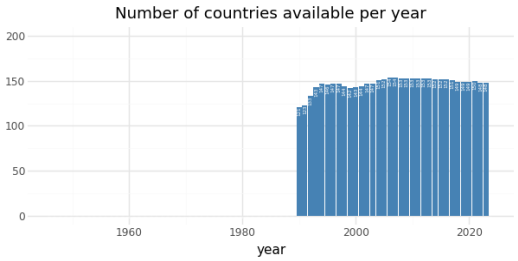
All data on military personnel was compiled from the Military Balance, the yearbook published by the Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IISS). Population size figures were taken from the Vital Statistics Report of the United Nations; data on the number of physicians from the World Health Organization.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 162

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.49 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. (2025b, 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.

4.49.1 Ongoing Conflict

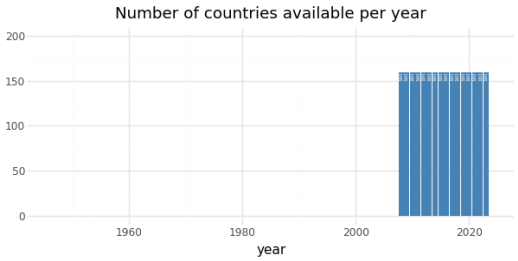
QoG Code: gpi_conf

Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict (scaled 1 to 5, 5 refers to higher intensity of conflict) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 160	Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.49.2 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.

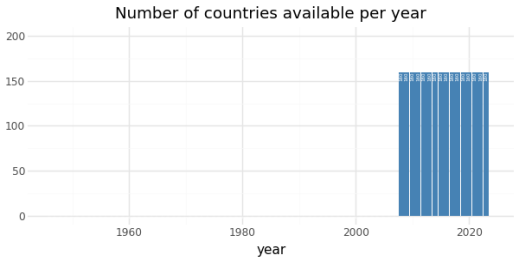
The second domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as Societal Safety and Security. The assertion is that low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 160	Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.49.3 Militarization

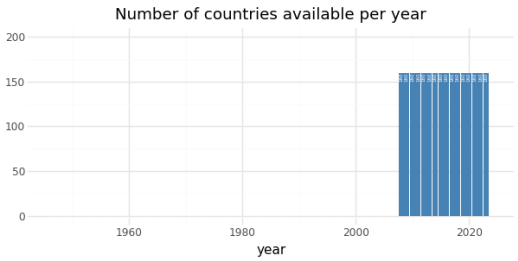
QoG Code: gpi_mil

Militarization (scaled 1 to 5, 5 being more militarized) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It reflects the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 160	Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.49.4 Safety and Security

QoG Code: gpi_ss

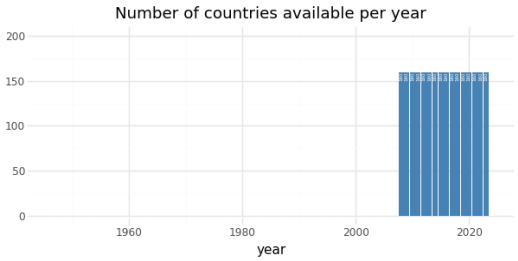
Societal Safety and Security (scaled 1 to 5, 5 being less secure) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. Low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 160	Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.50 Global Tax Expenditure Database

Dataset by: Tax Expenditures 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:

Redonda, A., von Haldenwang, C., & Aliu, F. (2025). Global Tax Expenditures Database (GTED) (1.3.2) [Data set]. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17312217

Dataset found at: https://gted.taxexpenditures.org/

Last update by original source: 2025-10-10
Date of download: 2025-12-28

The Global Tax Expenditures Database (GTED) is led by the Council on Economic Policies (CEP) and the German Development Institute (DIE). It is the result of a multi-year engagement to increase transparency on tax expenditures and the critical role they play in tax systems around the globe.

It brings together the official and publicly available data on tax expenditures, as published by national governments since 1990. The GTED seeks to contribute to improving transparency, deepening analysis and fostering policy debates on the costs and benefits of tax expenditures and related reforms.

4.50.1 Revenue Forgone (% of GDP)

QoG Code: gted_rfgdp

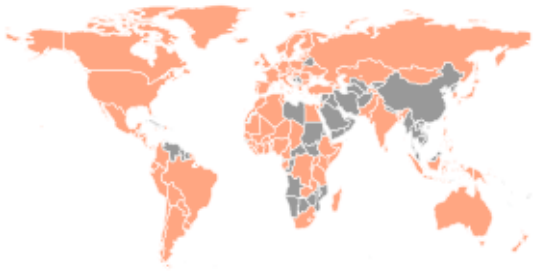
Total revenue forgone by country per year as a percentage of the gross domestic product. Revenue forgone shows the amount of revenue a country forgoes or loses by granting tax deductions, exemptions, etc.

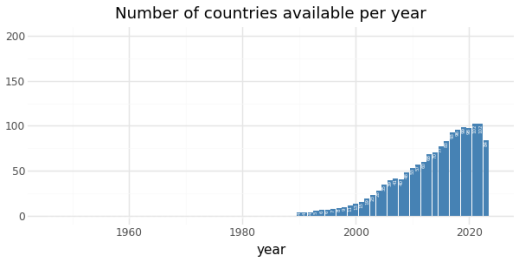
The data has been aggregated for QoG Data to the year level. The percentage of revenue forgone of GDP is the sum of all types of tax expenditures in a given year, by country. In the original dataset, the data is presented by provision ID, which means that for each type of tax expenditure there is a separate revenue forgone value.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 109	Total N. of countries covered: 114

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.50.2 Revenue Forgone (% of Tax Revenue)

QoG Code: gted_rftax

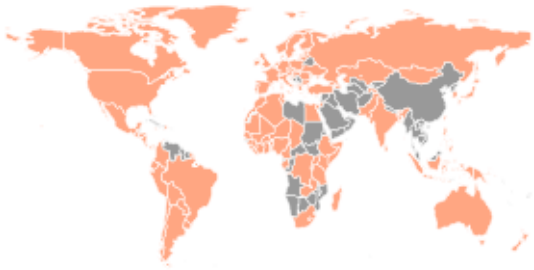
Total revenue forgone by country per year as a percentage of total tax revenue. Revenue forgone shows the amount of revenue a country forgoes or loses by granting tax deductions, exemptions, etc.

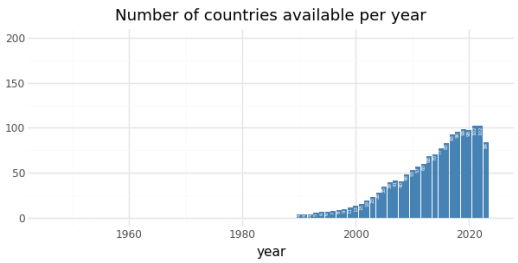
The data has been aggregated for QoG Data to the year level. The percentage of revenue forgone of total tax is the sum of all types of tax expenditures in a given year, by country. In the original dataset, the data is presented by provision ID, which means that for each type of tax expenditure there is a separate revenue forgone value.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 109	Total N. of countries covered: 114

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.50.3 Revenue Forgone (in USD)

QoG Code: gted_rfusd

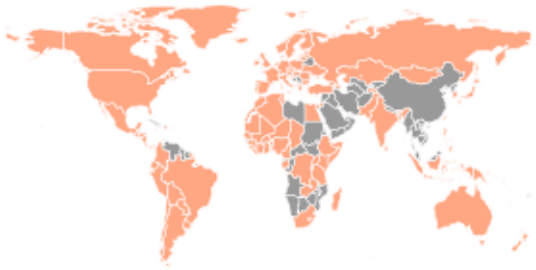
Total revenue forgone by country per year, converted from the local currency to US Dollars. Revenue forgone shows the amount of revenue a country forgoes or loses by granting tax deductions, exemptions, etc.

The data has been aggregated for QoG Data to the year level. The amount of revenue forgone in USD is the sum of all types of tax expenditures in a given year, by country. In the original dataset, the data is presented by provision ID, which means that for each type of tax expenditure there is a separate revenue forgone value.

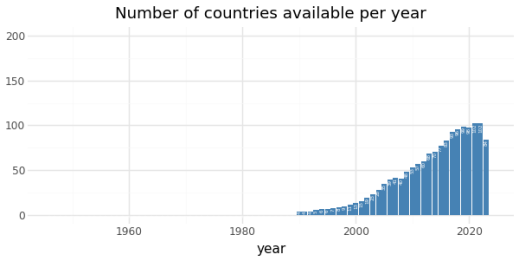
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 109	Total N. of countries covered: 114

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.51 Global Terrorism 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. (2025a, March). Global terrorism index 2025: Measuring the impact of terrorism. Sidney. available from: Http://visionofhumanity.org/resources (accessed 05 nov 2025)

Dataset found at: https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/global-terrorism-index/#/

Last update by original source: 2025-03-31
Date of download: 2025-11-05

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study analysing the impact of terrorism for 163 countries covering 99.7 per cent of the worlds population.

The GTI report is produced by the Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP) using data from Terrorism Tracker and other sources. The GTI produces a composite score so as to provide an ordinal ranking of countries on the impact of terrorism. The GTI scores each country on a scale from 0 to 10; where 0 represents no impact from terrorism and 10 represents the highest measurable impact of terrorism.

Given the significant resources committed to counter-terrorism by governments across the world, it is important to analyse and aggregate the available data to better understand its various properties. One of the key aims of the GTI is to examine these trends. It also aims to help inform a positive, practical debate about the future of terrorism and the required policy responses.

4.51.1 Global Terrorism Index

QoG Code: gti_gti

The Global Terrorism Index ranks 163 countries based on four indicators weighted over five years. A countrys annual Global Terrorism Index score is based on a unique scoring system to account for the relative impact of incidents in the year.

The four factors counted in each countrys yearly score are:

(1) total number of terrorist incidents in a given year

(2) total number of fatalities caused by terrorists in a given year

(3) total number of injuries caused by terrorists in a

given year

(4) total number of hostages caused by terrorists in a given year

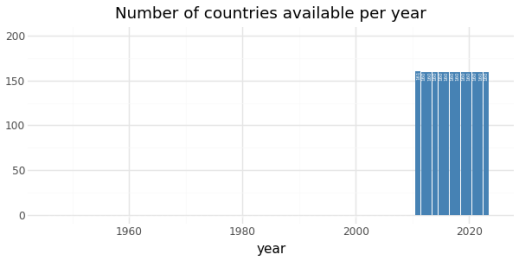
Each of the factors is weighted between zero and three, and a five year weighted average is applied in a bid to reflect the latent psychological effect of terrorist acts over time.

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: 2024
N. of countries: 160	Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.52 Growth Projections and Complexity Rankings

Dataset by: The Growth Lab at Harvard University

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 Growth Lab at Harvard University. (2019). Growth projections and complexity rankings [V6, UNF:6:bogKfOW1YCPbJdBf/CX1lw== [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC

Dataset found at: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC

Last update by original source: 2024-09-17
Date of download: 2025-12-01

Each year, researchers at Harvard's Growth Lab release growth forecasts for the upcoming decade as well as annual rankings of countries by economic complexity. The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) ranking is a measure of the amount of capabilities and knowhow of a given country determined by the diversity, ubiquity, and complexity of the products it exports.

Growth projections are calculated through a process largely based on determining whether a country's economic complexity is higher or lower than expected given its level of income. We expect countries whose economic complexity is greater than we would expect for its level of income to grow faster than those that are "too rich" for their current level of complexity. In this data, a country's growth projection value for a given year is for the decade beginning with that year. For example, a value in a 2017 row is the projection of annualized growth for 20172027.

4.52.1 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification)

QoG Code: gpcr_eci

The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a measure of the amount of capabilities and know-how of a given country determined by the diversity, ubiquity, and complexity of the products it exports.

A rank of countries based on how diversified and complex their export basket is. Countries that are home to a great diversity of productive know-how, particularly complex specialized know-how, are able to produce a great diversity of sophisticated products.

The complexity of a countrys exports is found to highly predict current income levels, or where complexity exceed expectations for a countrys income level, the country is predicted to experience more rapid growth in the future. ECI therefore provides a useful measure of economic development.

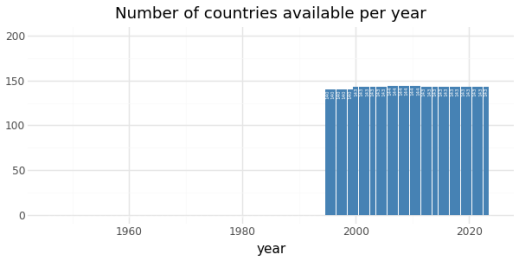
This Economic Complexity Index is computed using SITC product classification.

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: 143	Time-series min. year: 1995 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 144

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.52.2 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade

QoG Code: gpcr_growth

A prediction of how much a country will grow based on its current level of Economic Complexity, its Complexity Outlook or connectedness to new complex products in the Product Space, as compared to its current income level in GDP per capita and expected natural resource exports.

Economic complexity alone helps explain the lions share of variance in current income levels. But the value of economic complexity is in its predictive power on future growth, where a simple measure of current complexity and connectedness to new complex products, in relation to current income levels and expected natural resource exports, holds greater accuracy in predicting future growth than any other single economic indicator.

To calculate Economic Complexity Growth Projections, the authors consider four factors as explanatory variables: the Economic Complexity Index; the Complexity Outlook Index; the current level of income; and the expected growth in the value of natural resource exports per capita.

In effect, the growth projections show countries grow by expanding the know-how they have that allows them to produce more, and more complex products, depending on the connectedness of know-how and how many other products rely on similar capabilities, as well as the initial economic complexity the country held.

Growth projections are calculated through a process largely based on determining whether a country's economic complexity is higher or lower than expected given its level of income. The authors expect countries whose economic complexity is greater than the authors would expect for its level of income to grow faster than those that are "too rich" for their current level of complexity.

In this data, a country's growth projection value for a given year is for the decade beginning with that year. For example, a value in a 2017 row is the projection of annualized growth for 20172027.

Type of variable: Continuous

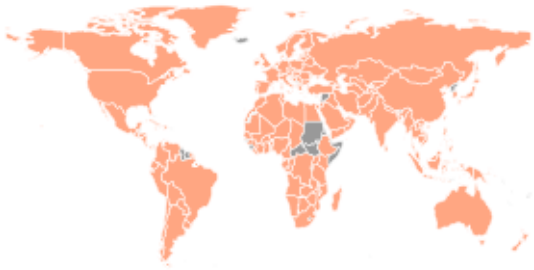
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 143

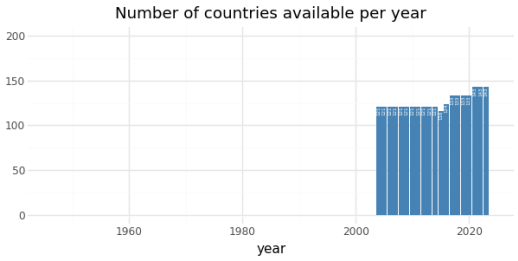
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 143

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.53 Hanson & Sigman's State Capacity Index

Dataset by: Jonathan Hanson and Rachel Sigman

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

Hanson, J., & Sigman, R. (2020). Leviathan's Latent Dimensions: Measuring State Capacity for Comparative Political Research. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/IFZXQX

Hanson, J. K., & Sigman, R. (2021). Leviathan's latent dimensions: Measuring state capacity for comparative political research. *The Journal of Politics*, *83*(4), 1495–1510

Dataset found at: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/IFZXQX

Last update by original source: 2020-12-10
Date of download: 2025-11-05

Data used in the article "Leviathan's Latent Dimensions: Measuring State Capacity for Comparative Political Research" (Hanson & Sigman, 2021). The authors identify three core dimensions of state capacity, develop the expectation that they are mutually supporting and interlinked, and estimate the state capacity using Bayesian latent variable analysis.

4.53.1 Hanson & Sigman State Capacity Index

QoG Code: lld_capacity

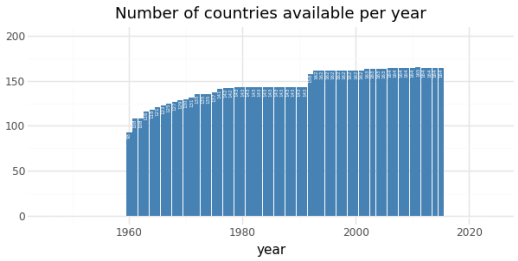
Hanson & Sigman's State Capacity Estimate. Three dimensions of state capacity that their estimate relies on are extractive capacity, coercive capacity, and administrative capacity. The authors use Bayesian latent variable analysis to estimate state capacity at the conjunction of indicators related to these dimensions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 170

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.53.2 Standard Deviation for Hanson & Sigman State Capacity Index

QoG Code: lld_capstd

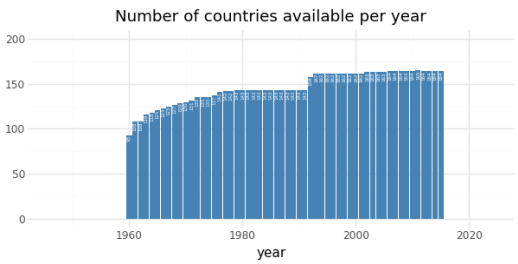
Standard Deviation for Hanson & Sigman's State Capacity Estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 170

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.54 Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization

Dataset by: Lenka Draanová

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

Drazanova, L. (2019). Historical index of ethnic fractionalization dataset (hief) [UNF:6:z4J/b/PKbUpNdIoeEFPvaw [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/4JQRCL

Dataset found at: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/4JQRCL

Last update by original source: 2019-07-24
Date of download: 2025-12-27

The Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization (HIEF) dataset contains an ethnic fractionalization index for 165 countries across all continents. The dataset covers annually the period 1945-2013. The ethnic fractionalization index corresponds to the probability that two randomly drawn individuals within a country are not from the same ethnic group. The new dataset is a natural extension of previous ethnic fractionalization indices and it allows its users to compare developments in ethnic fractionalization over time. The applications of HIEF pertain to the pattern of ethnic diversity across countries and over time.

4.54.1 Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization

QoG Code: hief_efindex

Based on the annual percentage of ethnic groups in each country The Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization (hereafter, HIEF) calculates the degree of ethnic fractionalization (EF) using the most universally applied formula in the empirical literature, which is a decreasing transformation of the Herfindahl concentration index.

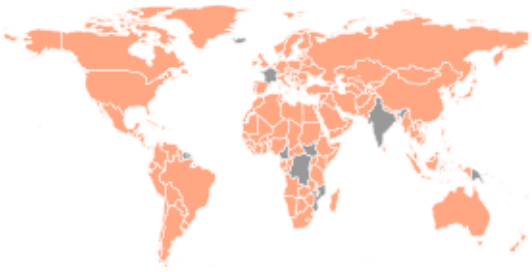
Where EFc is the level of ethnic fractionalization in country c, i indexes ethnic groups and Si is the proportion of the population in unit c belonging to ethnic group i (i = 1, , n).

Type of variable: Continuous

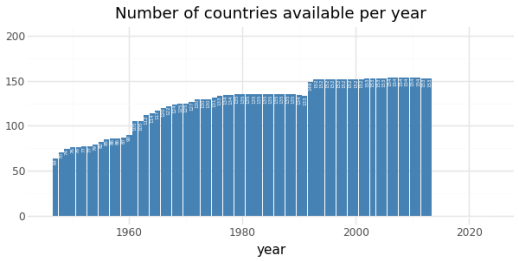
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.55 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.

4.55.1 HRV Index

QoG Code: hrv_index

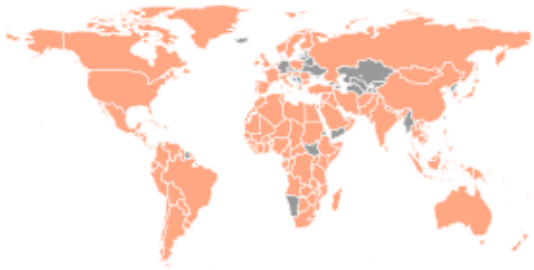
The point estimate of the HRV index. The HRV transparency index measures the availability of credible aggregate economic data that a country discloses to the public.

Type of variable: Continuous

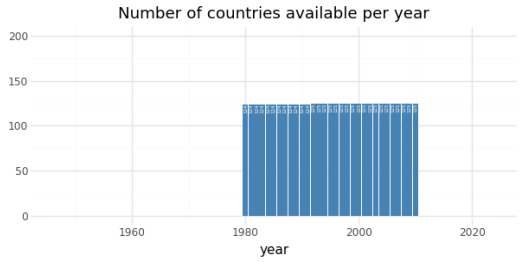
Available in Time-series

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

4.55.2 HRV Index: Lower bound of point estimate

QoG Code: hrv_lb

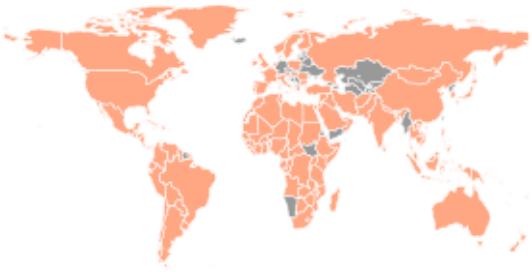
The estimated lower bound of HRV index.

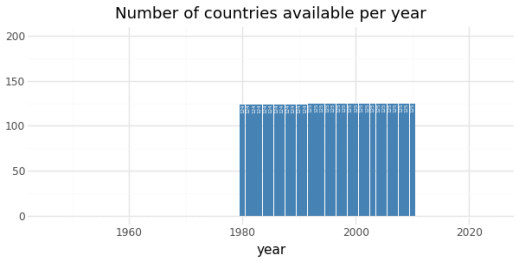
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.55.3 HRV Index: Standard deviation of point estimate

QoG Code: hrv_sd

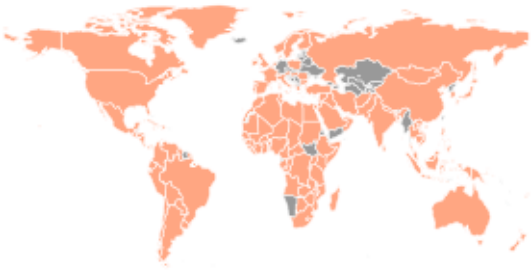
The standard deviation of the HRV index.

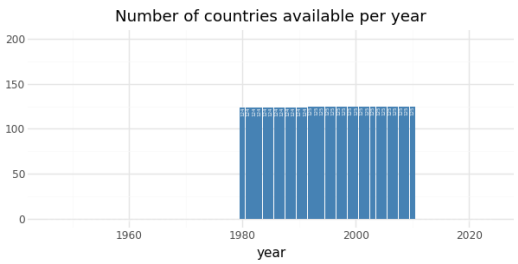
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.55.4 HRV Index: Upper bound of point estimate

QoG Code: hrv_ub

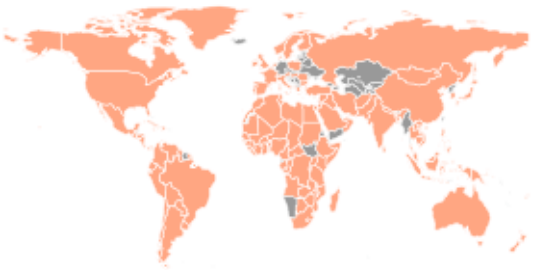
The estimated upper bound of the HRV index.

Type of variable: Continuous

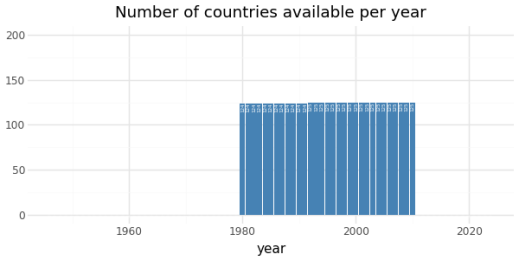
Available in Time-series

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

4.56 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 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.

4.56.1 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

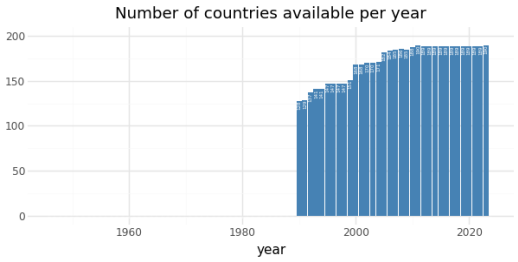
indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 190	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 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.

4.57.1 Accountability and Transparency Score

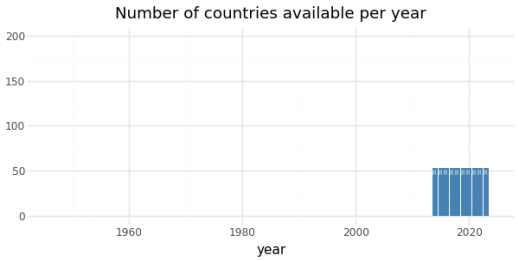
QoG Code: iiag_acc

Accountability & Transparency is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security & Rule of Law category score. It consists of six indicators from eight 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

4.57.2 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.

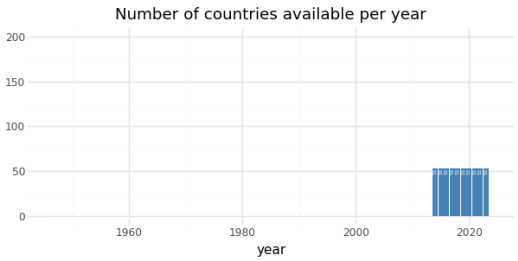
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.57.3 Anti-corruption Score

QoG Code: iiag_corr

Anti-corruption is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security & Rule of Law category score. It consists of six indicators from seven 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

4.57.4 Education Score

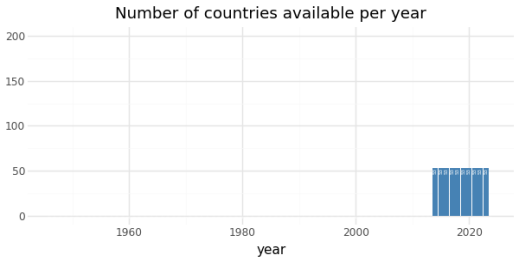
QoG Code: iiag_edu

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	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

4.57.5 Foundations for Economic Opportunity Score

QoG Code: iiag_feo

Foundations for Economic Opportunity is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 23 indicators.

Type of variable: Continuous

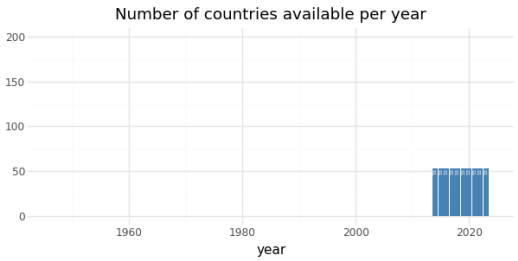
Available in Cross-section

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

4.57.6 Gender Component for Participation, Rights and Inclusion Score

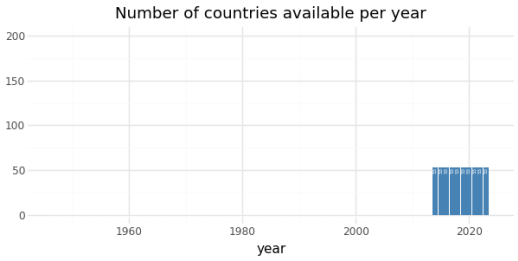
QoG Code: iiag_gen

Gender is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights & Inclusion category score. It consists of six indicators from five 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

4.57.7 Overall Governance Score

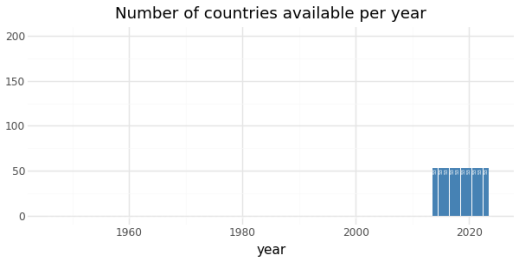
QoG Code: iiag_gov

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

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

4.57.8 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

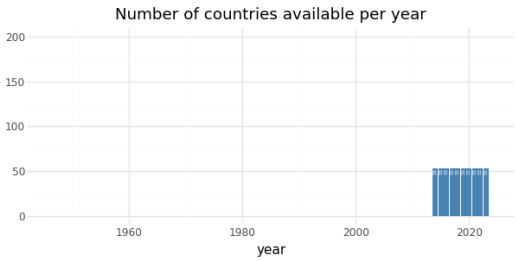
Available in Cross-section

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

4.57.9 Health Score

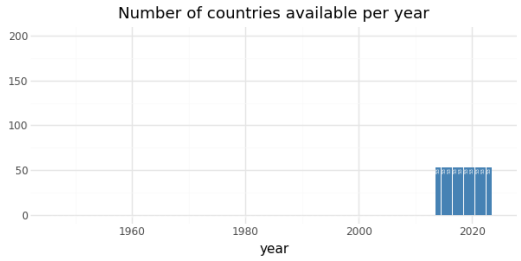
QoG Code: iiag_he

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	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

4.57.10 Inclusion and Equality Score

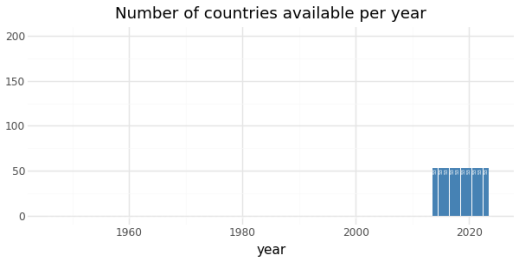
QoG Code: iiag_ie

Inclusion and Equality is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights and Inclusion category score. It consists of six indicators from five 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

4.57.11 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.

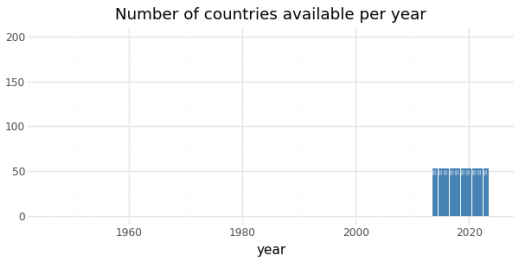
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.57.12 Public Administration Score

QoG Code: iiag_pa

Public Administration 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 seven 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

4.57.13 Participation Score

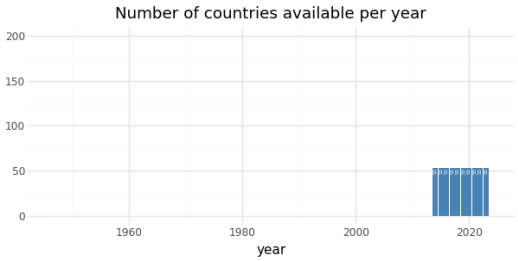
QoG Code: iiag_par

Participation is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights & Inclusion category score. It consists of six indicators from five 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

4.57.14 Participation, Rights and Inclusion Score

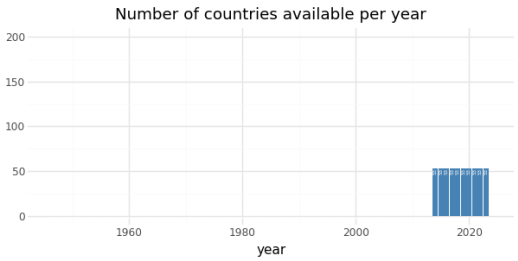
QoG Code: iiag_pri

Participation, Rights & Inclusion 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

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

4.57.15 Rights Score

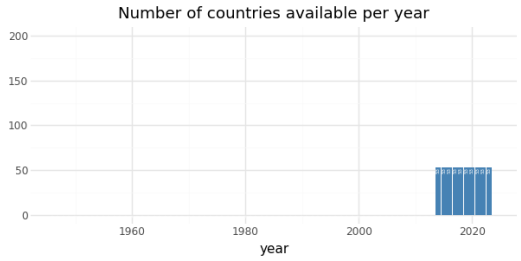
QoG Code: iiag_rig

Rights is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights & Inclusion category score. It consists of six indicators from seven 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

4.57.16 Rule of Law and Justice Score

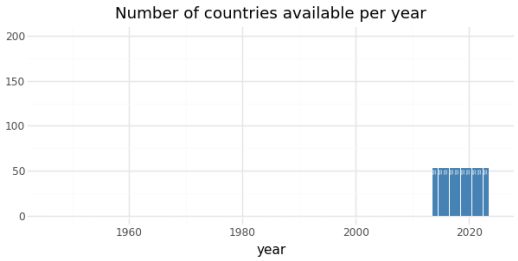
QoG Code: iiag_rolf

Rule of Law & Justice is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security & Rule of Law category score. It consists of seven indicators from eight 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

4.57.17 Rural Economy Score

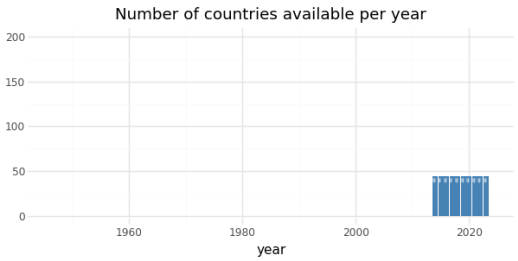
QoG Code: iiag_rs

Rural sector is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of four indicators from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

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: 44	Total N. of countries covered: 44

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.18 Sustainable Environment Score

QoG Code: iiag_se

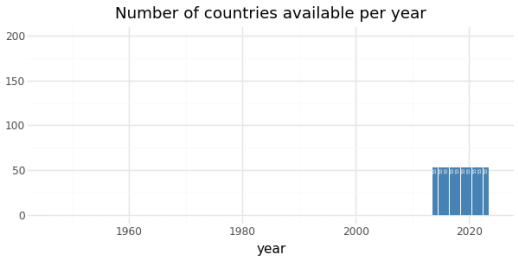
Sustainable Environment is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of five indicators from ten data sources.

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

4.57.19 Social Protection Score

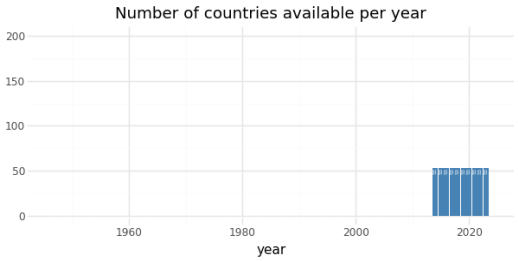
QoG Code: iiag_sp

Social Protection is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of six indicators from eleven 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

4.57.20 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

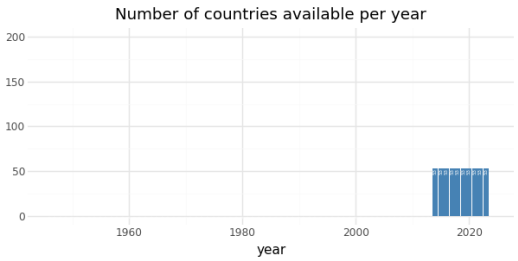
Available in Cross-section

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

4.57.21 Security and Safety Score

QoG Code: iiag_ssaf

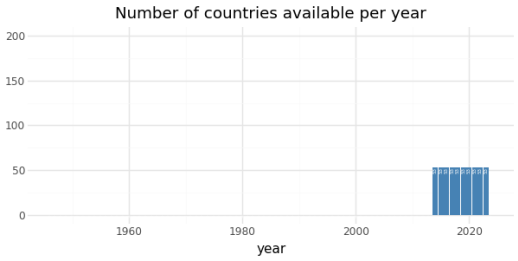
Security & Safety is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security & Rule of Law category score. It consists of six indicators from nine data sources.

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

4.58 ICTD/UNU-WIDER Government Revenue Dataset

Dataset by: International Centre for Tax and Development and UNU-WIDER

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

ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2025). Government revenue dataset [Version 2025]. https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset

Dataset found at: https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset

Last update by original source: 2025-10-29
Date of download: 2025-12-19

The GRD aims to present a complete picture of government revenue and tax trends over time and allows for analysis at the country, regional or cross-country level. Where possible, figures are expressed both inclusive and exclusive of natural resource revenues, which helps to overcome a major obstacle to cross-country comparisons in existing data sources.

4.58.1 Grants

QoG Code: ictd_grants

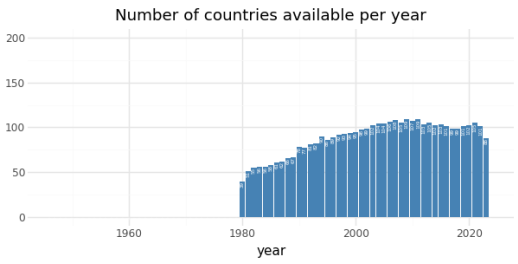
Total grants received by the government.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 116	Total N. of countries covered: 138

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.2 Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue

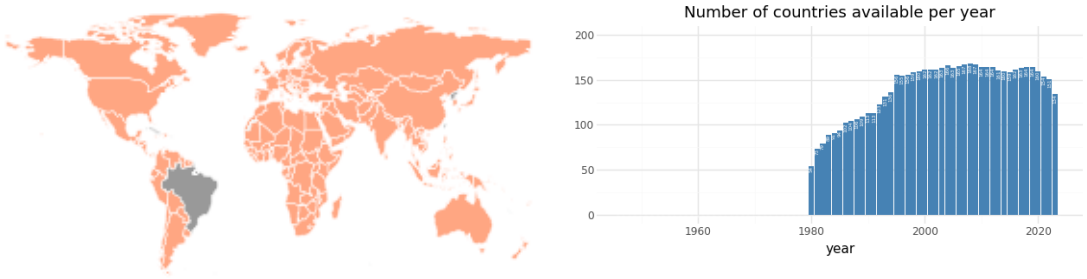
QoG Code: ictd_nontax

Total non-tax revenue, comprising data categorized as either "non-tax revenue" or "other revenue" depending on the underlying source. Includes revenue from both resource and non-resource sources.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 167	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.3 Revenue (excluding social contributions)

QoG Code: ictd_revexsc

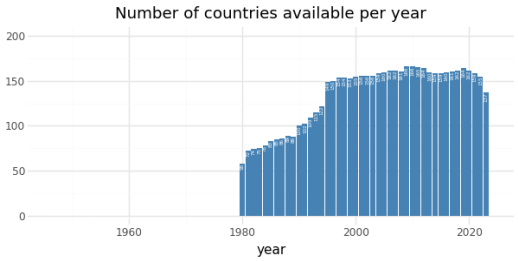
Total government revenue, excluding social contributions.

Social contributions are contributions toward a specific area of public spending. Some countries do not report on this type of contributions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 168	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.4 Revenue (including social contributions)

QoG Code: ictd_revinsc

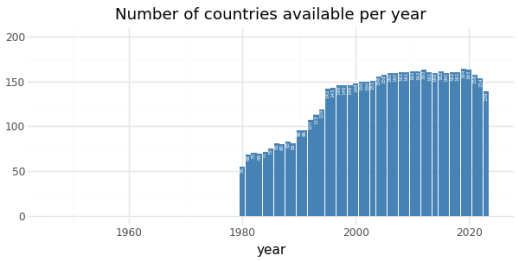
Total government revenue including taxes, non-tax revenue, grants and social contributions.

Social contributions are contributions toward a specific area of public spending. Some countries do not report on this type of contributions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 168	Total N. of countries covered: 179

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.5 Total Resource Revenue

QoG Code: ictd_revres

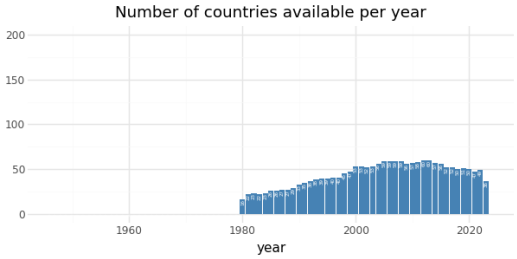
Total natural resource revenues, including natural resource revenues reported as "tax revenue" or "non-tax revenue". Natural resources are here defined as natural resources that include a significant component of economic rent, primarily from oil and mining activities.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 54	Total N. of countries covered: 75

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.6 Social Contributions

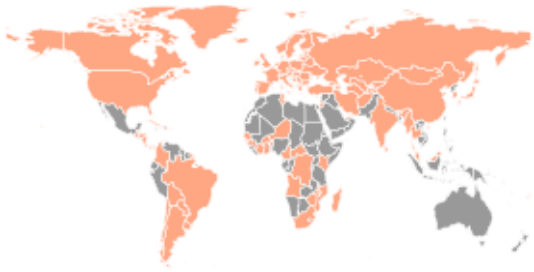
QoG Code: ictd_soccon

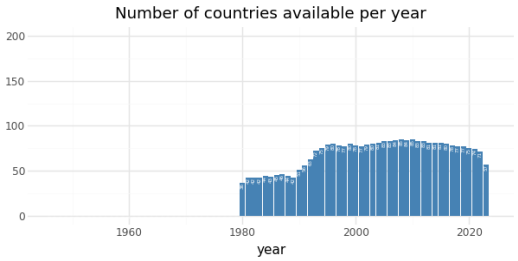
Total social contributions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 82	Total N. of countries covered: 113

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.7 Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises

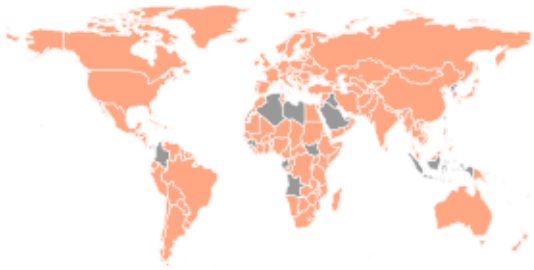
QoG Code: ictd_taxcorp

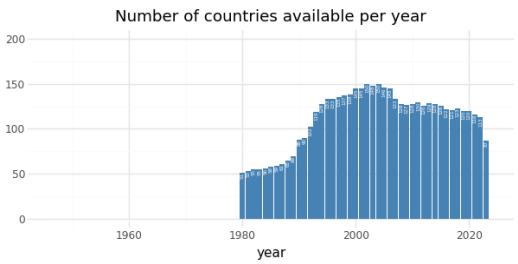
Total income and profit taxes on corporations, including taxes on resource firms.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 128	Total N. of countries covered: 171

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.8 Taxes (excluding social contributions)

QoG Code: ictd_taxexsc

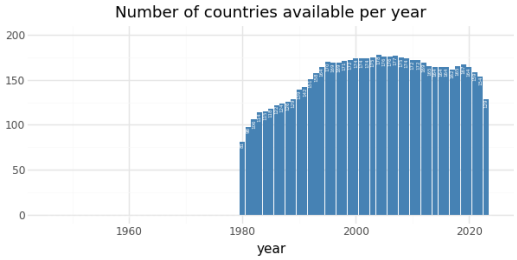
Total tax revenue, excluding social contributions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 169	Total N. of countries covered: 185

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.9 Taxes on Goods and Services

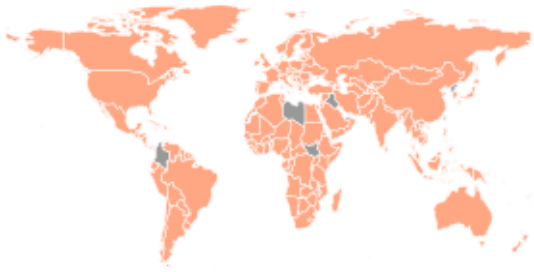
QoG Code: ictd_taxgs

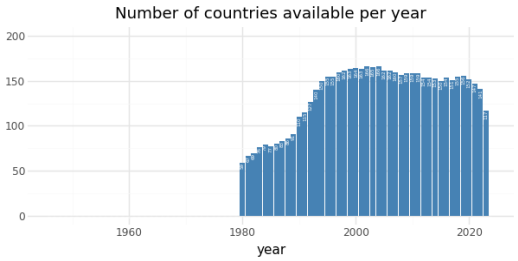
Total taxes on goods and services, which includes (but it is not necessarily always equal to) sales taxes and excise taxes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 157	Total N. of countries covered: 181

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.10 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains

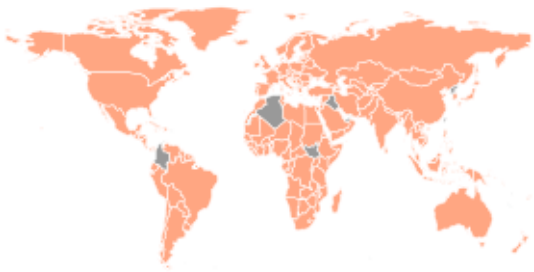
QoG Code: ictd_taxinc

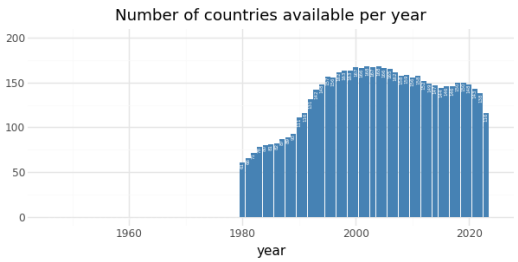
Total taxes on income, profits and capital gains, including taxes on natural resource firms. This figure is always exclusive of social contributions. The total value of Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains may sometimes exceed the sum of Individuals and Corporations, due to revenues that are unallocated between the two.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 181

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.11 Taxes on Individuals

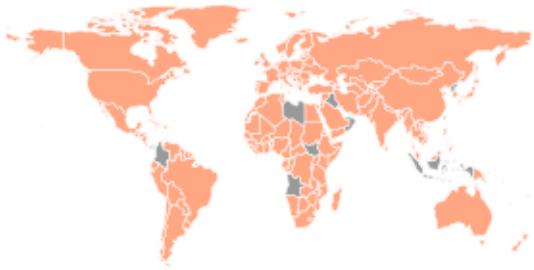
QoG Code: ictd_taxind

Total income, capital gains and profit taxes on individuals. This figure is always exclusive of resource revenues in available sources.

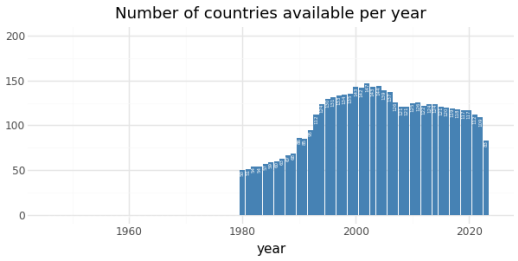
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 124	Total N. of countries covered: 172

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.12 Indirect Taxes

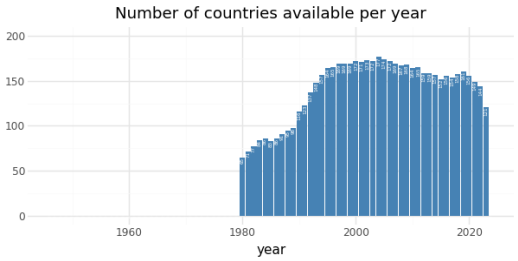
QoG Code: ictd_taxindirect

Total indirect taxes, including resource revenues. Includes taxes on goods and services, taxes on international trade and other taxes. Indirect may exceed the sum of Taxes on Goods and Services, Taxes on International Trade and Transactions and Other Taxes due to unallocated revenue not classified in any of these categories.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 161	Total N. of countries covered: 185

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.13 Taxes (including social contributions)

QoG Code: ictd_taxinsc

Total tax revenue, including social contributions.

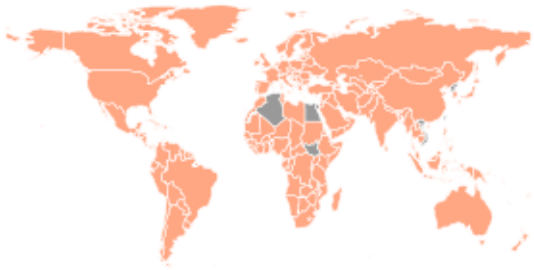
Type of variable: Continuous

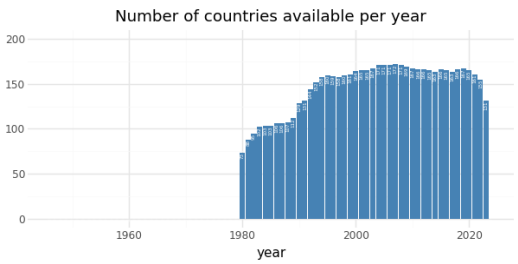
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 169

Time-series min. year: 1980
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

4.58.14 Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions)

QoG Code: ictd_taxnresexsc

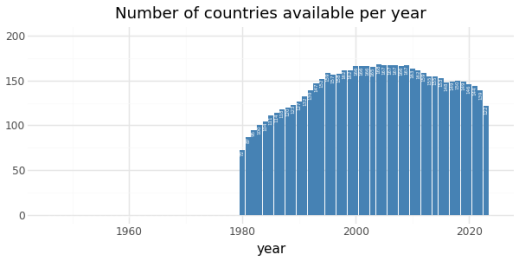
Total non-resource tax revenue, excluding social contributions. Calculated as 'Taxes excluding social contributions' minus 'resource taxes'. This is the variable recommended for econometric analysis, as it is most complete and consistent across countries.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 155	Total N. of countries covered: 181

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.15 Non-Resource Tax (including social contributions)

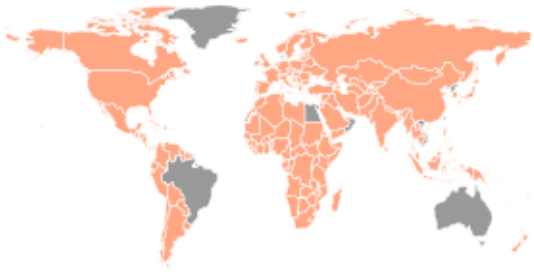
QoG Code: ictd_taxnresinsc

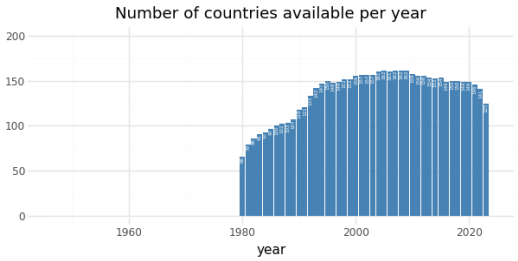
Total non-resource tax revenue, including social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes including social contributions" minus "resource taxes".

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 156	Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.16 Other Taxes

QoG Code: ictd_taxother

Total other taxes. These refer to the taxes that have not been considered by other specific categories in the dataset.

Type of variable: Continuous

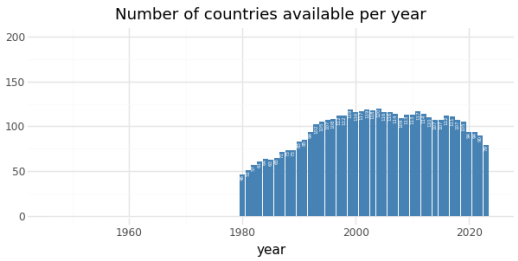
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 114

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 171

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.17 Taxes on Payroll and Workforce

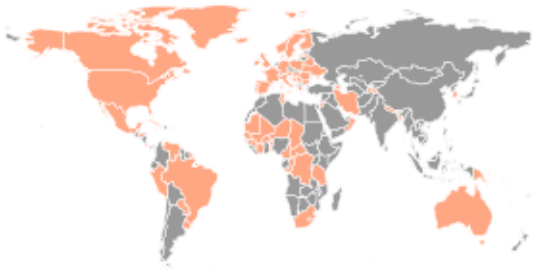
QoG Code: ictd_taxpaywf

Total taxes on payroll and workforce. This variable is entirely distinct from social contributions, though in underlying sources, social contributions are very occasionally reported as payroll taxes.

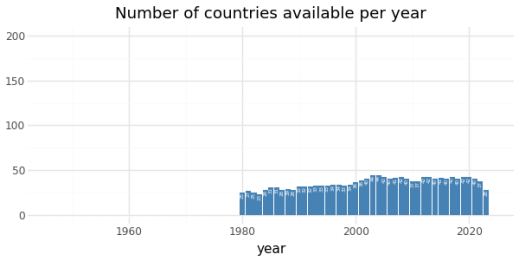
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 46	Total N. of countries covered: 77

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.18 Taxes on Property

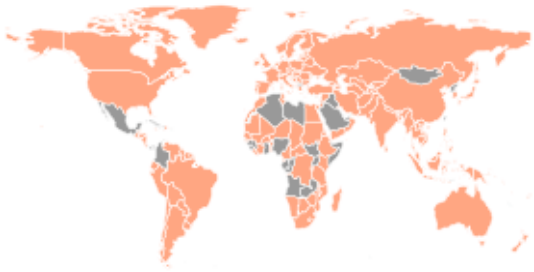
QoG Code: ictd_taxprop

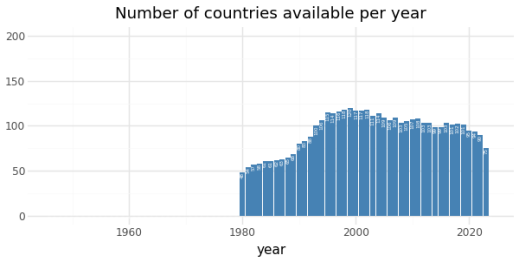
Total taxes on property.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 105	Total N. of countries covered: 157

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.19 Resource Taxes

QoG Code: ictd_taxres

Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms.

Type of variable: Continuous

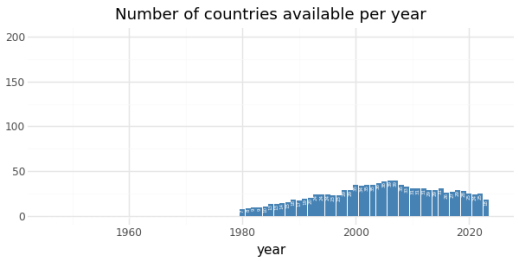
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 29

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 46

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.20 Taxes on International Trade and Transactions

QoG Code: ictd_taxtrade

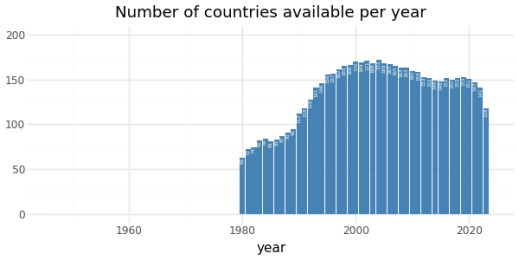
Total taxes on international trade, including both import and export taxes. In some cases this figure may also include VAT collected at the border, where countries consistently report revenue in this way.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 157	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59 IDF Diabetes Atlas

Dataset by: International Diabetes Federation

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 Diabetes Federation. (2021). *Idf diabetes atlas, 11th edn* (tech. rep.). Brussels, Belgium: International Diabetes Federation. https://www.diabetesatlas.org

Dataset found at:
https://diabetesatlas.org/data-by-indicator/diabetes-estimates-20-79-y/people-with-diabetes-in-1000s/

Last update by original source: 2025-01-01
Date of download: 2025-01-20

The IDF Diabetes Atlas is intended to support the diabetes community in advocating for more action to identify undiagnosed diabetes, prevent type 2 diabetes in people at risk, and improve care for all people with diabetes. It also aims to support the development of high quality diabetes data in all countries and territories, in order to fill the gaps in knowledge that currently exist.

The 10th edition of the IDF Diabetes Atlas reports a continued global increase in diabetes prevalence, confirming diabetes as a significant global challenge to the health and well-being of individuals, families and societies.

4.59.1 Proportion of diabetes-related deaths in people under 60 y (%)

QoG Code: idf_death

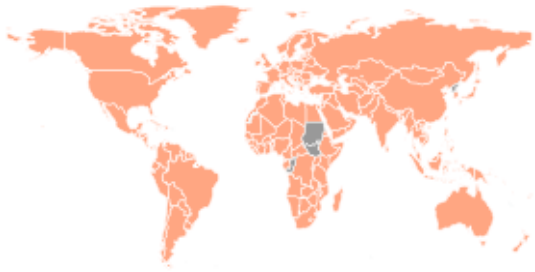
Proportion of total deaths due to diabetes before the age of 60 years, expressed as a percentage.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2024
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 188

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.2 Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of diabetes (%)

QoG Code: idf_dia

Age-adjusted comparative diabetes prevalence (%) in adults 2079 years.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

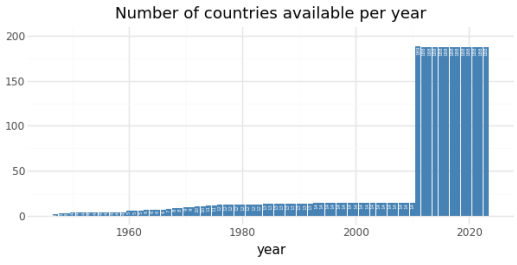
Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 188

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.59.3 Projected diabetes prevalence in 2050 (%) in adults

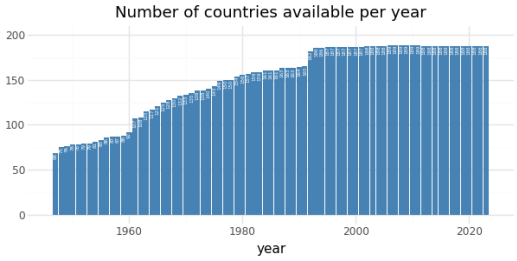
QoG Code: idf_dia2050

Projected age-adjusted diabetes prevalence (%) among adults aged 2079 for the year 2050.

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: 188	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.4 Diabetes-related health expenditure per person

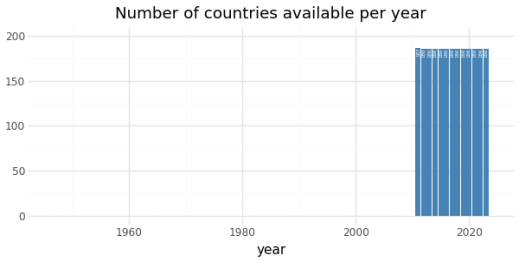
QoG Code: idf_hepp

Projected per capita diabetes-related health expenditure (USD) for 2030.

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: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 188	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.5 Projected diabetes-related health expenditure per person in 2050

QoG Code: idf_hepp2050

Projected per capita diabetes-related health expenditure (USD) for 2050.

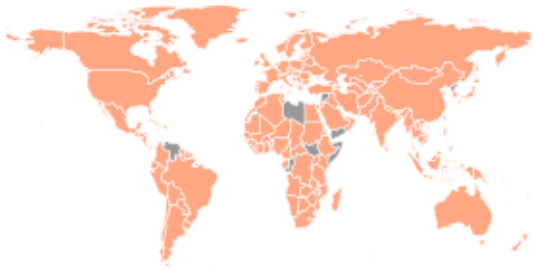
Type of variable: Continuous

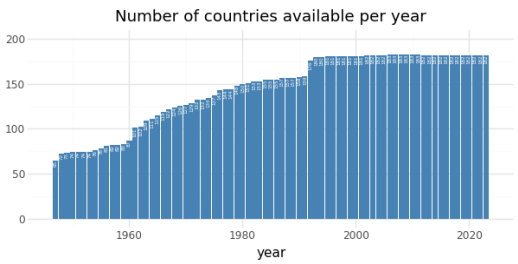
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 182

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.6 Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (%) in adults

QoG Code: idf_ifg

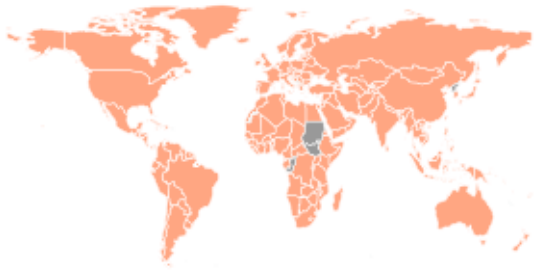
Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (IFG) (%) among individuals aged 2079.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2024
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 188

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.7 Projected prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (%) among adults in 2050

QoG Code: idf_ifg2050

Projected age-adjusted prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (IFG) (%) among individuals aged 2079 for 2050.

Type of variable: Continuous

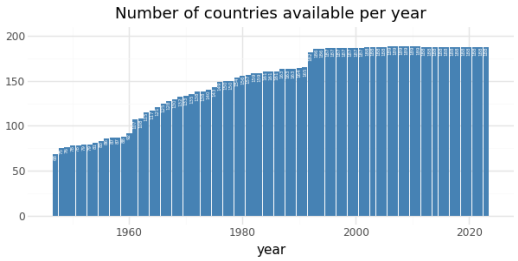
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 188

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
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

4.59.8 Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (%) in adults

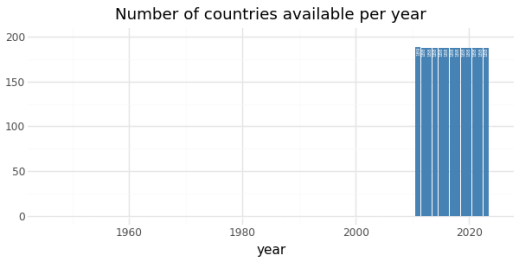
QoG Code: idf_igt

Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) among individuals aged 2079, expressed as a percentage.

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: 2024
N. of countries: 188	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.9 Projected prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (%) among adults in 2050

QoG Code: idf_igt2050

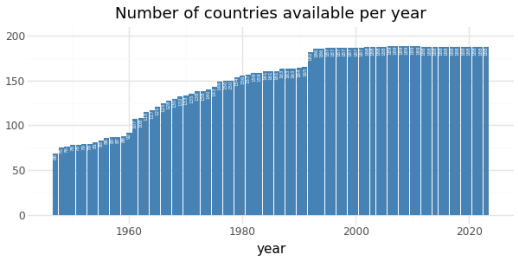
Projected age-adjusted prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) among individuals aged 2079 for 2050, expressed as a percentage.

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: 188	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.10 Proportion of people with undiagnosed diabetes (%)

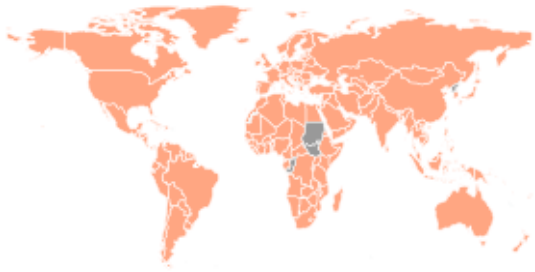
QoG Code: idf_undia

Proportion of individuals aged 2079 with undiagnosed diabetes, expressed as a percentage.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section
Cross-section min. year: 2024
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 188

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.60 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

Dataset found at: 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.

4.60.1 Expenditure on defense (% of total gen. gov. exp.)

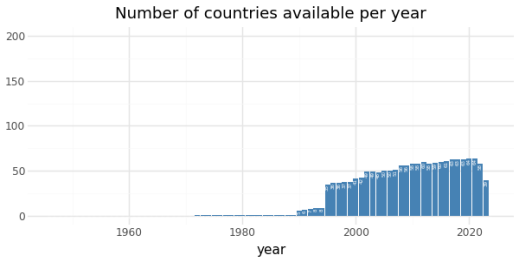
QoG Code: gfs_def

Total expenditure on defense, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 69	Total N. of countries covered: 80

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.60.2 Expenditure on economic affairs (% of total gen. gov. exp.)

QoG Code: gfs_ecaf

Total expenditure on economic affairs, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

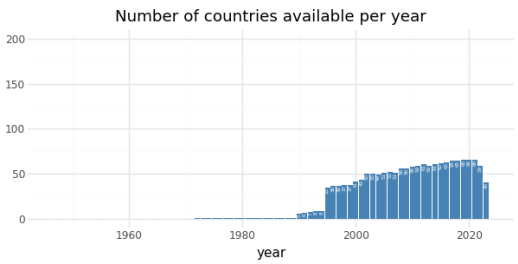
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

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

4.60.3 Expenditure on education (% of total gen. gov. exp.)

QoG Code: gfs_educ

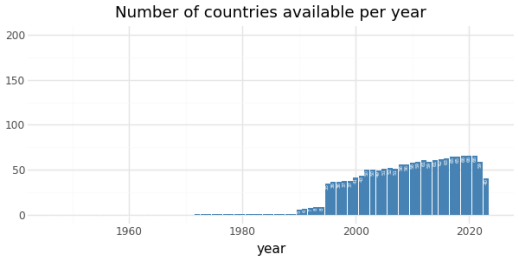
Total expenditure on education, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 69	Total N. of countries covered: 81

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.60.4 Expenditure on general public services (% of total gen. gov. exp.)

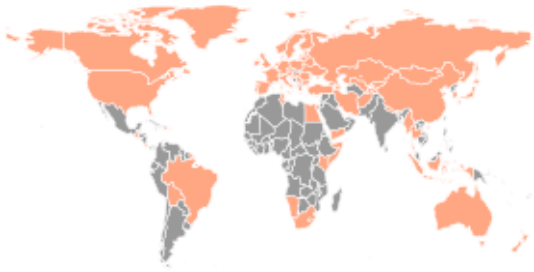
QoG Code: gfs_gps

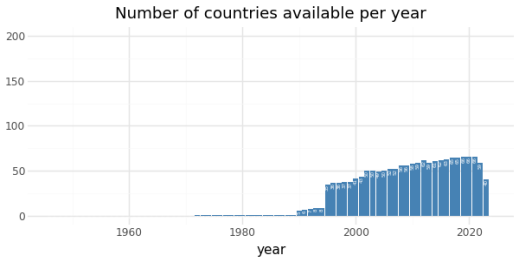
Total expenditure on general public services, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 69	Total N. of countries covered: 82

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.60.5 Expenditure on housing and community amenities (% of total gen. gov. exp.)

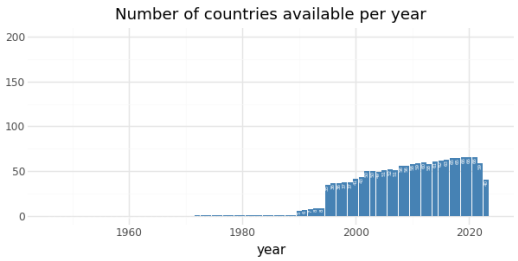
QoG Code: gfs_hca

Total expenditure on housing and community amenities, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 69	Total N. of countries covered: 81

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.60.6 Expenditure on health (% of total gen. gov. exp.)

QoG Code: gfs_heal

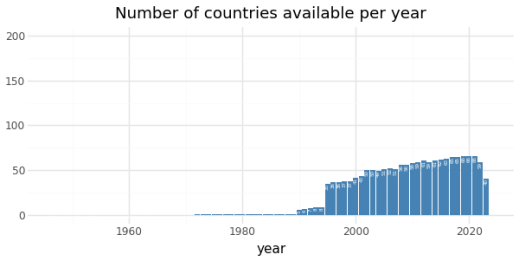
Total expenditure on health, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 69	Total N. of countries covered: 81

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.60.7 Expenditure on public order and safety (% of total gen. gov. exp.)

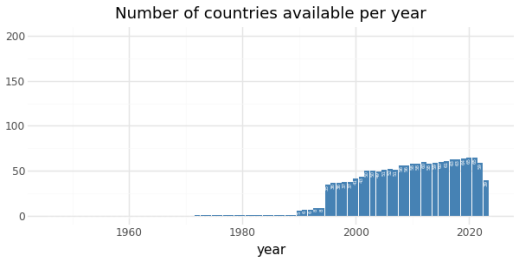
QoG Code: gfs_pos

Total expenditure on public order and safety, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 69	Total N. of countries covered: 81

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.60.8 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

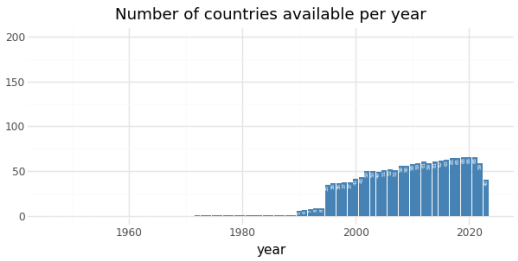
Available in Cross-section

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

4.60.9 Expenditure on social protection (% of total gen. gov. exp.)

QoG Code: gfs_sp

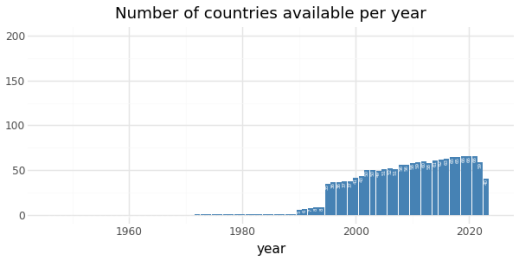
Total expenditure on social protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 69	Total N. of countries covered: 81

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61 Informal Economy Database

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:

Elgin, C., Kose, M. A., Ohnsorge, F., & Yu, S. (2021). Understanding informality. *CEPR Discussion Paper, 16497*

Dataset found at: https://www.worldbank.org/en/research/brief/informal-economy-database

Last update by original source: 2024-01-09
Date of download: 2025-11-05

The World Banks Prospects Group has constructed a global database of informal economic activity. The database includes up to 196 economies over the period 1990-2020 and includes the eleven most commonly used measures of informal economy.

4.61.1 DGE Model-based Informal Output

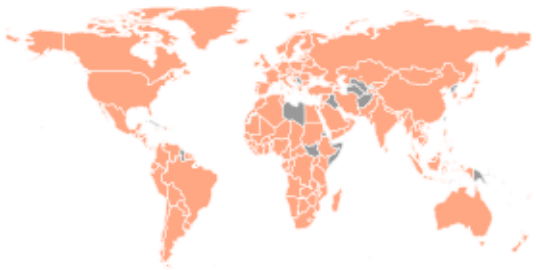
QoG Code: ied_dge

Dynamic General Equilibrium (DGE) model-based estimates of informal output.

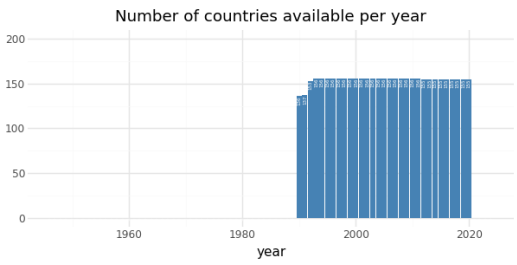
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 155	Total N. of countries covered: 156

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61.2 MIMIC Model-based Informal Output

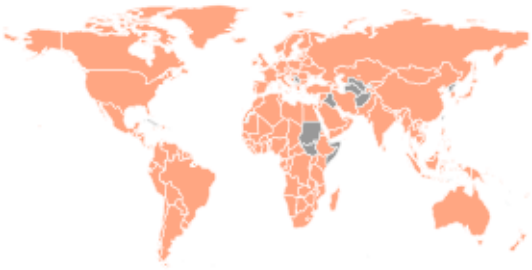
QoG Code: ied_mimic

Multiple Indicators Multiple Causes (MIMIC) model-based estimates of informal output.

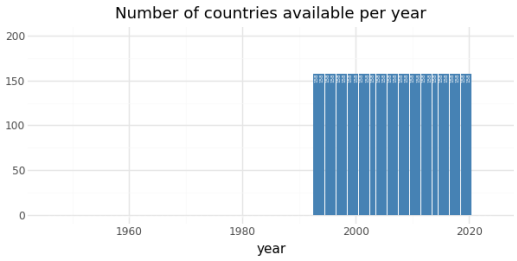
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1993
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 158	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.62 Information Capacity Dataset

Dataset by: Thomas Brambor, Agustin Goenega, 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.

4.62.1 Information Capacity

QoG Code: icd_infcapirt

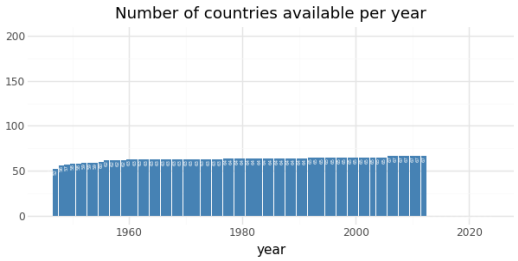
The aggregate index of information capacity. It is based on a hybrid two-parameter and graded Item Response Model (IRT) that is based on five component indicators - when the country first established a statistical agency, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and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

4.62.2 Information Capacity (year 1750)

QoG Code: icd_infcapirt1750

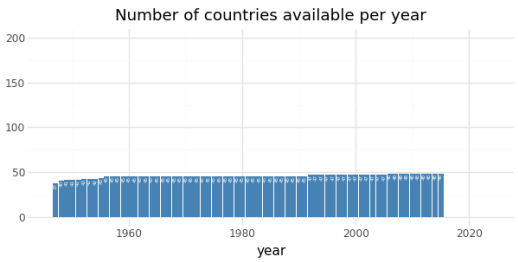
The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1750. It is based on a hybrid two-parameter and graded Item Response Model (IRT) that is based on five component indicators - when the country first established a statistical agency, whether the country had in place a civil register and 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: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.62.3 Information Capacity (year 1800)

QoG Code: icd_infcapirt1800

The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1800. 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.

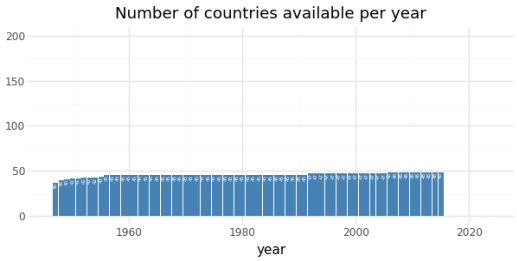
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 48

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.62.4 Information Capacity (year 1850)

QoG Code: icd_infcapirt1850

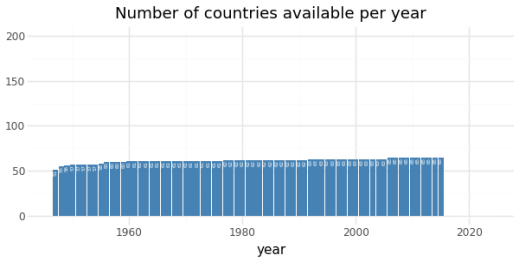
The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1850. It is based on a hybrid two-parameter and graded Item Response Model (IRT) that is based on five component indicators - when the country first established a statistical agency, whether the country had in place a civil register and 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: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 66

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.62.5 Information Capacity (year 1900)

QoG Code: icd_infcapirt1900

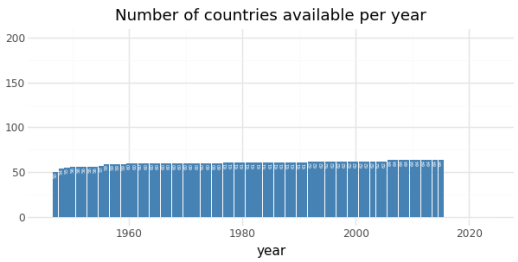
The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1900. It is based on a hybrid two-parameter and graded Item Response Model (IRT) that is based on five component indicators - when the country first established a statistical agency, whether the country had in place a civil register and 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: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 65

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.63 Institutional Quality Dataset

Dataset by: Aljaz Kuncic

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

Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, *10*(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

Dataset found at:
https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-institutional-economics/article/institutional-quality-dataset/3510AFB01B41639E003885D381E77AF3

Last update by original source: 2013-03-12
Date of download: 2024-10-21

More than 30 established institutional indicators can be clustered into three homogeneous groups of formal institutions: legal, political and economic, which capture to a large extent the complete formal institutional environment of a country. The latent qualities of legal, political and economic institutions for every country in the world and for every year are calculated. On this basis, a legal, political and economic World Institutional Quality Ranking are proposed, through which one can follow whether a country is improving or worsening its relative institutional environment. The calculated latent institutional quality measures can be useful in further panel data applications and add to the usual practice of using simply one or another index of institutional quality to capture the institutional environment.

This dataset is now only available in our compilations.

4.63.1 Cluster memberships based on means

QoG Code: kun_cluster

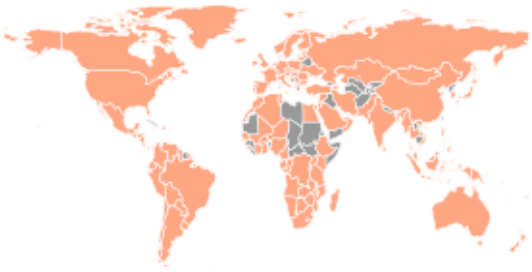
Cluster membership based on means.

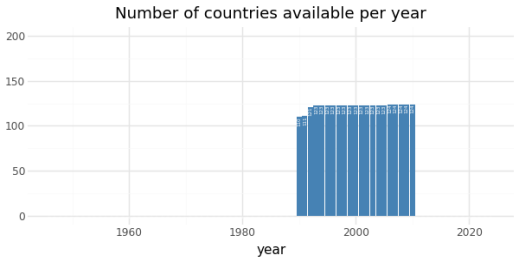
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 124

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.63.2 Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages)

QoG Code: kun_ecoabs

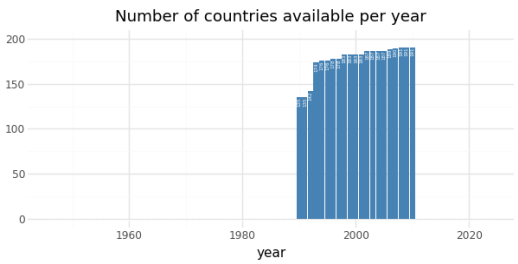
Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.63.3 Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores)

QoG Code: kun_ecorel

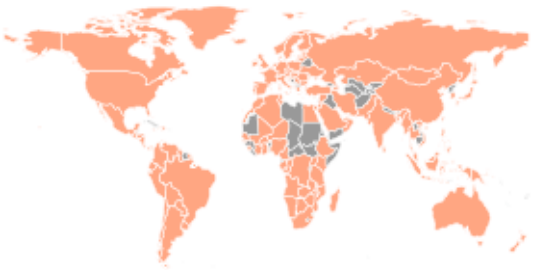
Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Type of variable: Continuous

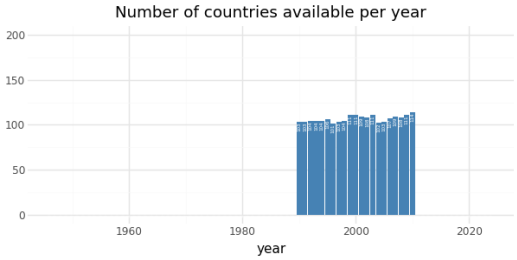
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
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

4.63.4 Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)

QoG Code: kun_legabs

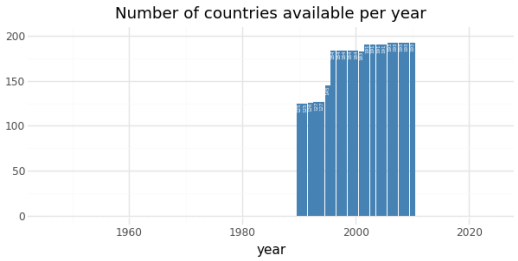
Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 193

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.63.5 Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)

QoG Code: kun_legrel

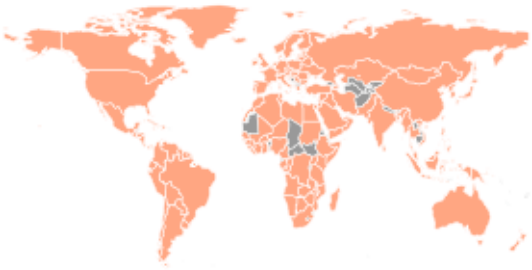
Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).

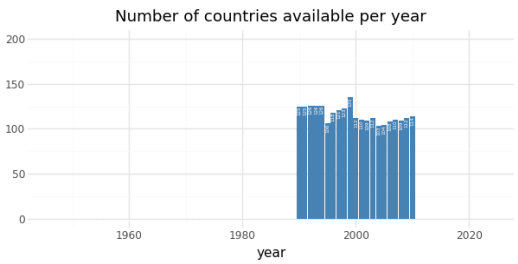
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.63.6 Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)

QoG Code: kun_polabs

Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).

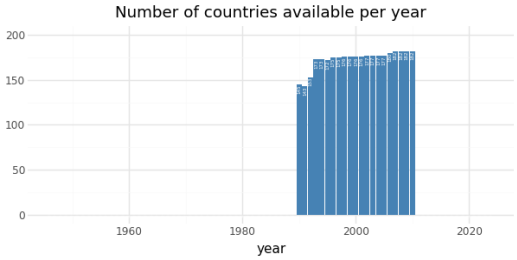
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.63.7 Political institutional quality (relative factor scores)

QoG Code: kun_polrel

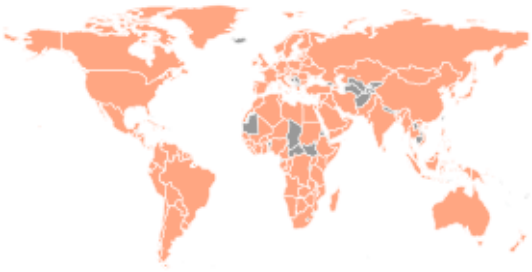
Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).

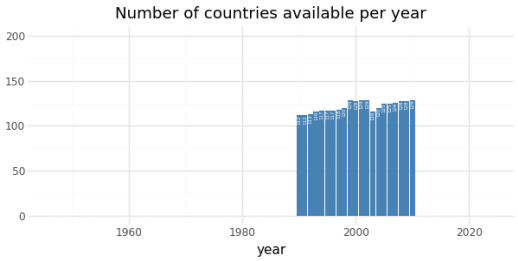
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 132

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.63.8 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

QoG Code: kun_wiqreco_all

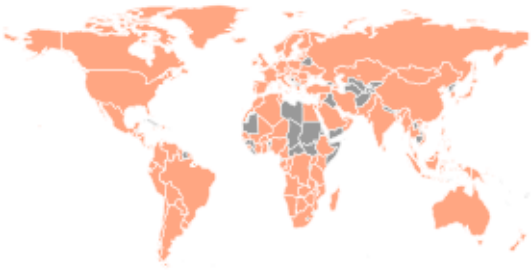
Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

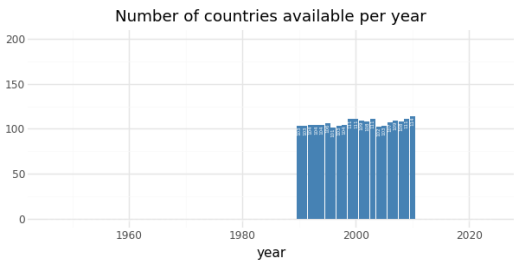
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
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

4.63.9 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)

QoG Code: kun_wiqreco_full

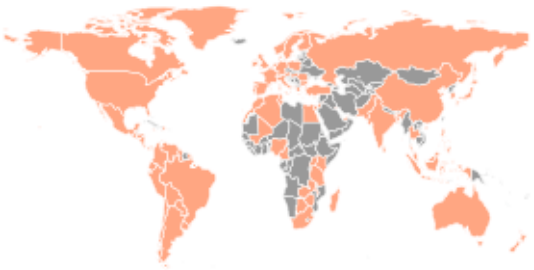
Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Type of variable: Discrete

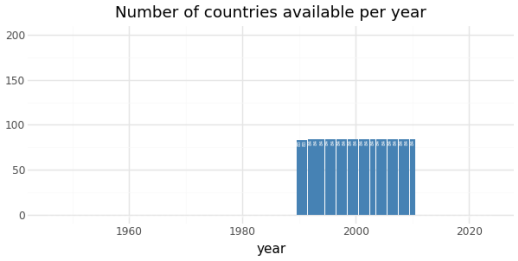
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 84

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.63.10 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

QoG Code: kun_wiqrleg_all

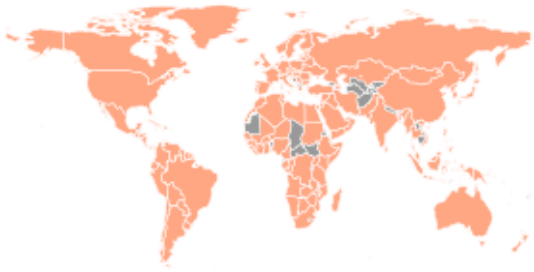
Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

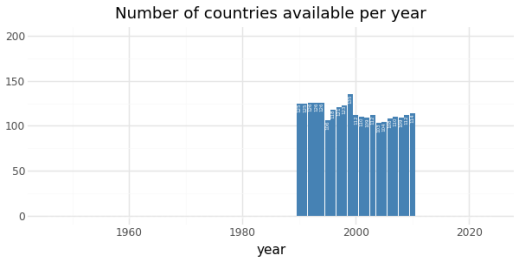
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.63.11 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)

QoG Code: kun_wiqrleg_full

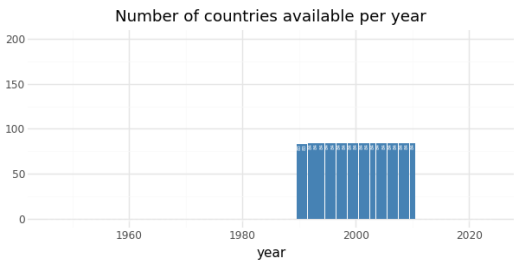
Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 84

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.63.12 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

QoG Code: kun_wiqrpol_all

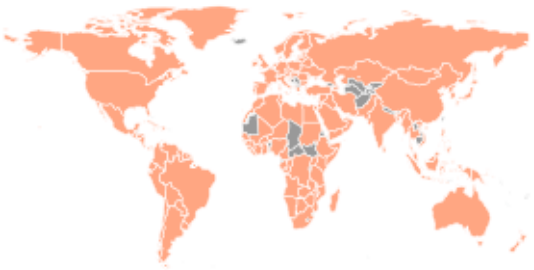
Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Type of variable: Discrete

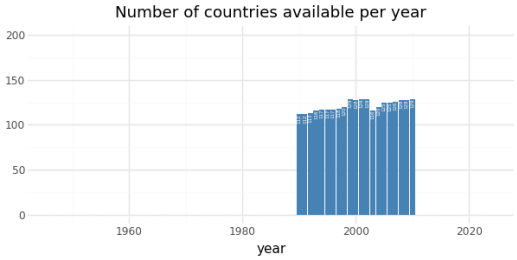
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 132

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.63.13 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)

QoG Code: kun_wiqrpol_full

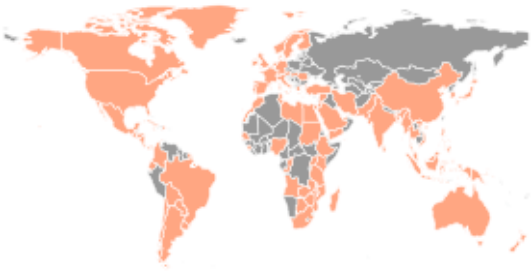
Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

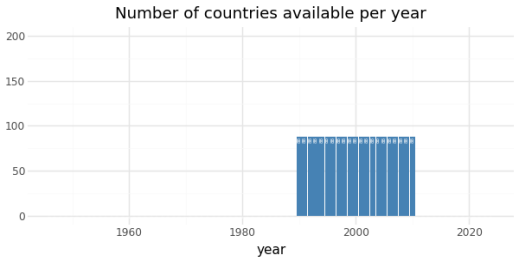
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 88

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64 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://havardhegre.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

4.64.1 Appointment of Executive

QoG Code: iaep_ae

Is there an executive appointed either by a PM (that is, an executive who is also a member of the legislature) or a president (an independently selected executive)?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

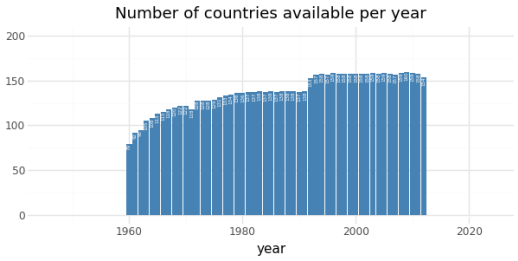
Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.64.2 Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court

QoG Code: iaep_aecc

Are members of this court (see iaep_cc) appointed or elected? "Elected" here refers to a popular election. Elections by legislative bodies are considered appointments.

1. Appointed

2. Elected

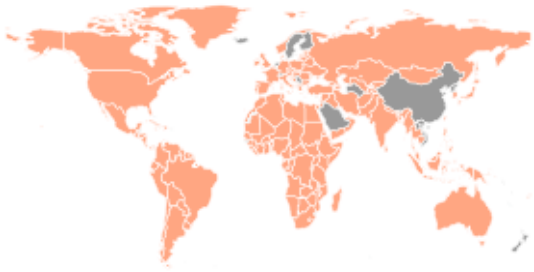
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

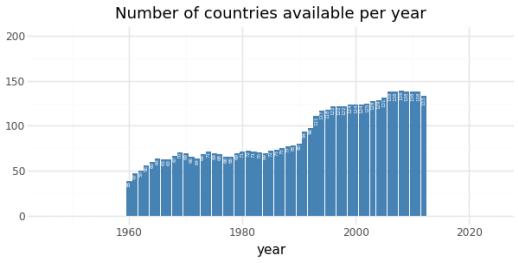
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 149

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.3 Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court

QoG Code: iaep_alcc

Are members of the court appointed for life?

0. No

1. Yes

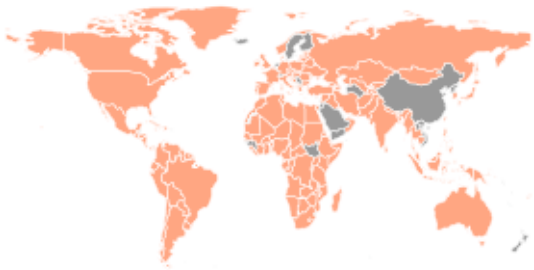
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

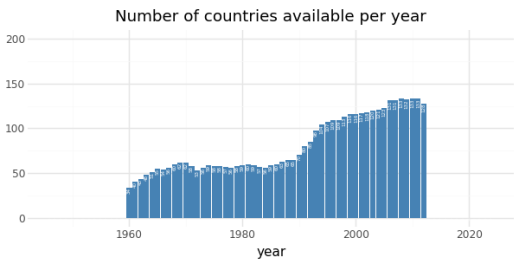
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 144

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.4 Appointment of Regional Representatives

QoG Code: iaep_arr

This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. In practice, do regions or provinces:

1. Appoint, elect or otherwise choose their own representatives autonomous from decisions by the central government

2. Have their administrators appointed by the central government

3. No regional/provincial governments

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

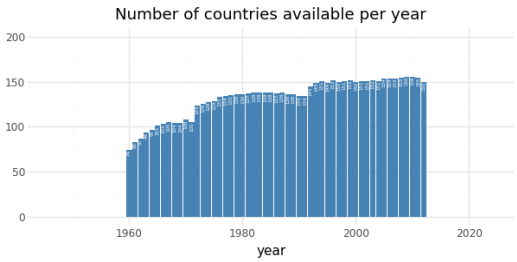
Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.64.5 Banning of Anti-System Parties

QoG Code: iaep_basp

Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

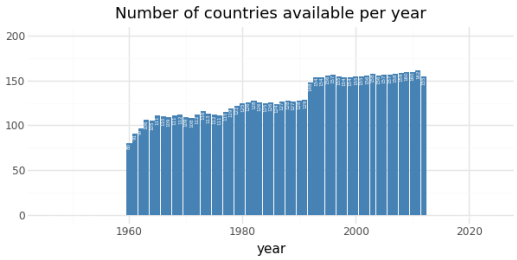
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

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

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.6 Banned Parties

QoG Code: iaep_bp

Are there banned parties?

0. No

1. Yes

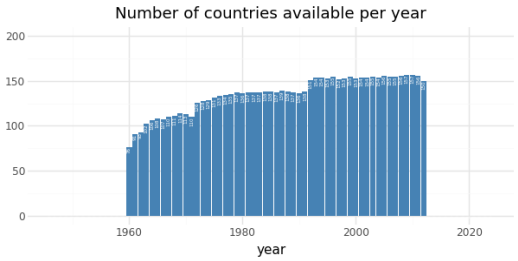
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

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

4.64.7 Some other executive have the power to call elections

QoG Code: iaep_callo

Does some other executive have the power to call elections?

0. No

1. Yes

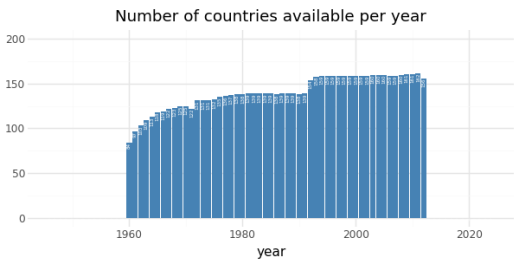
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

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

4.64.8 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)

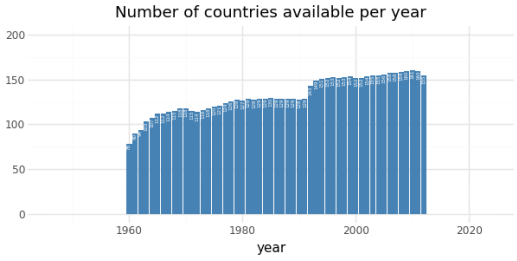
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.64.9 Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions

QoG Code: iaep_ccrea

Can the court can rule on executive actions?

0. No

1. Yes

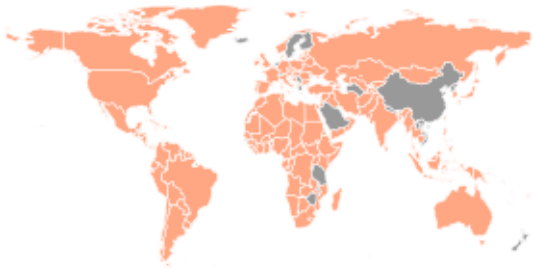
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

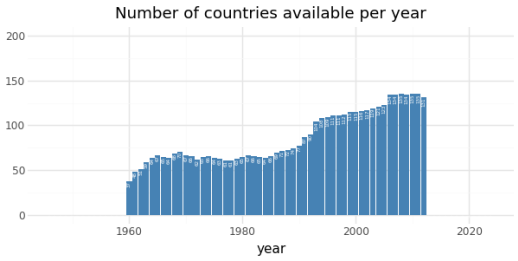
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 144

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.10 Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions

QoG Code: iaep_ccrla

Can the court can rule on legislative actions?

0. No

1. Yes

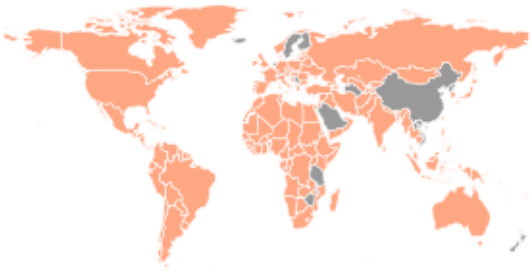
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

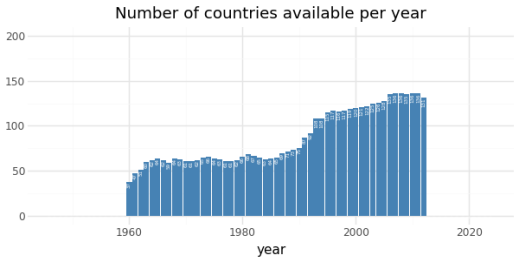
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 146

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.11 The Age of the Constitution (years)

QoG Code: iaep_const

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

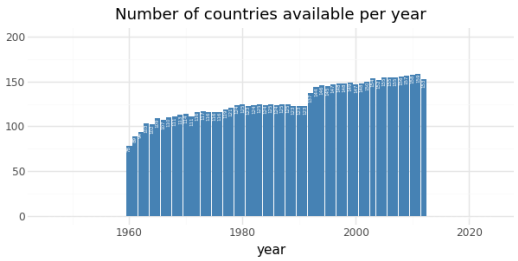
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 164

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.12 The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years)

QoG Code: iaep_constin

How long has the current constitution been in effect (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

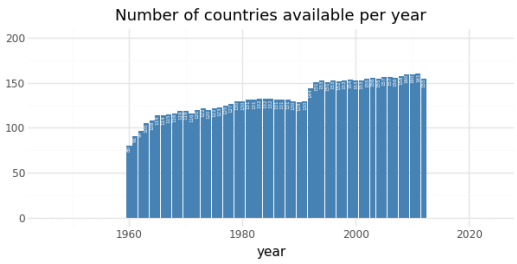
Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.64.13 The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years)

QoG Code: iaep_constlam

How many years since the last amendment (in years)?

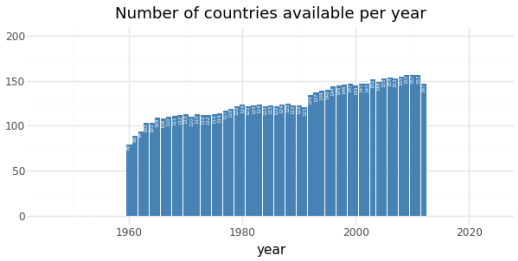
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.64.14 Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties

QoG Code: iaep_ebbp

Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties?

0. No

1. Yes

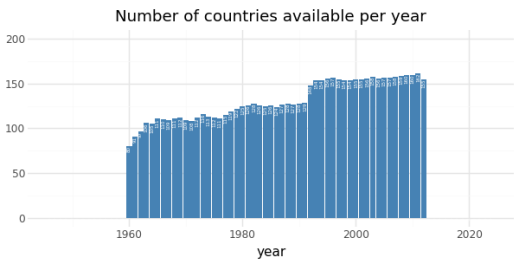
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

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

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.15 Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes

QoG Code: iaep_eccdt

Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

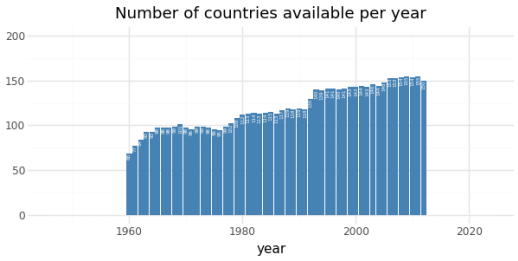
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.64.16 Executive Can Dissolve Legislature

QoG Code: iaep_ecdl

According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

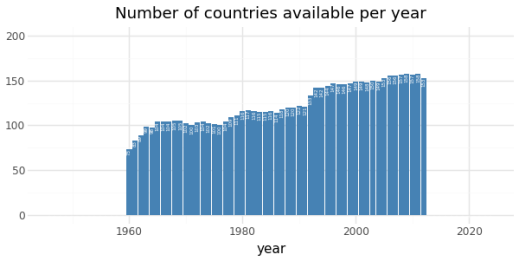
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.64.17 Election of the Executive

QoG Code: iaep_ee

Is the executive elected by:

1. Directly elected by public vote
2. Elected through legislative action by members of the legislature
3. Chosen through party process strictly by a party
4. Indirect public vote
5. Appointed

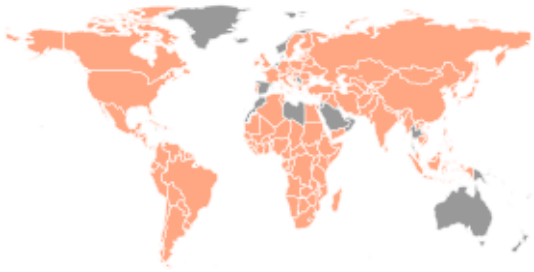
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

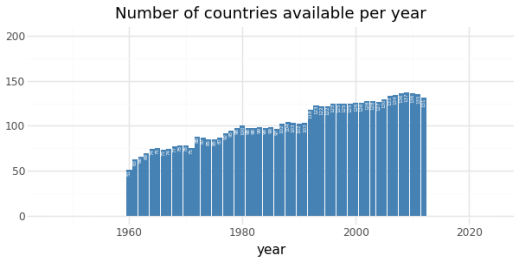
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 143

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.18 Executive is Member of Legislature

QoG Code: iaep_eml

Is there an executive who is also a member of the legislature (like a prime minister, for example)? We consider membership in the legislature if either an explicit rule exists which requires an executive to maintain a seat in the legislature, or if practice and/or convention determines membership.

0. No

1. Yes

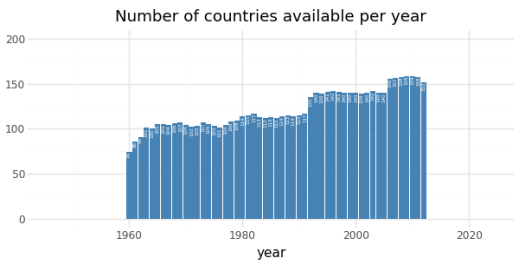
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

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

4.64.19 Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_enlc

Does executive nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

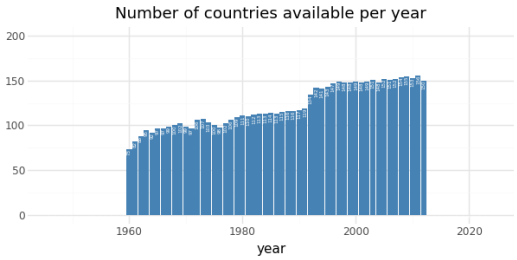
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 164

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.20 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)

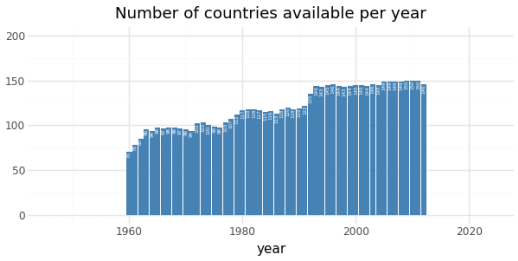
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.64.21 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.

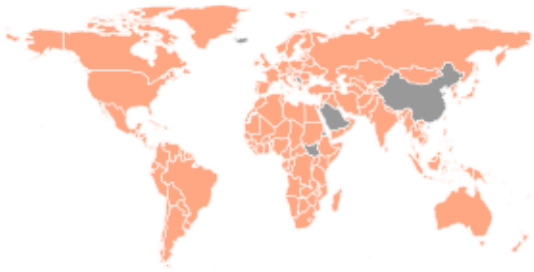
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

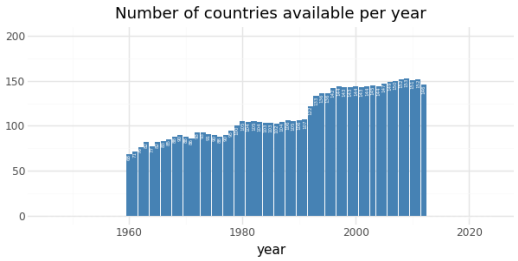
Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.64.22 Electoral System for the Executive

QoG Code: iaep_ese

Election rules governing the determination of electoral outcomes for the executive: we record data on the electoral requirements for winning executive elections, specifically, the sorts of vote thresholds required for winners. If the executive is appointed or otherwise comes to power via non-electoral processes, we code this as missing.

1. Majority rule (50% + 1). Where run-offs are held, "majority rule" is selected, as the intention of a run-off election is to have one candidate receive a majority of the votes.

2. Plurality

3. No official, explicit, rule governing the outcome

4. Party leader of majority party/coalition in legislature is automatically selected without additional process

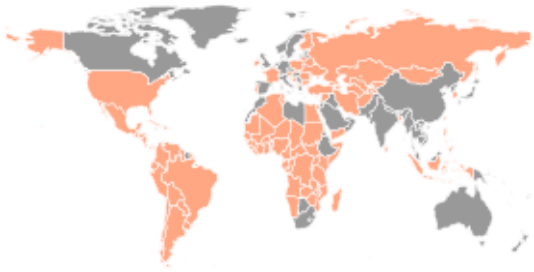
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

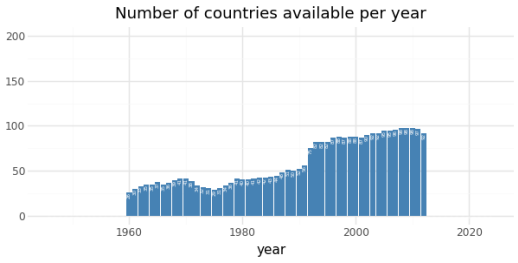
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 107

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.23 Executive Veto Power

QoG Code: iaep_evp

Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature?

0. No

1. Yes

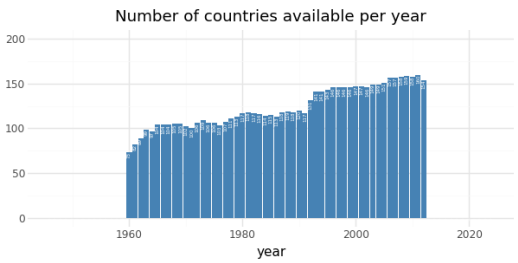
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

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

4.64.24 Independence of Selection of Executive

QoG Code: iaep_ise

Is there an executive chosen independently of the legislature (like a president, for example)? If these processes that select the executive are distinct from that which selects the legislature, then the authors consider the two to be independent. The selection processes, moreover, can involve different - albeit competing or complimentary - forms of selection.

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

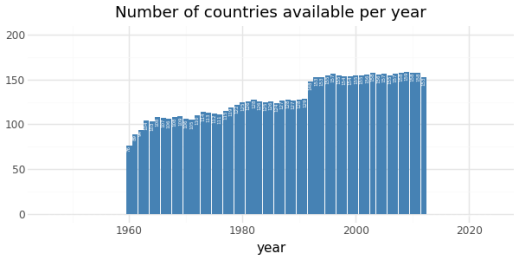
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.64.25 Legislature Approves Budget

QoG Code: iaep_lap

Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

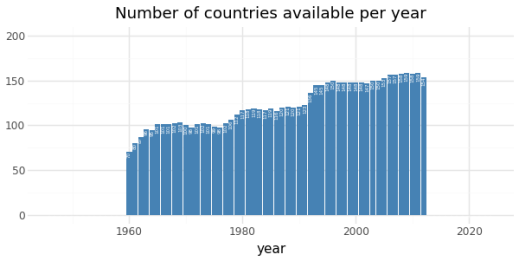
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.64.26 Legislature Can Remove Executive

QoG Code: iaep_lcre

According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office?

0. No

1. Yes

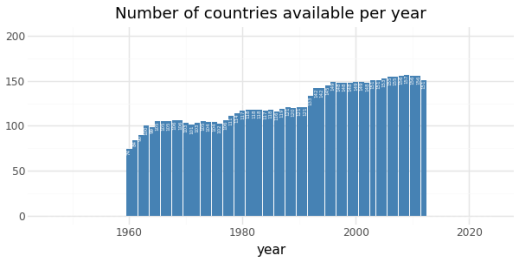
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

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

4.64.27 Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation

QoG Code: iaep_lego

Does some other executive have the power to introduce legislation in the legislature?

0. No

1. Yes

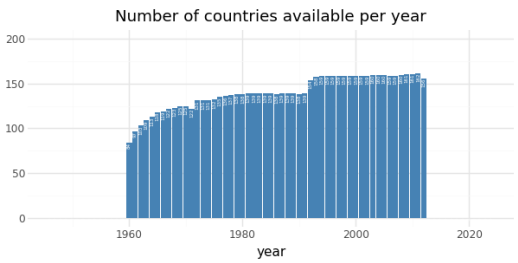
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

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

4.64.28 Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties

QoG Code: iaep_lrit

Does the legislature have the constitutional authority to ratify international treaties negotiated by an executive?

0. No authority

1. One chamber approval necessary

2. Both chambers' approval necessary.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

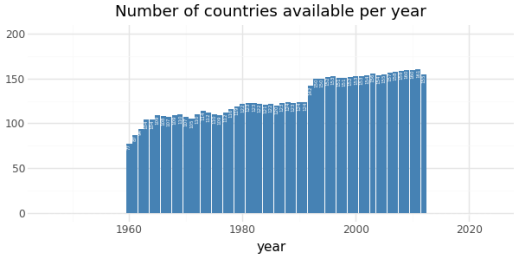
Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.64.29 Legislature Veto Power

QoG Code: iaep_lvp

Does the legislature have the constitutional power to stop executive action, in effect a legislative veto?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

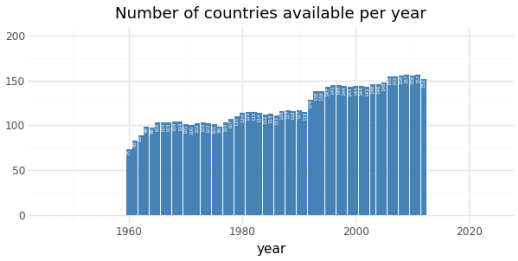
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.64.30 Some other executive have the power to use force abroad

QoG Code: iaep_milo

Is the power to use military force vested in some other executive?

0. No

1. Yes

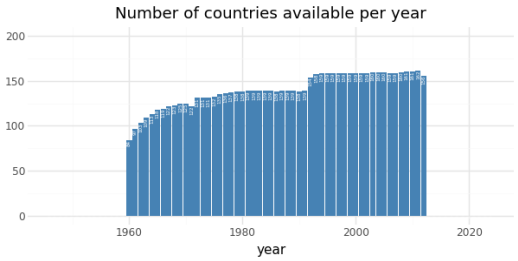
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

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

4.64.31 National Elections for an Executive

QoG Code: iaep_nee

Does the country hold national elections for an executive? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the executive to some form of popular plebiscite. This electoral process may or may not bear any relationship to the ultimate appointment of the executive. Executive council elections that select an executive are not considered national elections.

0. No

1. Yes

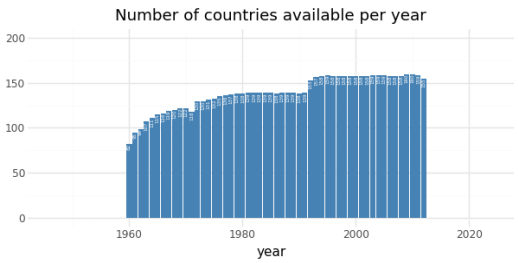
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

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

4.64.32 National Elections for the Legislature

QoG Code: iaep_nel

Does the country hold national elections for the legislature We consider national elections to involve subjecting the members of the legislature to some form of popular plebiscite. While seats may be divided into districts, we consider national elections to occur when district-wide elections are organized at the national level.

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

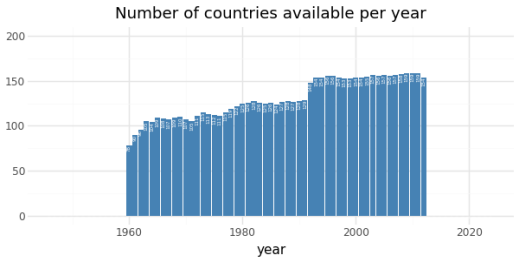
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.64.33 No Parties Allowed

QoG Code: iaep_npa

Are no parties allowed?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

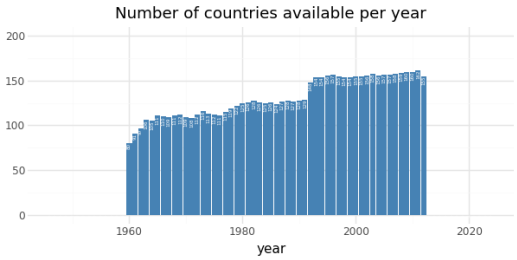
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.64.34 National Referendums

QoG Code: iaep_nr

Does the country hold national elections on referendum items?

0. No

1. Yes

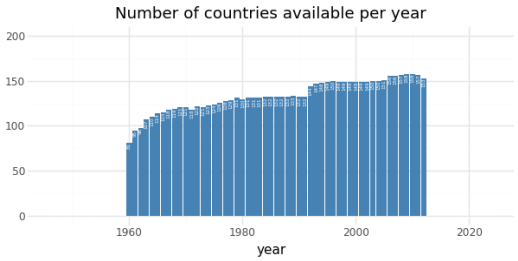
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

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

4.64.35 Official State Party

QoG Code: iaep_osp

Is there an official state party?

0. No

1. Yes

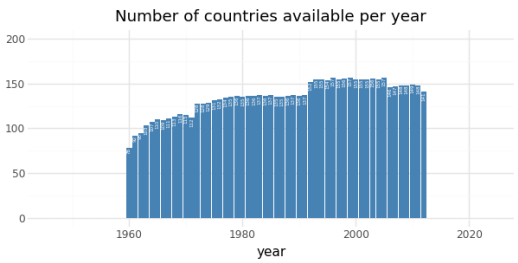
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

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

4.64.36 Parties with More than 5 Percent

QoG Code: iaep_pm5p

How many parties hold at least 5% of seats in the legislature?

1. One

2. Two

3. More than two

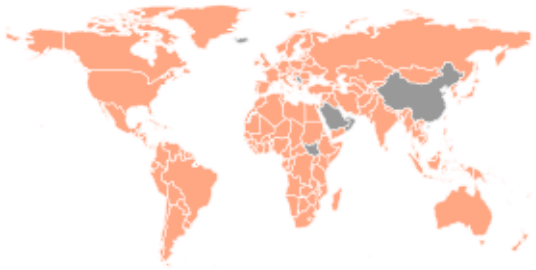
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Categorical

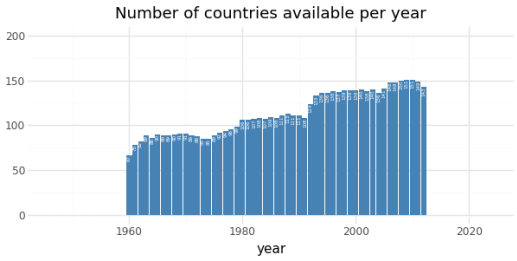
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.37 Party Nomination of Executive Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_pnec

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

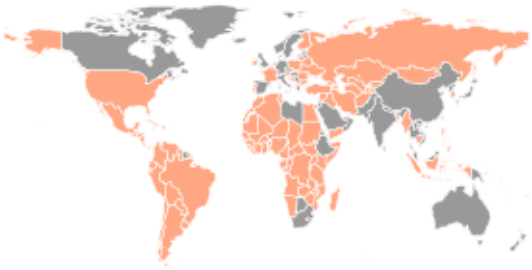
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

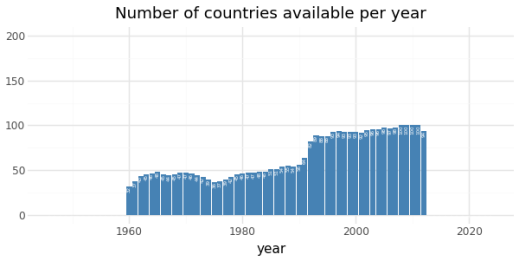
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 117

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.38 Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_pnlc

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

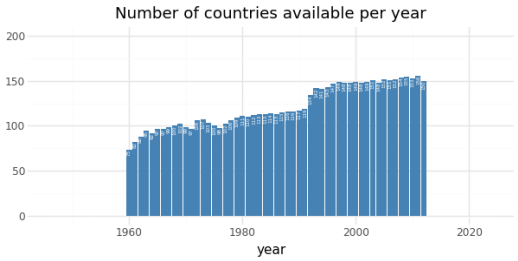
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 164

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.39 Petition Signatures Establish Executive Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_pseec

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

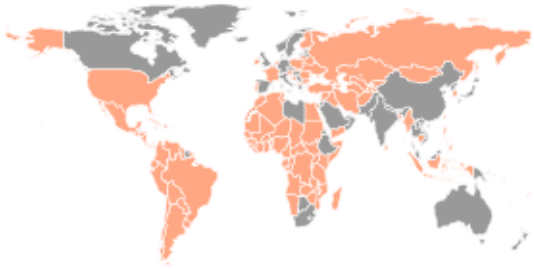
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

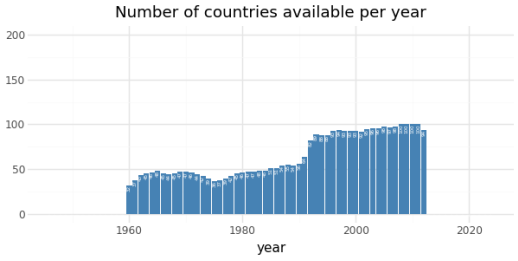
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 117

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.40 Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_pselc

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

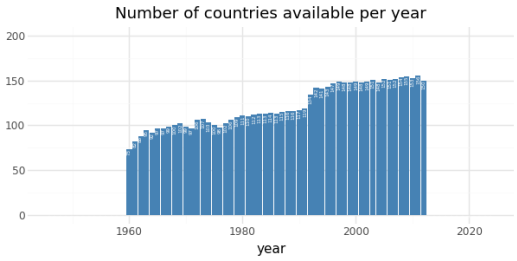
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 164

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.41 Party Vote Establish Executive Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_pveec

Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

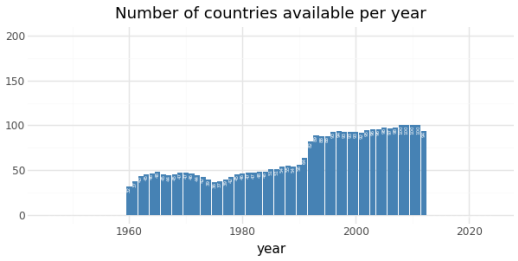
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 117

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.42 Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_pvelc

Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

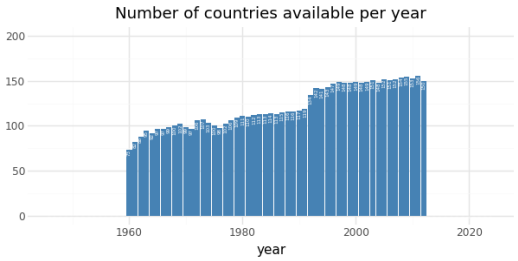
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 164

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.43 Religion Based Banning of Parties

QoG Code: iaep_rbbp

Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties?

0. No

1. Yes

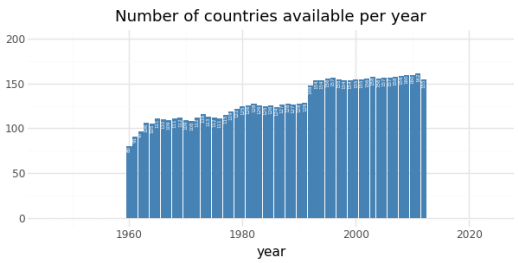
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

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

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.44 Removal of Members of Constitutional Court

QoG Code: iaep_rmcc

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

0. No

1. Yes

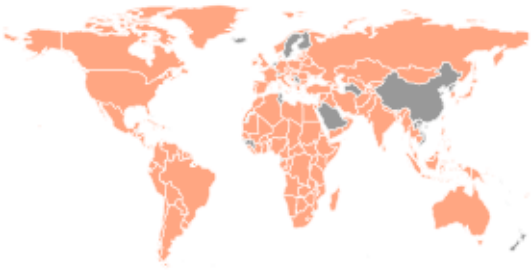
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

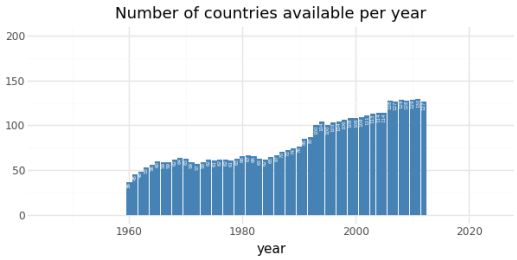
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 145

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.45 Self-Nomination of Executive Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_snec

Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

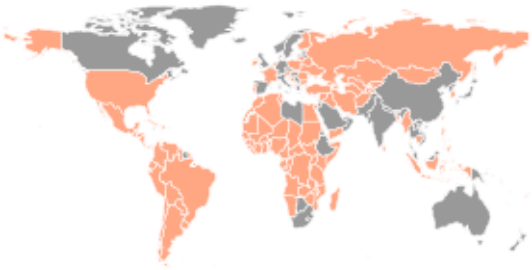
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

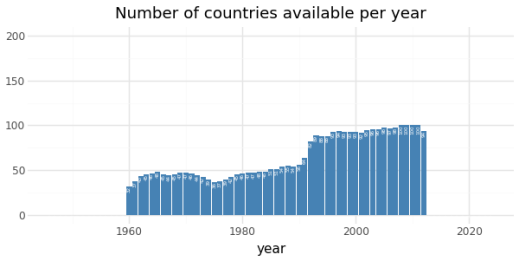
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 117

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.46 Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_snlc

Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

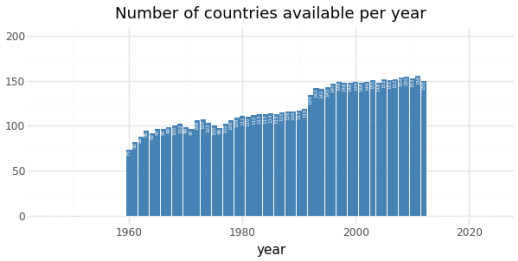
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 164

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.47 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

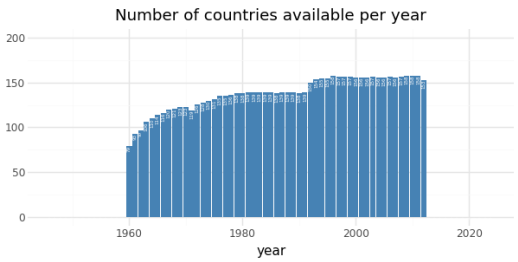
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

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

4.64.48 Who Removes Members of Constitutional Court

QoG Code: iaep_wrmcc

If members of the court can be removed, by whom? Here, the term "court itself" may refer to another court in the judiciary, not necessarily the constitutional court itself.

1. Legislature
2. Executive
3. Requires both legislature and executive action
4. Vote of general public
5. Court itself

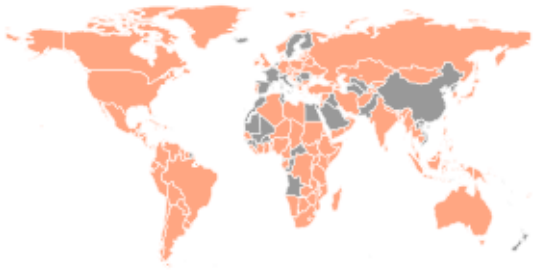
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Categorical

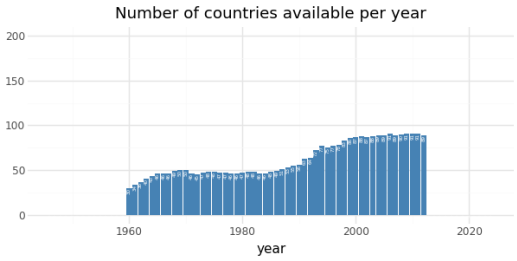
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 127

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65 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

4.65.1 Autonomy Index

QoG Code: wvs_auton

The Autonomy Index is a computed variable based on the Children qualities battery.

It uses only four variables (using WVS R6 variable naming and codes):

1. V19= Important Child Qualities: Religious Faith

2. V21= Important Child Qualities: Obedience

3. V12= Important Child Qualities: Independence

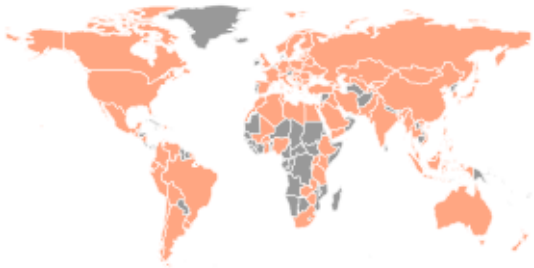
4. V18= Important Child Qualities: Determination, Perseverance

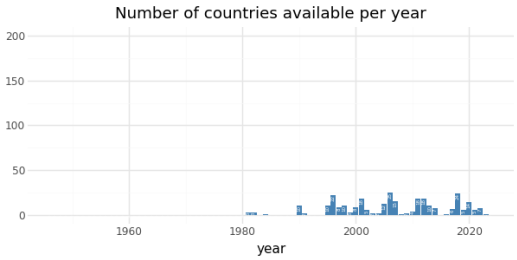
Only variables with answers to all v19, v21, v12, and v18 have an index.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 102

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.2 Confidence: Armed Forces

QoG Code: wvs_confaf

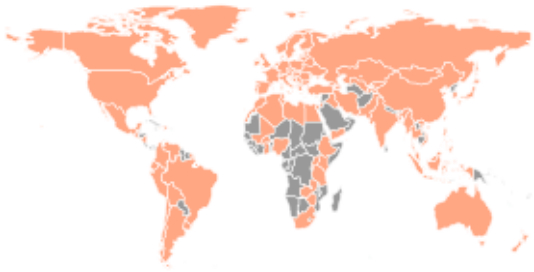
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Armed Forces

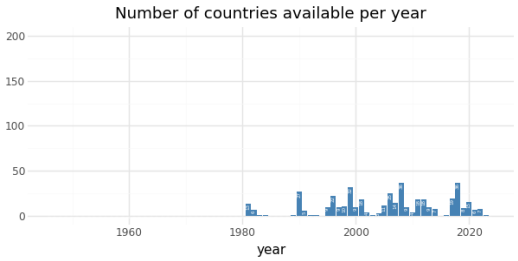
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 108

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.3 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

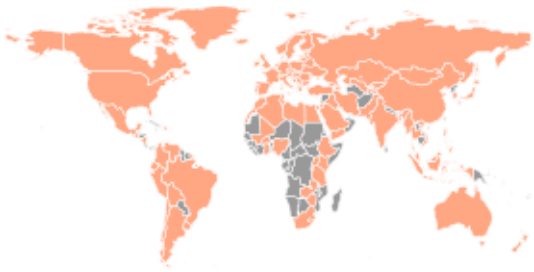
Available in Cross-section

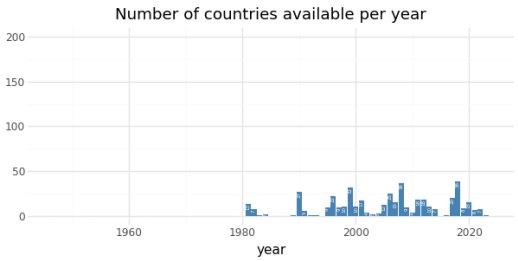
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.4 Confidence: The Civil Services

QoG Code: wvs_confcs

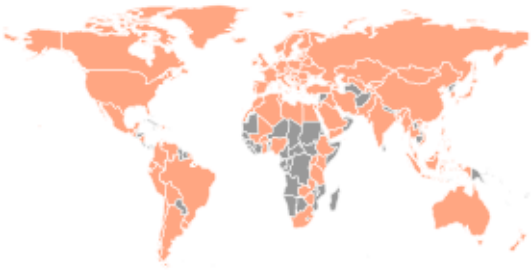
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Civil Services

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

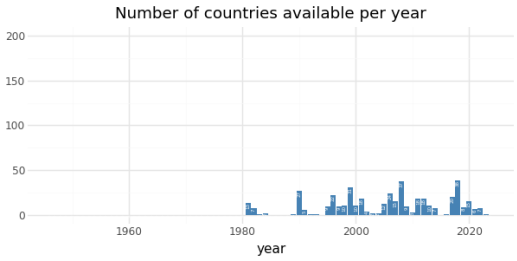
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 108

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.5 Confidence: Education System

QoG Code: wvs_confedu

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

1. None at all
2. Not very much

3. Quite a lot

4. A great deal

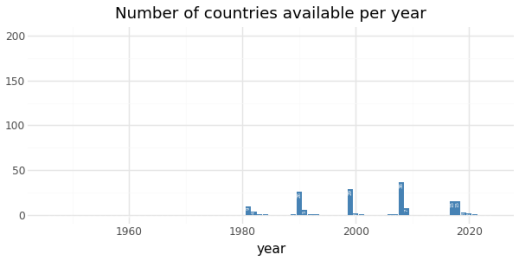
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 57

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.6 Confidence: The Environmental Protection Movement (mean)

QoG Code: wvs_confenv

The mean average reply to the question below:

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

1. None at all

2. Not very much

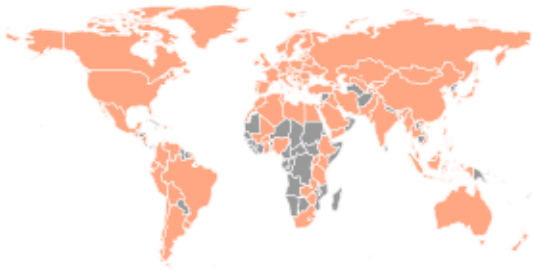
3. Quite a lot

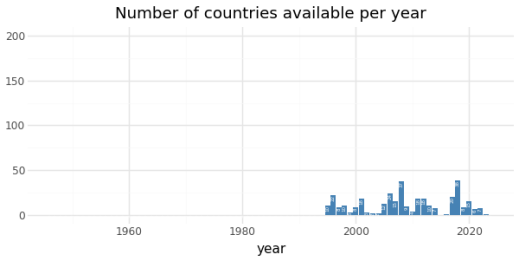
4. A great deal

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 37	Time-series min. year: 1995 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.7 Confidence: The Government

QoG Code: wvs_confgov

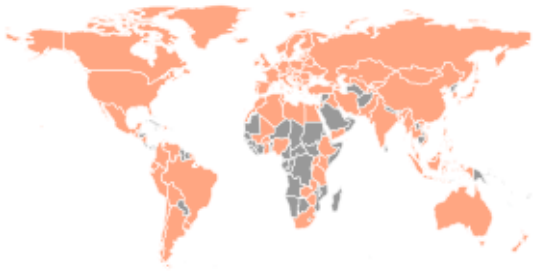
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Government

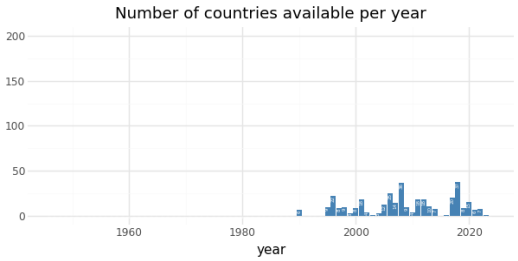
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 37	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

4.65.8 Confidence: Health Care System

QoG Code: wvs_confhcs

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

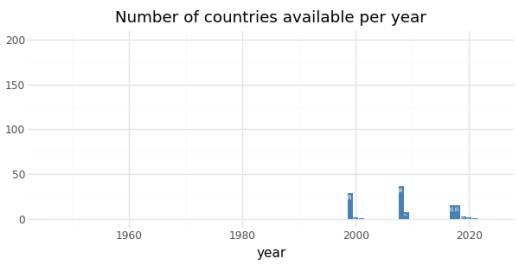
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1999
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 44

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.9 Confidence: Justice System/Courts

QoG Code: wvs_confjs

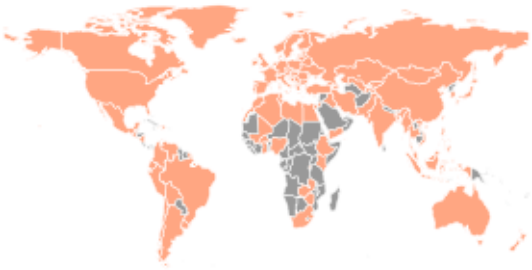
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Justice System/Courts

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

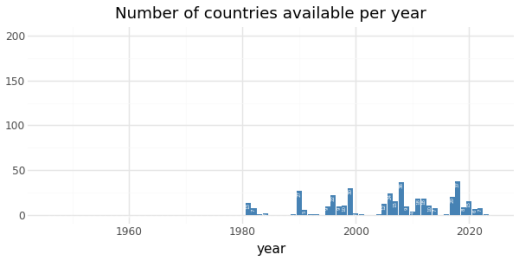
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 107

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.10 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

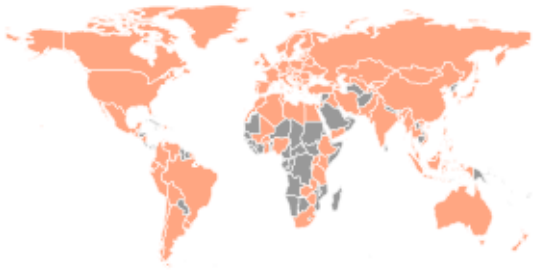
3. Quite a lot

4. A great deal

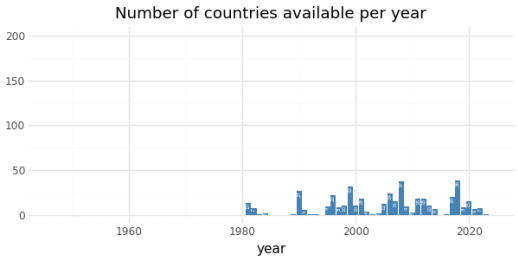
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 107

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.11 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

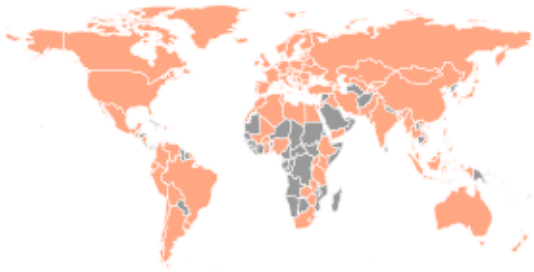
3. Quite a lot

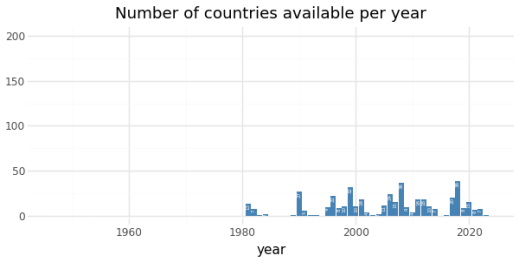
4. A great deal

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 109

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.12 Confidence: The Police

QoG Code: wvs_confpol

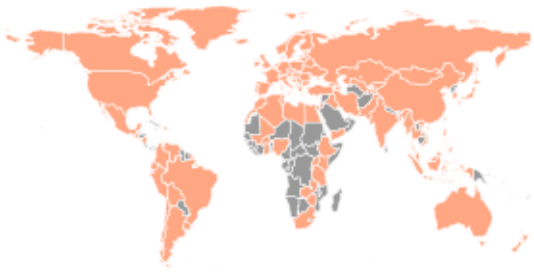
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Police

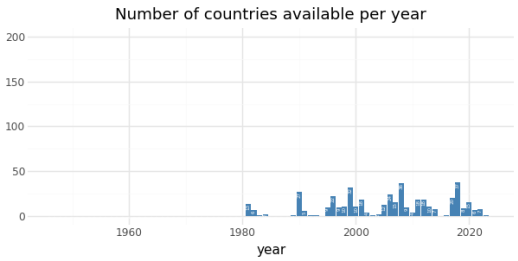
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 109

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.13 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

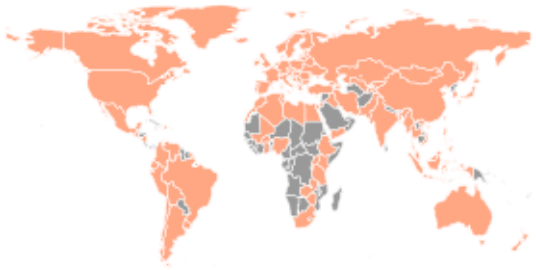
3. Quite a lot

4. A great deal

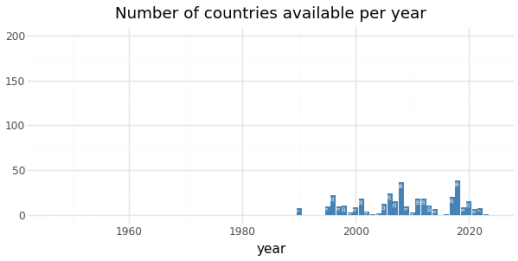
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 37	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 107

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.14 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

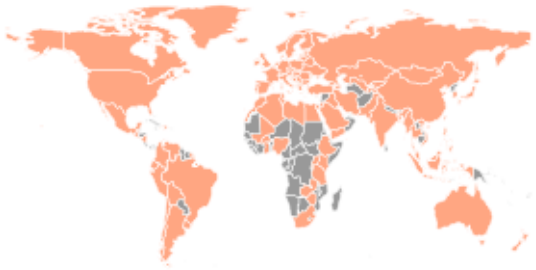
3. Quite a lot

4. A great deal

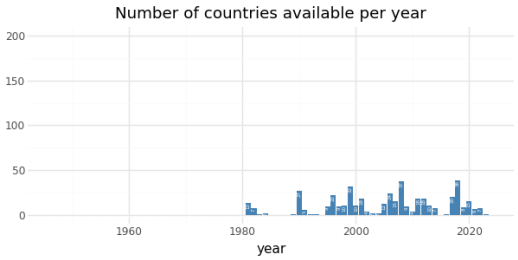
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.15 Confidence: Social Security System

QoG Code: wvs_confsss

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

1. None at all

2. Not very much

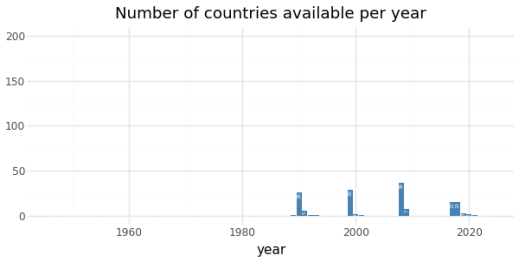
3. Quite a lot

4. A great deal

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1989
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

4.65.16 Confidence: Television

QoG Code: wvs_conftv

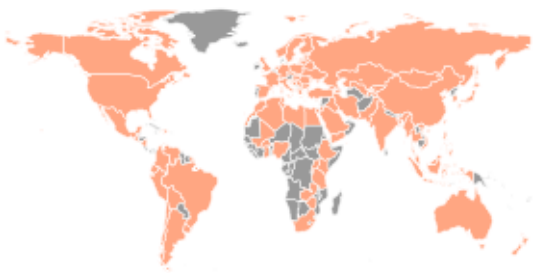
I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Television

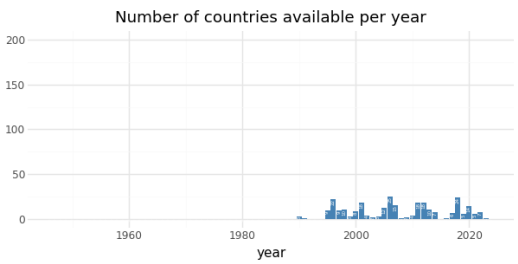
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 101

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.17 Confidence: The United Nations

QoG Code: wvs_confun

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

1. None at all

2. Not very much

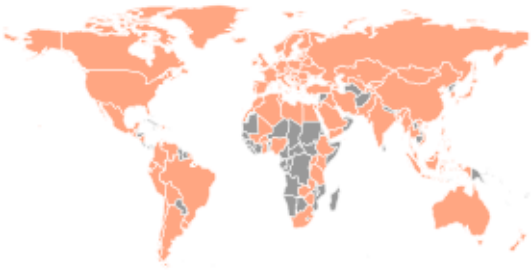
3. Quite a lot

4. A great deal

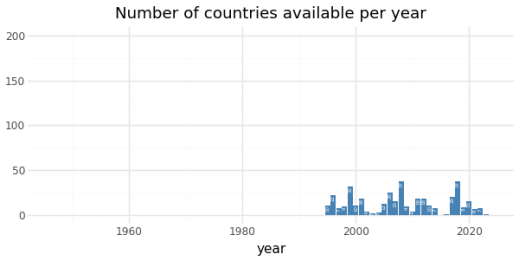
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.18 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

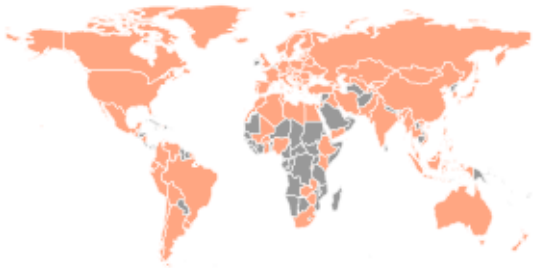
10. Absolutely important

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

4.65.19 Democraticness in own country

QoG Code: wvs_democ

How democratically is this country being governed today?

1. Not at all democratic

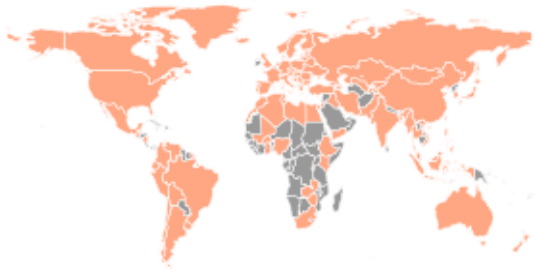
10. Completely democratic

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

4.65.20 Government should reduce environmental pollution

QoG Code: wvs_envgov

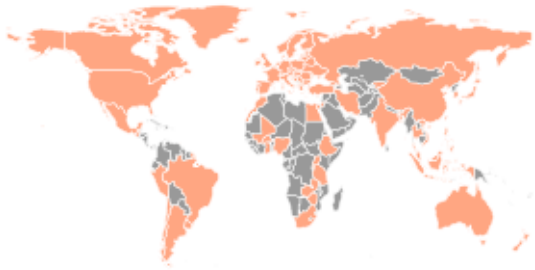
Government should reduce environmental pollution

Type of variable: Continuous

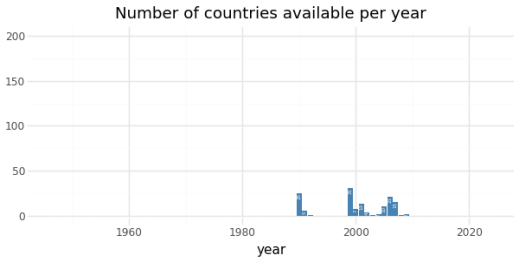
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2009
Total N. of countries covered: 82

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.21 Would give part of my income for the environment

QoG Code: wvs_envinc

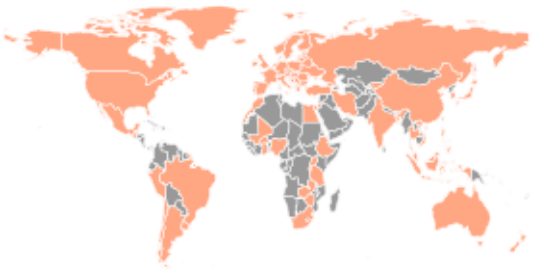
Would give part of my income for the environment

Type of variable: Continuous

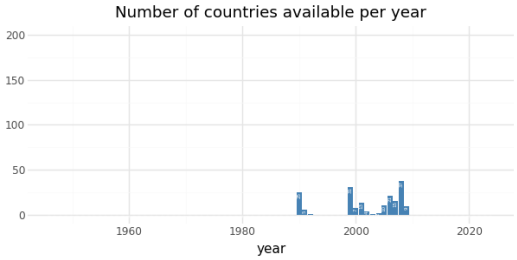
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2009
Total N. of countries covered: 84

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.22 Increase in taxes if used to prevent environmental pollution

QoG Code: wvs_envtax

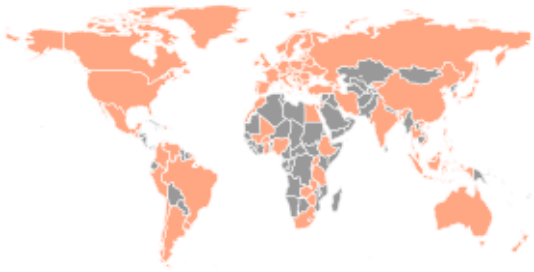
Increase in taxes if used to prevent environmental pollution

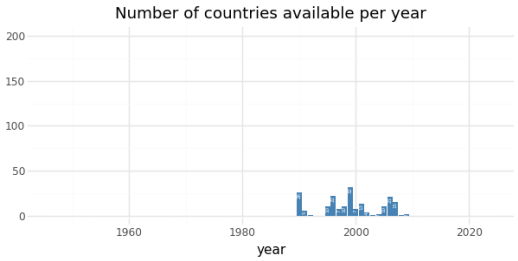
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2009
Total N. of countries covered: 88

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.23 Willingness to fight for country

QoG Code: wvs_fight

Of course, we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country?

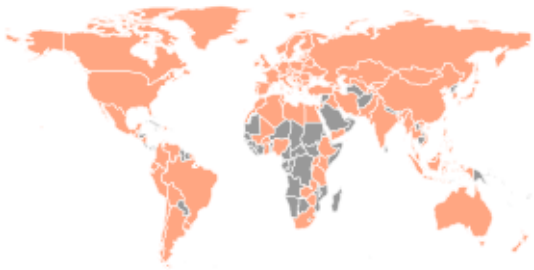
0. No

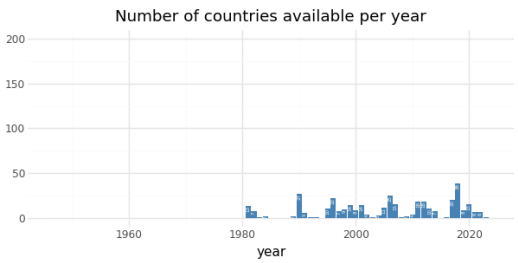
1. Yes

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 36	Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.24 Belief in: God

QoG Code: wvs_godbel

Do you believe in God?

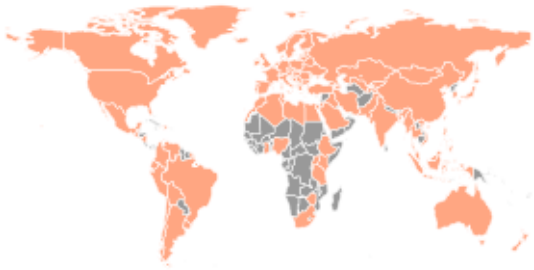
0. No

1. Yes

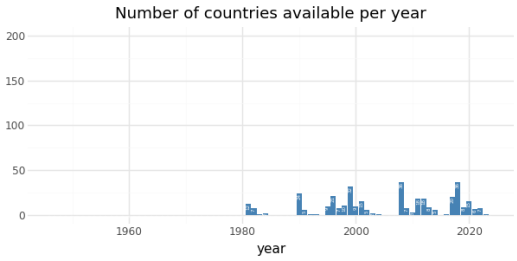
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 104

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.25 Importance of God

QoG Code: wvs_godimp

How important is God in your life?

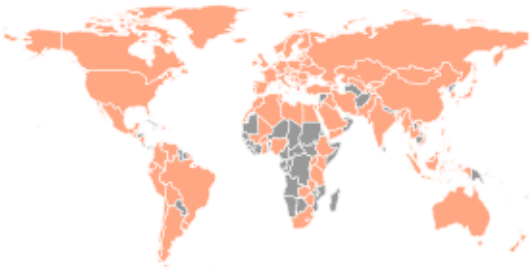
1. Not at all important

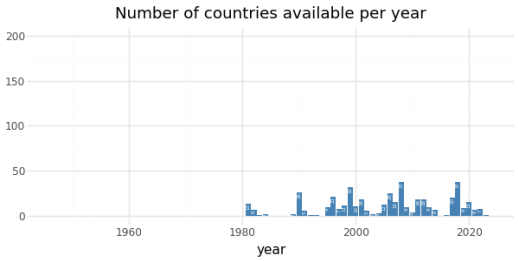
10. Very important

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.26 Politicians who don't believe in God are unfit for public office

QoG Code: wvs_godpol

Politicians who don't believe in God are unfit for public office

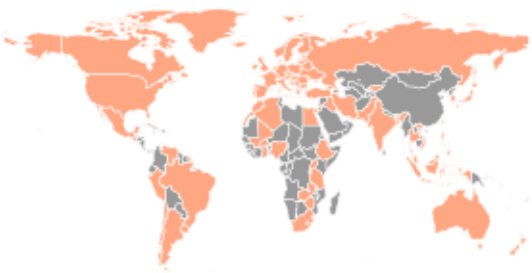
1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree

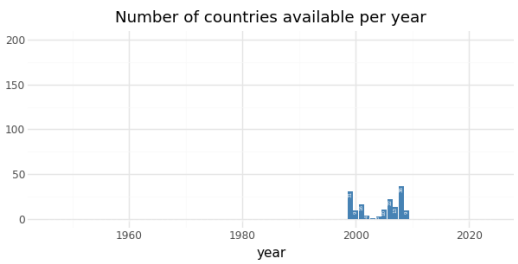
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1999
Time-series max. year: 2009
Total N. of countries covered: 86

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.27 Feeling of happiness

QoG Code: wvs_hap

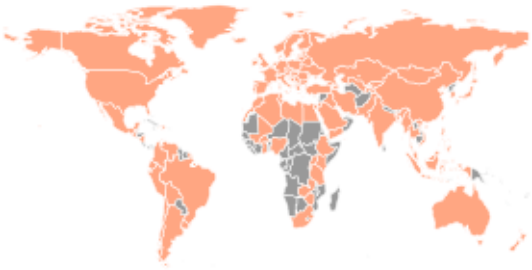
Taking all things together, would you say you are:

1. Not at all happy
2. Not very happy
3. Rather happy
4. Very happy

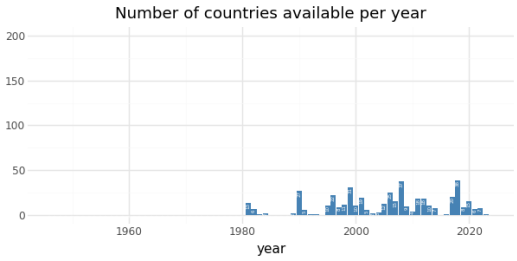
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 111

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.28 Important in life: Politics

QoG Code: wvs_imppol

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Politics

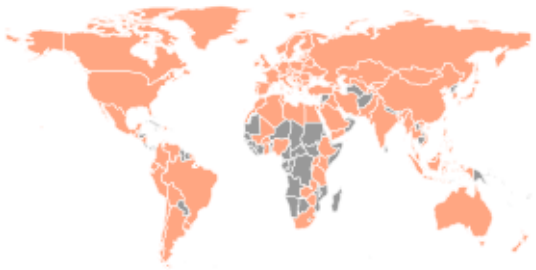
1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important

4. Very important

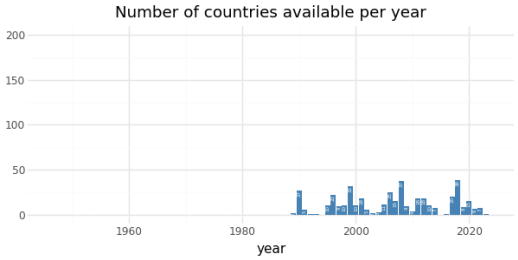
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1989
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.29 Important in life: Religion

QoG Code: wvs_imprel

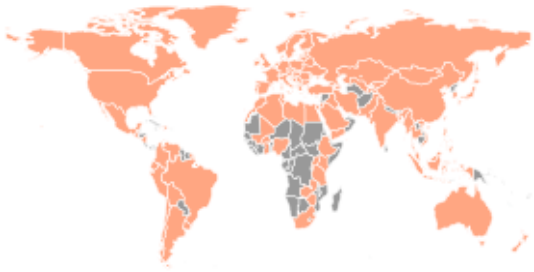
For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Religion

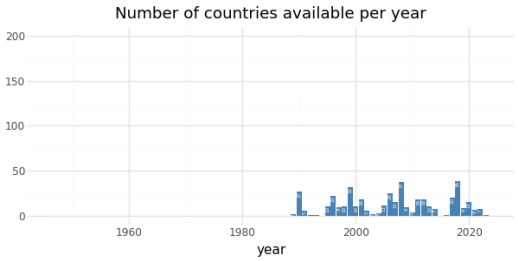
1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1989
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.30 Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe

QoG Code: wvs_jabribe

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties.

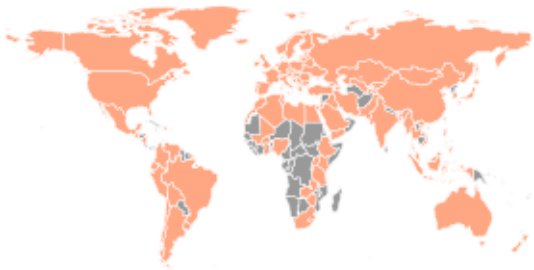
1. Never justifiable

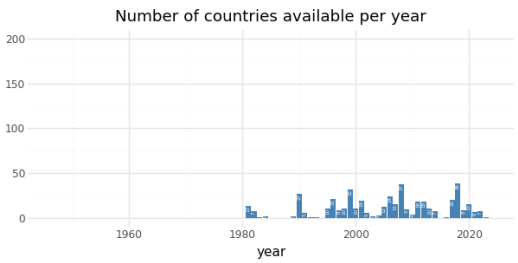
10. Always justifiable

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 111

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.31 Justifiable: claiming government benefits

QoG Code: wvs_jacgb

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Claiming government benefits to which you are not entitled

1. Never justifiable

10. Always justifiable

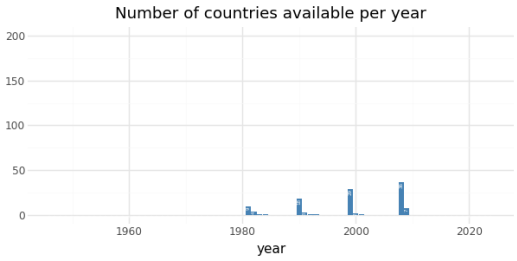
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981
Time-series max. year: 2009
Total N. of countries covered: 45

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.32 Justifiable: cheating on taxes

QoG Code: wvs_jacot

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Cheating on taxes if you have a chance.

1. Never justifiable

10. Always justifiable

Type of variable: Continuous

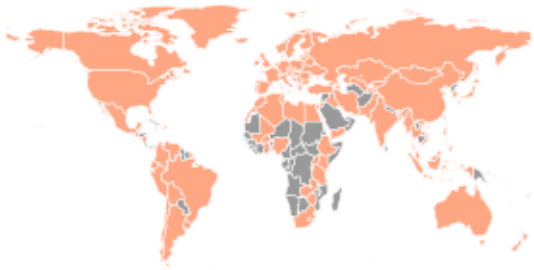
Available in Cross-section

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

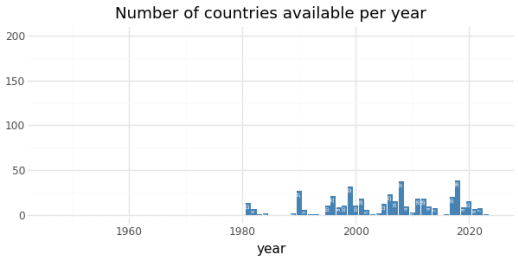
Available in Time-series

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

4.65.33 Important for succesful marriage: Religious beliefs

QoG Code: wvs_marrel

Important for succesful marriage: Religious beliefs

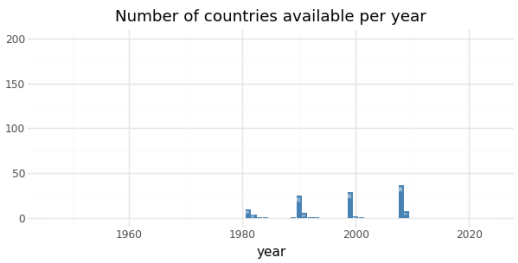
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981
Time-series max. year: 2009
Total N. of countries covered: 54

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.34 Men make better political leaders than women do

QoG Code: wvs_menpol

For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how much you agree with each.

"Men make better political leaders than women do."

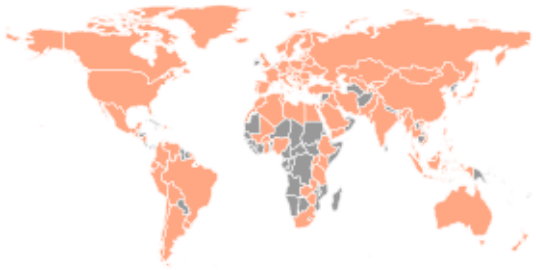
Do you agree strongly, agree, disagree, or disagree strongly?

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

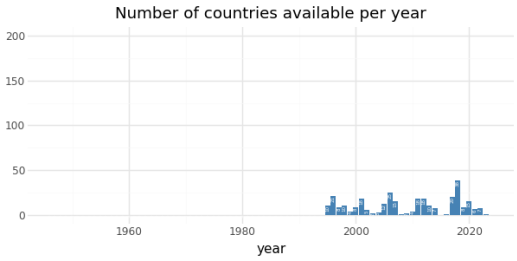
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 37	Time-series min. year: 1995 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 106

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.35 Post-Materialist index 12-item

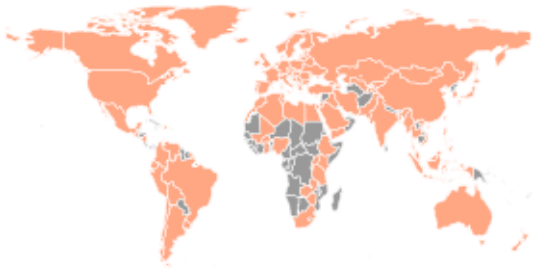
QoG Code: wvs_pmi12

Post-Materialist index 12-item. 0=Materialist, 5=Post materialist.

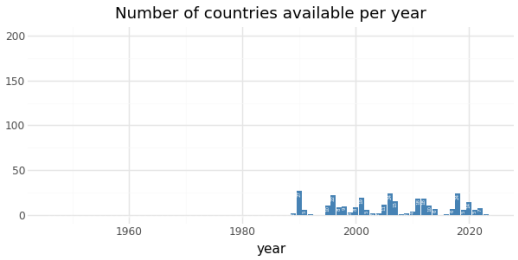
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1989 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 107

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.36 Post-Materialist index 4-item

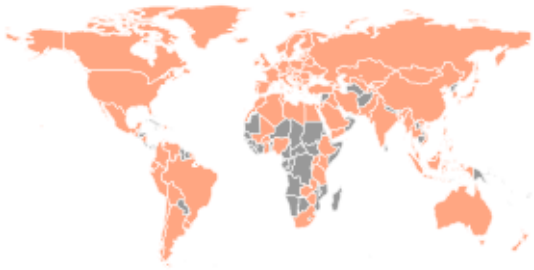
QoG Code: wvs_pmi4

Post-Materialist index 4-item. 0=Materialist, 5=Post materialist.

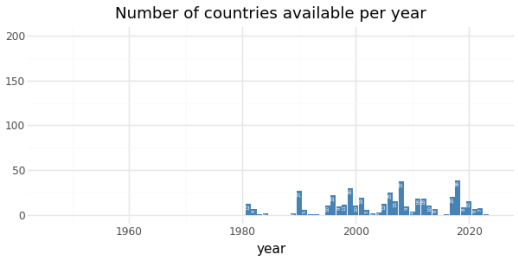
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 37	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

4.65.37 Interest in politics

QoG Code: wvs_polint

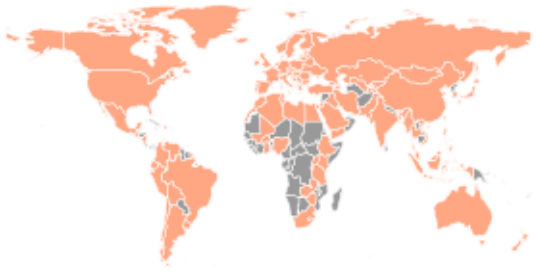
How interested would you say you are in politics?

1. Not at all interested
2. Not very interested
3. Somewhat interested
4. Very interested

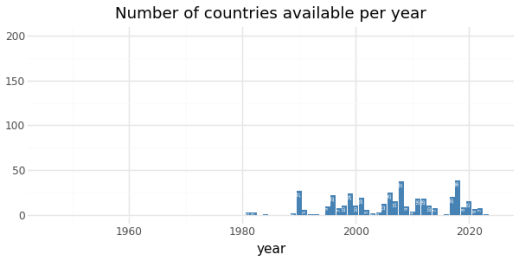
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 111

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.38 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

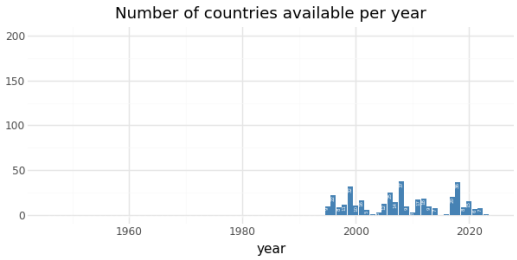
1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 108

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.39 Political system: Having a democratic political system

QoG Code: wvs_psdem

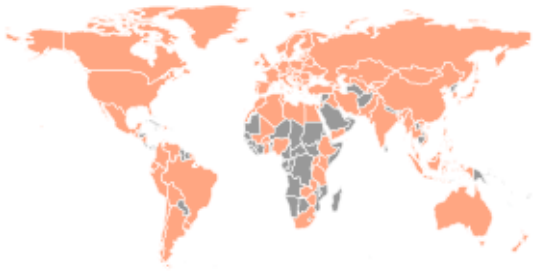
I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a democratic political system

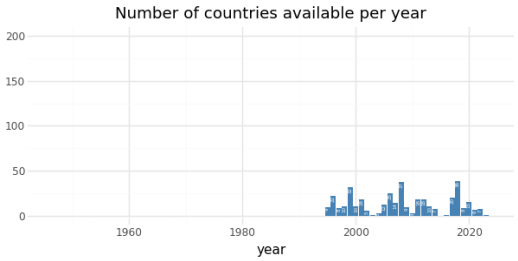
1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 108

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.40 Political system: Having experts make decisions

QoG Code: wvs_psexp

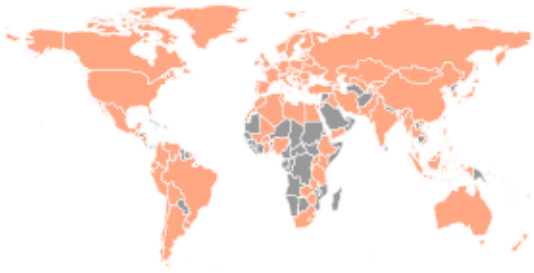
I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country

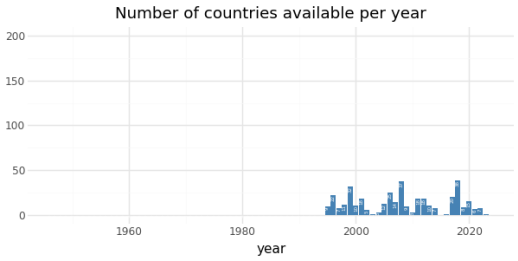
1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 108

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.41 Political system: Having a strong leader

QoG Code: wvs_pssl

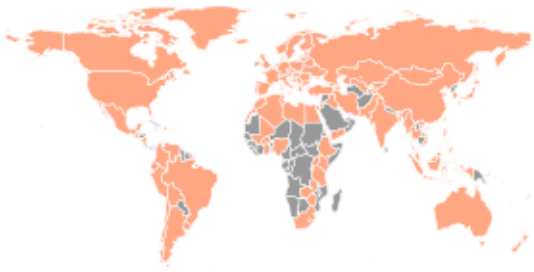
I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

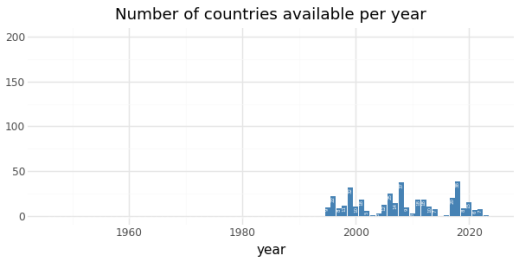
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 108

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.42 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

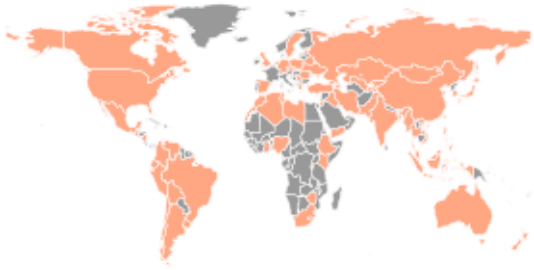
4. Strongly agree

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

4.65.43 Religious leaders should not influence government

QoG Code: wvs_relgov

Religious leaders should not influence government

1. Strongly disagree

2. Disagree

3. Neither agree nor disagree

4. Agree

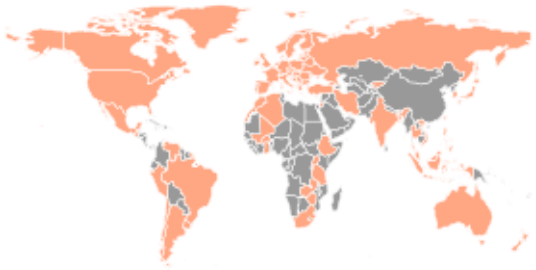
5. Strongly agree

Type of variable: Continuous

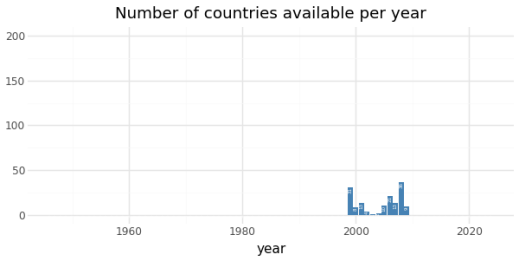
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1999
Time-series max. year: 2009
Total N. of countries covered: 82

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.44 Better if more people with strong religious beliefs in public office

QoG Code: wvs_reloff

Better if more people with strong religious beliefs in public office

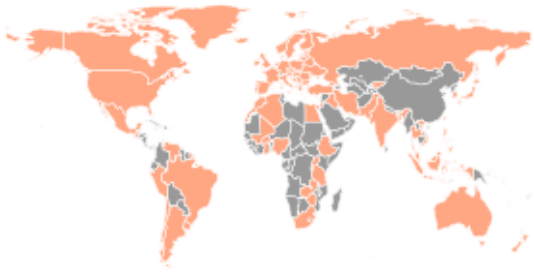
1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree

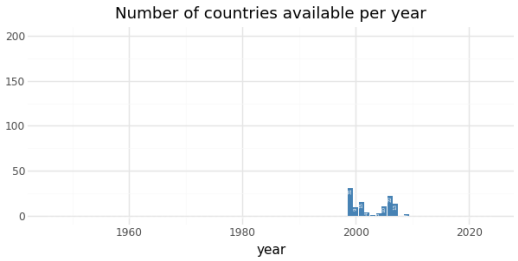
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1999
Time-series max. year: 2009
Total N. of countries covered: 83

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.45 Whenever science and religion conflict, religion is always right

QoG Code: wvs_relsci

Please tell us if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: Whenever science and religion conflict, religion is always right

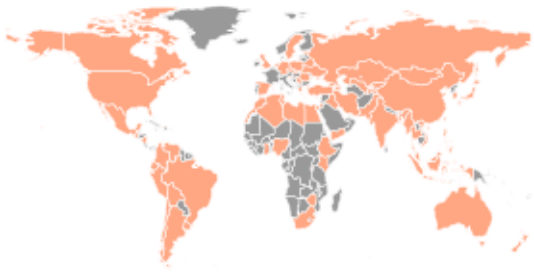
1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

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

4.65.46 Religious leaders should not influence how people vote

QoG Code: wvs_relvote

Religious leaders should not influence how people vote

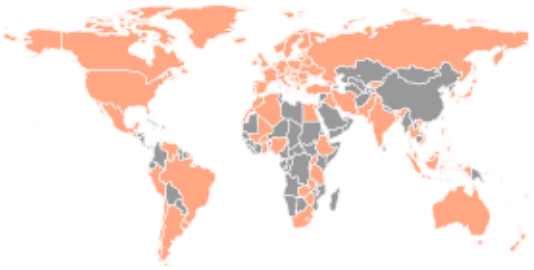
1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree

Type of variable: Continuous

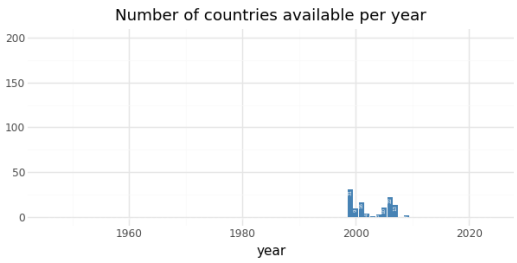
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1999
Time-series max. year: 2009
Total N. of countries covered: 83

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.47 Satisfaction with financial situation of household

QoG Code: wvs_satfin

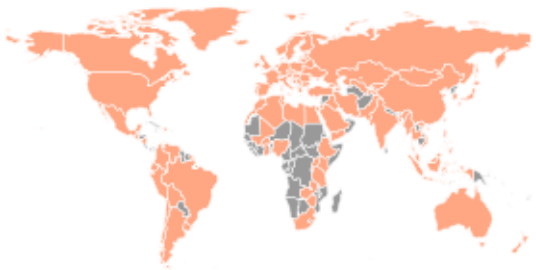
How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

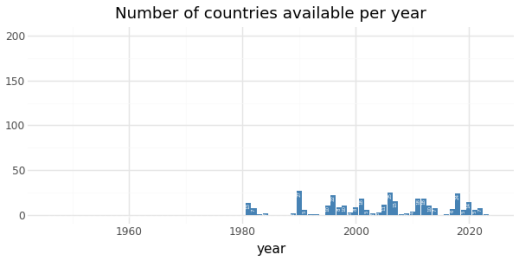
1. Completely dissatisfied
10. Completely satisfied

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 108

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.48 Satisfaction with your life

QoG Code: wvs_satlif

All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

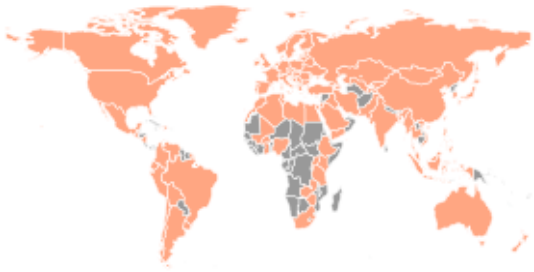
1. Completely dissatisfied

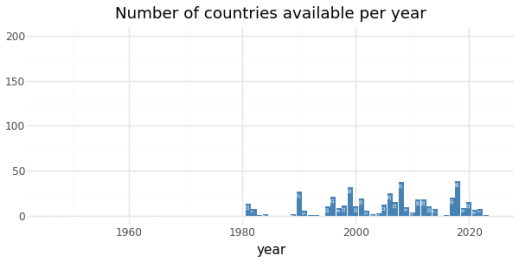
10. Completely satisfied

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 111

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.49 We depend too much on science and not enough on faith

QoG Code: wvs_screl

We depend too much on science and not enough on faith

1. Completely disagree

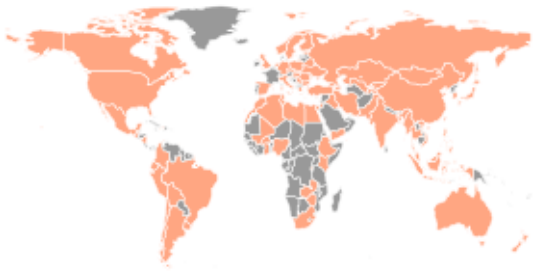
10. Completely agree

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.50 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

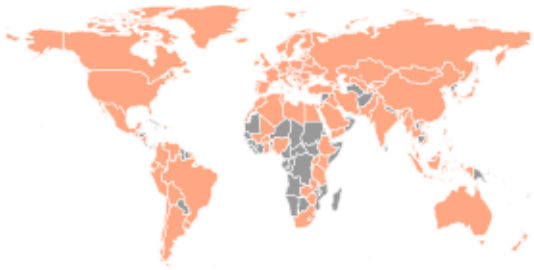
3. Good

4. Very good

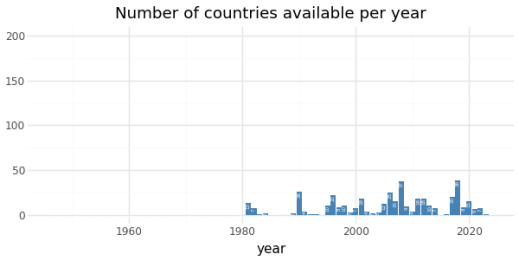
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 37	Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65.51 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?

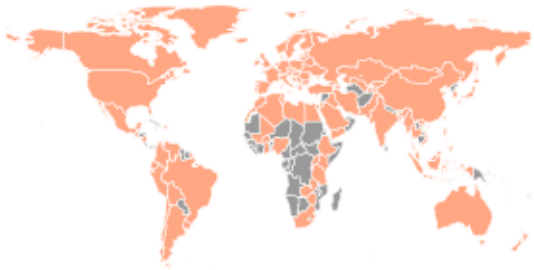
0. Need to be very careful

1. Most people can be trusted

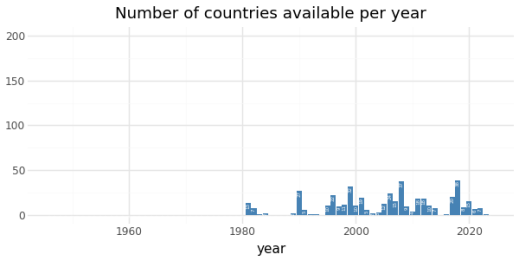
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 37	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

4.65.52 Work is a duty towards society

QoG Code: wvs_wduty

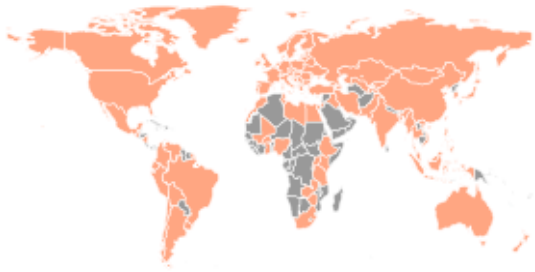
Work is a duty towards society.

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree

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

4.65.53 People who don't work turn lazy

QoG Code: wvs_wlazy

People who don't work turn lazy.

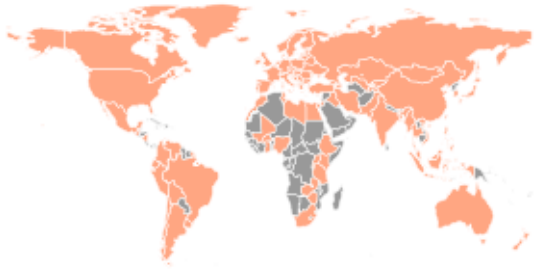
1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly agree

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

4.66 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.

4.66.1 Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses)

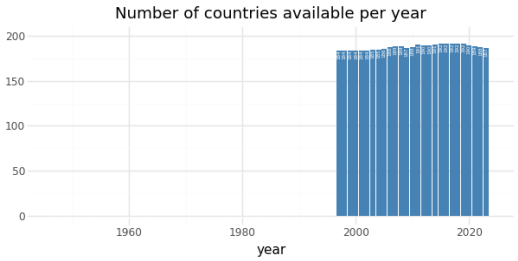
QoG Code: ipu_l_s

Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses).

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.66.2 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses)

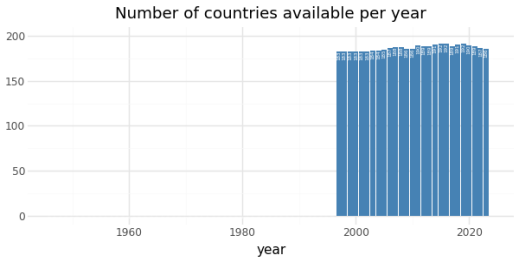
QoG Code: ipu_l_sw

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

4.66.3 Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses)

QoG Code: ipu_l_w

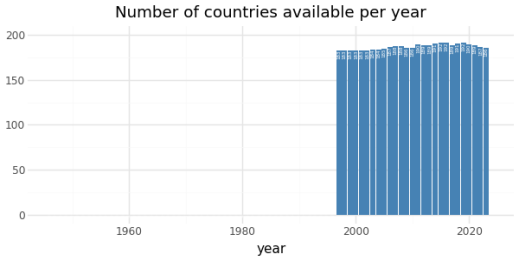
Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.66.4 Number of Seats (Upper House)

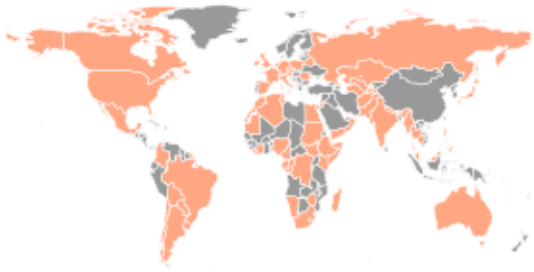
QoG Code: ipu_u_s

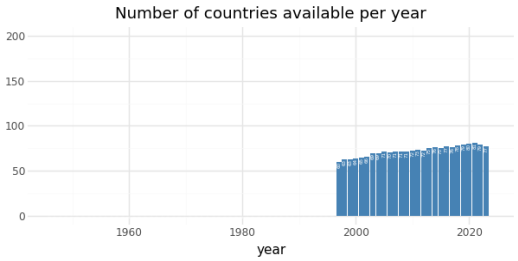
Number of Seats (Upper House).

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1997
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 82	Total N. of countries covered: 84

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.5 Share of Women (Upper House)

QoG Code: ipu_u_sw

Share of Women (Upper House).

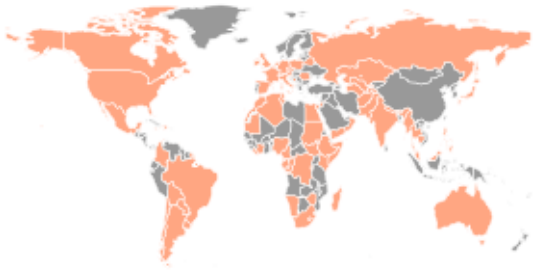
Type of variable: Continuous

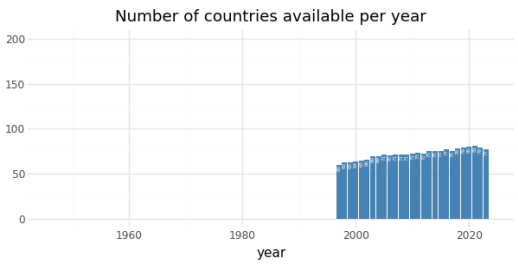
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 82

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

4.66.6 Number of Women (Upper House)

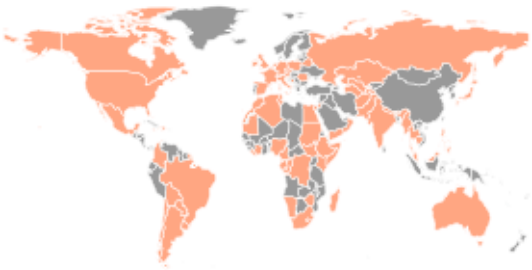
QoG Code: ipu_u_w

Number of Women (Upper House).

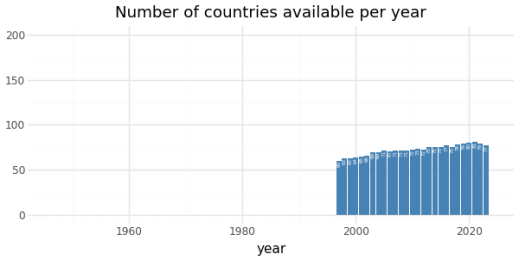
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1997
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 82	Total N. of countries covered: 84

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.67 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.

4.67.1 Economic Globalization

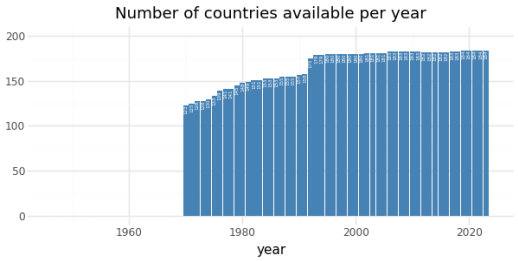
QoG Code: dr_eg

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	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: 184

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.67.2 Index of Globalization

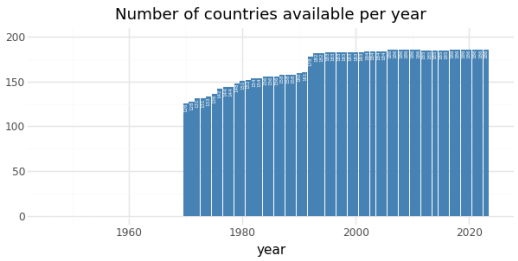
QoG Code: dr_ig

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	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: 186	Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.67.3 Political Globalization

QoG Code: dr_pg

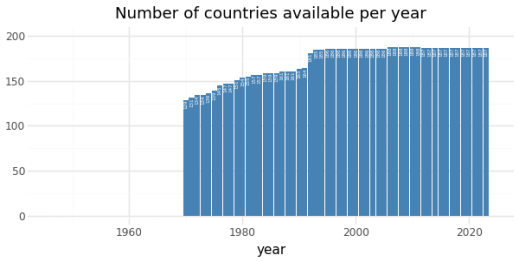
Political globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) regards the de facto segment measured with reference to the number of embassies and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), along with partici-pation in UN peacekeeping missions. The de jure segment contains variables focussing on the membership of international organisations and international treaties.

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: 187	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.67.4 Social Globalization

QoG Code: dr_sg

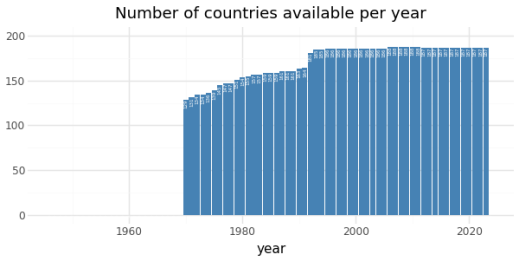
Social globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is comprised of three segments, each with its own de facto and de jure segment. Interpersonal contact is measured within the de facto segment with reference to international telephone connections, tourist numbers and migration. Within the de jure segment, it is 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 187	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.68 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.

4.68.1 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5)

QoG Code: lis_atk05

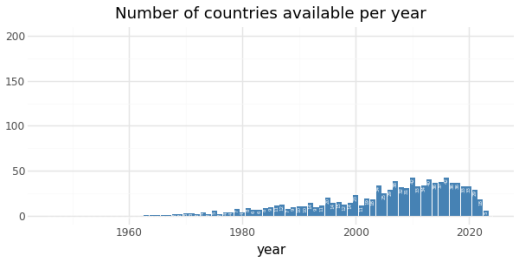
Atkinson Index is a welfare-based measure of inequality, representing the percentage of total income that a given society would have to sacrifice in order to have (more) equally distributed incomes (more equal shares of income between its citizens). This measure depends on the degree of society aversion to inequality, where a higher value entails greater social utility or willingness by individuals to accept smaller incomes in exchange for a more equal distribution.

In the calculation of this variable, the aversion parameter (epsilon) is set to 0.5.

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

4.68.2 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1)

QoG Code: lis_atk1

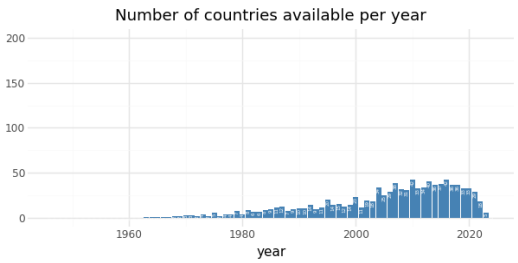
Atkinson Index is a welfare-based measure of inequality, representing the percentage of total income that a given society would have to sacrifice in order to have (more) equally distributed incomes (more equal shares of income between its citizens). This measure depends on the degree of society aversion to inequality, where a higher value entails greater social utility or willingness by individuals to accept smaller incomes in exchange for a more equal distribution.

In the calculation of this variable, the aversion parameter (epsilon) is set to 1.0.

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

4.68.3 Children Living in Single-Mother Families (%)

QoG Code: lis_clsmf

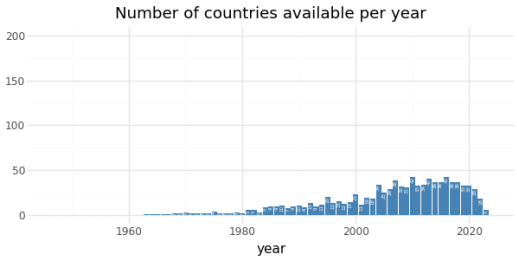
Percentage of children living in single-mother families.

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

4.68.4 Children Poverty Rates among Single-Mother (50%)

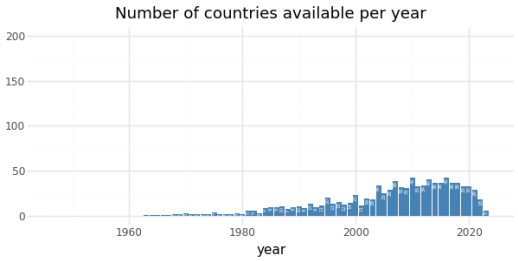
QoG Code: lis_cprsmf

This variable reports the percentage of single-mother families whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

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

4.68.5 Children Poverty Rates among Two-Parent Families (50%)

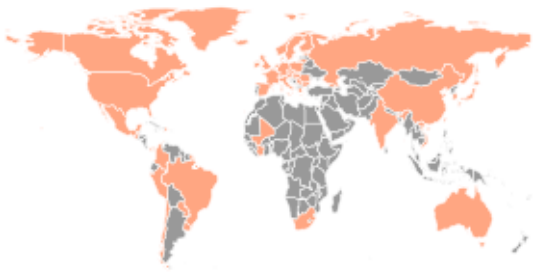
QoG Code: lis_cprtpf

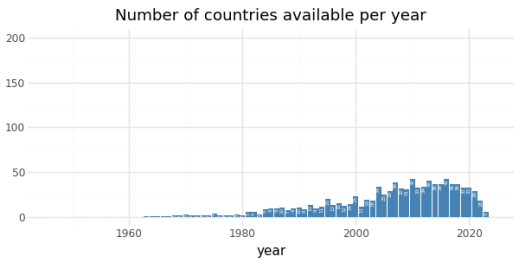
This variable reports the percentage of two-parent families whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

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

4.68.6 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%)

QoG Code: lis_dc150

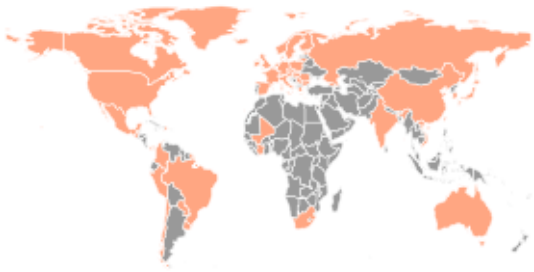
This variable reflects the percentage of children whose household income is more than 150% of the median of equivalised disposable household income.

Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

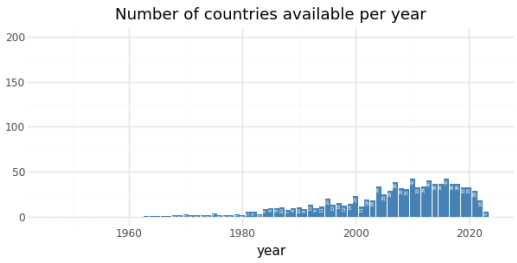
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.68.7 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%)

QoG Code: lis_dc5075

This variable reflects the percentage of children whose household income falls between 50% and 75% of the median of equivalised disposable household income.

Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the

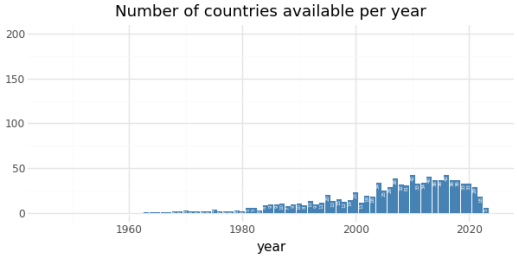
total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

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

4.68.8 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%)

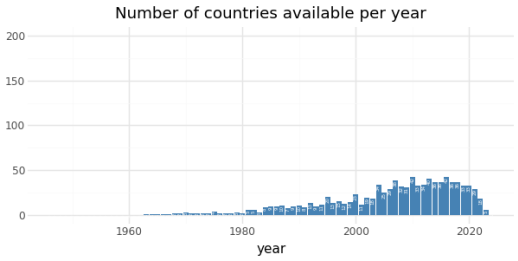
QoG Code: lis_dc75150

This variable reflects the percentage of children whose household income falls between 75% and 150% of the median of equivalised disposable household income.

Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 36	Time-series min. year: 1963 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 52

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

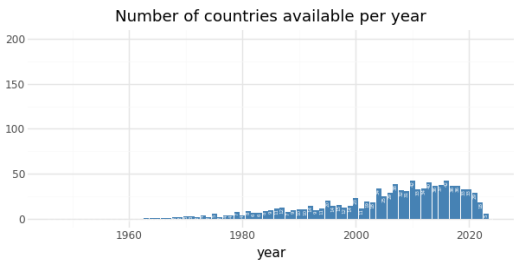
4.68.9 Gini Coefficient

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 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 36	Time-series min. year: 1963 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 52

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.68.10 Mean Equivalized Income

QoG Code: lis_meaneqi

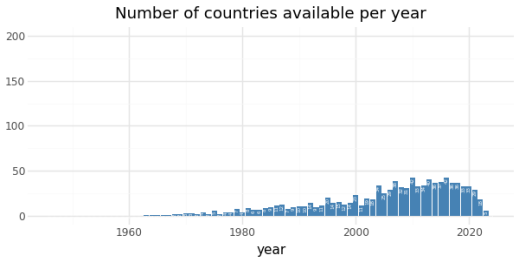
The mean value of the Equivalized Income. Equivalised Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

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

4.68.11 Median Equivalized Income

QoG Code: lis_medeqi

The median value of the Equivalized Income. Equivalised Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root

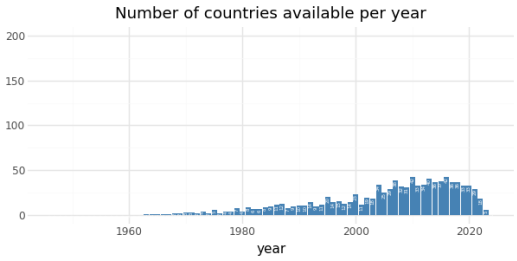
of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

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

4.68.12 Percentile Ratio (80/20)

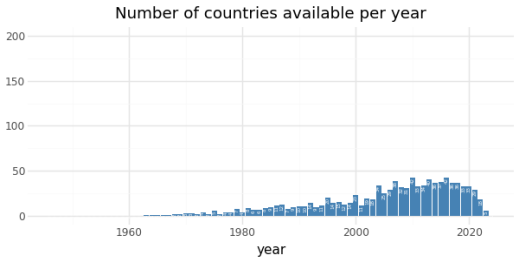
QoG Code: lis_pr8020

The 80/20 Percentile Ratio represents the income of individuals at the 80th percentile compared to one of individuals at the 20th percentile, based on disposable income.

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

4.68.13 Percentile Ratio (90/10)

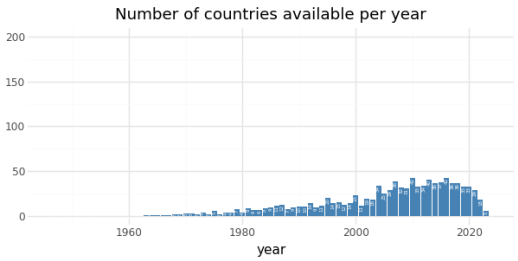
QoG Code: lis_pr9010

The 90/10 Percentile Ratio represents the income of individuals at the 90th percentile compared to one of individuals at the 10th percentile, based on disposable income.

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

4.68.14 Percentile Ratio (90/50)

QoG Code: lis_pr9050

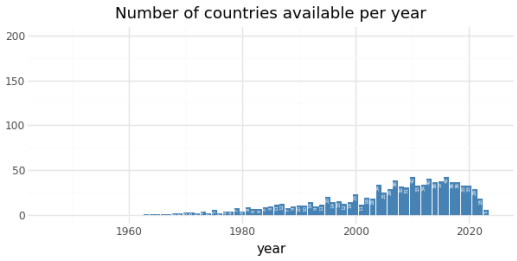
The 90/50 Percentile Ratio represents the income of individuals at the 90th percentile compared to one of individuals at the 50th percentile, based on disposable income.

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

4.68.15 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (40%)

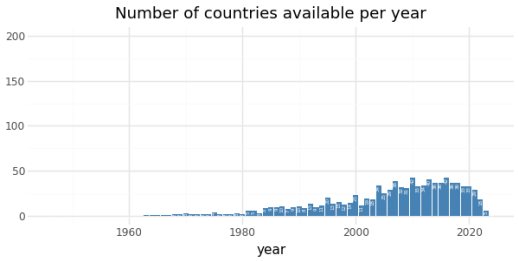
QoG Code: lis_rprc40

Relative Poverty Rate among Children at 40% of the Median is the percentage of the children population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 40 % of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

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

4.68.16 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (50%)

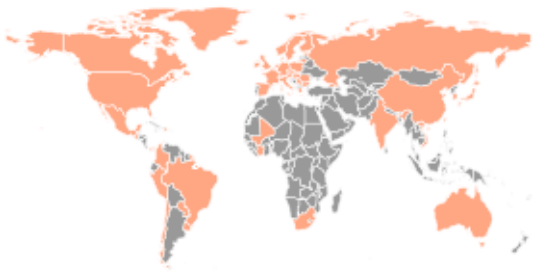
QoG Code: lis_rprc50

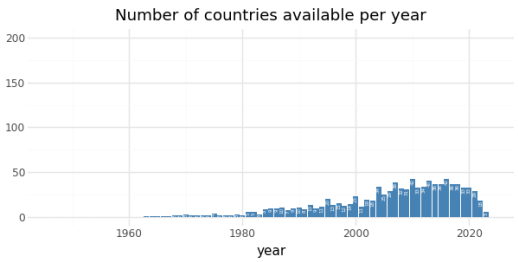
Relative Poverty Rate among Children at 50% of the Median is the percentage of the children population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

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

4.68.17 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (60%)

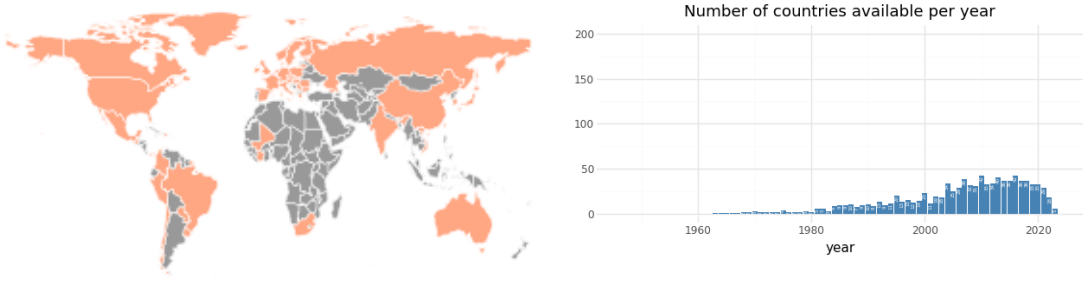
QoG Code: lis_rprc60

Relative Poverty Rate among Children at 60% of the Median is the percentage of the children population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 60 % of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

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

4.68.18 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (40%)

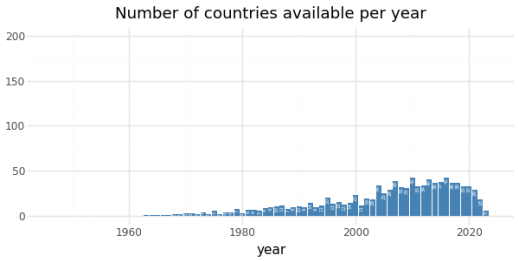
QoG Code: lis_rpre40

Relative Poverty Rate among Elderly at 40% of the Median is the percentage of the elderly population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 40 % of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

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

4.68.19 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (50%)

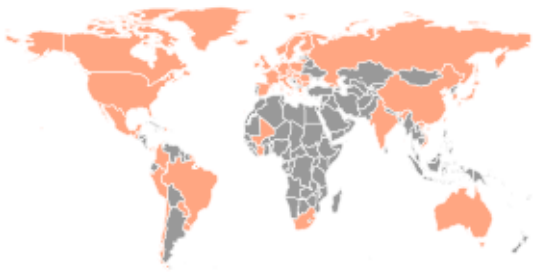
QoG Code: lis_rpre50

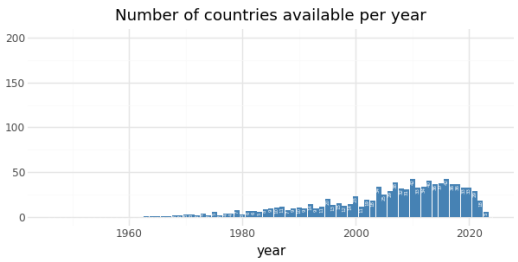
Relative Poverty Rate among Elderly at 50% of the Median is the percentage of the elderly population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

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

4.68.20 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (60%)

QoG Code: lis_rpre60

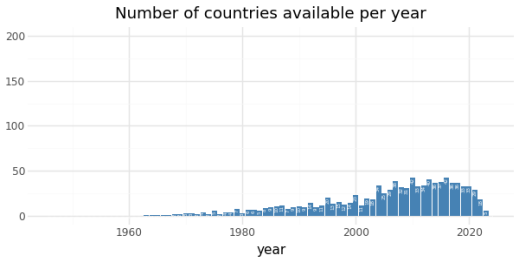
Relative Poverty Rate among Elderly at 60% of the Median is the percentage of the elderly population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 60 % of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

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

4.68.21 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%)

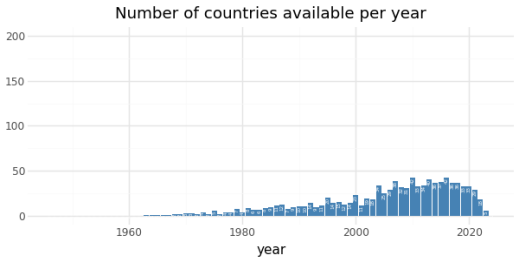
QoG Code: lis_rprt40

Relative Poverty Rate at 40% of the Median is the percentage of the total population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 40 % of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

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

4.68.22 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%)

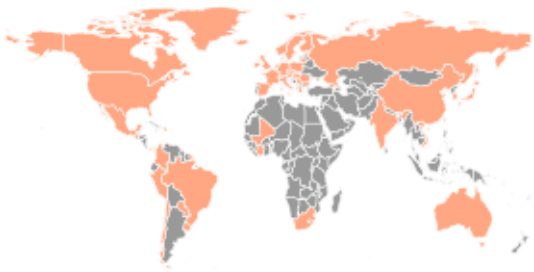
QoG Code: lis_rprt50

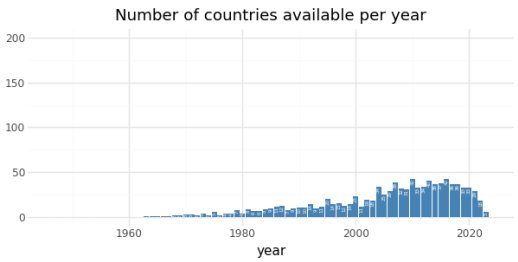
Relative Poverty Rate at 50% of the Median is the percentage of the total population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable or gross household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

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

4.68.23 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%)

QoG Code: lis_rprt60

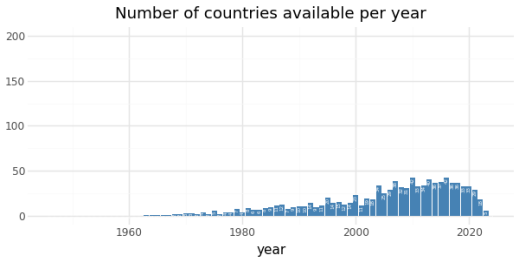
Relative Poverty Rate at 60% of the Median is the percentage of the total population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 60 % of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

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

4.69 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.

4.69.1 Real GDP per Capita

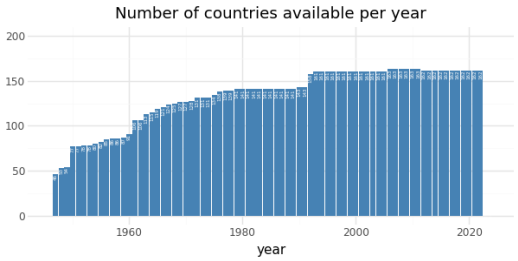
QoG Code: mad_gdppc

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

4.69.2 Real GDP per Capita (year 1000)

QoG Code: mad_gdppc1000

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1000, multiple benchmarks.

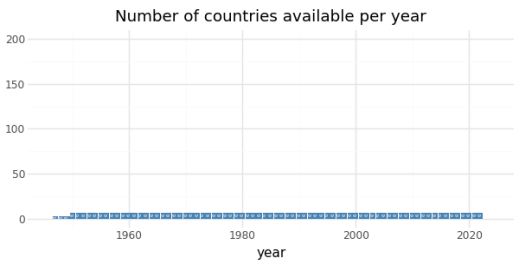
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 6

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 6

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.69.3 Real GDP per Capita (year 1300)

QoG Code: mad_gdppc1300

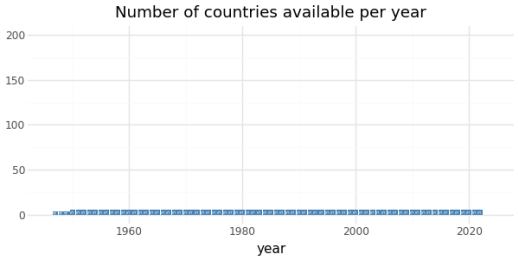
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1300, multiple benchmarks.

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: 5	Total N. of countries covered: 5

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.69.4 Real GDP per Capita (year 1400)

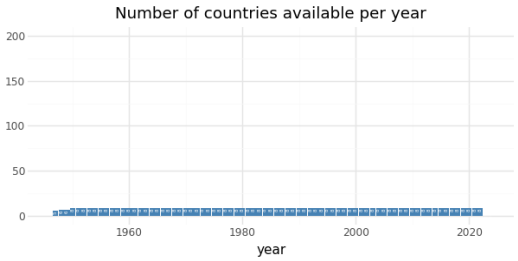
QoG Code: mad_gdppc1400

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1400, 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: 8	Total N. of countries covered: 8

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.69.5 Real GDP per Capita (year 1500)

QoG Code: mad_gdppc1500

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1500, multiple benchmarks.

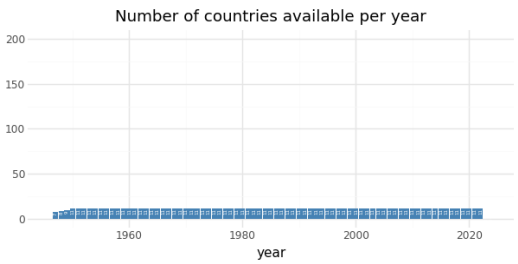
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 11

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 11

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.69.6 Real GDP per Capita (year 1600)

QoG Code: mad_gdppc1600

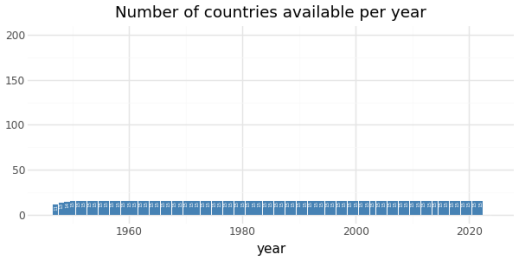
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1600, multiple benchmarks.

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: 15	Total N. of countries covered: 15

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.69.7 Real GDP per Capita (year 1700)

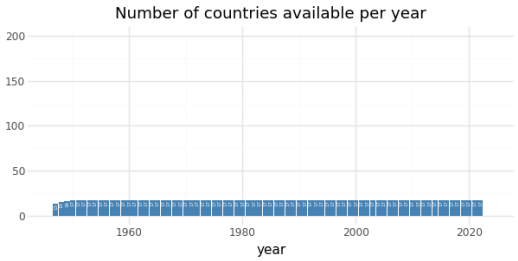
QoG Code: mad_gdppc1700

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1700, 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: 17	Total N. of countries covered: 17

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.69.8 Real GDP per Capita (year 1800)

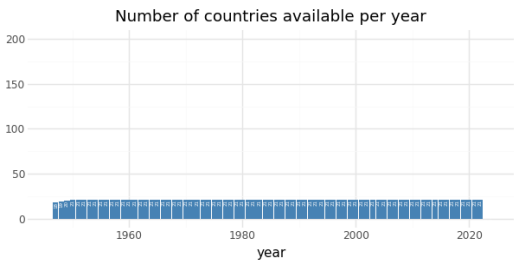
QoG Code: mad_gdppc1800

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1800, 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: 21	Total N. of countries covered: 21

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.69.9 Real GDP per Capita (year 1900)

QoG Code: mad_gdppc1900

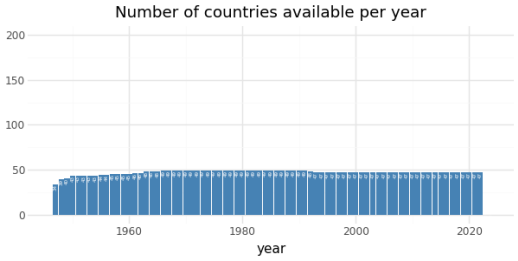
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1900, multiple benchmarks.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	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: 47	Total N. of countries covered: 50

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70 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

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.

4.70.1 Competition

QoG Code: van_comp

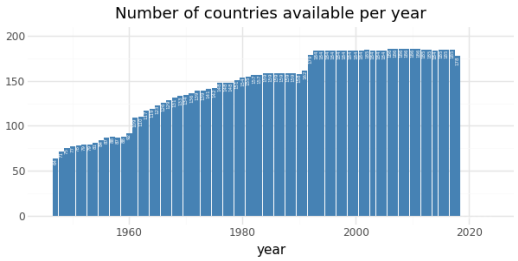
The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.

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

4.70.2 Index of Democratization

QoG Code: van_index

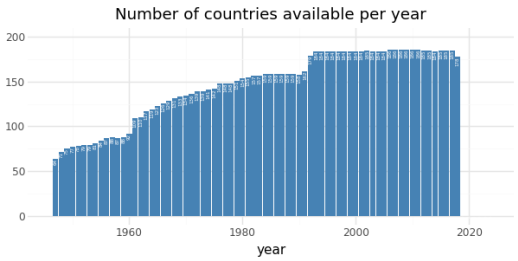
The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

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

4.70.3 Participation

QoG Code: van_part

The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.

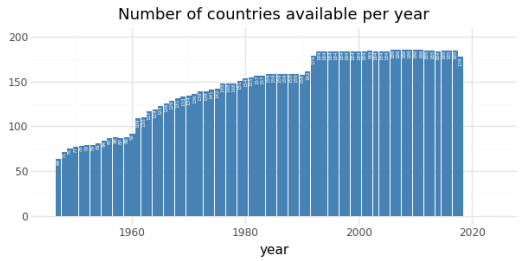
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.71 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.

4.71.1 Inward Remittances Flow

QoG Code: rd_inw

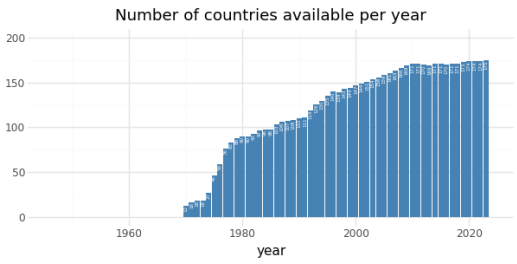
Migrant Remittances Inflow, current (nominal) US $ million.

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 175	Total N. of countries covered: 185

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.71.2 Personal remittances, received (% of GDP)

QoG Code: rd_inw_gdp

Personal remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and nonresident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Data are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees.

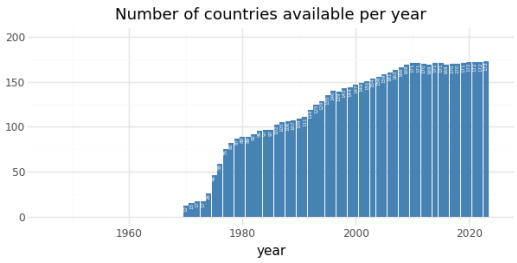
Original ID: BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS

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: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 173	Total N. of countries covered: 185

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.71.3 Outward Remittances Flow

QoG Code: rd_outw

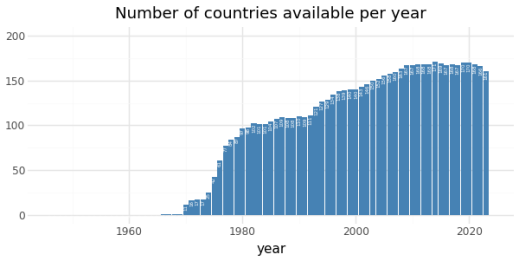
Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US $ million.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1966
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 171	Total N. of countries covered: 185

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72 Multidimensional Index of Bureaucratic Underrepresentation

Dataset by: Luciana Cingolani

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

Cingonali, L. (2022). Diversity in the public administration: A multidimensional index of bureaucratic underrepresentation. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/IEPHLG

Dataset found at:
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/IEPHLG&faces-redirect=true

Last update by original source: 2022-08-24
Date of download: 2024-10-18

This dataset presents a time-series cross-sectional Index of Bureaucratic Underrepresentation (IBU) covering a total of 37 European countries between 2008 and 2018 (unbalanced). It aggregates levels of bureaucratic representation on five common diversity dimensions, namely gender, ethnicity, nationality, age and disability. It uses household survey data from the European Social Survey (ESS) rounds 4 to 9, profiting from its representativeness and intended cross-country comparability (ESS 2020).

4.72.1 Multidimensional Index of Bureaucratic Underrepresentation

QoG Code: mibu_ibu

The Multidimensional Index of Bureaucratic Under-representation aims to give a snapshot of the incidence and depth of the underrepresentation in the bureaucratic aparatus of each country in five different dimensions: female/male, ethnic minorities, Non-nationals, Young people and people with disabilities.

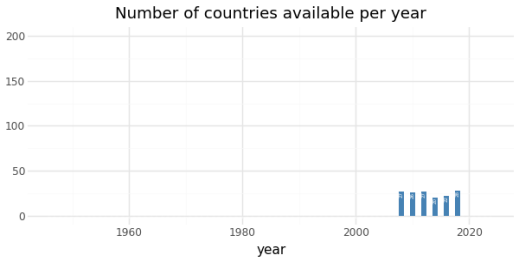
It uses ESS microdata on the occupation of individuals, registering whether they work in the public sector (either in the central / local government or in decentralized public services such as health or education). After adjusting for the analytical weights indicated by ESS administrators this allows for the possibility to approximate comparisons between the demographic characteristics of public sector officials versus the broader country population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2008
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 35

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.73 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.

4.73.1 First Multiparty Election

QoG Code: nelda_fme

This indicates when a newly independent country is having its first elections, when a country holds the first multiparty elections after a significant period of non-democratic rule, or when a country transitions from single-party elections to multiparty elections. Multiparty means that more than one party is allowed to contest the election, and that at least some of the parties are both nominally and effectively independent of the ruling actors.

Values:

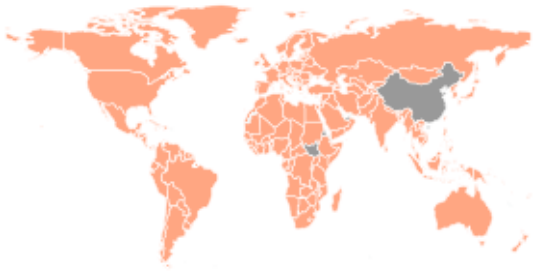
0. No

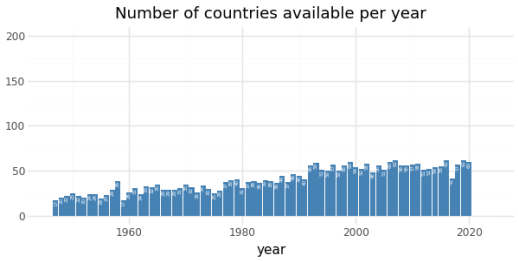
1. Yes

Type of variable: Binary

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

4.73.2 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

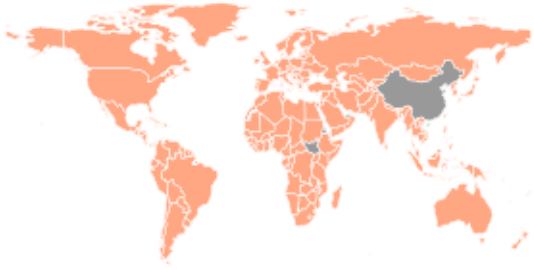
Available in Cross-section

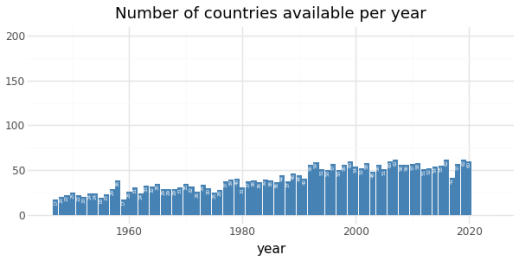
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 108

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

4.73.3 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

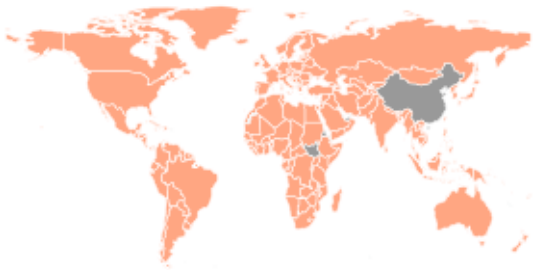
1. Yes

3. Unclear

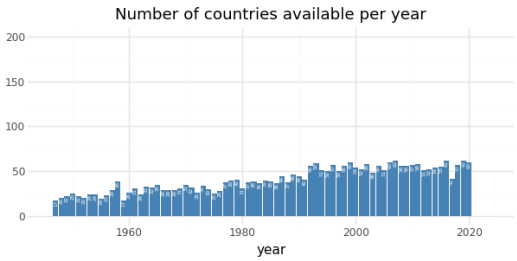
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	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

4.73.4 Number of Elections, Total

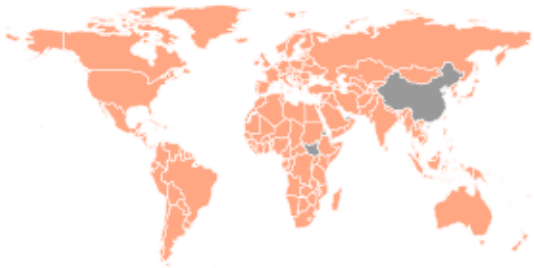
QoG Code: nelda_noe

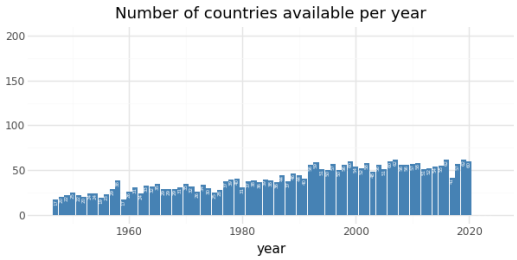
The number of elections during the year (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.73.5 Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly

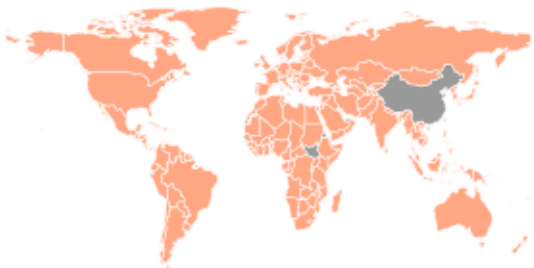
QoG Code: nelda_noea

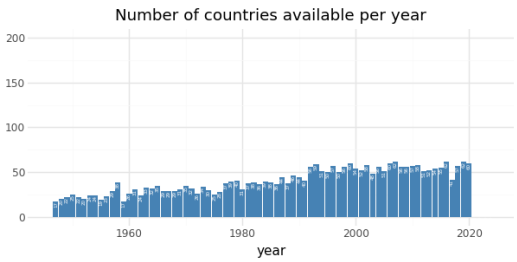
Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.73.6 Number of Elections, Executive

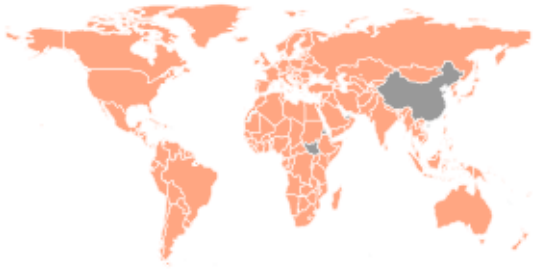
QoG Code: nelda_noee

Number of executive elections during the year.

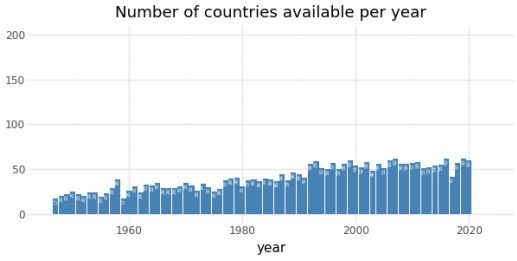
Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.73.7 Number of Elections, Legislative

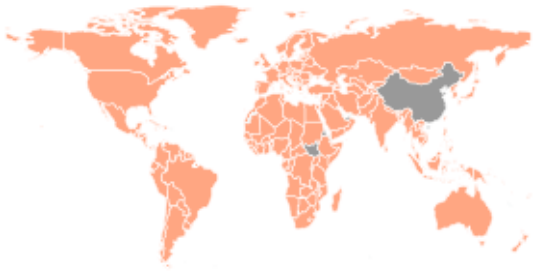
QoG Code: nelda_noel

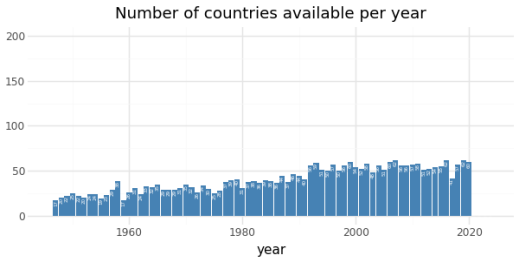
Number of legislative elections during the year.

Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.73.8 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

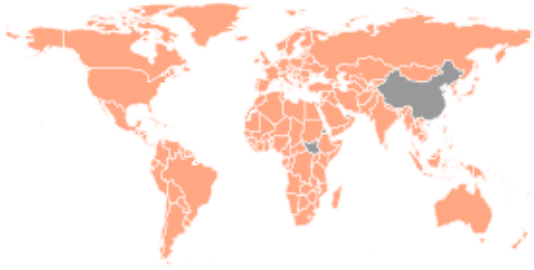
1. Yes

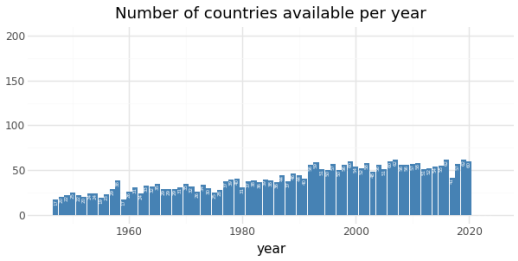
3. Unclear

Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.73.9 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

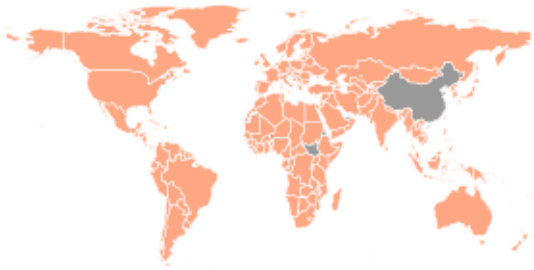
1. Yes

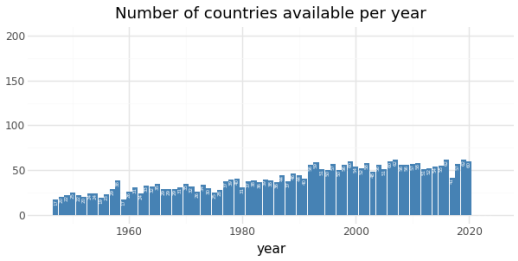
3. Unclear

Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.73.10 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election

QoG Code: nelda_vcdbe

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

Values:

0. No

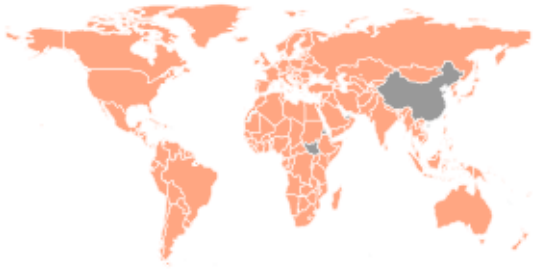
1. Yes

3. Unclear

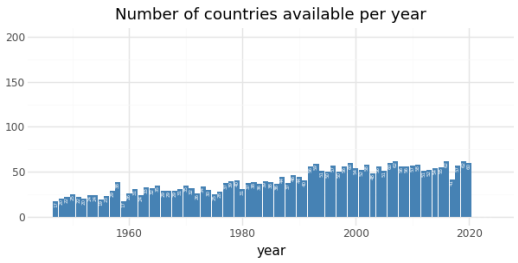
Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.74 New Parties and Party System Innovation in Western Europe

Dataset by: Vincenzo Emanuele

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

Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. https://doi.org/10.7802/1363

Dataset found at: http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-party-system-innovation.html

Last update by original source: 2024-07-08
Date of download: 2025-10-02

This dataset identifies and lists all the new parties emerged in Western Europe since 1945 and provides data about party system innovation, defined as the aggregate level of 'newness' recorded in a party system at a given election. Data are based on parliamentary elections (lower house) of 20 Western European countries since 1945. This dataset covers the entire universe of Western European elections held after World War II under democratic regimes. Data for Greece, Portugal and Spain have been collected after their democratizations in the 1970s.

4.74.1 Cummulative Party System Innovation

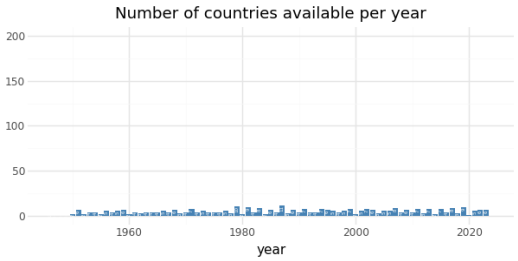
QoG Code: psi_cpsi1

Cumulative Party System Innovation: sum of the vote share received by non-founder parties in each election. A party is considered as a founder if it has received at least 1% of the national vote share in at least one of the first two post-WWII elections (or, in the case of Greece, Portugal and Spain, the first two democratic elections). Otherwise, the party is counted as a non-founder. The rationale behind this choice is that we look at the first two post-WWII or post-authoritarian elections and make a dichotomous distinction between relevant parties that formed the system (those who received more than 1% of the votes) and parties that emerged later or were only marginal actors (those below 1%) at that time.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 20	Total N. of countries covered: 20

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.74.2 Cummulative Party System Innovation of a second election in a year

QoG Code: psi_cpsi2

Cumulative Party System Innovation: sum of the vote share received by non-founder parties in each election. A party is considered as a founder if it has received at least 1% of the national vote share in at least one of the first two post-WWII elections (or, in the case of Greece, Portugal and Spain, the first two democratic elections). Otherwise, the party is counted as a non-founder. The rationale behind this choice is that we look at the first two post-WWII or post-authoritarian elections and make a dichotomous distinction between relevant parties that formed the system (those who received more than 1% of the votes) and parties that emerged later or were only marginal actors (those below 1%) at that time. This variable (psi_cpsi2) refers to a second election held on the same year as an election reported on psi_cpsi1.

Type of variable: Continuous

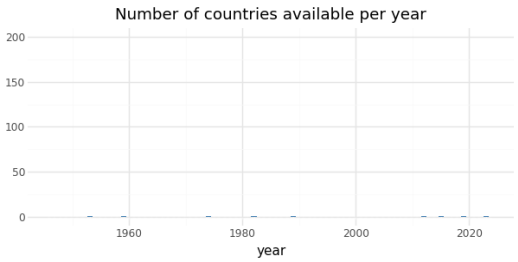
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 2

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1953
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 6

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.74.3 Exact date of the election

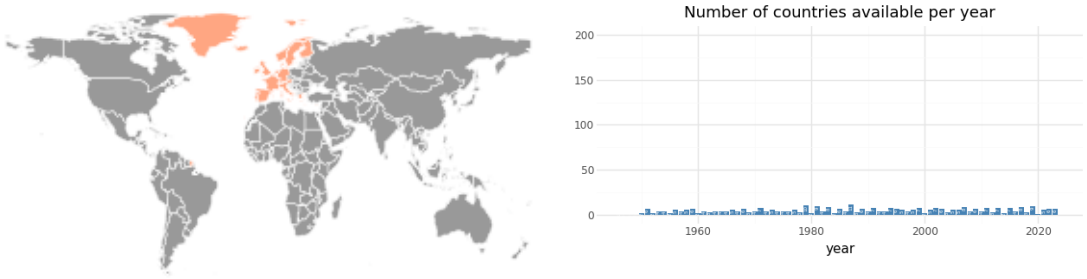
QoG Code: psi_edate1

Exact date of the election

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 20	Total N. of countries covered: 20

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.74.4 Exact date of the second election in a year

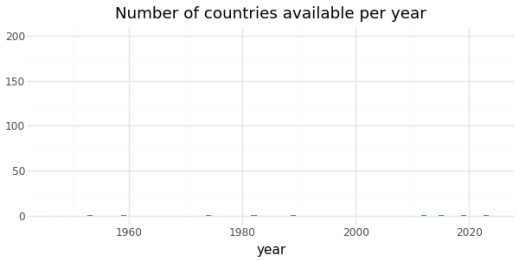
QoG Code: psi_edate2

Exact date of a second election in a same year

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1953
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 2	Total N. of countries covered: 6

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.74.5 Party System Innovation (overall vote share of new parties in given election)

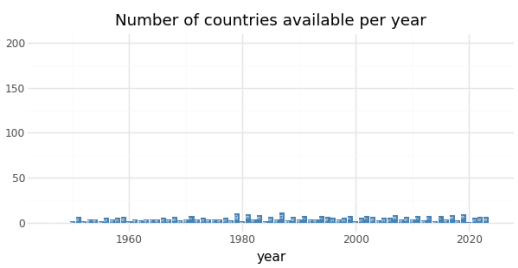
QoG Code: psi_psi1

Party System Innovation: overall vote share of new parties in a given election. It is calculated at time t with respect to time t-1 (namely, PSInn is calculated with respect to the status quo established at the previous election) and therefore each observation in each country is completely independent from the previous ones. In order to exclude marginal parties, the author has set a threshold at 1% of the national share for a given party to be considered as part of the party system in a given election and has collected data starting from the third post-World War II or democratic election of each country, for a total of 209 new parties (see the complete list of new parties below) in 327 elections. The underlying assumption is that the party system innovation they are interested in is that occurring after the initial institutionalization of the party system. According to PSInn, a party is considered 'new' only in the first election when it enters the party system by receiving at least 1% of the national share. Then, in the subsequent elections, it becomes 'old'.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 20	Total N. of countries covered: 20

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.74.6 Party System Innovation of a second election in a year

QoG Code: psi_psi2

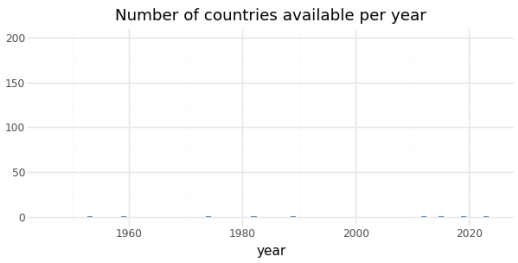
Party System Innovation: overall vote share of new parties in a given election. It is calculated at time t with respect to time t-1 (namely, PSInn is calculated with respect to the status quo established at the previous election) and therefore each observation in each country is completely independent from the previous ones. In order to exclude marginal parties, the author has set a threshold at 1% of the national share for a given party to be considered as part of the party system in a given election and has collected data starting from the third post-World War II or democratic election of each country, for a total of 209 new parties (see the complete list of new parties below) in 327 elections. The underlying assumption is that the party system innovation they are interested in is that occurring after the initial institutionalization of the party system. According to PSInn, a party is considered 'new' only in the first election when it enters the party system by receiving at least 1% of the national share. Then, in the subsequent elections, it becomes 'old'. This variable (psi_psi2) refers to a second election held on the same year as an election reported on psi_psi1.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1953
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 2	Total N. of countries covered: 6

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.75 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.

4.75.1 Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year

QoG Code: ross_gas_exp

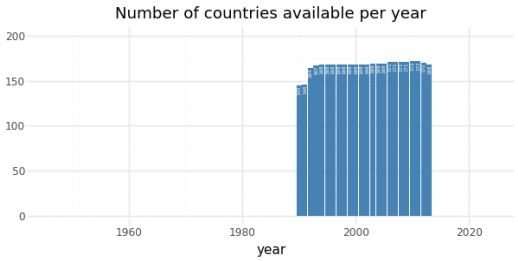
Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 172

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.75.2 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollars

QoG Code: ross_gas_netexp

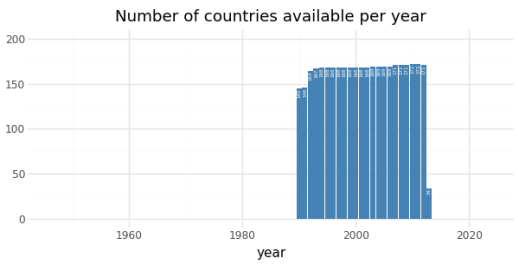
Net gas exports value, measured in constant 2000 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 172

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.75.3 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars

QoG Code: ross_gas_netexpc

Net gas exports value per capita, measured in constant 2000 dollars.

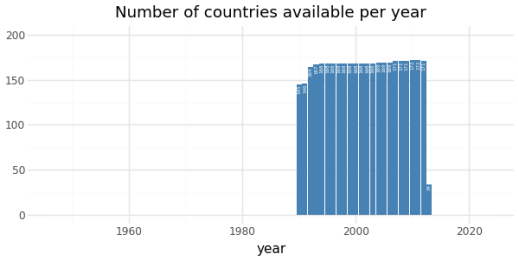
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 172

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.75.4 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million BTU of natural gas

QoG Code: ross_gas_price

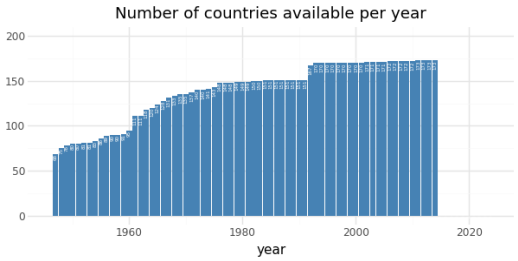
Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million British Thermal Units of natural gas.

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

4.75.5 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

QoG Code: ross_gas_prod

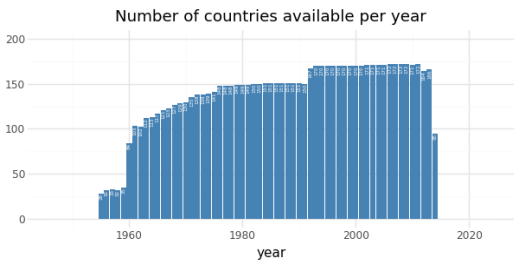
Gas production measured in million barrels of oil equivalent.

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

4.75.6 Gas production value in 2000 dollars

QoG Code: ross_gas_value_2000

Gas production value in 2000 dollars.

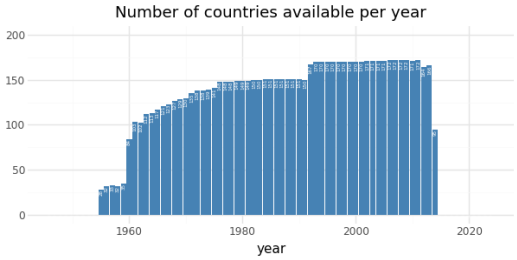
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.75.7 Gas production value in 2014 dollars

QoG Code: ross_gas_value_2014

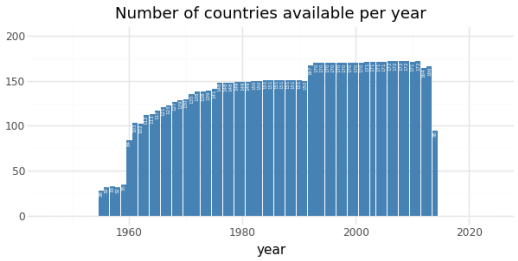
Gas production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

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

4.75.8 Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day

QoG Code: ross_oil_exp

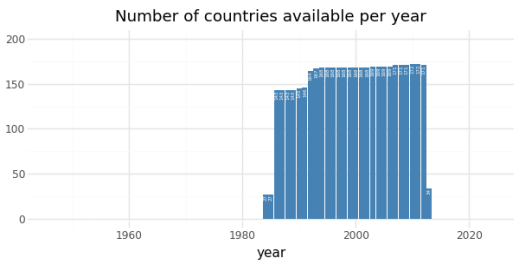
Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1984
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 172

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.75.9 Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollars

QoG Code: ross_oil_netexp

Net oil exports value measured in constant 2000 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

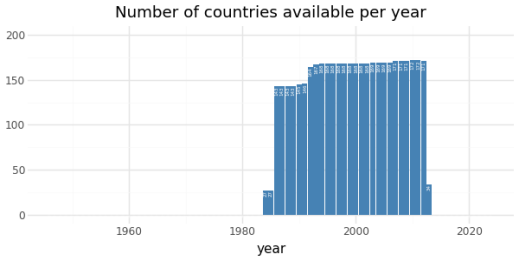
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1984
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 172

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.75.10 Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars

QoG Code: ross_oil_netexpc

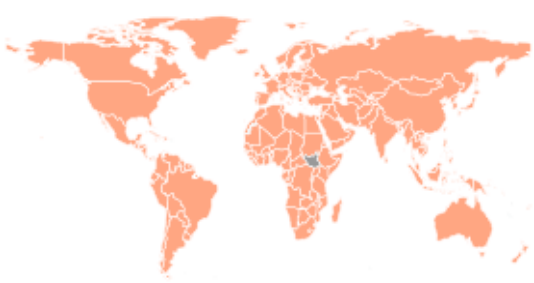
Net oil exports value per capita measured in constant 2000 dollars.

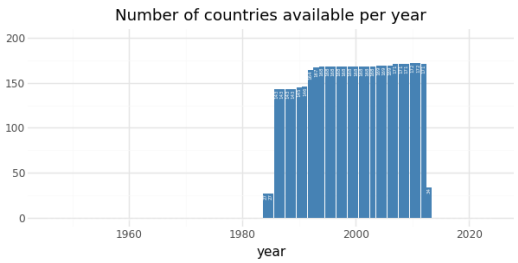
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1984
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 172

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.75.11 Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/barrel

QoG Code: ross_oil_price

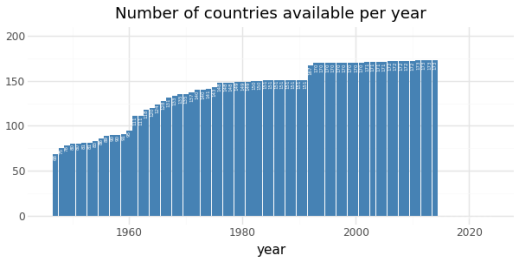
Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/barrel

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

4.75.12 Oil production in metric tons

QoG Code: ross_oil_prod

Oil production in metric tons.

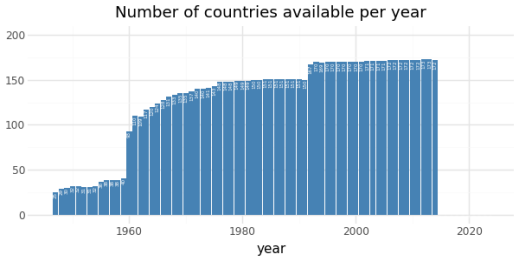
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.75.13 Oil production value in 2000 dollars

QoG Code: ross_oil_value_2000

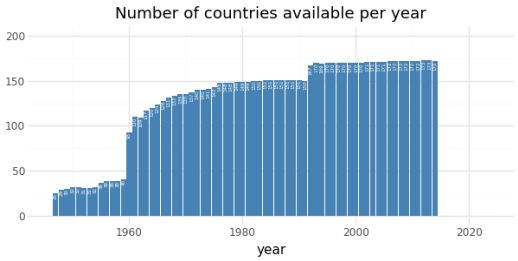
Oil production value in 2000 dollars.

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

4.75.14 Oil production value in 2014 dollars

QoG Code: ross_oil_value_2014

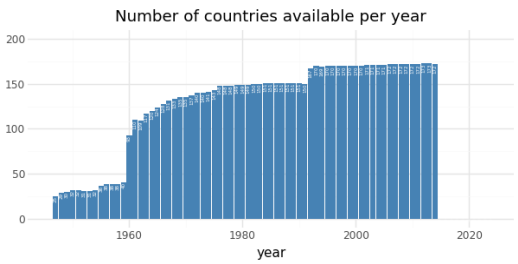
Oil production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

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

4.76 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.

4.76.1 Categorical Open Budget Index

QoG Code: ibp_cat

The categorical classification of the rounded Open Budget Index (OBI) score, also known as transparency. It classifies countries into five categories:

1. Scant or no information (OBI 20)

2. Minimal information: (20 < OBI < 41)

3. Limited information: (40 < OBI < 61)

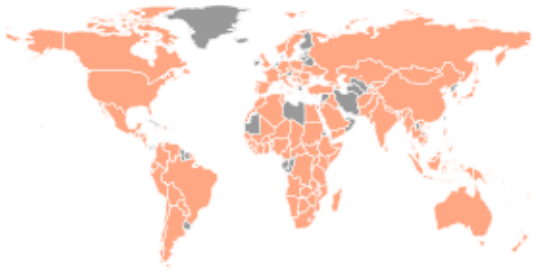
4. Substantial information: (60 < OBI < 81)

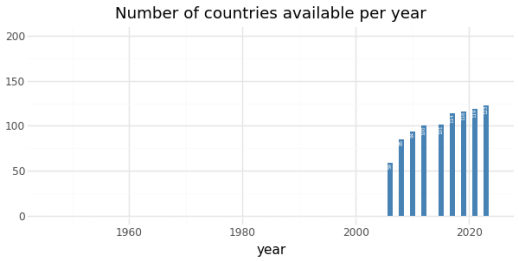
5. Extensive information: (OBI 80)

Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.76.2 Oversight by Supreme Audit Institution and Legislature

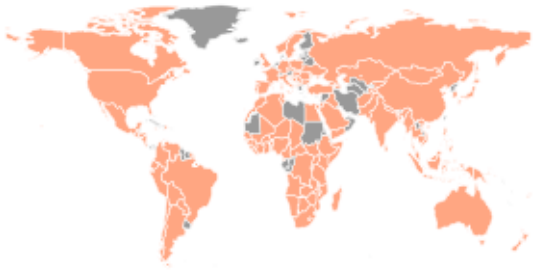
QoG Code: ibp_leg

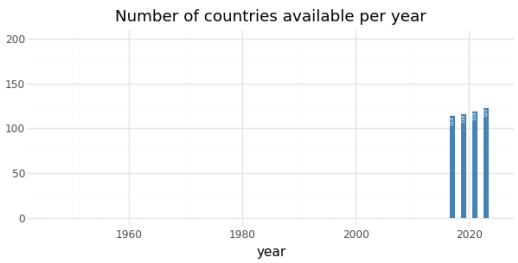
Oversight refers to the presence and effective functioning of key institutions responsible for monitoring public finances, including the legislature, national audit office, and independent fiscal institutions. It assesses whether these bodies have the necessary authority, resources, and independence to scrutinize government activities and ensure accountability. The score is based on an average of 18 survey questions evaluating the capacity and effectiveness of these oversight institutions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2023	Time-series min. year: 2017
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 123	Total N. of countries covered: 123

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76.3 Open Budget Index

QoG Code: ibp_obi

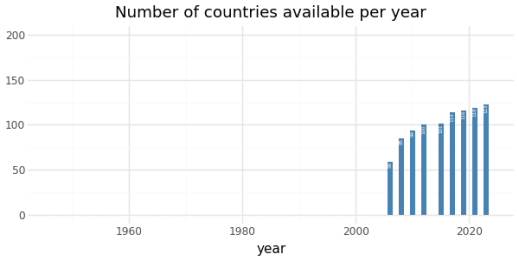
The Open Budget Index (OBI) is a comparative measure of central government budget transparency. The OBI assigns countries covered by the Open Budget Survey a transparency score on a 100-point scale using 109 questions on the Survey. These questions focus specifically on whether the government provides 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

4.76.4 Public Participation in the Budget Process

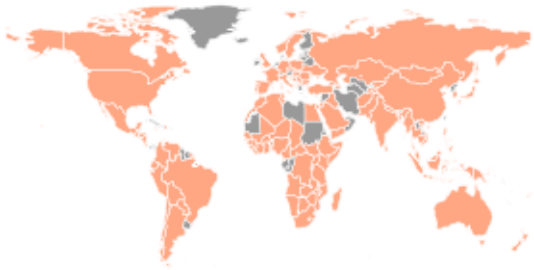
QoG Code: ibp_pub

Public participation measures the extent to which there are formal, inclusive, and meaningful opportunities for the public, including marginalized and disadvantaged groups, to engage in the national budget process. It evaluates whether the government provides accessible channels for public input and feedback on budget decisions. The score is calculated as the average of responses to 18 survey questions in Open Budget Survey.

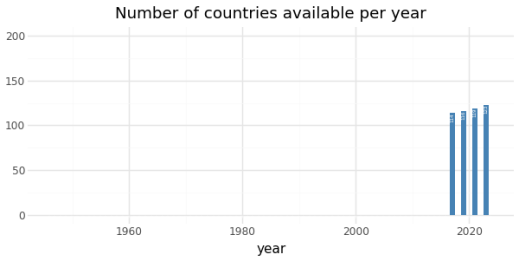
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2023 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 123	Time-series min. year: 2017 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 123

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77 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.ggdc.net/pwt

Dataset found at: http://www.rug.nl/ggdc/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/ggdc/docs/pwt_71vs80_variable_correspondence.pdf. The document with the revisions done to this version is found here: https://dataverse.nl/dataset.xhtml

4.77.1 Capital services at constant 2021 national prices (2021=1)

QoG Code: pwt_cs

Capital services at constant 2021 national prices (2021= 1). Millions of US$.

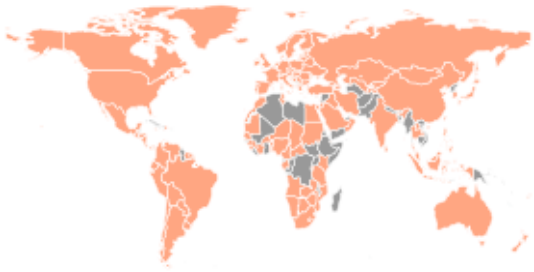
Capital services at constant national prices,

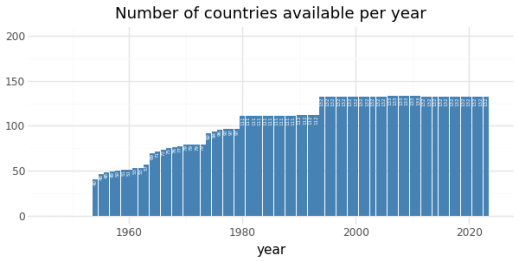
based on investment and prices of structures and equipment.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1954
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 132	Total N. of countries covered: 133

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.2 Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA=1)

QoG Code: pwt_csppp

Capital services using prices for structures

and equipment that are constant across

countries.

Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA = 1).

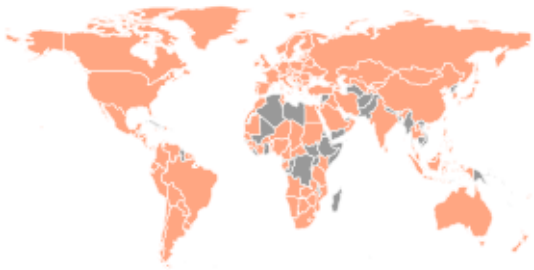
Type of variable: Continuous

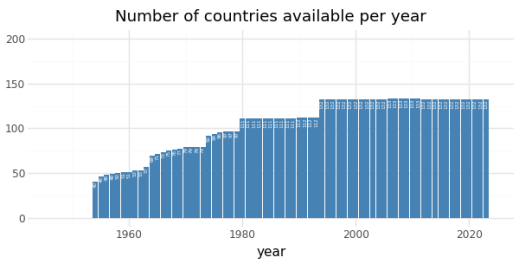
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 132

Time-series min. year: 1954
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 133

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.3 Share of government consumption at current PPPs

QoG Code: pwt_gc

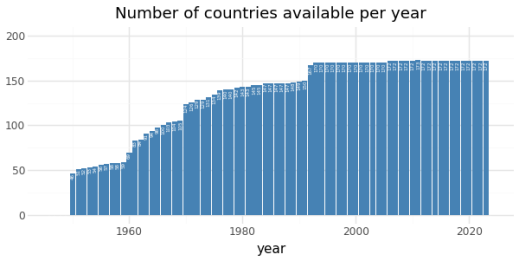
Share of government consumption at current purchasing power parities (PPPs).

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: 172	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.4 Human Capital Index

QoG Code: pwt_hci

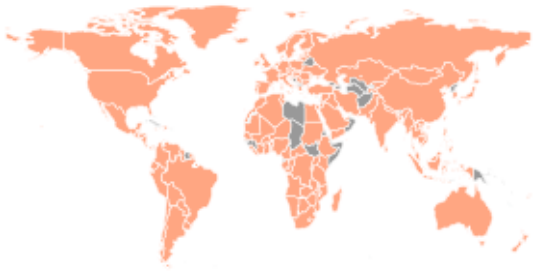
Human capital index based on the average years of schooling from Barro and Lee (Barro & Lee, 2013) and an assumed rate of return to education, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world (Psacharopoulos, 1994).

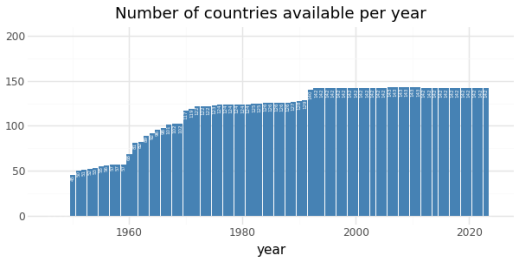
More information can be found in the document "Human capital in PWT 9.0".

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

4.77.5 Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs

QoG Code: pwt_me

Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.

Type of variable: Continuous

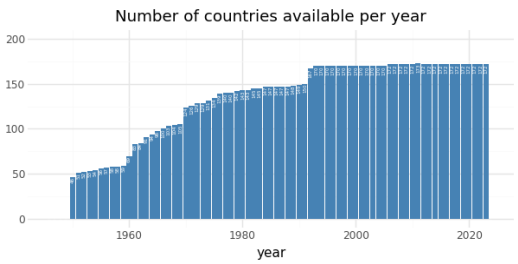
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 172

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 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

4.77.6 Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs

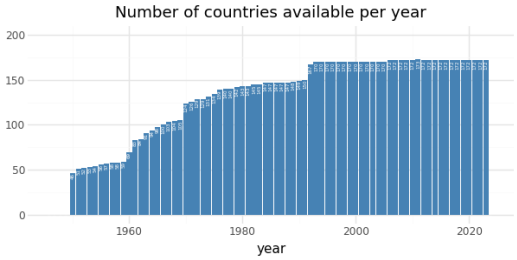
QoG Code: pwt_mi

Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.

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: 172	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.7 Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2021=1

QoG Code: pwt_plcf

Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2021=1.

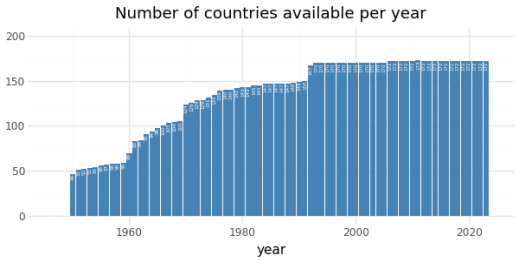
Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

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: 172	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.8 Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1

QoG Code: pwt_plcs

Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

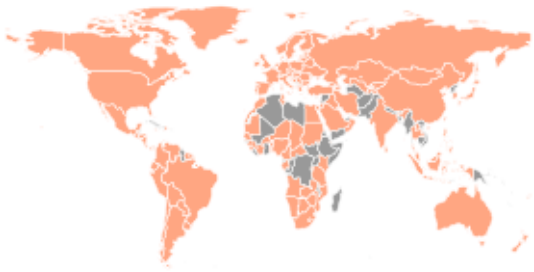
Type of variable: Continuous

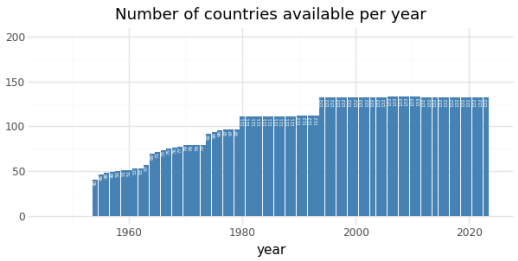
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 132

Time-series min. year: 1954
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 133

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.9 Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2021=1

QoG Code: pwt_ple

Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2021=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

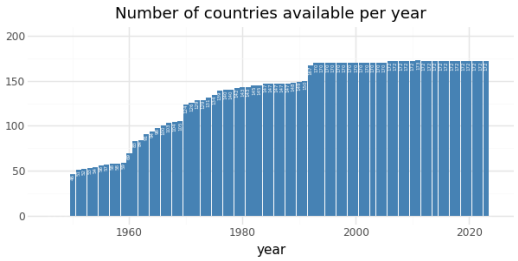
GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

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: 172	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.10 Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2021=1

QoG Code: pwt_plgc

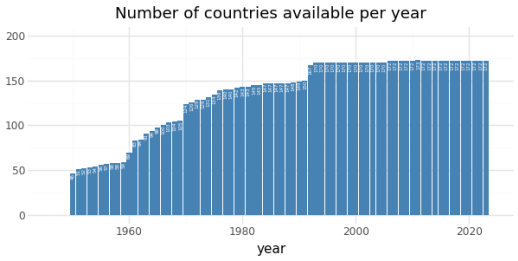
Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2021=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

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: 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

4.77.11 Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2021=1

QoG Code: pwt_plhc

Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2021=1.

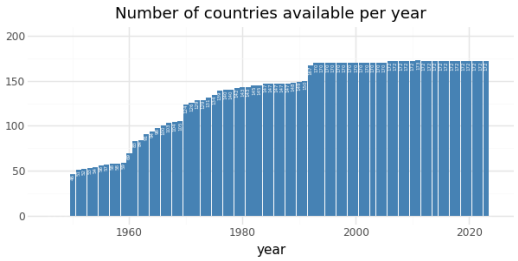
Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

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: 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

4.77.12 Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2021=1

QoG Code: pwt_pli

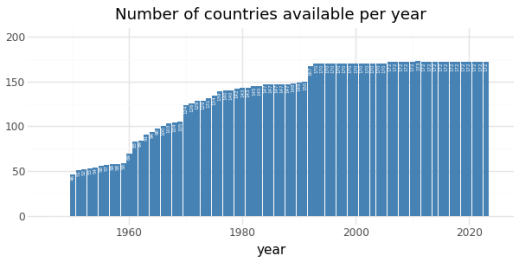
Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2021=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

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: 172	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.13 Population (in millions)

QoG Code: pwt_pop

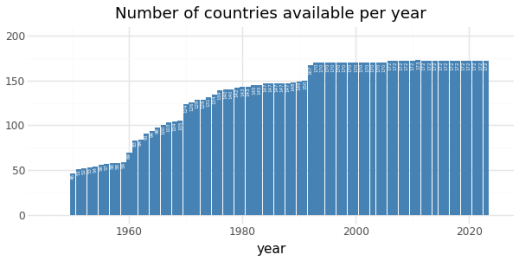
Population (in millions).

Type of variable: Discrete

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: 172	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.14 Real GDP at constant 2021 national prices (in million US$)

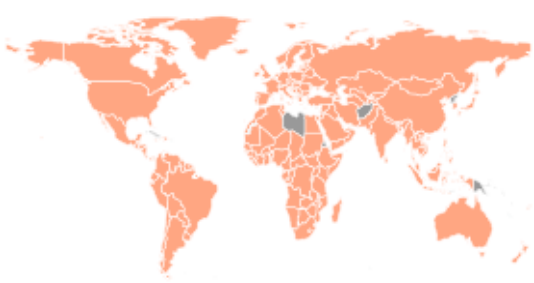
QoG Code: pwt_rgdp

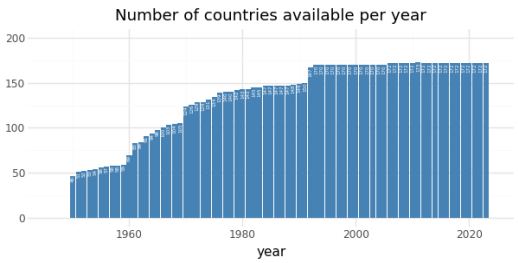
Real GDP at constant 2021 national prices (in million US Dollars), obtained from national accounts data for each country.

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: 172	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.15 Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs

QoG Code: pwt_rt

Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.

Type of variable: Continuous

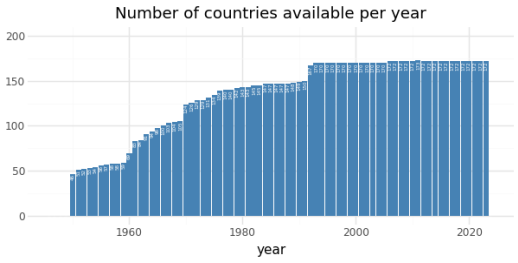
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 172

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 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

4.77.16 Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs

QoG Code: pwt_sgcf

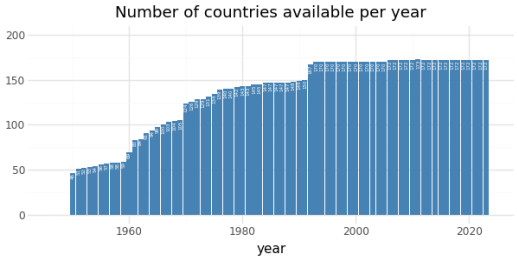
Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs.

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: 172	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.17 Share of household consumption at current PPPs

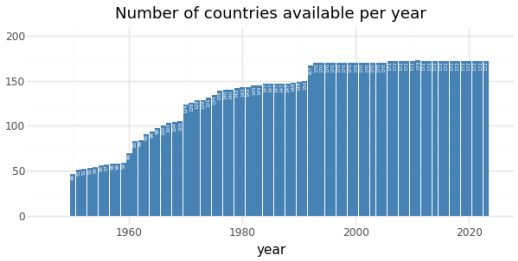
QoG Code: pwt_shhc

Share of household consumption at current PPPs.

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: 172	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.18 Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices

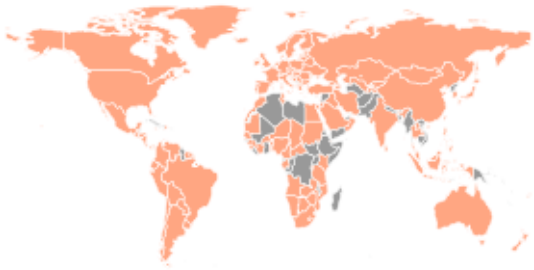
QoG Code: pwt_slcgdp

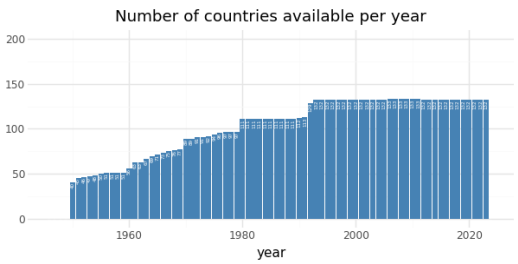
Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.

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: 132	Total N. of countries covered: 133

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.19 TFP at constant national prices (2021=1)

QoG Code: pwt_tfp

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2021=1).

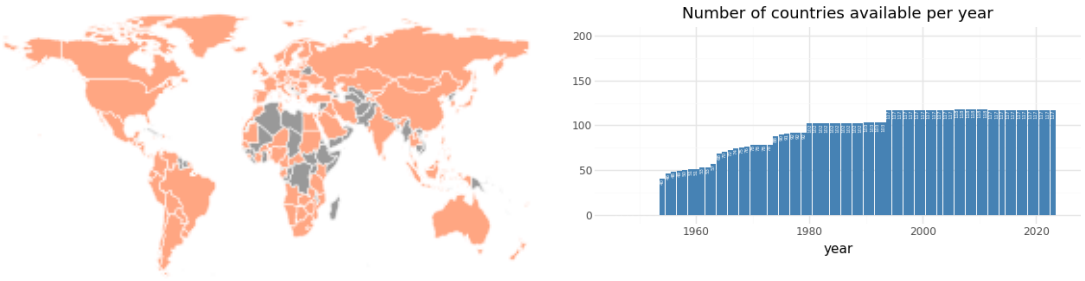
TFP index, computed with Real GDP at constant national prices, capital services at constant national prices based on investment and prices of structures and equipment, labor input data, and the share of labour income in GDP.

This variable shows the growth of productivity over time in each country.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1954
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 117	Total N. of countries covered: 118

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.20 TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1)

QoG Code: pwt_tfpppp

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).

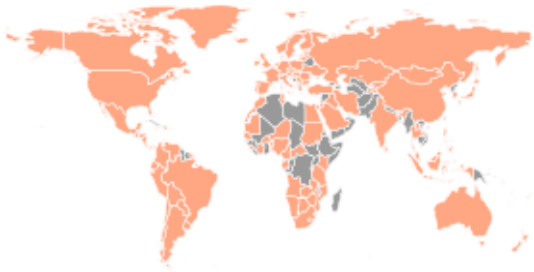
TFP level is computed with output-side real GDP, capital services, labor input data, and the share of labour income in GDP.

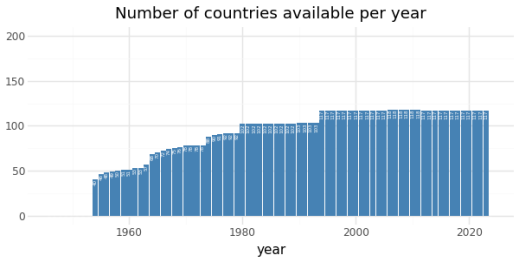
This variable shows the productivity level across countries in each year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1954
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 117	Total N. of countries covered: 118

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.21 Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)

QoG Code: pwt_xr

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).

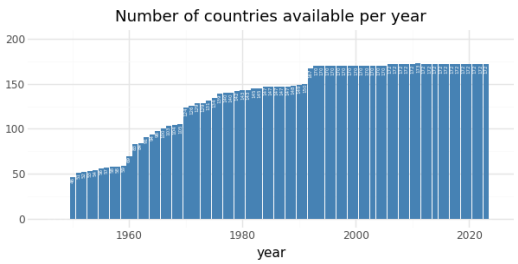
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 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

4.78 Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-11.0)

Dataset by: Garnett, James and MacGregor

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

Garnett, H. A., James, T. S., & Caal-Lam, S. (2025, July). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-11.0) [V1, UNF:6:tI5veRV9TUuBAAOMlgUsRA== [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EDY2V0

Dataset found at: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/PEI

Last update by original source: 2025-07-02
Date of download: 2025-09-27

This dataset by the Electoral Integrity Project evaluates the quality of elections held around the world. Based on a rolling survey collecting the views of election experts, this research provides independent and reliable evidence to compare whether countries meet international standards of electoral integrity.

PEI-11.0 cumulative release covers 643 national parliamentary and presidential contests held worldwide in 170 countries from 1 July 2012 to 7 December 2024. For each contest, approximately 40 election experts receive an electronic invitation to fill the survey. The survey includes assessments from 5,605 election experts, with a 2024 response rate of 10%. The study presents two additive indices, collecting 47 indicators to compare elections for 2012-2022 and 62 indicators for 2023. The 2012-2022 indicators are clustered to evaluate eleven stages in the electoral cycle as well as generating an overall summary Perception of Electoral Integrity (PEI) 100-point index and comparative ranking. Starting in 2023, electoral integrity is measured through the aggregation of four concept indices (Contestation, Participation, Deliberation, and Adjudication).

Please note that for the QoG Data compilations, only three indicators are included: "Perception of Electoral Integrity Index", "Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type" and "Electoral Integrity Rating".

4.78.1 Electoral Integrity Rating

QoG Code: pei_eir_1

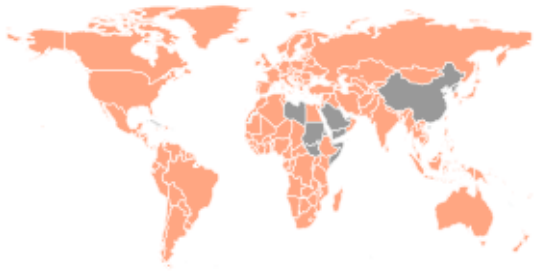
The question below is answered in reference to the first election in the given county-year:

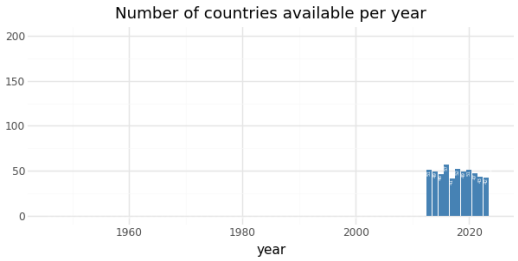
Overall, how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2013
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 162	Total N. of countries covered: 169

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.78.2 Electoral Integrity Rating, second election in a year

QoG Code: pei_eir_2

The question below is answered in reference to the second election in the given county-year:

Overall, how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 18

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.78.3 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index

QoG Code: pei_peii_1

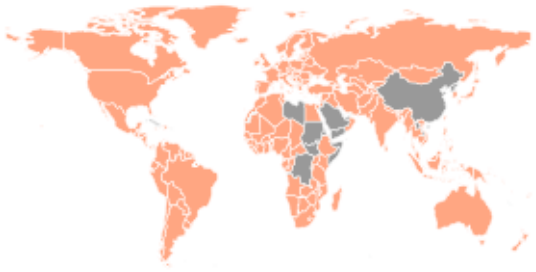
The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts' answers to the 47 substantive variables. Mean substitution is used at the expert level to fill missing data. The 47 scores are summed and then standardized on a 100-point scale.

Starting from PEI 10.0, they reduced the number of questions included in this calculation from 49 to 47. The two deleted variables are postal voting and internet voting availability. These were removed since authors do not believe them to be essential to electoral integrity, since a variety of convenience voting methods are available in countries.

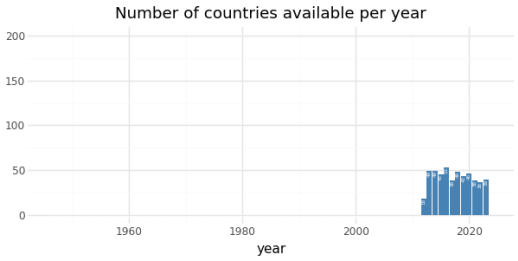
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 146	Total N. of countries covered: 165

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79 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.

4.79.1 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower)

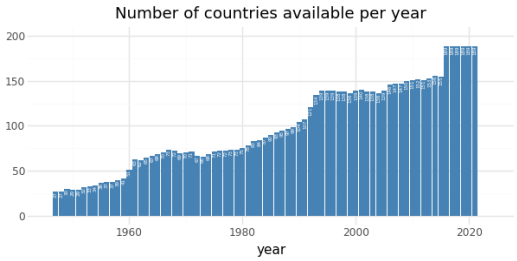
QoG Code: h_alignl1

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the lower legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the lower legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 189	Total N. of countries covered: 193

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79.2 Alignment Lower/Upper Legislative Chamber

QoG Code: h_alignl1l2

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the legislative chambers, coded 1 when the same party or a coalition of parties (when available) control a majority in both legislative chambers.

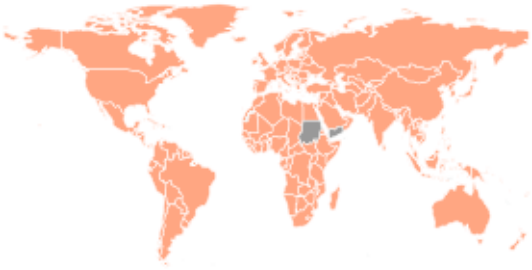
Type of variable: Binary

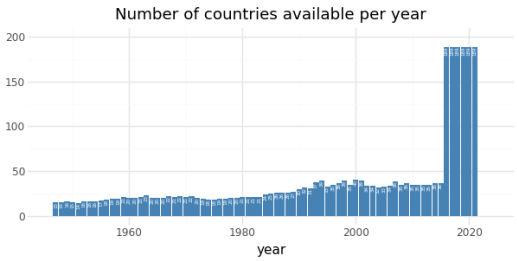
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 189

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79.3 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (upper)

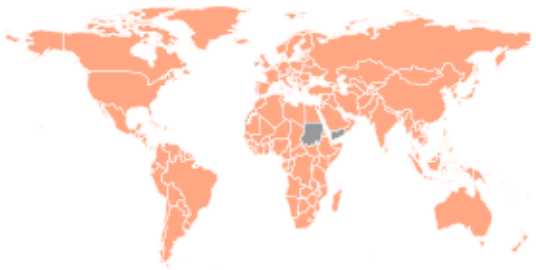
QoG Code: h_alignl2

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the upper legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the upper legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

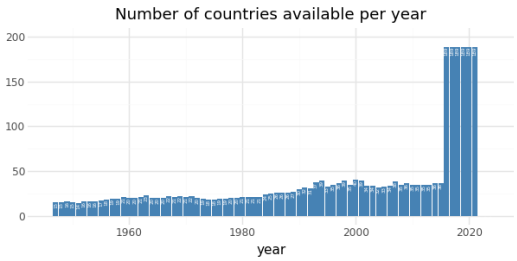
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 189	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79.4 Independent Sub-Federal Unit

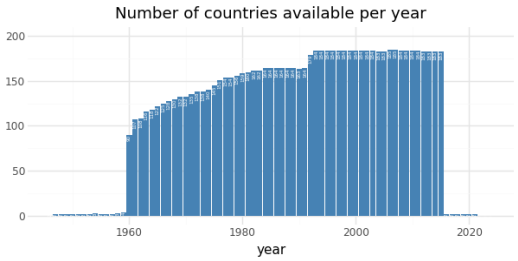
QoG Code: h_f

Dummy variable coded 1 if there are independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79.5 Independent Judiciary

QoG Code: h_j

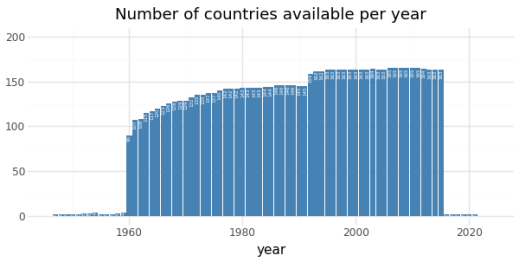
Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an independent judiciary (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst) and - where available - on ICRG's index of Law & Order.

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

4.79.6 Legislative Chamber

QoG Code: h_l1

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst).

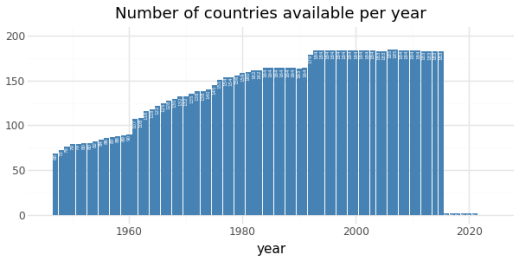
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79.7 2nd Legislative Chamber

QoG Code: h_l2

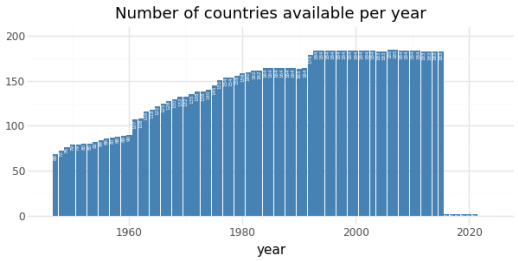
Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective second legislative chamber, namely, where h_l1=1 and records on the composition of a second chamber exist - where that chamber is elected under a distinct electoral system and has a substantive (not merely delaying) role in the implementation of fiscal policy.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79.8 Legislative Fractionalization (lower)

QoG Code: h_lflo

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the lower legislative chamber will be from different parties.

Type of variable: Continuous

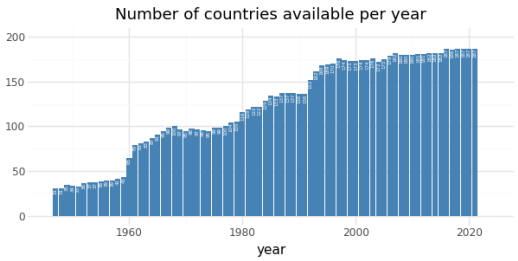
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 187

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79.9 Legislative Fractionalization (upper)

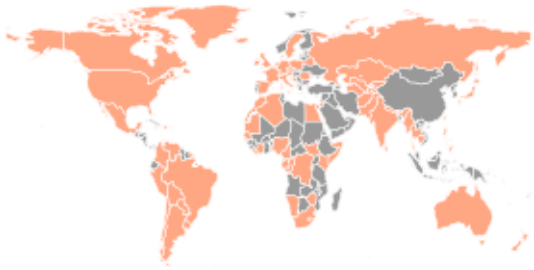
QoG Code: h_lfup

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the upper legislative chamber will be from different parties.

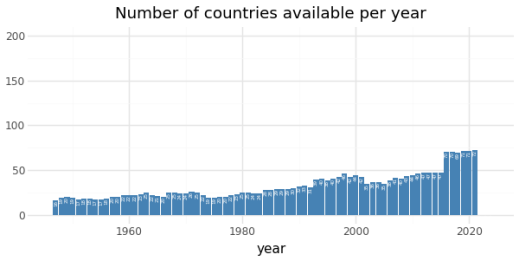
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 72	Total N. of countries covered: 90

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79.10 Political Constraints Index III

QoG Code: h_polcon3

This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one political actor may lead to a change in government policy. The index is composed from the following information: the number of independent branches of government with veto power over policy change, counting the executive and the presence of an effective lower and upper house in the legislature (more branches leading to more constraint); the extent of party alignment across branches of government, measured as the extent to which the same party or coalition of parties control each branch (decreasing the level of constraint); and the extent of preference heterogeneity within each legislative branch, measured as legislative fractionalization in the relevant house (increasing constraint for aligned executives, decreasing it for opposed executives). The index scores are derived from a simple spatial model and theoretically ranges from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating more political constraint and thus less feasibility of policy change. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2002) uses this index to demonstrate that political environments that limit the feasibility of policy change are an important determinant of investment in infrastructure.

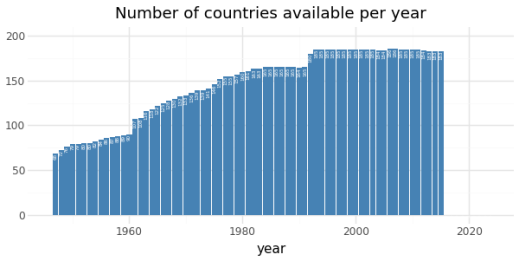
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79.11 Political Constraints Index V

QoG Code: h_polcon5

This index follows the same logic as Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3) but also includes two additional veto points: the judiciary and sub-federal entities. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2000) uses this index to measure the impact on cross-national growth rates of a government's ability to provide credible commitment.

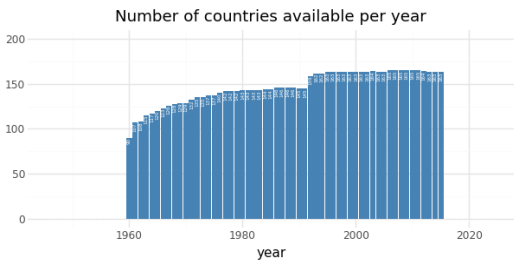
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.80 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).

4.80.1 Regime Durability

QoG Code: p_durable

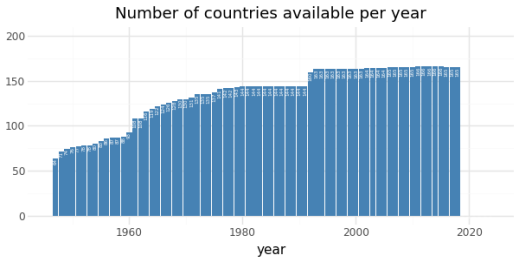
Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of a transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In 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

4.80.2 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.

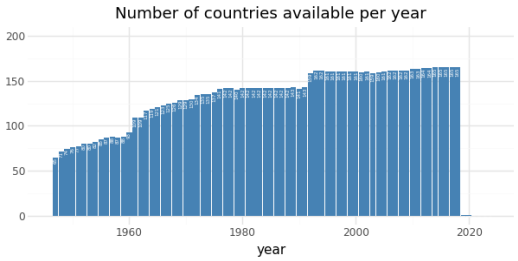
For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; 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

4.81 QoG Expert Survey (2020 wave)

Dataset by: Nistotskaya, Dahlberg, Dahlström, Sundström, Axelsson, Dalli & Alvarado Pachon

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

Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

Dataset found at: https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/qog-expert-survey

Last update by original source: 2021-03-15
Date of download: 2025-10-02

The Quality of Government Expert Survey (QoG Expert Survey) is a research project aimed at documenting the organizational design of public bureaucracies and bureaucratic behavior in countries around the world. The third wave of the QoG Expert Survey covers 117 countries and is based on a web survey of 996 experts.

The general purpose of the QoG Expert Survey is to measure the structure and behaviour of public administration across countries. The survey covers a variety of topics which are seen as relevant to the structure and functioning of the public administration according to the literature, but on which we lack quantitative indicators for a large number of countries. The QoG Expert Survey 2020 is the third wave of the QoG Expert Survey, following the first wave in 2008-2012 and the second wave in 2014.

The QoG Expert Survey 2020 produced ten country-level indicators, pertaining to bureaucratic structure (meritocratic recruitment, security of tenure, closedness) and bureaucratic behavior (political interference into day-to-day bureaucratic decision-making and impartiality). The data is based on the assessments of experts from 117 countries, carefully selected for their contextual subject-matter knowledge. The experts took part in the research pro bono. The main innovation of the third wave is the use of anchoring vignettes and Item-Response Theory (IRT)-based aggregation techniques to produce point estimates that account and adjust for systematic differences in expert subjective assessments and variation in expert reliability. The resulting indicators are internally coherent and also correlate well with other well-established measures for the same concepts. The strength of the association between the data from 2020 and the two previous waves of the survey suggests that the data is likely to measure the same underlying phenomena, while offering enough variability over time to be used in time-series analysis.

4.81.1 Entry at the lowest level only

QoG Code: qs20_close1

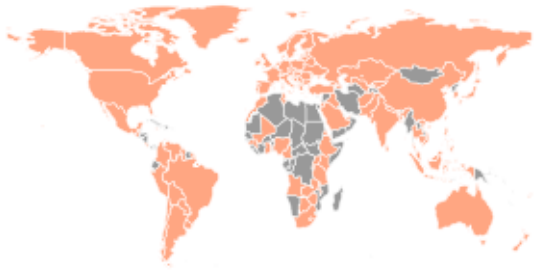
Country-level estimate for Entry at the lowest level only, scaled between 0 and 1. Highest score refers to cases where entry to bureaucratic positions is possible at the lowest level of hierarchy only, and positions at middle and higher levels of hierarchy are filled by individuals from within the bureaucracy.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 109

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.2 Entry via examination

QoG Code: qs20_close2

Country-level estimate for Entry via examination, scaled between 0 and 1. Countries in which formal examination is usually part of the hiring process have higher scores.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 111

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.3 Special Laws

QoG Code: qs20_close3

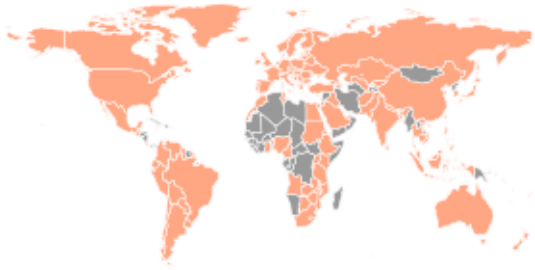
Country-level estimate for Special Laws, scaled between 0 and 1. Higher scores mean that human resource management in public administration is regulated by a set of laws and regulations applicable only to the public sector (including government), which is different from the countrys labor code.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 111

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.4 Closedness Index

QoG Code: qs20_close_pca

Closedness Index is constructed from Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws variables are load on the same dimension, which predicted scores are used as Closedness Index.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 105

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.5 Political Interference

QoG Code: qs20_impar1

Country-level estimate for Political Interference, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more political interference.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 82

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.6 Political Interference, lower limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_impar1_lowci

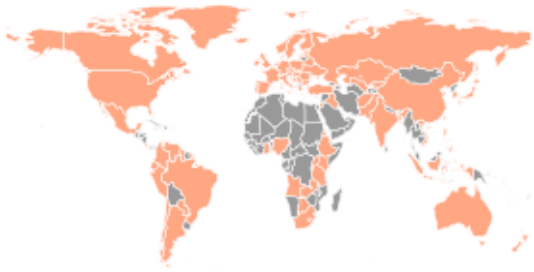
Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Political Interference.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 82

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.7 Political Interference, upper limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_impar1_upci

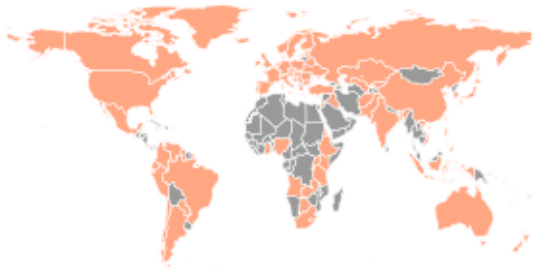
Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Political Interference.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 82

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.8 Impartiality

QoG Code: qs20_impar2

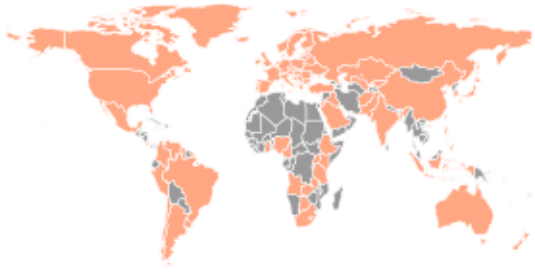
Country-level estimate for Impartiality, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more impartiality.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 83

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.9 Impartiality, lower limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_impar2_lowci

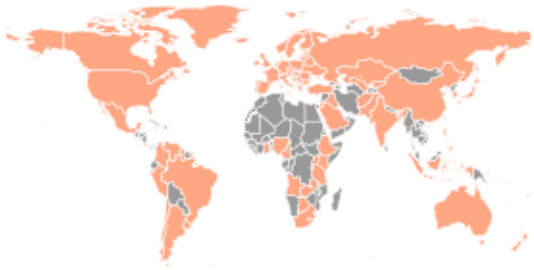
Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Impartiality.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 83

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.10 Impartiality, upper limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_impar2_upci

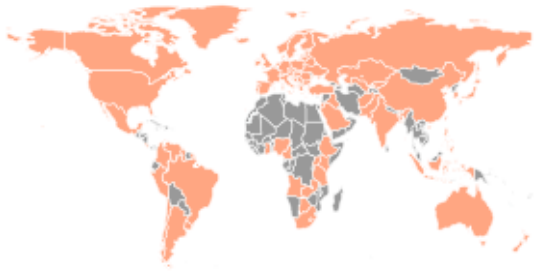
Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Impartiality.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 83

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.11 Patronage

QoG Code: qs20_proff1

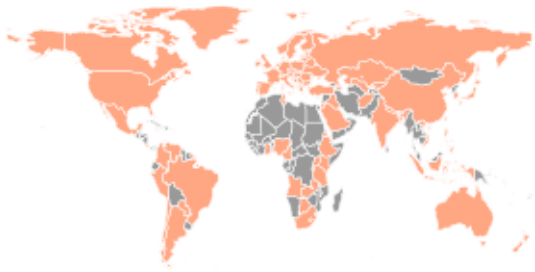
Country-level estimate for Patronage, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for differential item functioning (DIF) and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more patronage in recruitment.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 89

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.12 Patronage, lower limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_proff1_lowci

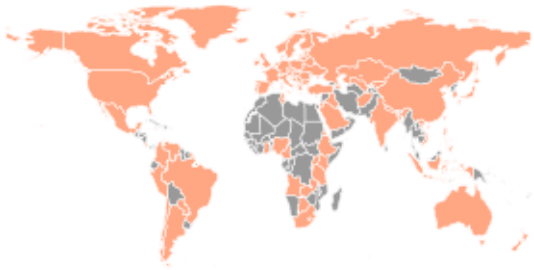
Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Patronage.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 89

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.13 Patronage, upper limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_proff1_upci

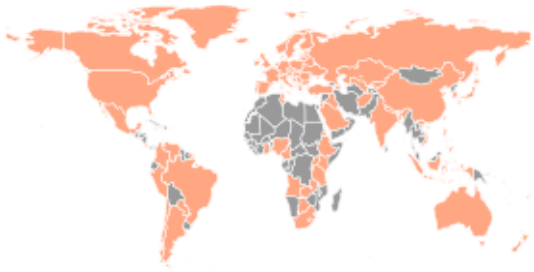
Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Patronage.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 89

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.14 Merit

QoG Code: qs20_proff2

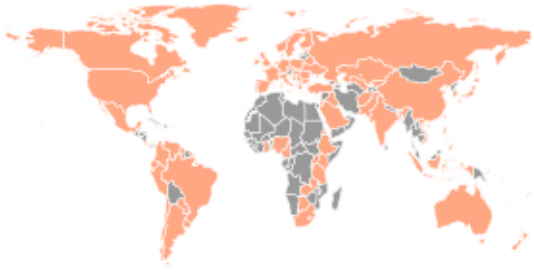
Country-level estimate for Merit, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more merit-based appointment.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 85

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.15 Merit, lower limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_proff2_lowci

Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Merit.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 85

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.16 Merit, upper limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_proff2_upci

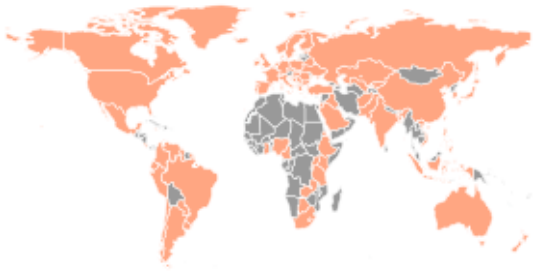
Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Merit.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 85

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.17 Tenure

QoG Code: qs20_proff3

Country-level estimate for Tenure, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for stronger security of tenure.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 89

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.18 Tenure, lower limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_proff3_lowci

Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Tenure.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 89

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.19 Tenure, upper limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_proff3_upci

Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Tenure.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 89

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.20 Professionalism Index

QoG Code: qs20_proff_pca

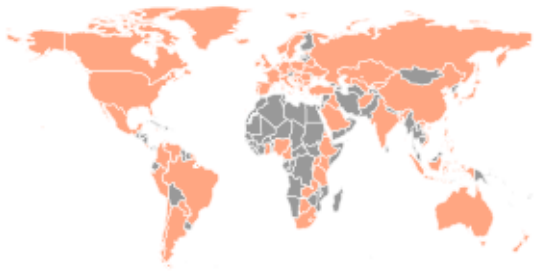
Professionalism Index is constructed from Patronage, Merit and Tenure with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Merit, Patronage and Tenure are load on the same dimension, which predicted scores are used as Professionalism Index.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 79

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.82 Quota Adoption and Reform over Time (QAROT), Version 1, 1947-2015

Dataset by: Hughes, Paxton, Clayton and Zetterberg

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

Hughes, M. M., Paxton, P., Clayton, A., & Zetterberg, P. (2017). Quota adoption and reform over time (qarot), 1947-2015 [Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2017-08-16.]. https://doi.org/10.3886/E100918V1-4828

Hughes, M. M., Paxton, P., Clayton, A., & Zetterberg, P. (2019). Global gender quota adoption, implementation, and reform. *Comparative Politics*, *51*(2), 219–238

Dataset found at: https://melaniemhughes.com/gender-and-politics

Last update by original source: 2017-08-16
Date of download: 2025-10-02

Quota Adoption and Reform Over Time, or QAROT, is the first longitudinal dataset with information about the adoption, implementation, and reform of national gender quotas across the world. National gender quotas regulate (s)election to national legislatures through constitutional provisions or national laws that require some share of general election candidates or legislators to be women. The dataset includes new measures of quota design, quota thresholds, placement mandates, sanctions for non-compliance, and quota effectiveness. The authors also create a single-variable measure of the presence of an effective quota to be used by comparative politics researchers to control for this powerful institutional feature.

4.82.1 Adopted Gender Quota

QoG Code: qar_adqu

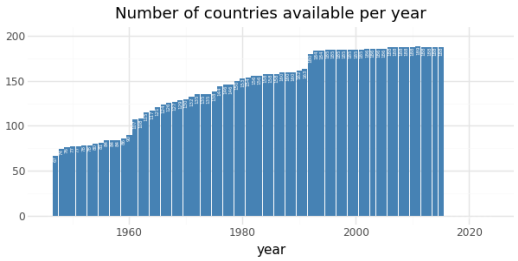
Dummy variable on whether the country has adopted a gender quota as part of its constitution or secondary law. Coded '1' beginning in the year a quota is introduced in the constitution or secondary law and in all subsequent years unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1947
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.82.2 Effective Gender Quota

QoG Code: qar_efqu

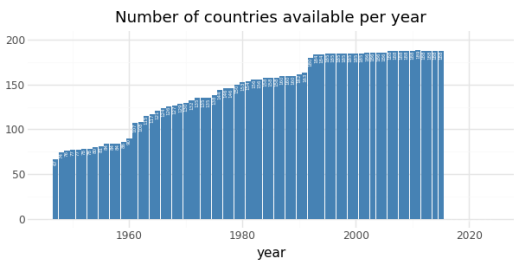
Dummy variable for effective gender quota is coded 1 if a county has a quota that reaches a 10 percent de facto threshold for either candidate or reserved seat quotas. Further, candidate quotas are only coded as effective if they have strong sanctions for noncompliance and/or have strong placement mandates. Reserved seats are only coded as effective if they have a legal mechanism specified to fill the reserved seats. This variable indicates a minimally functioning quota that can be included in a wide range of models to control for an important structural feature of political competition. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1947
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.82.3 Implemented Gender Quota

QoG Code: qar_imqu

Dummy variable on whether a country has implemented a gender quota in an election. Coded '1 beginning in the year a quota has been implemented in an election – whether or not the law was followed – and in all subsequent years unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.

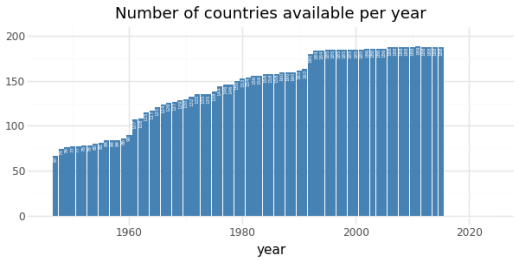
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1947
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.82.4 Placement Mandates for Gender Quota

QoG Code: qar_plac

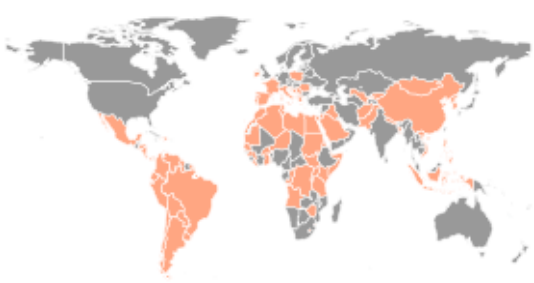
Dummy variable on whether a candidate quota includes placement mandates. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

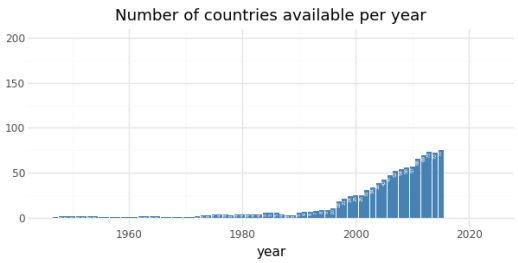
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1947
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 84

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.82.5 Sanctions for Noncompliance to Gender Quota

QoG Code: qar_san

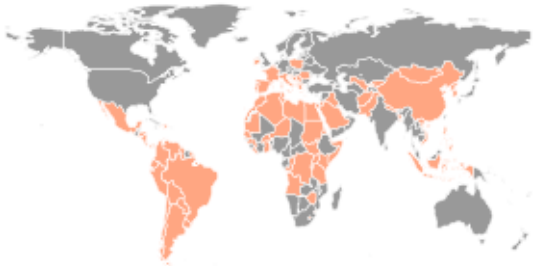
Dummy variable on whether a candidate quota includes a sanction for noncompliance. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

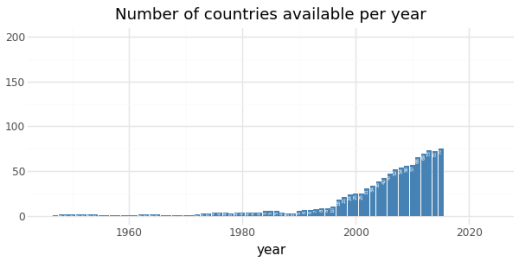
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1947
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 84

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.82.6 De facto Threshold of Gender Quota

QoG Code: qar_thr

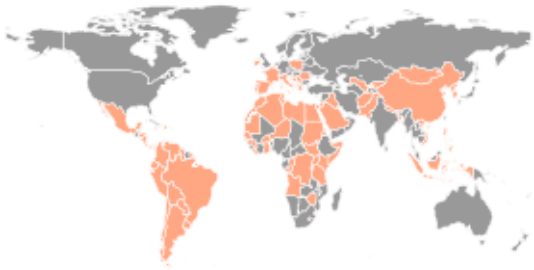
The product of the percent of legislative seats to which the quota applies and the legislative threshold stipulated by the quota creates the de facto threshold. Valued between 0-100, as the percent of seats.

Type of variable: Continuous

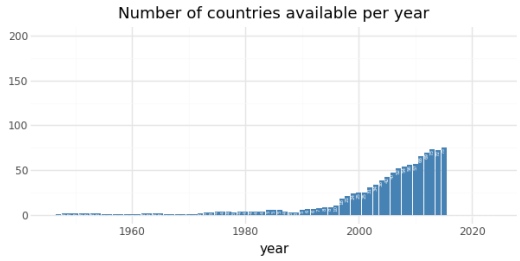
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1947
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 84

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.82.7 Type of Gender Quota

QoG Code: qar_typ

Type of gender quota. 'seats' denotes a national quota that reserves a certain percentage of seats in the legislature for women. 'candidate' denotes a national gender quota that requires all parties to field a certain percentage of female candidates or nominees. 'both' denotes hybrid quotas that use a mix of both types.

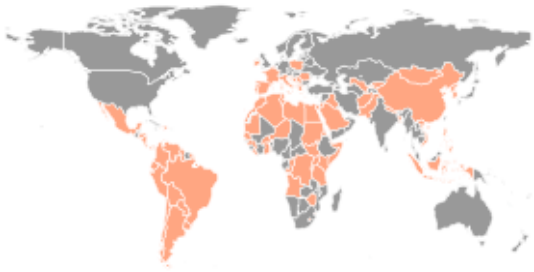
Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

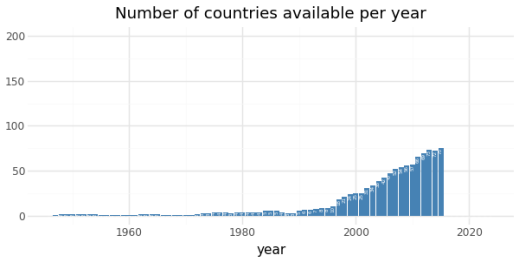
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1947
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 84

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83 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 Pres

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.

4.83.1 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

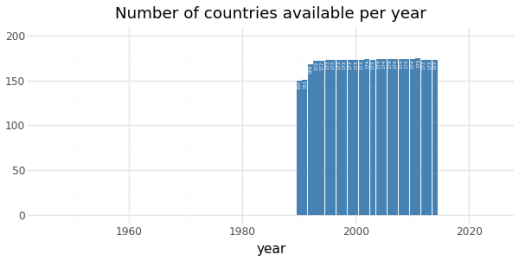
Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.83.2 Religious Legislation

QoG Code: biu_relleg

This variable refers to laws or government policies which legislate or otherwise support aspects of religion. This includes diverse laws and policies including the direct legislation of religious precepts, funding religion, religious monopolies on aspects of policy or law, and giving clergy and religious institution official powers or influence.

The variable ranges from 0-52. Higher scores indicate higher levels of religious legislation.

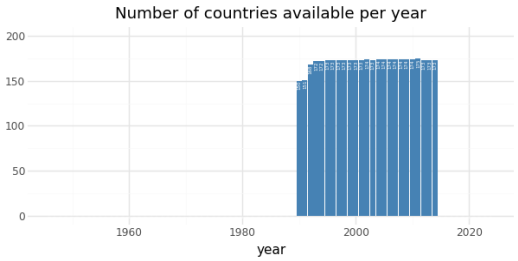
Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.84 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 Indexs 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.

4.84.1 Absence of Corruption

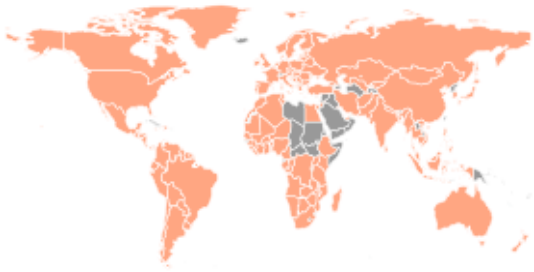
QoG Code: wjp_abs_cor

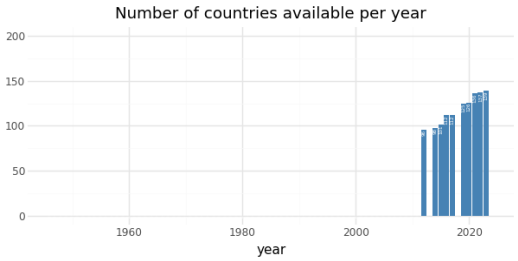
Absence of Corruption, Factor 2 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the absence of corruption in government. The factor considers three forms of corruption: bribery, improper influence by public or private interests, and misappropriation of public funds or other resources. These three forms of corruption 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	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.2 ADRs are Accessible, Impartial, and Effective

QoG Code: wjp_adr

Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective. The variable measures if the ADRs are affordable, efficient, enforceable, and free of corruption.

Type of variable: Continuous

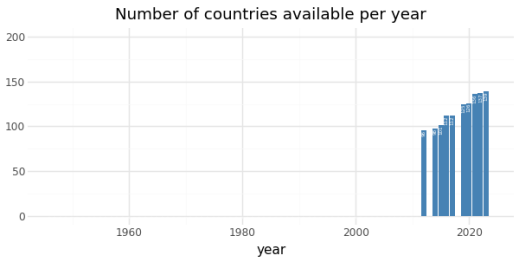
Available in Cross-section

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

4.84.3 Civil Justice

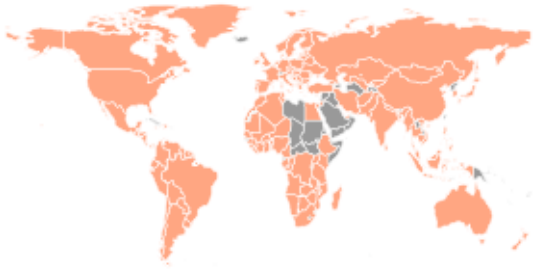
QoG Code: wjp_civ_just

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.

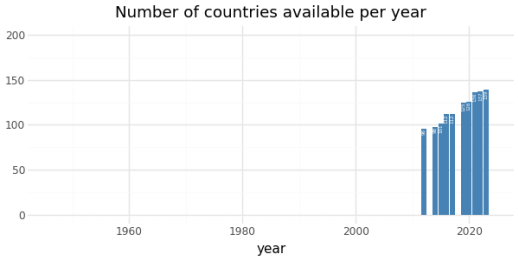
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.4 Civil Justice is Free of Corruption

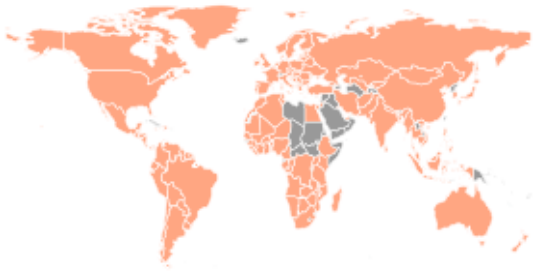
QoG Code: wjp_cj_cor

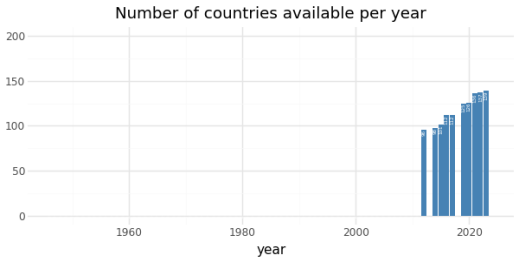
Civil justice is free of corruption measures whether the civil justice system is free of bribery and improper influence by private interests.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.5 Civil Justice is not Subject to Unreasonable Delays

QoG Code: wjp_cj_delay

Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delays measures whether civil justice proceedings are conducted and judgments are produced in a timely manner without unreasonable delay.

Type of variable: Continuous

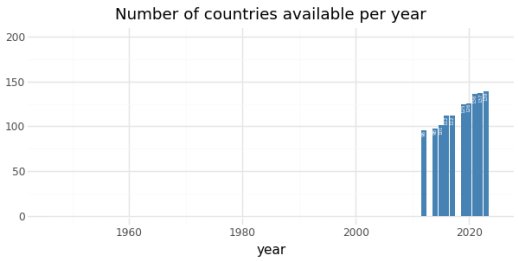
Available in Cross-section

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

4.84.6 Civil Justice is Free of Discrimination

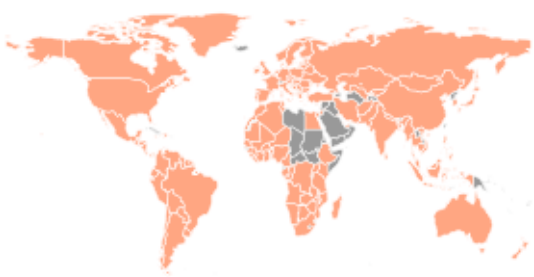
QoG Code: wjp_cj_discr

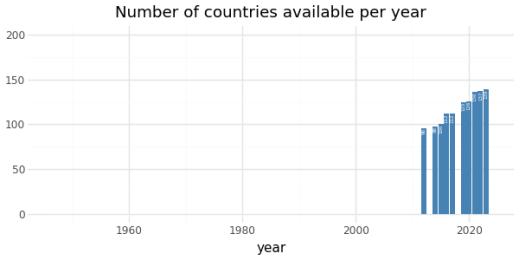
Civil justice is free of discrimination measures whether the civil justice system discriminates in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.7 Civil Justice is Effectively Enforced

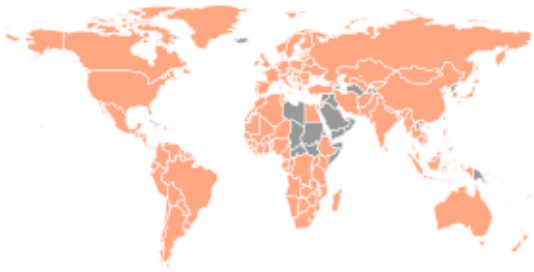
QoG Code: wjp_cj_ef_enf

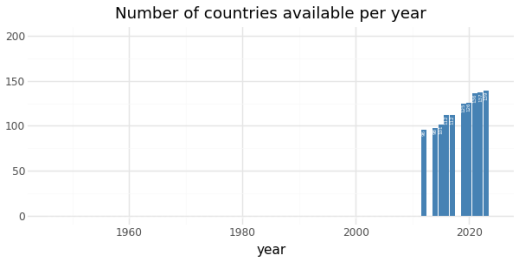
Civil justice is effectively enforced measures the effectiveness and timeliness of the enforcement of civil justice decisions and judgments in practice.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.8 Civil Justice is Free of Improper Government Influence

QoG Code: wjp_cj_fr_govin

Civil justice is free of improper government influence measures whether the civil justice system is free of improper government or political influence.

Type of variable: Continuous

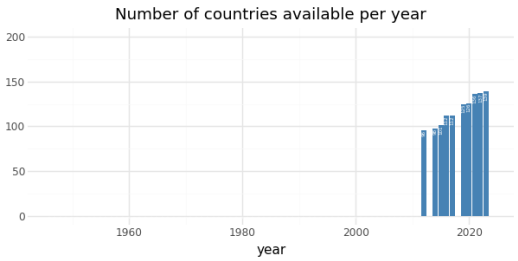
Available in Cross-section

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

4.84.9 Criminal Justice

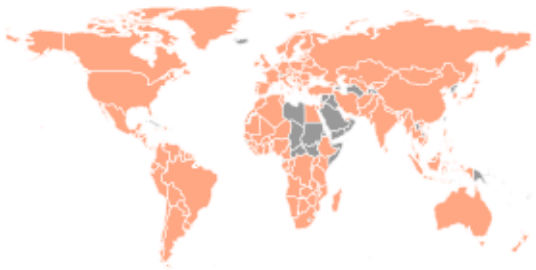
QoG Code: wjp_crim_jus

Criminal Justice, Factor 8 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, evaluates a countrys 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.

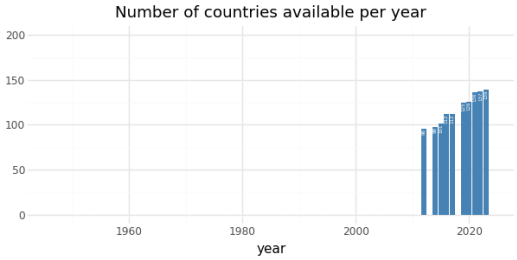
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.10 Criminal System is Free of Corruption

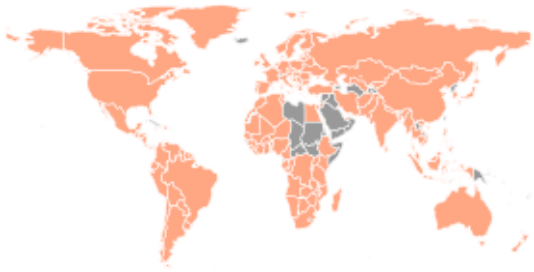
QoG Code: wjp_crsys_cor

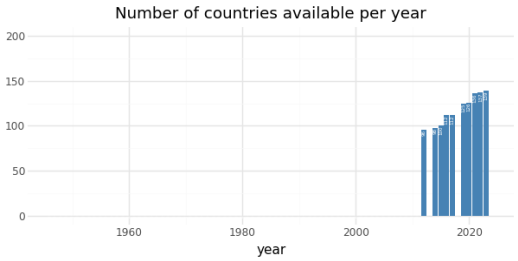
This variable measures whether the police, prosecutors, and judges are free of bribery and improper influence from criminal organizations.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.11 Criminal System is Impartial

QoG Code: wjp_crsys_discr

This variable measures whether the police and criminal judges are impartial and whether they discriminate in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

Type of variable: Continuous

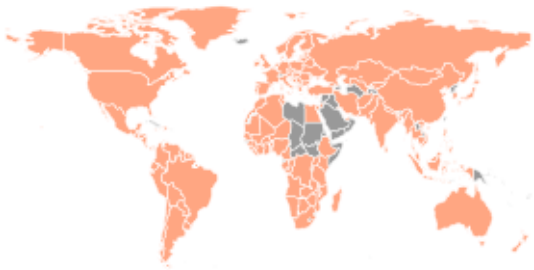
Available in Cross-section

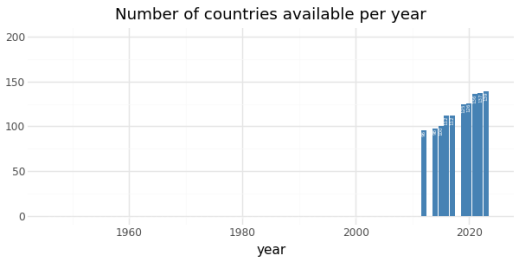
Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140

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

4.84.12 Criminal System is Free of Improper Government Influence

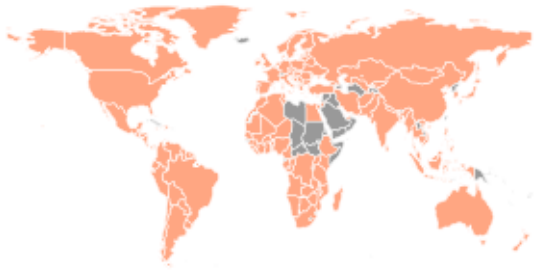
QoG Code: wjp_crsys_govinfl

Criminal system is free of improper government influence measures whether the criminal justice system is independent from government or political influence.

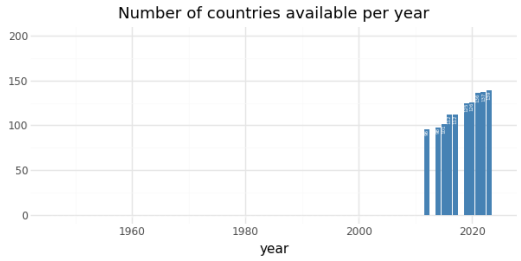
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.13 Executive Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain

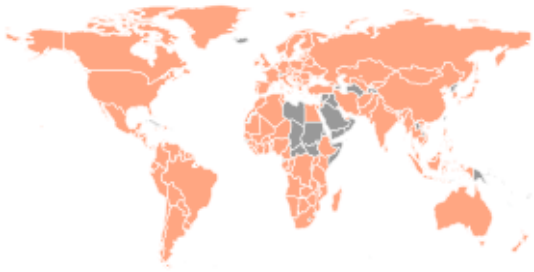
QoG Code: wjp_exec_br

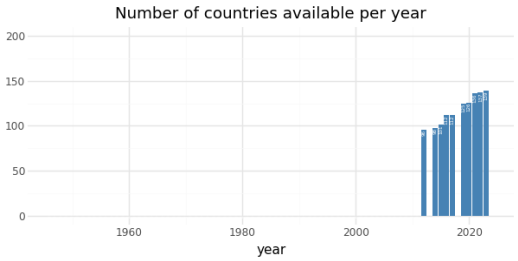
Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain variable measures the prevalence of bribery, informal payments, and other inducements in the delivery of public services and the enforcement of regulations. It also measures whether government procurement and public 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.14 Fundamental Rights

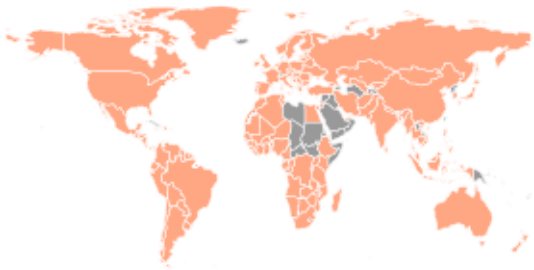
QoG Code: wjp_fund_right

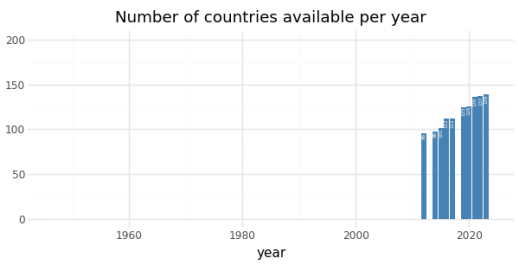
Fundamental Rights, Factor 4 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, recognizes that a system of positive law that fails to respect core human rights established under international law is at best rule by law, and does not deserve to be called a rule of law system. Since there are many other indices that address human rights, and because it would be impossible for the Index to assess adherence to the full range of rights, this factor focuses on a relatively modest menu of rights that are firmly established under the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and are most closely related to rule of law concerns.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.15 Government Officials Sanctioned for Misconduct

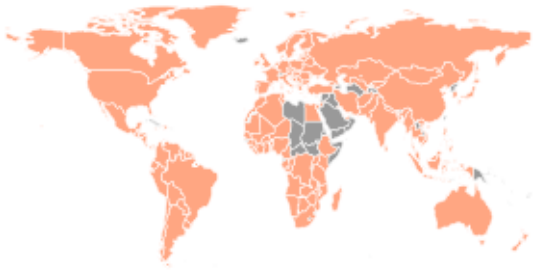
QoG Code: wjp_gov_of_mis

The variable measures whether government officials in the executive, legislature, judiciary, and police are investigated, prosecuted, and punished for official misconduct and other violations.

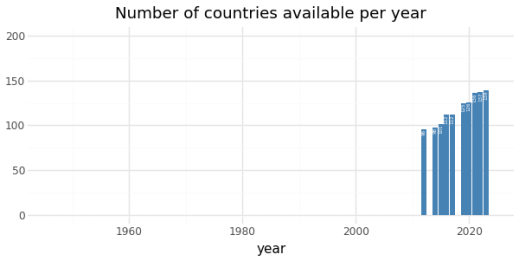
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.16 Constraints on Government Powers

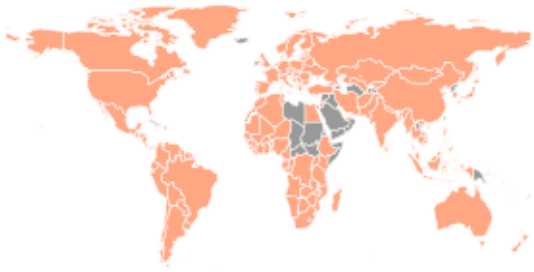
QoG Code: wjp_gov_pow

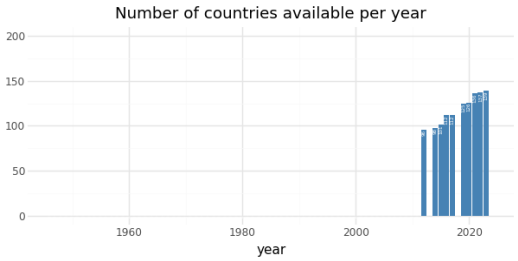
Constraints on Government Powers, Factor 1 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law. It also includes non-governmental checks on the governments power, such as a free and independent press.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.17 Government Powers Limited by Auditing and Review

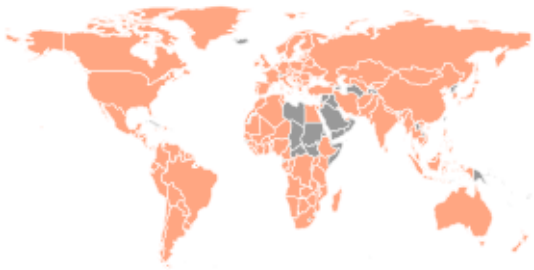
QoG Code: wjp_gov_pow_aud

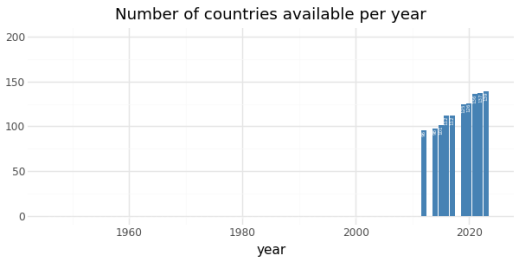
Government powers limited by auditing and review measures whether comptrollers or auditors, as well as national human rights ombudsman agencies, have sufficient independence and the ability to exercise effective checks on and oversight of the government.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.18 Government Powers Limited by the Judiciary

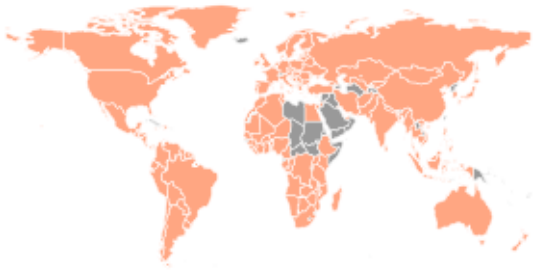
QoG Code: wjp_gov_pow_jud

Government powers limited by the judiciary measures whether the judiciary has the independence and the ability in practice to exercise effective checks on the government.

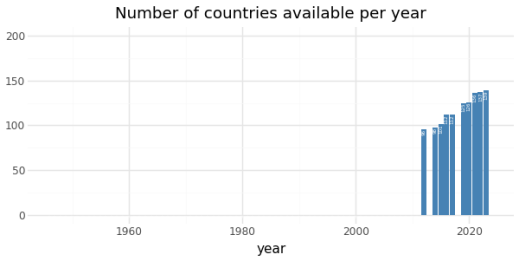
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.19 Government Powers Limited by the Legislature

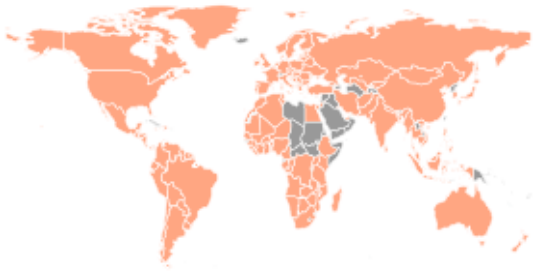
QoG Code: wjp_gov_pow_leg

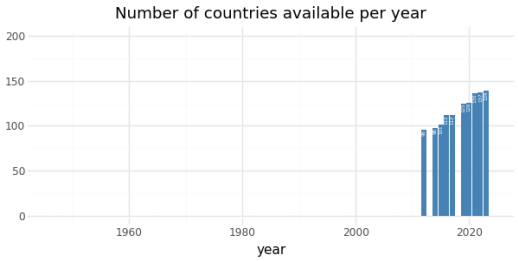
Government powers limited by the legislature measure whether legislative bodies have the ability in practice to exercise effective checks on and oversight of the government.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.20 Government Powers is Subject to Non-Gov. Checks

QoG Code: wjp_gov_pow_ngov

This variable measures whether an independent media, civil society organizations, political parties, and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation.

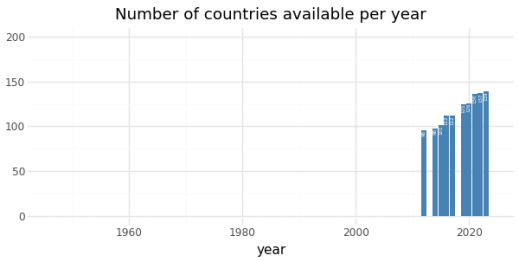
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140

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

4.84.21 Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain

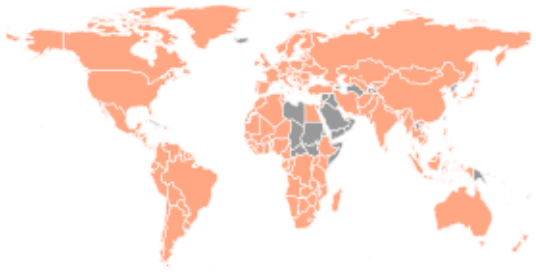
QoG Code: wjp_jud_br

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.

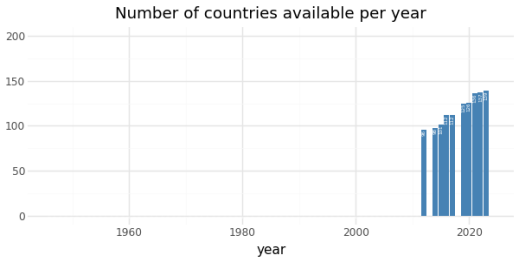
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.22 Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain

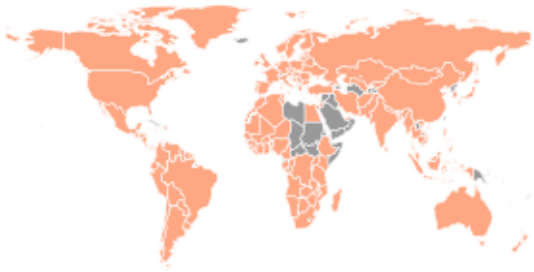
QoG Code: wjp_leg_br

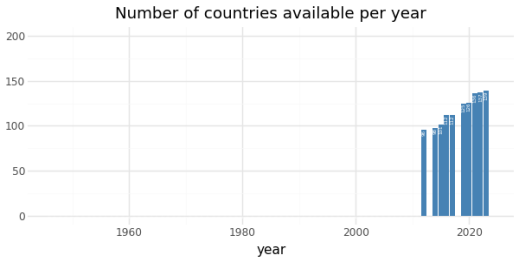
Legislative branch do not use public office for private gain measures whether members of the legislature refrain from soliciting or accepting bribes or other inducements in exchange for political favors or favorable votes on legislation.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.23 Open Government

QoG Code: wjp_op_gov

Open Government, Factor 3 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the openness of government defined by the extent to which a government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations. This factor measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicized and evaluates the quality of information published by the government.

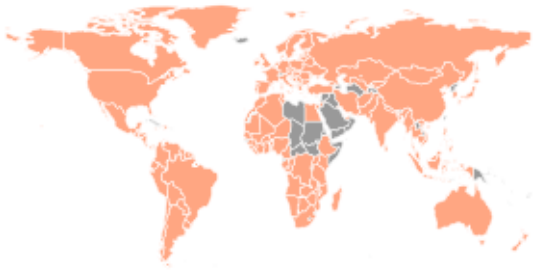
Type of variable: Continuous

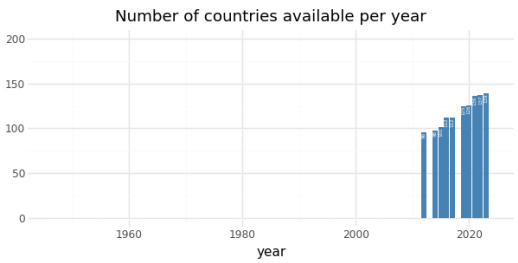
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140

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

4.84.24 Order and Security

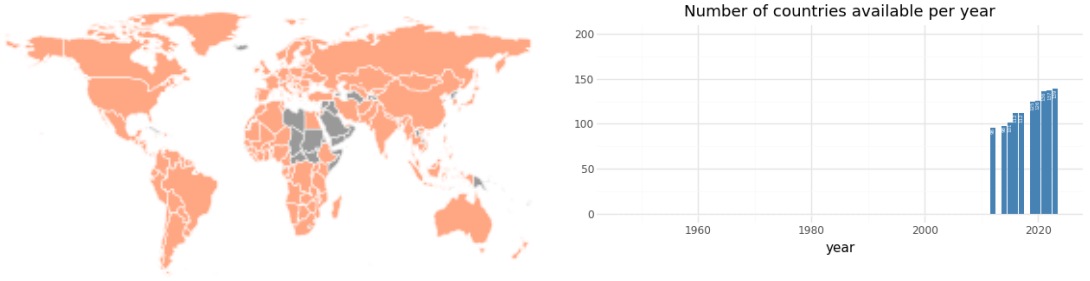
QoG Code: wjp_ord_secur

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.25 WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score

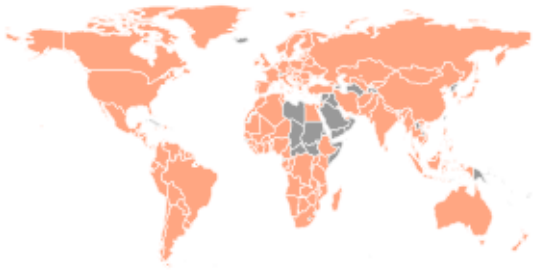
QoG Code: wjp_overall

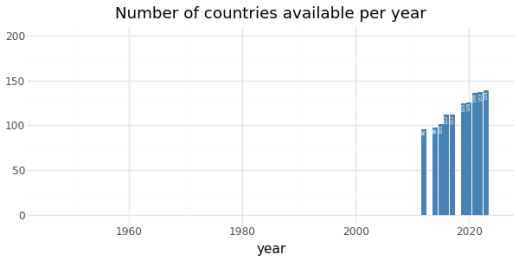
The WJP Rule of Law Index calculates scores and rankings for eight factors and 44 sub-factors. The Index team constructed the final scores using a five-step process. They codified the questionnaire items as numeric values; produced raw country scores by aggregating the responses from several individuals(experts and/or the general public); normalized the raw scores; aggregated the normalized scores into sub-factors and factors using simple averages; and produced the normalized scores, which are rounded to two decimal points, and the final rankings.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2025 N. of countries: 140	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

4.84.26 Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain

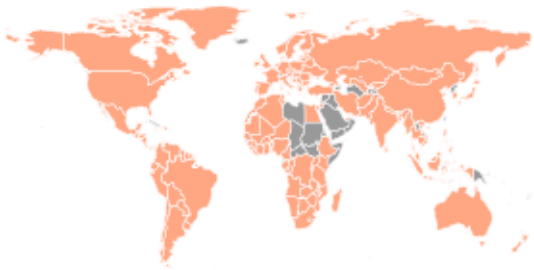
QoG Code: wjp_pol_mil

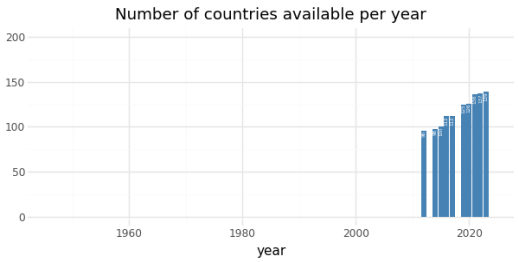
Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain measures whether police officers and criminal investigators refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform basic police services or to investigate crimes, and whether government officials in the police and the military are free of improper influence by private interests or criminal organizations.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2025 N. of countries: 140	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

4.84.27 Access and Afford Civil Justice

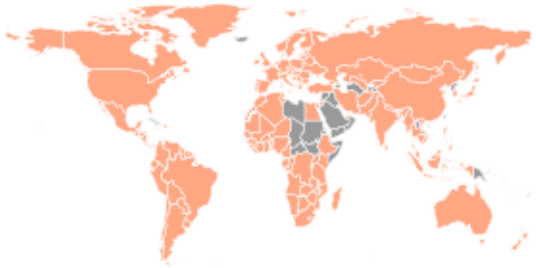
QoG Code: wjp_ppl_civ_jus

People can access and afford civil justice measures the accessibility and affordability of civil courts, including whether people are aware of available remedies; can access and afford legal advice and representation; and can access the court system without incurring unreasonable fees, encountering unreasonable procedural hurdles, or experiencing physical or linguistic barriers.

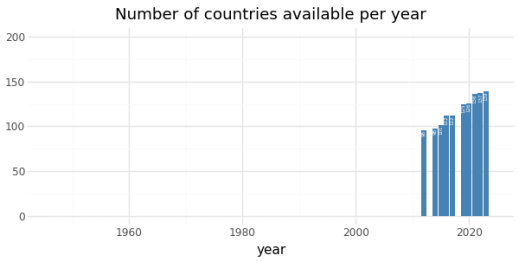
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 140

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.28 Effective Regulatory Enforcement

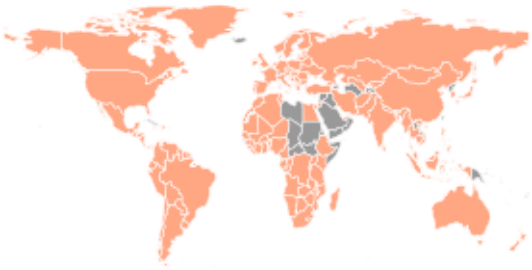
QoG Code: wjp_regul_enforc

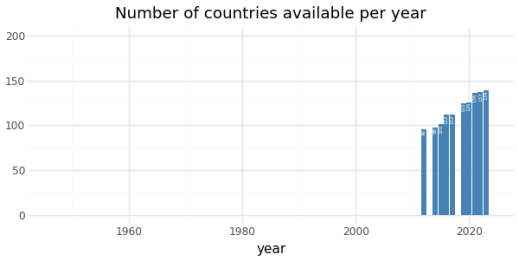
Regulatory Enforcement, Factor 6 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the extent to which regulations are fairly and effectively implemented and enforced. Regulations, both legal and administrative, structure behaviors within and outside of the government. This factor does not assess which activities a government chooses to regulate, nor does it consider how much regulation of a particular activity is appropriate. Rather, it examines how regulations are implemented and enforced.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2025 N. of countries: 140	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

4.84.29 Transition of Power is Subject to the Law

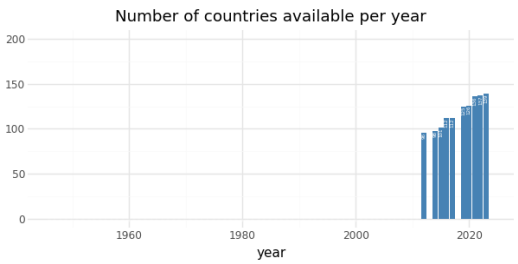
QoG Code: wjp_trans_pow

The variable measures whether government officials are elected or appointed in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in the constitution. Where elections take place, it also measures the integrity of the electoral process, including access to the ballot, the absence of intimidation, and public scrutiny of election results.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2025 N. of countries: 140	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

4.85 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.

4.85.1 Log Settler Mortality

QoG Code: ajr_settmort

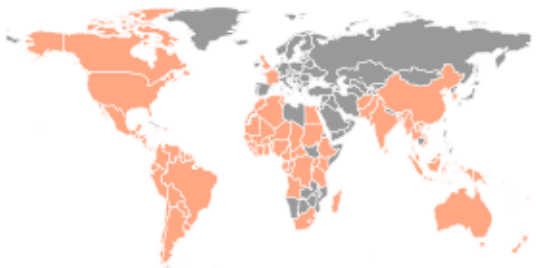
Log of the mortality rate faced by European settlers at the time of colonization.

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

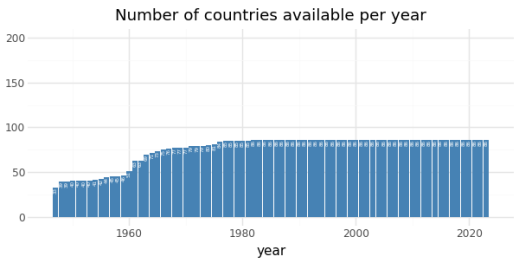
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 2025
N. of countries: 86	Total N. of countries covered: 86

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86 State Capacity, Minority Shareholder Protections, and Stock Market Development

Dataset by: Guillén and Capron

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

Guillén, M., & Capron, L. (2016). State capacity, minority shareholder protections, and stock market development. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, *61*(1), 125–160

Dataset found at: https://whartonmgmt.wufoo.com/forms/guillencapron-shareholder-protections-index/

Last update by original source: 2017-11-10
Date of download: 2024-09-18

A longitudinal dataset on the adoption of minority shareholders' legal protections and the development of the stock market in 78 countries between 1970 and 2016.

4.86.1 Minority Shareholder Rights

QoG Code: gc_shr

The ten key legal provisions identified as most relevant to the protection of minority shareholder rights are coded by a team of legal scholars coded between 0 and 1. The measures are not dichotomous because intermediate scores between 0 and 1 are possible. The sum of the scores for each of the ten legal provisions are the value of the variable, ranging from 0 to 10.

The ten legal provisions protecting the rights of minority shareholders:

1. Powers of the general meeting for de facto changes
2. Agenda-setting power
3. Anticipation of shareholder decision facilitated
4. Prohibition of multiple voting rights (super voting rights)
5. Independent board members
6. Feasibility of directors' dismissal
7. Private enforcement of directors' duties (derivative suit)
8. Shareholder action against resolutions of the general meeting
9. Mandatory bid
10. Disclosure of major share ownership

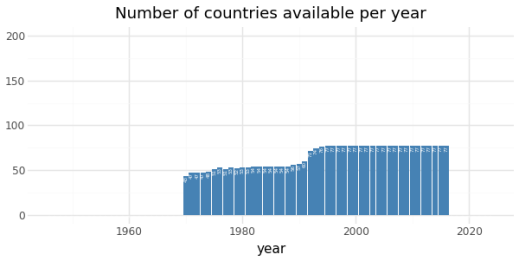
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 77

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.87 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.

4.87.1 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).

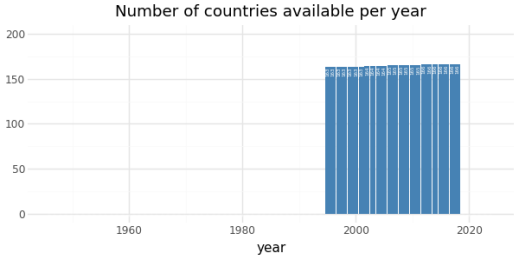
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.88 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 20092022 are not directly comparable with those of the 2024 edition. Variables from the 2024 edition are marked with a "24" suffix.

4.88.1 Consensus-Building

QoG Code: sgi_cb24

Consensus-Building category examines the extent to which the government involves relevant experts and societal actors in the early stages of policy development and effectively informs them about its policies. It assesses three equally weighted components: Recourse to Scientific Knowledge (33.33%), Involvement of Civil Society in Policy Development (33.33%), and Openness of Government (33.33%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.2 Coordination

QoG Code: sgi_co24

Coordination dimension examines the extent to which the government institutionalizes coordination mechanisms during policy formulation and implementation to facilitate proactive problem-solving. It assesses two equally weighted components: Quality of Horizontal Coordination (50%) and Quality of Vertical Coordination (50%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.3 Diagonal Accountability

QoG Code: sgi_da24

Diagonal Accountability category focuses on the strength and effectiveness of non-state actors outside formal political institutions in their efforts to hold the government accountable. Various indicators monitor the following criteria and associated questions:

(1) Media freedom and pluralism: To what extent can the media operate independently, and is there ensured diversity of opinions?

(2) Strength of civil society: To what extent can citizens join independent political and civil society groups, openly address political issues, and assemble without restrictions? To what extent are civil society organizations able to actively participate in shaping relevant policies?

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.4 Democratic Government

QoG Code: sgi_dg24

Democratic Government dimension examines the extent to which governments are held accountable to their citizens, both in terms of preventing unlawful behavior and enabling the assessment of policy performance. Effective accountability is demonstrated by the commitment of those in power to provide information and be answerable for their actions, as well as the ability of citizens or oversight institutions to enforce accountability through sanctions for violations. To ensure effective govern-

ment accountability, mechanisms of vertical, horizontal, and diagonal accountability are necessary. We evaluate the quality of these mechanisms through our categories of Vertical Accountability, Diagonal Accountability, and Horizontal Accountability.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.5 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

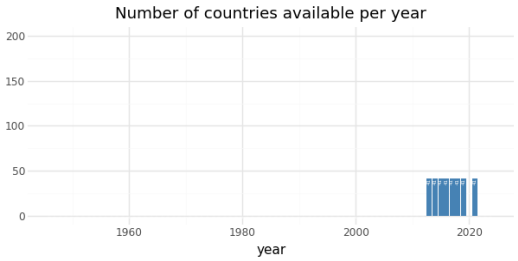
Available in Cross-section

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

4.88.6 Economic Policies: Budgets

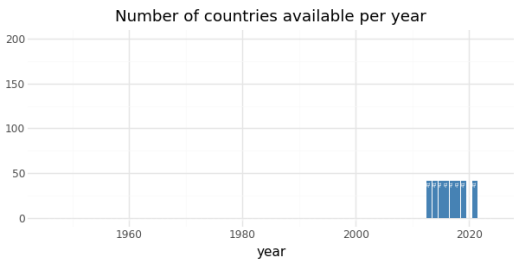
QoG Code: sgi_ecbg

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	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

4.88.7 Economic Policies: Economy

QoG Code: sgi_ecec

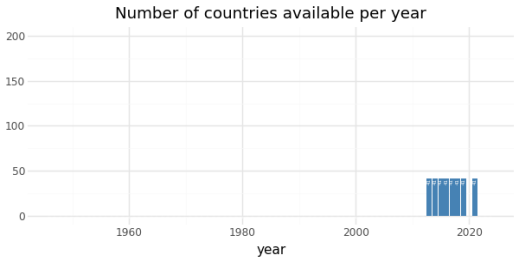
The Economy subpillar of the Economic Policies category evaluates whether economic policies provide a reliable framework and foster competitiveness. It assesses key indicators, including Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rates, Potential Output Growth Rate, and Real GDP Growth Rate, to measure economic stability and growth potential.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.88.8 Economic Policies: Global Financial System

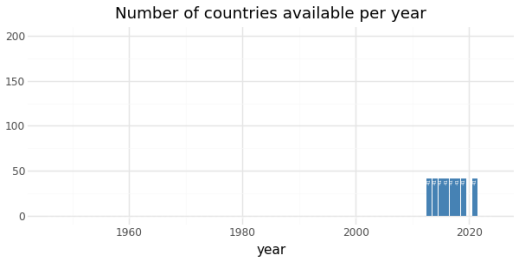
QoG Code: sgi_ecgf

The Global Financial System subpillar of the Economic Policies category evaluates the governments role in actively contributing to the effective regulation and supervision of the global financial system. It examines key indicators such as Stabilizing the Global Financial System, Tier 1 Capital Ratio, Banks Nonperforming Loans, Financial Secrecy Score, and External Debt to Exports, focusing on ensuring financial stability and resilience.

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

4.88.9 Economic Policies: Labor Markets

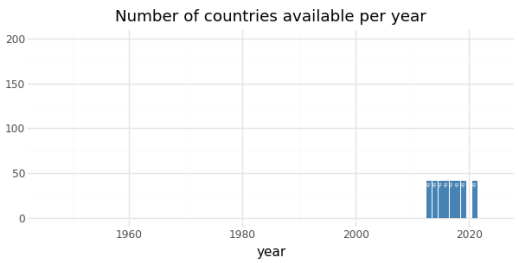
QoG Code: sgi_eclm

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

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

4.88.10 Economic Policies: Research, Innovation and Infrastructure

QoG Code: sgi_ecri

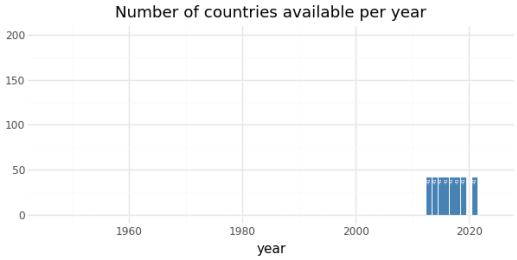
The Research, Innovation, and Infrastructure subpillar of the Economic Policies category evaluates whether R&D policy supports technological innovation and fosters the introduction of new products. It assesses key indicators, including R&I Policy, Public R&D Spending, Private R&D Spending, Total Researchers, Intellectual Property Licenses, PCT Patent Applications, and Quality of Overall Infrastructure, to measure progress in innovation and infrastructure development.

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

4.88.11 Economic Policies: Taxes

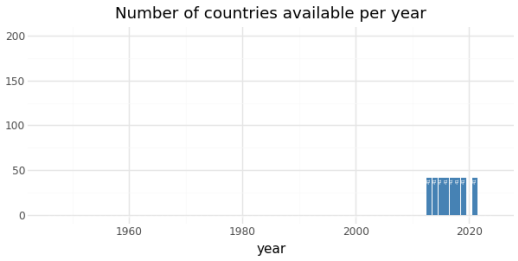
QoG Code: sgi_ectx

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 41	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

4.88.12 Environmental Policy Performance Index

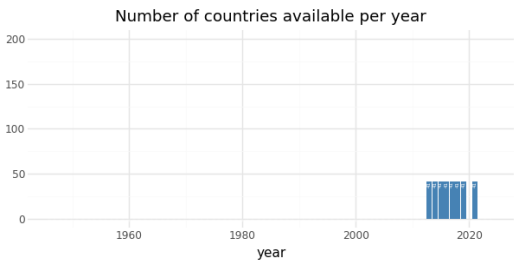
QoG Code: sgi_en

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 41	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

4.88.13 Environmental Policy Performance: Environment

QoG Code: sgi_enen

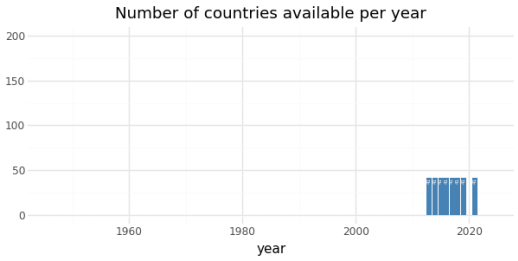
The Environment index consists of the "Environmental Policy" indicator (50%), based on expert assessments of environmental policy effectiveness, and nine indicators related to observable environmental performance, including Energy Productivity (5,56%), Greenhouse Gas Emissions (5,56%), Particulate Matter (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

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

4.88.14 Environmental Policy Performance: Global Environmental Protection

QoG Code: sgi_enge

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

Available in Cross-section

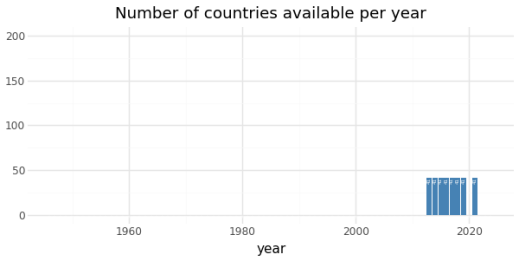
Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 41

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

4.88.15 Environmental Sustainability

QoG Code: sgi_envs24

Environmental Sustainability category examines the extent to which the government aligns different areas of environmental policy with sustainability requirements. It assesses four equally weighted components: Effective Climate Action, Effective Environmental Health Protection, Effective Ecosystem and Biodiversity Preservation, and Effective Contributions to Global Environmental Protection.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.16 Economic Sustainability

QoG Code: sgi_es24

Economic Sustainability category examines the extent to which the government aligns different areas of economic policy with sustainability requirements. It assesses eight equally weighted components: Circular Economy, Viable Critical Infrastructure, Decarbonized Energy System, Adaptive Labor Markets, Sustainable Taxation, Sustainable Budgeting, Sustainability-oriented Research and Innovation, and Stable Global Financial System.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.17 Good Governance

QoG Code: sgi_go

This pillar of the SGI examines the good governance capacities of a political system in terms of its executive capability and accountability. Sustainable governance is defined here as the political management of public affairs that adopts a long-term view of societal development, takes into account the interests of future generations, and facilitates capacities for social change.

The Governance index examines how effective governments are in directing and implementing policies appropriate to these three goals. As a measuring tool grounded in practical evidence, the Governance index draws on 37 qualitative indicators posed in an expert survey that measure a country's institutional arrangements against benchmarks of good practices in governance. Governance in this context implies both the capacity to act ("executive capacity") and the extent to which non-governmental

actors and institutions are endowed with the participatory competence to hold the government accountable to its actions ("executive accountability"). This includes citizens, legislatures, parties, associations and the media, that is, actors that monitor the government's activities and whose effective inclusion in the political process improve the quality of governance.

The dimension of Executive Capacity draws on the categories of steering capability, policy implementation and institutional learning. Steering capability questions explore the roles of strategic planning and expert advice, the effectiveness of interministerial coordination and regulatory impact assessments, and the quality of consultation and communication policies. Questions about implementation assess the government's ability to ensure effective and efficient task delegation to ministers, agencies or subnational governments. Questions on institutional learning refer to a government's ability to reform its own institutional arrangements and improve its strategic orientation.

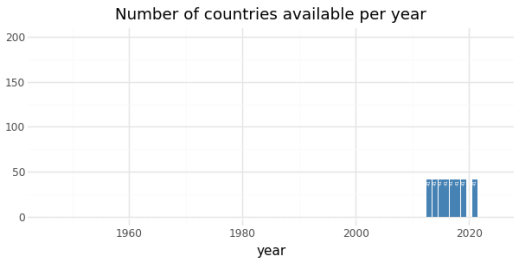
The dimension of Executive Accountability is comprised of three categories corresponding to actors or groups of actors considered to be important agents of oversight and accountability in theories of democracy and governance. The questions here are designed to examine the extent to which citizens are informed of government policies, whether the legislature is capable of evaluating and acting as a "check" on the executive branch, and whether intermediary organizations (i.e., media, parties, interest associations) demonstrate relevance and policy know-how in exercising oversight. This approach is based on a dynamic understanding of governance in which power and authority is dispersed throughout the institutions, processes and structures of government. In order to account for the diversity of institutional arrangements, the index explicitly considers functional equivalencies in different countries, and pays equal attention to formal and informal as well as hierarchical and non-hierarchical institutional arrangements.

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

4.88.18 Good Governance: Executive Accountability

QoG Code: sgi_goea

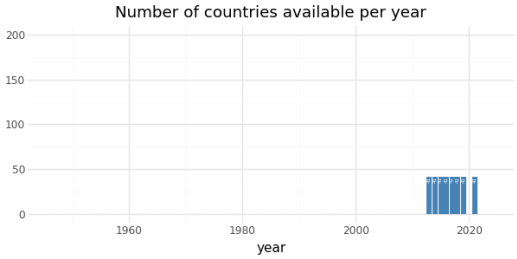
The Executive Accountability subpillar of the Good Governance category evaluates whether non-governmental actors are effectively involved in policy-making. It assesses key indicators, including Citizens Participatory Competence, Legislative Actors Resources, Media, Parties and Interest Associations, and Independent Supervisory Bodies, to measure the inclusivity and transparency of governance processes.

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

4.88.19 Good Governance: Executive Capacity

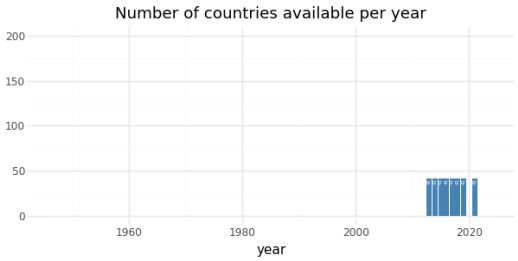
QoG Code: sgi_goec

The Executive Capacity subpillar of the Good Governance category evaluates whether the government demonstrates strong steering capabilities. It assesses key indicators, including Strategic Capacity, Interministerial Coordination, Evidence-based Instruments, Societal Consultation, Policy Communication, Implementation, Adaptability, and Organizational Reform, to measure the governments ability to design, implement, and adapt policies effectively.

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

4.88.20 Governing with Foresight

QoG Code: sgi_gwf24

Governing with Foresight dimension analyzes the extent to which internal government instruments, processes, and structures enable anticipatory governance. It assesses key components, including Coordination, Consensus-Building, and Sensemaking, each weighted equally at 33.33%.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.21 Horizontal Accountability

QoG Code: sgi_ha24

Horizontal Accountability examines the relationship between the executive branch and other state institutions as well as the extent to which other state institutions can hold the government accountable, particularly in terms of demanding information and addressing inappropriate behavior. Various indicators monitor the following criteria and associated questions:

(1) Effectiveness of independent oversight bodies: To what extent are independent oversight bodies such as the audit office or the data protection authority able to exercise effective oversight?

(2) Rule of law: To what extent can an independent judiciary ensure that the government, administration, and legislature act in accordance with the constitution and laws, respect and defend fundamental rights? To what extent are public officials prevented from abusing their positions for private interests, and are precautionary measures in place to prevent such abuses?

(3) Effectiveness of legislative oversight: To what extent do members of the legislature have sufficient personnel and structural resources to effectively control the government? Are legislative committees capable of practically monitoring the governments activities and do they have the power to investigate unconstitutional or illegal activities of the executive? To what extent are the organization and functioning of legislative committees effective in drafting legislative proposals?

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.22 Policy Performance

QoG Code: sgi_pp

This pillar of the SGI examines each country's policy performance in terms of three dimensions of sustainable development. If the goal of politics is to promote sustainable development, and if

citizens are to be empowered to live their lives in accordance with their own individual talents, then governments must be able to establish and maintain the social, economic and environmental conditions for such well-being and empowerment. The conditions for social progress must be generated by suitable outcomes in certain policy fields. Such outcomes are examined by the Policy Performance pillar, which is comprised of 16 policy fields grouped in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability. Each policy field is addressed by a qualitative assessment and additional quantitative data. The point here is to examine domestic policymaking as well as the extent to which governments actively contribute to the provision of global public goods. The areas examined are:

1. Economic Policies: economy, labor markets, taxes, budgets, research and innovation, global financial system.

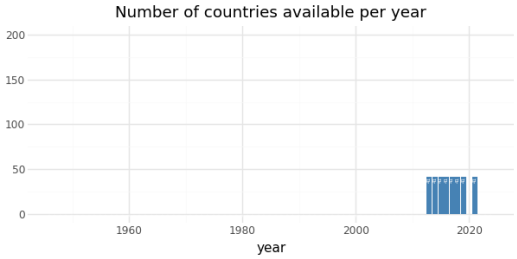
2. Social Policies: education, social inclusion, health, families, pensions, integration policy, safe living conditions, global inequalities.

3. Environmental Policies: environment policy, global environmental protection.

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

4.88.23 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.

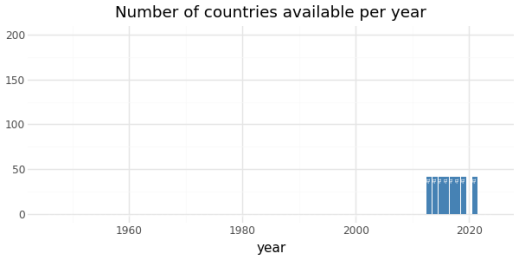
4. Rule of law.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

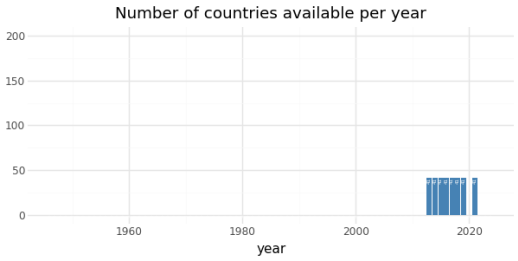
4.88.24 Robust Democracy: Access to Information

QoG Code: sgi_qdai

The Access to Information subpillar of the Robust Democracy category evaluates whether media are independent and express a diversity of opinions, and whether government information is accessible. It assesses key indicators, including Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, and Access to Government Information, to measure transparency and the openness of public discourse.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 41	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

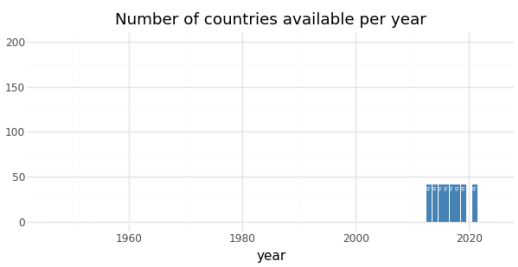
4.88.25 Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties

QoG Code: sgi_qdcr

The Civil Rights and Political Liberties subpillar of the Robust Democracy category evaluates whether civil rights and political liberties are respected and whether effective protections against discrimination are in place. It assesses key indicators, including Civil Rights, Political Liberties, and Non-discrimination, to measure the strength of democratic freedoms and equality.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 41	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

4.88.26 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process

QoG Code: sgi_qdep

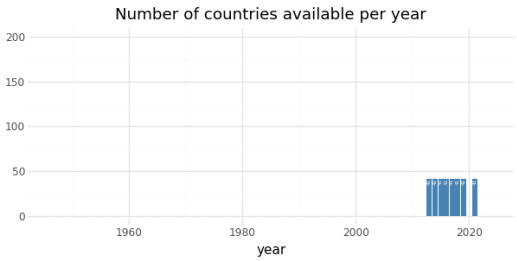
The Electoral Process subpillar of the Robust Democracy category evaluates whether candidacy procedures and media access are fair, and whether voting and registration rights are guaranteed. It assesses key indicators, including Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, and Popular Decision-making, to measure the fairness and inclusivity of electoral processes.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.88.27 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law

QoG Code: sgi_qdrl

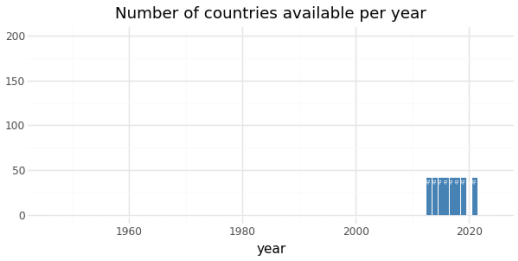
The Rule of Law subpillar of the Robust Democracy category evaluates whether institutions act in accordance with the law, effectively check and balance each other, and prevent corruption. It assesses key indicators, including Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, and Corruption Prevention, to measure the integrity and accountability of the legal and institutional framework.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 41	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

4.88.28 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention

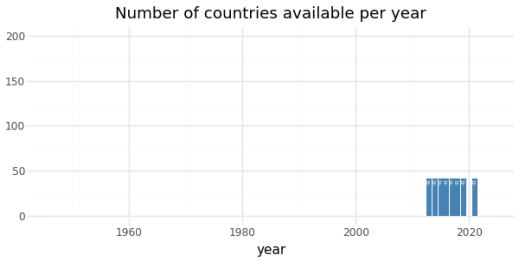
QoG Code: sgi_qdrlc

Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention. To what extent are public officeholders prevented from abusing their position for private interests? This question addresses how the state and society prevent public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders: auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption. (1, 2): Public officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. (3, 4, 5): Some integrity mechanisms function, but do not effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions. (6, 7, 8): Most integrity mechanisms function effectively and provide disincentives for public officeholders willing to abuse their positions. (9, 10): Legal, political and public integrity mechanisms effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 41	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

4.88.29 Sensemaking

QoG Code: sgi_sm24

Sensemaking category examines the extent to which the government advances internal processes and structures to enhance its capacity for preparedness and analysis. It assesses two equally weighted components: Preparedness (50%) and Analytical Competence (50%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.30 Social Policies: Overall Score

QoG Code: sgi_so

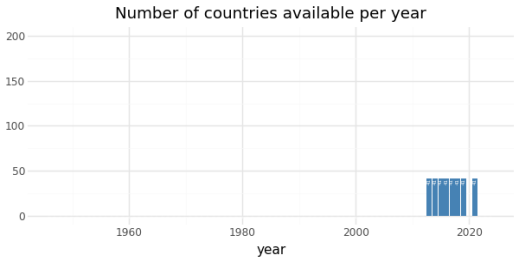
The Social Policies category evaluates whether social policies facilitate an equal and fair society. It assesses key areas, including Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, and Global Inequalities, to measure the effectiveness of policies in promoting social equity and well-being.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.88.31 Social Policies: Education

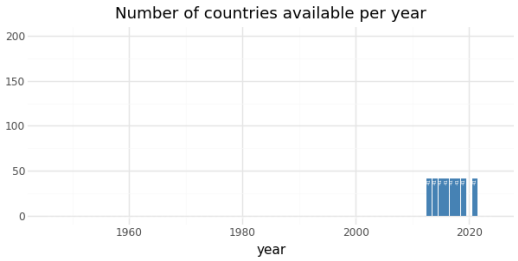
QoG Code: sgi_soed

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	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

4.88.32 Social Policies: Families

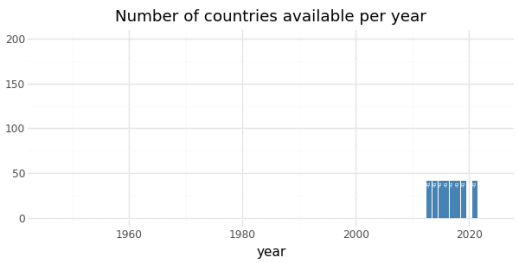
QoG Code: sgi_sofa

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

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

4.88.33 Social Policies: Global Inequalities

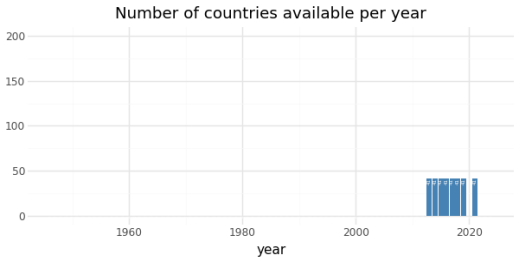
QoG Code: sgi_sogi

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

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

4.88.34 Social Policies: Health

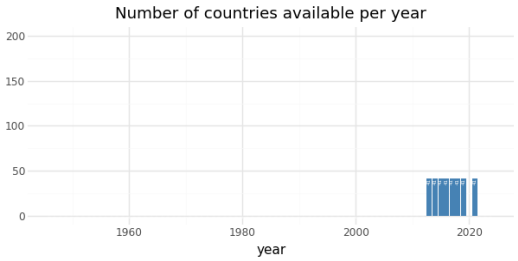
QoG Code: sgi_sohe

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	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

4.88.35 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

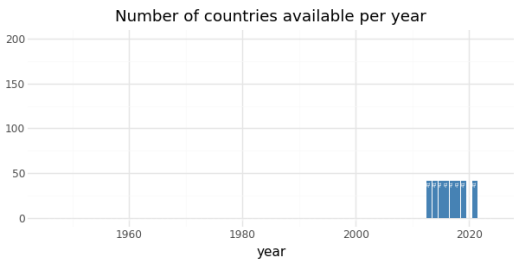
Available in Cross-section

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

4.88.36 Social Policies: Pensions

QoG Code: sgi_sope

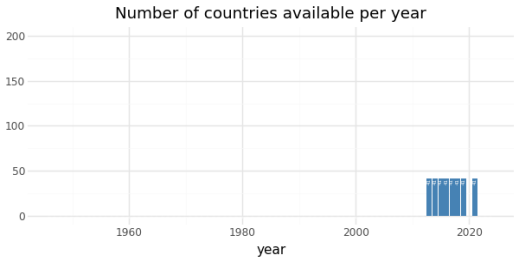
The Pensions subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether pension systems are designed to achieve fiscal sustainability and promote intergenerational equity. It assesses key indicators, including Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, and Senior Citizen Poverty, to measure the effectiveness and fairness of pension systems in supporting the aging population.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.88.37 Social Policies: Social Inclusion

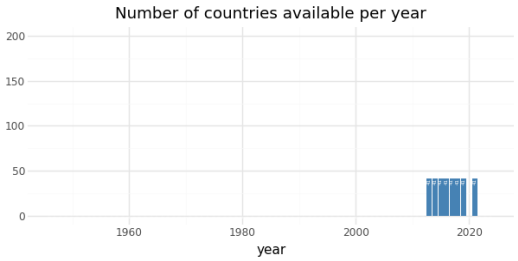
QoG Code: sgi_sosi

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	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

4.88.38 Social Policies: Safe Living Conditions

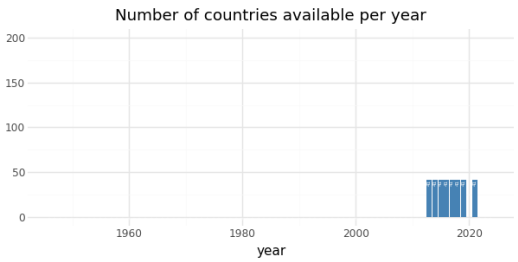
QoG Code: sgi_sosl

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

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

4.88.39 Sustainable Policymaking

QoG Code: sgi_sp24

Sustainable Policymaking dimension analyzes the extent to which selected areas of economic, social, and environmental policy address the challenges of sustainability. It assesses three equally weighted components: Economic Sustainability (33.33%), Social Sustainability (33.33%), and Environmental Sustainability (33.33%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.40 Social Sustainability

QoG Code: sgi_ss24

Social Sustainability category examines the extent to which the government aligns different areas of social policy with sustainability requirements. It assesses eight equally weighted components: Sustainable Education System, Sustainable Institutions Supporting Basic Human Needs, Sustainable Health System, Gender Equality, Strong Families, Sustainable Pension System, Sustainable Inclusion of Migrants, and Effective Capacity-Building for Global Poverty Reduction.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.41 Vertical Accountability

QoG Code: sgi_va24

Vertical Accountability category examines the relationship between the executive branch and citizens, and the extent to which the population can hold the government accountable. Various indicators monitor the following criteria and associated questions:

(1) Quality of elections: To what extent are political competition and elections free and fair?

(2) Quality of candidates and political parties: To what extent do political parties articulate all key societal interests and maintain their ability to facilitate cross-party collaboration in policy formulation and implementation?

(3) Access to official information: To what extent do citizens have access to official information?

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2023
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.89 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.

4.89.1 Member of an Alliance

QoG Code: atop_ally

Member of an Alliance

0. Not a member of an alliance

1. Member of an alliance

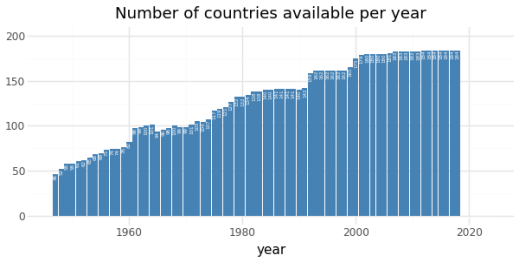
An alliance defined as a formal agreement among independent states to cooperate militarily in the face of potential or realized military conflict. Formal international agreements are defined as official acts exchanged between authorized state representatives on behalf of their countries

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

4.89.2 Consultancy Obligation

QoG Code: atop_consult

Consultancy Obligation

0. Has no Consultancy obligations

1. Has Consultancy obligations

Coded 1 if the alliance member promises to consult with one or more alliance partners in the event of crises with the potential to become militarized conflicts.

The consultation obligation must be (1) specific to militarized crises, and (2) imply a goal of policy coordination.

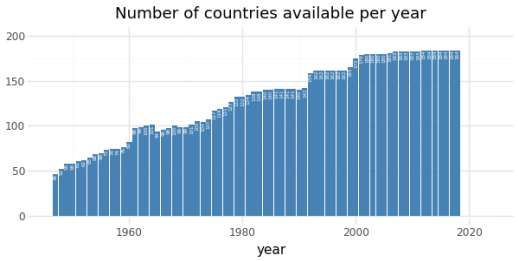
A general promise to consult on issues affecting the interests of the signatories or to consult on important international problems is not enough to qualify as a consultation pact for our purposes, unless the agreement further specifies that the signatories will consult upon issues of security with the goal of policy coordination.

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

4.89.3 Defensive Obligation

QoG Code: atop_defensive

Defensive Obligation

0. Has no defensive obligations

1. Has defensive obligations

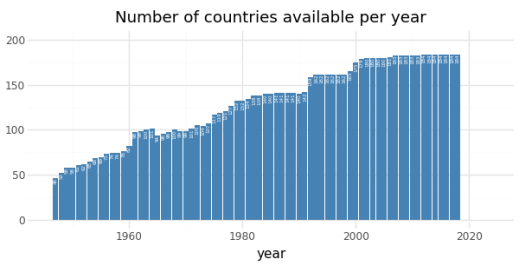
Coded 1 if the alliance member promises to provide active military support in the event of attack on the sovereignty or territorial integrity of one or more alliance partners. A promise to treat such an attack on one alliance member as an attack on all alliance members qualifies as a promise of defensive support.

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

4.89.4 Neutrality Obligation

QoG Code: atop_neutrality

Neutrality Obligation

0. Has no Neutrality obligations

1. Has Neutrality obligations

Coded 1 if the alliance member promises not to join a conflict between one or more alliance partners and a third party on the side of the allys adversary. This promise implies both that the state will not participate actively in the conflict on the side of the adversary and will not facilitate the effort of the partners adversary in any way. A general promise not to take part in any coalition directed against the other party is not specific enough to qualify as a neutrality promise. Either the agreement must specify that the state will remain neutral or that it will not aid the third state in any way.

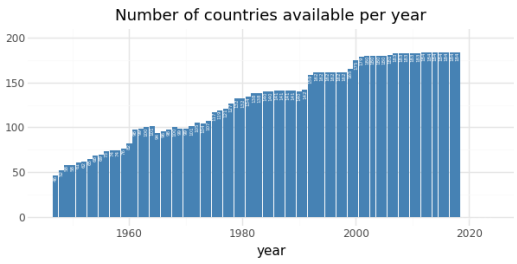
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.89.5 Non-Aggression Obligation

QoG Code: atop_nonagg

Non-Agression Obligation

0. Has no Non-Agression obligations

1. Has Non-Agression obligations

Coded 1 if the alliance member promises not to use force against one or more alliance partners to settle disputes. The member must promise specifically to refrain from the use of force in relations with the alliance partner, to refrain from participating in any action against the alliance partner and/or to settle all disputes peacefully in relations with the alliance partner. A statement that the parties respect one anothers sovereignty and territorial integrity, or that their relations reflect perpetual friendship, is not sufficient to constitute a nonaggression provision, but a statement that their relations will be based on the principle of nonaggression is. In addition, in order to qualify as a nonaggression pact, the alliance agreement must include language that reflects an active promise. A statement that the parties believe in the inadmissability of force in international relations and hope to strengthen mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of international problems does not qualify as a nonaggression provision because it does not include a commitment by the members to refrain from the use of force or to settle all disputes peacefully.

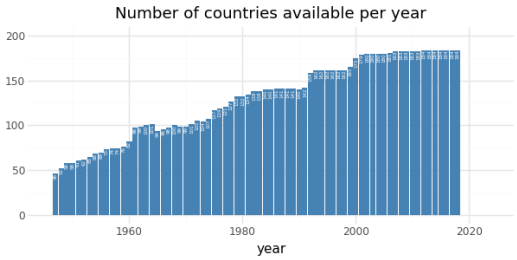
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.89.6 Number of Alliances

QoG Code: atop_number

Number of Alliances

Total number of alliances the state is a member of.

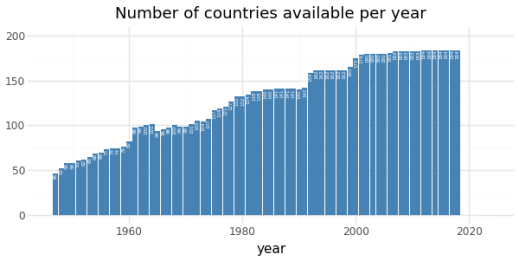
Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.89.7 Offensive Obligation

QoG Code: atop_offensive

Offensive Obligation

0. Has no offensive obligations

1. Has offensive obligations

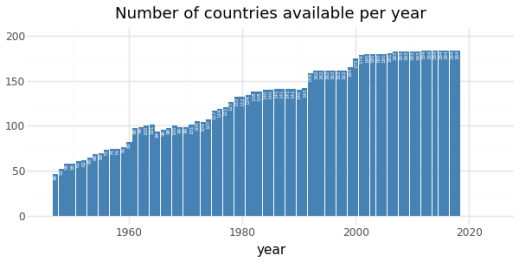
Coded 1 if the alliance member promises to provide active military support under any conditions not precipitated by attack on the sovereignty or territorial integrity of an alliance partner, regardless of whether the goals of the action are to maintain the status quo.

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

4.89.8 Commitment start

QoG Code: atop_transyr

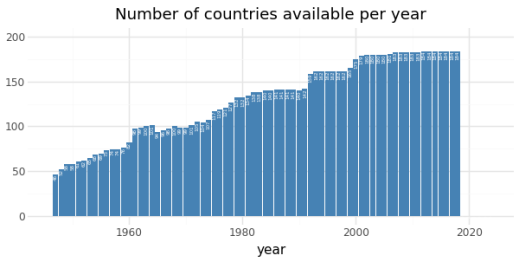
Transition Year. 1 if any commitment starts or ends in the given year, indicating that some commitment is not in effect for the full year.

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

4.90 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/authoritarianregimedataset/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.

4.90.1 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

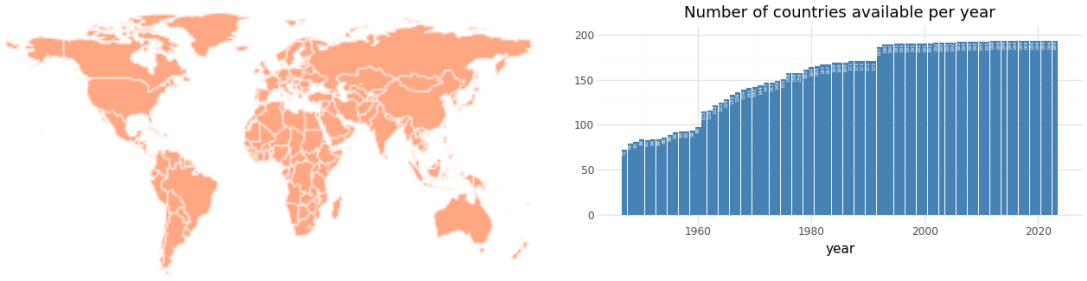
9. British-French

10. Australian

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 194	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2025 Total N. of countries covered: 198

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.2 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.

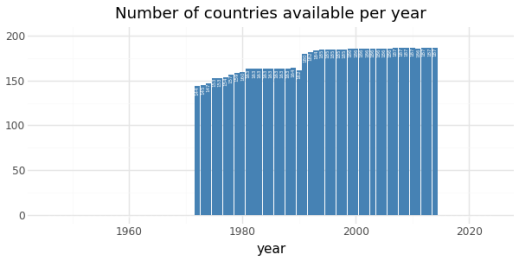
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.90.3 Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions)

QoG Code: ht_partsz

Counts the largest parties' number of seats divided by the legislative assemblies' total number of seats expressed in fractions. In countries with a two-chamber parliament, the lower house is counted.

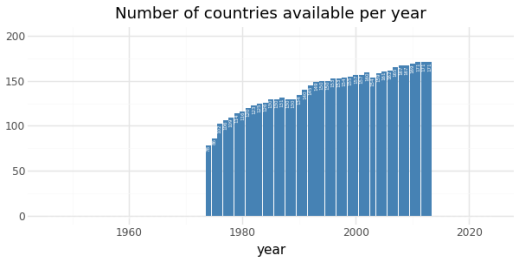
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1974
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 179

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.4 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)

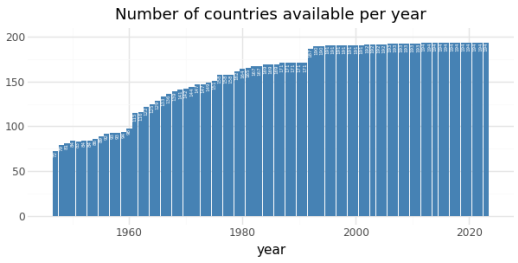
10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana & Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)

Type of variable: Categorical

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: 2025
N. of countries: 194	Total N. of countries covered: 198

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.5 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

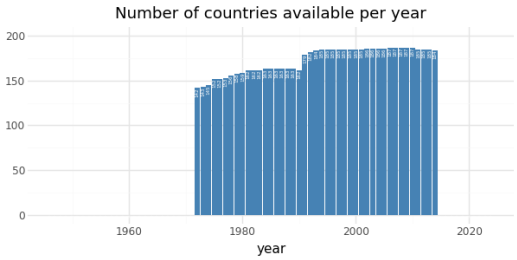
Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.90.6 Regime Type (simplified)

QoG Code: ht_regtype1

A simplified, collapsed version of ht_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht_regtype =16, 17, 23 or 24] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [ht_regtype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types are treated as multiparty regimes [ht_regtype=1 or 2]. Only pure noparty [ht_regtype=3] and one-party [ht_regtype=8] regimes are treated as no-party and one-party regimes, respectively. The minor types [ht_regtype=9, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 25] are treated as other.

1. Monarchy
2. Military
3. One party
4. Multi-party
5. No-party
6. Other
7. Democracy

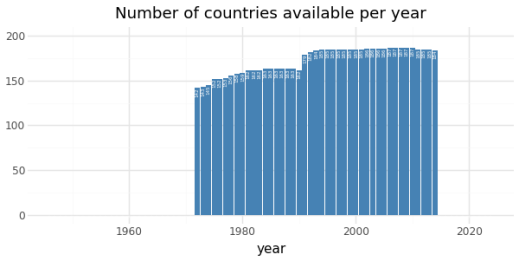
Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.91 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

4.91.1 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).

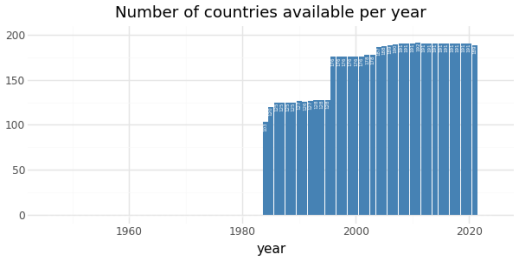
The absolute scale of the BCI index was obtained by rescaling all the individual survey data such that zero corresponds to the lowest possible level of corruption and 1 to the highest one. We subsequently rescaled the BCI index such that when all underlying indicators are zero (one), the expected value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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1984
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.2 The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

QoG Code: bci_bcistd

The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

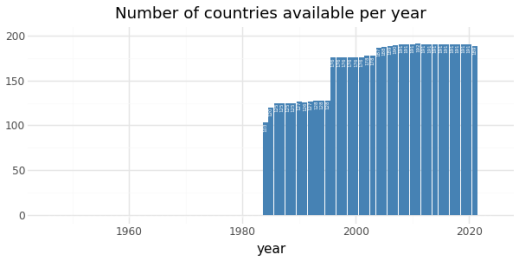
Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 191

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1984
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 194

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.92 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.

4.92.1 Coordination Capacity Sub-index

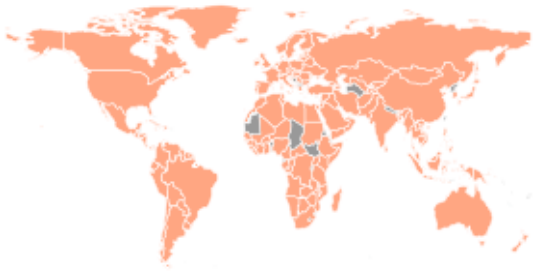
QoG Code: bgi_ccs

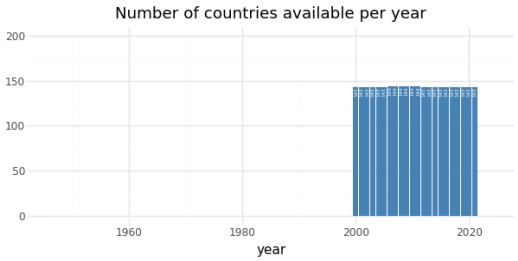
Coordination capacity concerns the ability of state institutions to organize collective action. This includes elite cohesion in relation to shared policy goals, under which bureaucratic coordination is possible.

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

4.92.2 Democratic Accountability Index

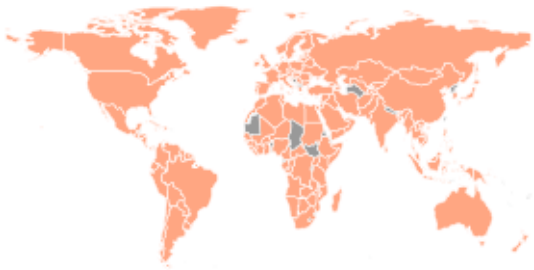
QoG Code: bgi_dai

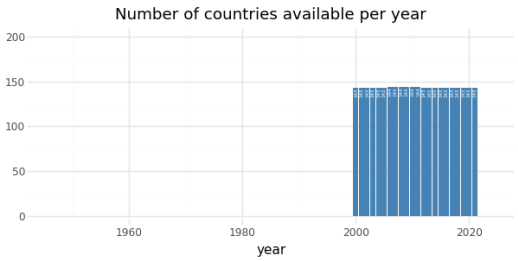
Democratic accountability is the ability of a political system to allow citizens to hold government accountable. We distinguish between three types of accountability: institutional (horizontal), electoral (vertical), and societal (diagonal)

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

4.92.3 Delivery Capacity Sub-index

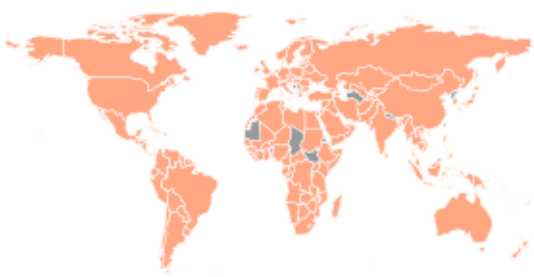
QoG Code: bgi_dcs

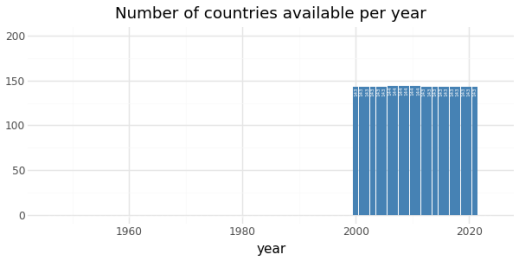
Delivery capacity is the ability of government and public administration to deliver policies. In essence, this concerns conditions that enable 'street-level bureaucrats' to implement state goals on the ground.

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

4.92.4 Electoral Accountability Sub-index

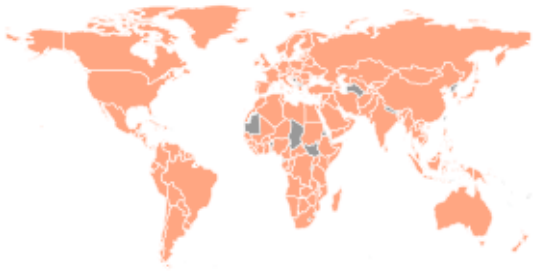
QoG Code: bgi_eas

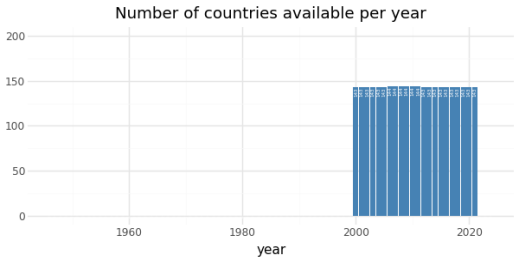
Electoral (vertical) accountability refers the range of actions and mechanisms that citizens can use to hold governments accountable. This includes organization in political parties and participation in free and fair elections

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

4.92.5 Environmental Public Goods Sub-index

QoG Code: bgi_enpgs

Environmental public goods are public goods that are only continually available if states are able to conserve ecosystems and make sustainable water systems and energy sources affordable.

Type of variable: Continuous

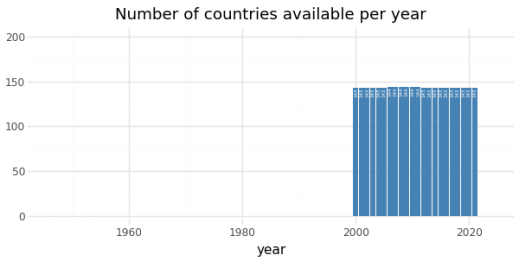
Available in Cross-section

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

4.92.6 Economic Public Goods Sub-index

QoG Code: bgi_epgs

We conceptualize economic public goods provision with [six] concepts:

1) food security (measured using a food vulnerability index);

2) productive knowledge (measured via an economic complexity index);

3) vulnerable employment;

4) employment;

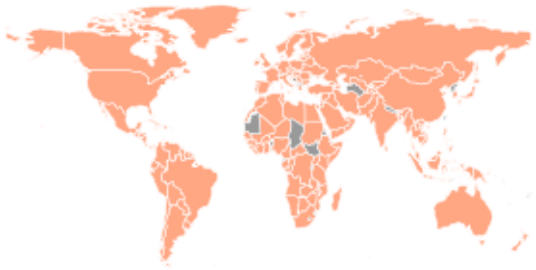
5) (access to) healthcare;

6) inequality reduction.

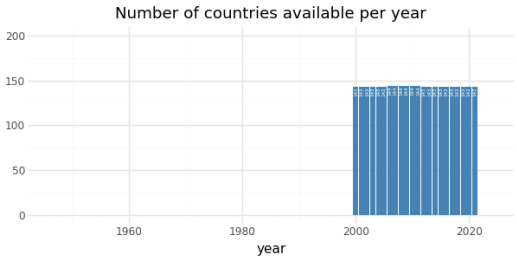
Type of variable: Continuous

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

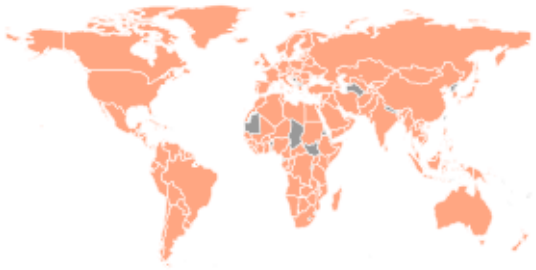
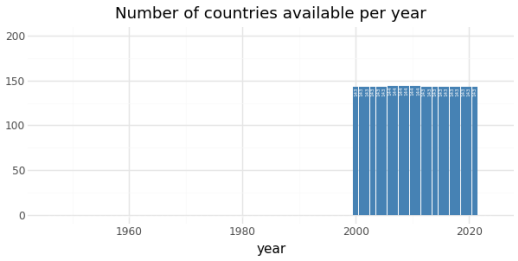
4.92.7 Fiscal Capacity Sub-index

QoG Code: bgi_fcs

Measures the state's ability to extract revenue (taxation) and manage its budget effectively. We operationalize fiscal capacity with variables relating to 4 concepts: 1) actual tax revenue (1 variable); 2) tax administration (3 variables); 3) central bank reserves (population-adjusted); and 4) the percent of government expenses required for interest payments.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 143	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

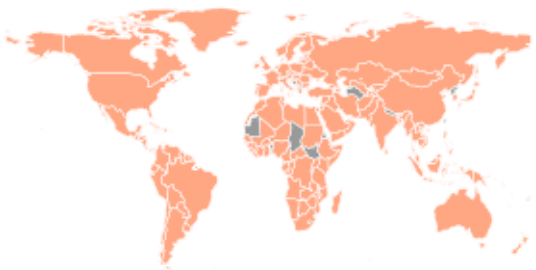
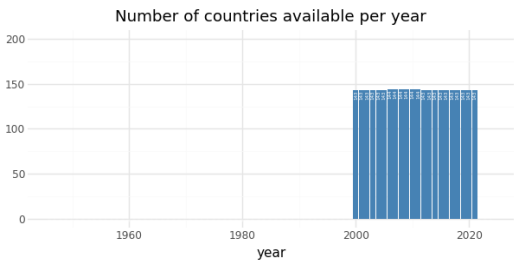
4.92.8 Institutional Accountability Sub-index

QoG Code: bgi_ias

Institutional (horizontal) accountability concerns the ability of state institutions to control the government by requesting information, questioning public officials and punishing wrong behavior. The relevant state institutions are the legislature, the judiciary, and more specific oversight agencies such as ombudsmen, prosecutor and comptroller generals

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 143	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

4.92.9 Public Goods Provision Index

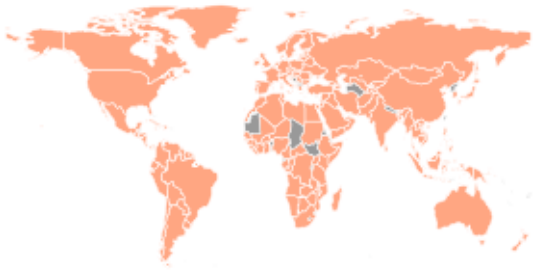
QoG Code: bgi_pgpi

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.

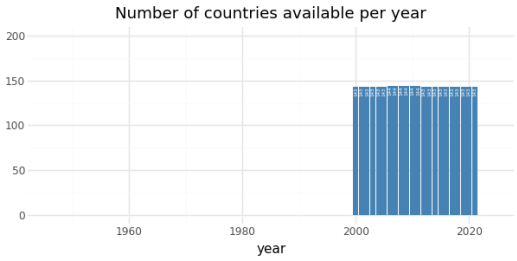
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	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

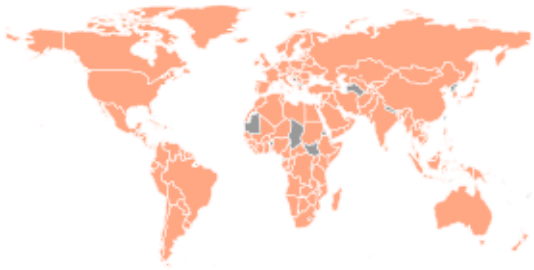
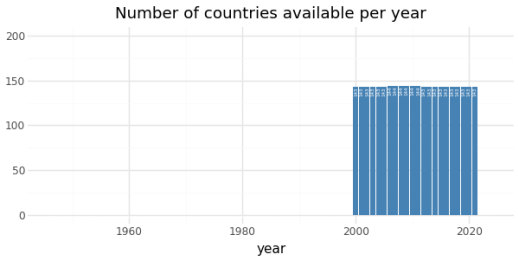
4.92.10 Societal Accountability Sub-index

QoG Code: bgi_sas

Societal (diagonal) accountability captures the extent to which civil society organizations and the media are able to hold the government accountable. The assumption is that informal mechanisms such as street-level mobilization and investigative journalism can increase institutional and electoral accountability.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 143	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

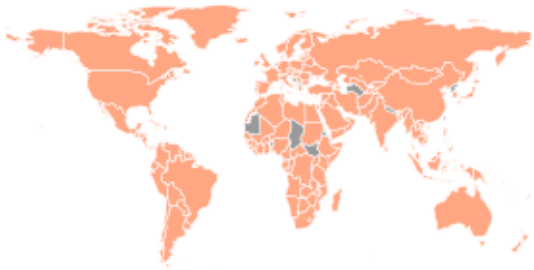
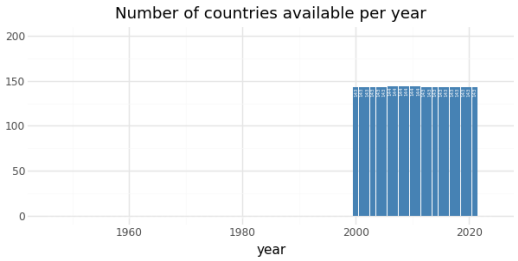
4.92.11 State Capacity Index

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 143	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

4.92.12 Social Public Goods Sub-index

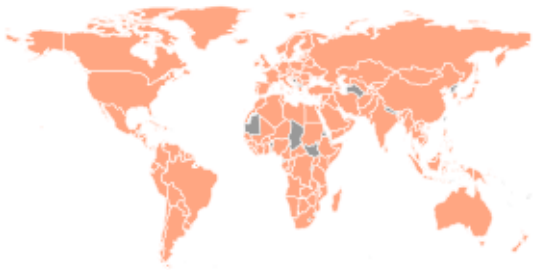
QoG Code: bgi_spgs

Social public goods are public goods that enable the population to live a healthy life and to acquire a basic education.

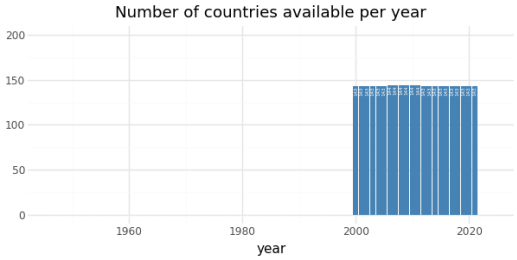
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.93 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.

4.93.1 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.

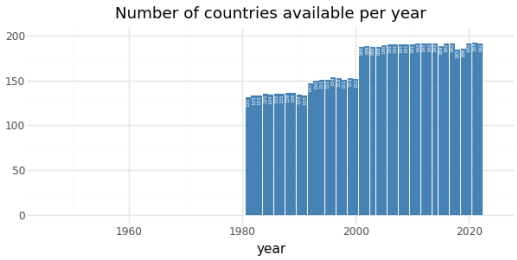
(2) Virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 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

4.93.2 Prevalence of Enforced Disappearance

QoG Code: ciri_disap

Disappearances are cases in which people have disappeared, governments are responsible, and political motivation is present. Disappearances occur because of a victims political involvement or knowledge of information that should be classified to the government. In many instances, victims are taken under false pretense, such as having been taken away for questioning due to suspicion of some political action that is in opposition to the government.

Scoring Scheme:

Disappearances:

(0) Have occurred frequently

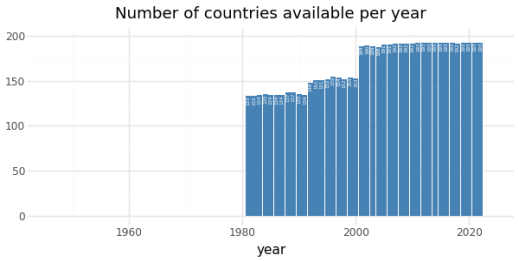
(1) Have occurred occasionally

(2) Have not occurred / 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

4.93.3 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

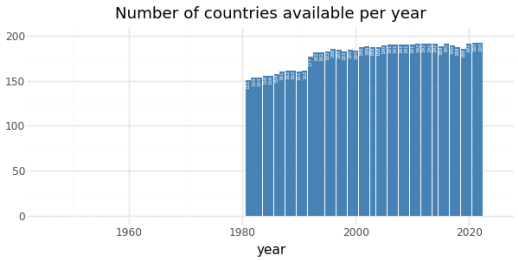
(1) Somewhat Restricted

(2) Unrestricted

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 193	Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.93.4 Electoral Self-Determination

QoG Code: ciri_elecsd

The right of citizens to freely determine their own political system and leadership is known as the right to self-determination. Enjoyment of this right means that citizens have both the legal right and the ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them through periodic, free, and fair elections held on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

Scoring Scheme:

The right of citizens to change their government through free and fair elections is:

(0) Not respected (neither free nor fair elections)

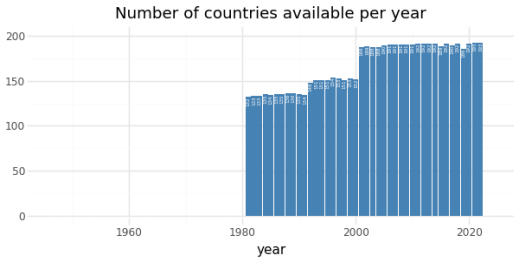
(1) Limited (moderately free and fair elections)

(2) Generally respected (very free and fair elections)

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 193	Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.93.5 Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel

QoG Code: ciri_formov

Freedom of foreign movement is the freedom to leave and return to ones 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, and 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

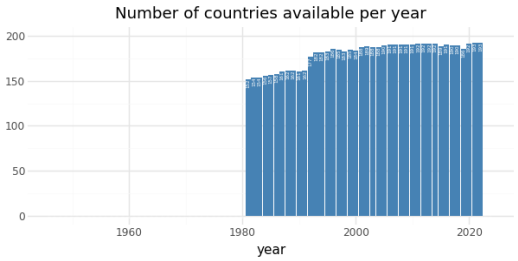
(1) Somewhat Restricted

(2) Unrestricted

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 193	Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.93.6 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

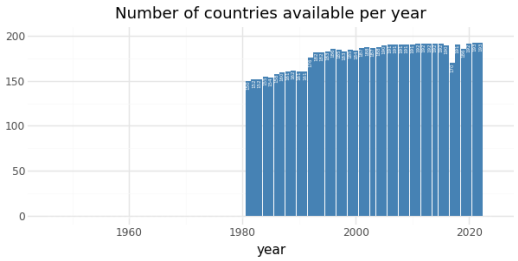
(1) Partially Independent

(2) Generally Independent

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 193	Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.93.7 Extrajudicial Killing

QoG Code: ciri_kill

Extrajudicial killings are killings committed by government officials without due process of law, including murders by private groups if instigated by the government.

This may include: deaths resulting from torture, military hazing, and killings explicitly referred to as political in US State Department reports. Killings that take place outside of immediate defense or due process of law, even if the victims are labeled as terrorists or insurgents, still count as extrajudicial killings. While they may be the result of different motives, both extrajudicial killings and political killings are to be treated identically for the purposes of scoring.

Exceptions include combat deaths and deaths as a result of legally sanctioned capital punishment such as the death penalty.

Scoring Scheme:

Political or Extrajudicial Killings are:

(0) Practiced frequently

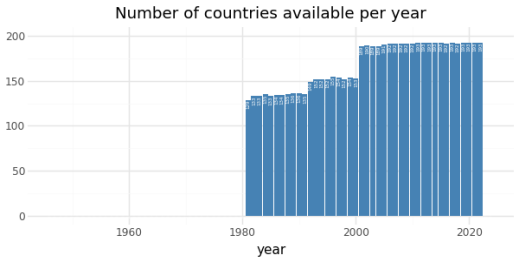
(1) Practiced occasionally

(2) Have not occurred / unreported

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 193	Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.93.8 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

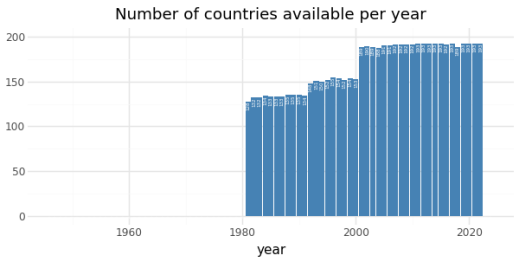
Available in Cross-section

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

4.93.9 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

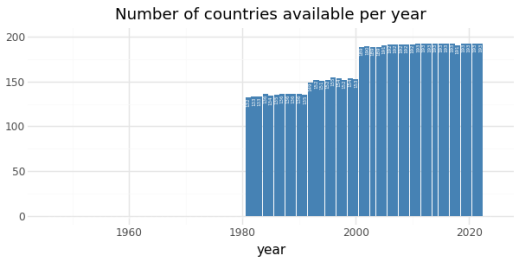
(2) None / None Reported

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 193	Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.93.10 Government Restrictions on Religious Practices

QoG Code: ciri_relfre

Freedom of religion is the extent to which citizens are able to exercise and practice their religious beliefs without being subject to governmental restrictions. Citizens of whatever religious belief should be able to worship free from government interference. Additionally, citizens should be able to hold no religion at all.

Some examples of restrictions to freedom of religion include: prohibiting proselytizing, forced conversions, restrictions on access to places of worship, and restrictions on types of religious education

offered in public schools.

Scoring Scheme:

Government restrictions on religious practices are:

(0) Severe and Widespread

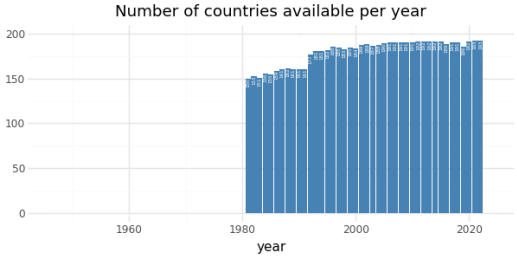
(1) Moderate

(2) Practically Absent

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

4.93.11 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

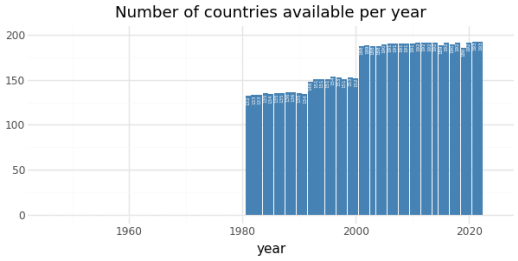
(2) None

Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.93.12 Prevalence of Torture by Government Authorities

QoG Code: ciri_tort

Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme painwhether mental or physicalby 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

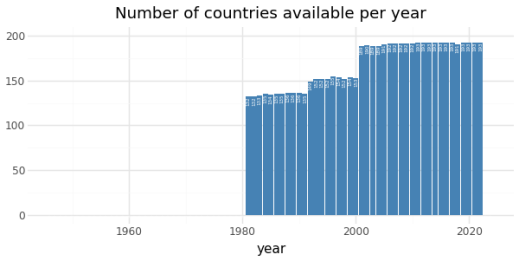
(2) Not practiced / Unreported

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

4.93.13 Women's Economic Rights

QoG Code: ciri_wecon

Womens economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include:

- Equal pay for equal work

- The right to free choice of gainful employment or profession without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent

- Equality in hiring and promotion practices

- Job security (maternity leave, unemployment benefits, no arbitrary firing or layoffs, etc.)

- Non-discrimination by employers

- The right to be free from sexual harassment in the workplace

- The right to work at night

- The right to work in occupations classified as dangerous, including the military and police force.

In measuring womens economic rights the authors are primarily interested in two things: 1) the extensiveness of laws pertaining to womens economic rights; 2) government practices towards women or how effectively the government enforces the laws.

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the economic equality of women:

(0) There are no economic rights for women under law and systematic discrimination based on sex may be built into the law. The government tolerates a high level of discrimination against women.

(1) There are some economic rights for women under law; however, in practice, the government does not enforce the laws effectively or enforcement of laws is weak. The government tolerates a moderate level of discrimination against women.

(2) There are some economic rights for women under law. In practice, the government does enforce these laws effectively. However, the government still tolerates a low level of discrimination against women.

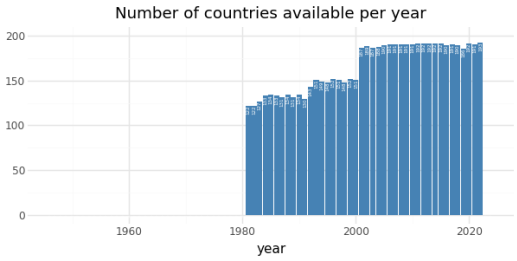
(3) All or nearly all of women's economic rights are guaranteed by law. In practice, the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws. The government tolerates no or almost no discrimination against women.

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

4.93.14 Women's Political Rights

QoG Code: ciri_wopol

Womens political rights include the rights to: vote; run for political office; hold elected and appointed government positions; to join political parties; and, to petition government officials.

A score of 0 indicates that women's political rights were not guaranteed by law during a given year. A score of 1 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but severely prohibited

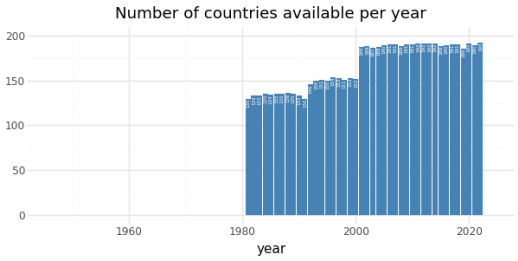
in practice. A score of 2 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but were still moderately prohibited in practice. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in both law and practice.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 193	Total N. of countries covered: 196

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.93.15 Worker Rights Laws

QoG Code: ciri_work_l_s

Worker Rights Laws is an additive index of the following variables:

(1) rights to form worker union,

(2) right to bargain collectively,

(3) reasonable limitations on working hours,

(4) right to be free from forced or compulsory labor,

(5) children's rights,

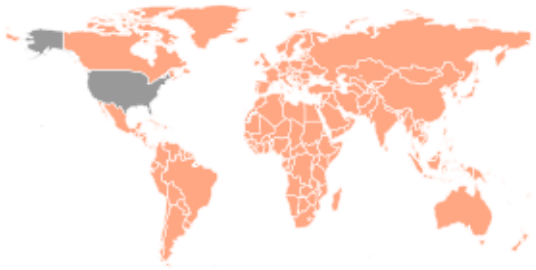
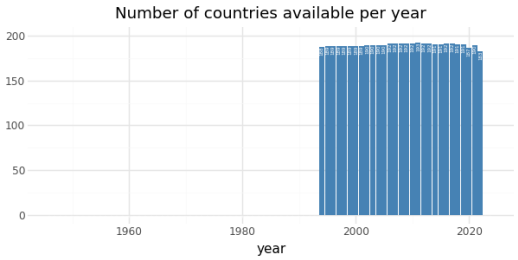
(6) right to a minimum wage, and

(7) right to occupational safety and health

The index ranges from 0 to 14. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 192	Time-series min. year: 1994 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.93.16 Worker Rights Practices

QoG Code: ciri_work_p_s

Worker Rights Practices is an additive index of the following variables:

(1) practice of rights to form worker union,

(2) practice of right to bargain collectively,

(3) practice of reasonable limitations on working hours,

(4) practice of right to be free from forced or compulsory labor,

(5) practice of children's rights,

(6) practice of right to a minimum wage, and

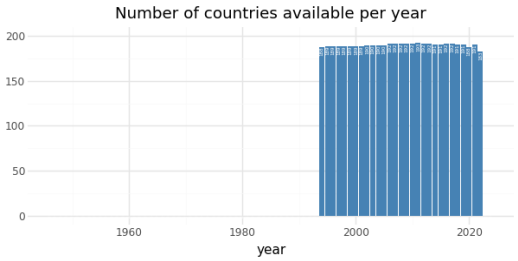
(7) practice of right to occupational safety and health.

The index ranges from 0 to 14. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 193	Time-series min. year: 1994 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 193

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.93.17 Women's Social Rights Laws

QoG Code: ciri_wosoc_l

Womens social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include the following criteria:

- The right to equal inheritance

- The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men

- The right to travel abroad

- The right to obtain a passport

- The right to confer citizenship to children or a spouse

- The right to initiate a divorce

- The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage

- The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities

- The right to an education

- The freedom to choose a residence/domicile

- Freedom from female genital mutilation (FGM) of children/adults without their consent

- Freedom from forced sterilization

- Freedom from child marriage (where the laws differ between boys and girls)

- Right to raise and make decisions regarding children with equal authority to men or

husbands

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the countrys legal recognition of womens social rights:

(0) There are no social rights for women under law and systematic discrimination based on sex may

be built into the law and/or if 5 or more of the above criteria are not adequately met.

(1) There are some social rights for women by law.

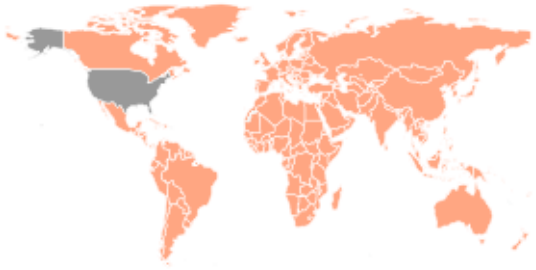
(2) Nearly all social rights for women are guaranteed by law

(3) All womens social rights are guaranteed by law and/or all of the above criteria are met or are not mentioned

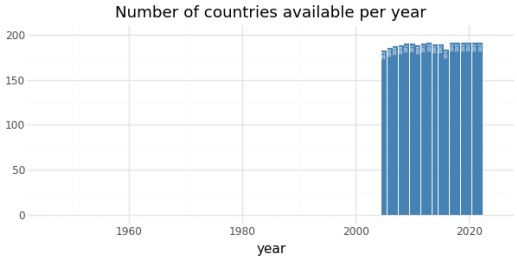
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 192	Time-series min. year: 2005 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.93.18 Women's Social Rights Practices

QoG Code: ciri_wosoc_p

Womens social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include the following criteria:

- The right to equal inheritance

- The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men

- The right to travel abroad

- The right to obtain a passport

- The right to confer citizenship to children or a spouse

- The right to initiate a divorce

- The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage

- The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities

- The right to an education

- The freedom to choose a residence/domicile

- Freedom from female genital mutilation (FGM) of children/adults without their consent

- Freedom from forced sterilization

- Freedom from child marriage (where the laws differ between boys and girls)

- Right to raise and make decisions regarding children with equal authority to men or husbands

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the countrys recognition of womens social rights in practice:

(0) The government tolerates a high level of discrimination against women.

(1) In practice, the government does not enforce laws effectively or enforcement of laws is weak. The government tolerates a moderate level of discrimination against women.

(2) In practice, the government does enforce these laws effectively; however, the government still tolerates a low level of discrimination against women.

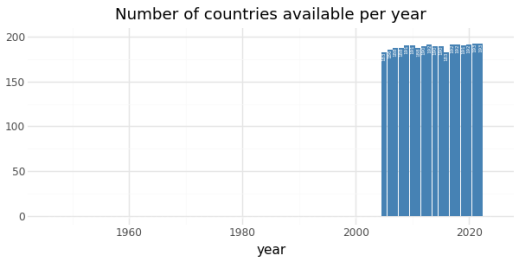
(3) In practice, the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws. The government tolerates none or almost no discrimination against women.

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: 2005 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 193

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.94 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 (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow that condition. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0 to1, 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.

4.94.1 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7)

QoG Code: cai_cai1

The scale quantifies grounds on which a country might grant legal access to abortion: 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. 0 represents a country with a complete ban on abortions. 7 represents a country that allows abortions on request.

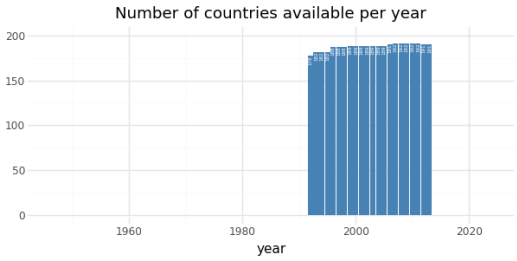
Type of variable: Discrete

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

4.94.2 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1)

QoG Code: cai_cai2

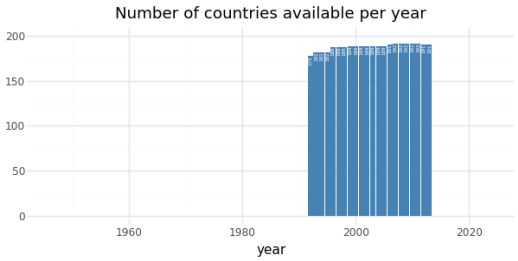
Using the 7 grounds for legal abortion, the weight of each grounds (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow it. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0-1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 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

4.94.3 Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion

QoG Code: cai_foetal

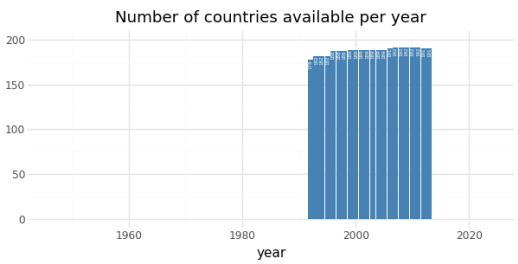
Binary variable that codes whether or not foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Type of variable: Binary

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

4.94.4 Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion

QoG Code: cai_life

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's life is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

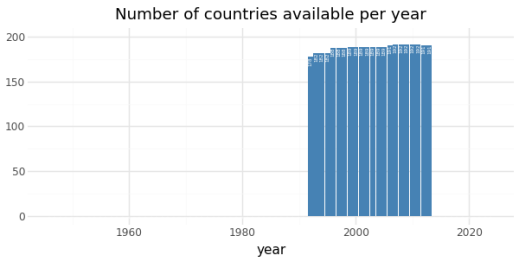
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.94.5 Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion

QoG Code: cai_mental

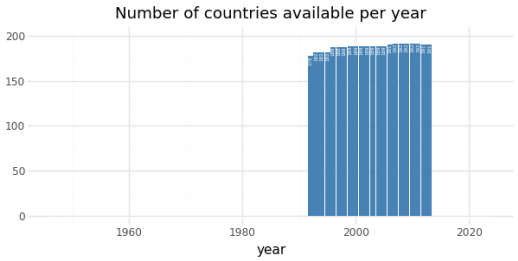
Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Type of variable: Binary

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

4.94.6 Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion

QoG Code: cai_physical

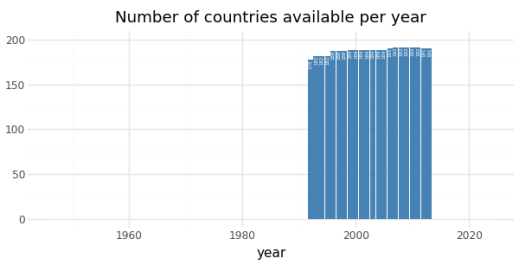
Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Type of variable: Binary

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

4.94.7 Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion

QoG Code: cai_rape

Binary variable that codes whether or not pregnancy as a result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

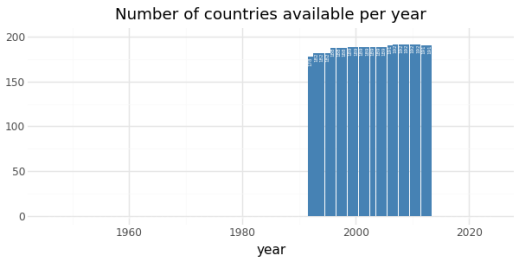
Type of variable: Binary

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

4.94.8 Abortion is available on request

QoG Code: cai_request

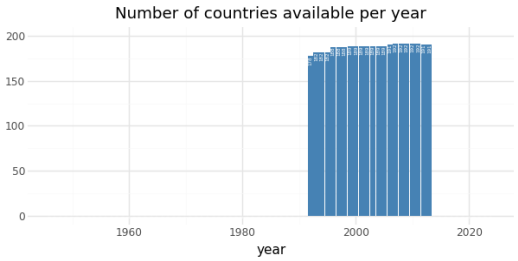
Binary variable that codes whether abortion is available on request. In other words, if there is complete legal access to abortion. 1 implies that there is complete access to abortion. 0 implies that there are limitations, and abortion services are not legally available upon request.

Type of variable: Binary

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

4.94.9 Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion

QoG Code: cai_social

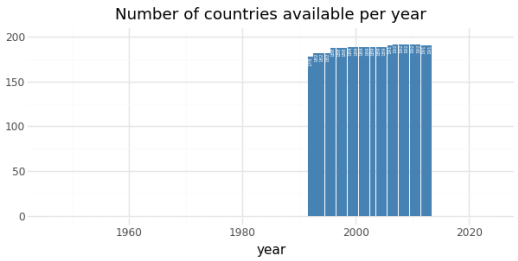
Binary variable that codes whether or not social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Type of variable: Binary

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

4.95 The GenDip database on Gender and Diplomatic Representation

Dataset by: GenDip: Gender in Diplomacy

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

Towns, A. E., & Niklasson, B. (2025). The gendip dataset on gender and diplomatic representation, version august25. https://www.gu.se/en/gendip/gendip-data

Dataset found at: https://www.gu.se/en/gendip

Last update by original source: 2025-08-25
Date of download: 2025-12-23

The purpose of this dataset is to provide information on the gender of diplomats around the world, data that has so far been missing from existing datasets on diplomatic exchanges (Bayer 2006; Rhamey et al. 2013; Moyer et al. 2020).

The GenDip dataset maps the extent to which states appoint men, women and other diplomats to different kinds of bilateral ambassador postings between the years 1968-2024. For this dataset, only countries with at least 75% information on the gender of the diplomats is used.

The hope of the researchers is thus that the GenDip dataset will supply the fields of international politics and gender and politics including the exciting and fast-growing research field on gender in diplomacy with a foundation to be explored and developed in the quest to improve theories of diplomatic exchanges as well as of gender representation.

4.95.1 Ambassadors received to main postings

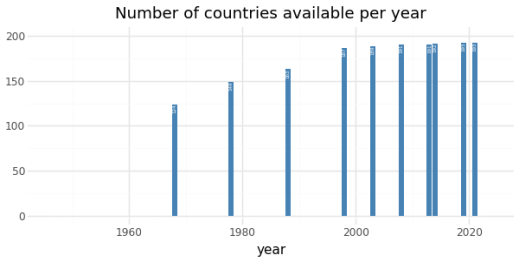
QoG Code: gendip_mar

The number of diplomats received to main postings.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1968
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.95.2 Ambassadors sent to main postings

QoG Code: gendip_mas

The number of diplomats sent to main postings.

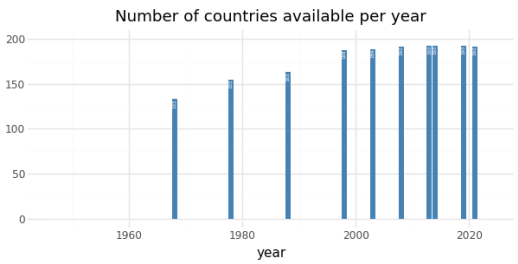
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 193

Time-series min. year: 1968
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 198

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.95.3 Women ambassadors received to main postings

QoG Code: gendip_mfr

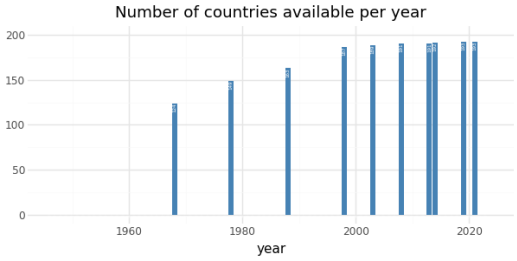
The number of female diplomats received to main postings.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1968
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.95.4 Women ambassadors received to main postings as share of main postings received

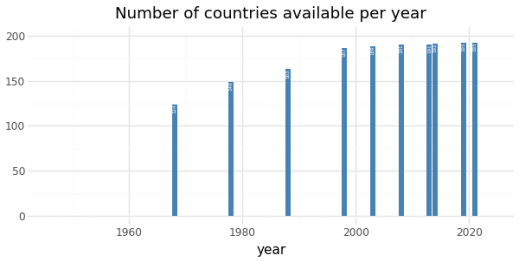
QoG Code: gendip_mfrp

Women diplomats received to main postings as a share of all the main postings received.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1968
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.95.5 Women ambassadors sent to main postings

QoG Code: gendip_mfs

The number of female diplomats sent to main postings.

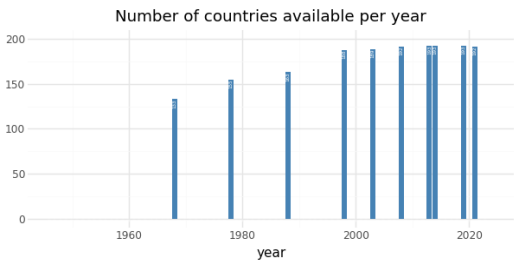
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 193

Time-series min. year: 1968
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 198

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.95.6 Women ambassadors sent to main postings as share of main postings sent

QoG Code: gendip_mfsp

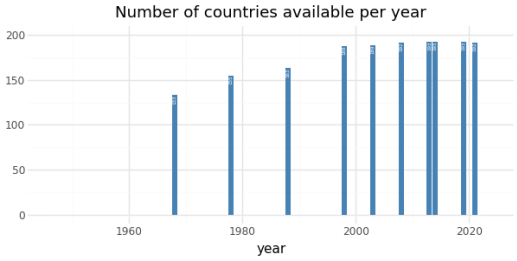
Women diplomats sent to main postings as a share of all the main postings sent.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1968
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.96 The Global Gender Gap Index 2006-2024

Dataset by: World Economic Forum

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 Economic Forum. (2024, June). The global gender gap report 2024 [All Rights Reserved]. https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/

Welzel, C. (2013, December). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation.* Cambridge University Press

Dataset found at: https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2024/

Last update by original source: 2024-06-11
Date of download: 2025-12-05

The Global Gender Gap Report benchmarks 153 countries on their progress towards gender parity across four thematic dimensions: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment.

4.96.1 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex

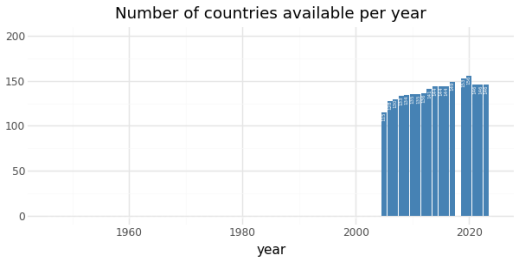
QoG Code: gggi_eas

Educational Attainment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex captures the gap between womens and mens current access to education through ratios of women to men in primary-, secondary- and tertiary-level education. A longer-term view of the countrys ability to educate women and men in equal numbers is captured through the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 159	Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.96.2 Overall Global Gender Gap Index

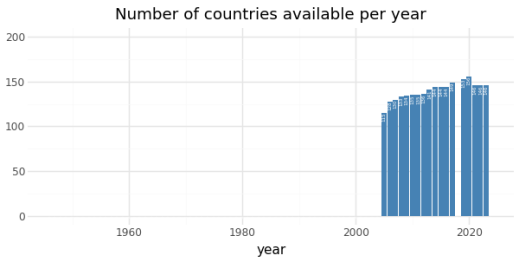
QoG Code: gggi_ggi

The Global Gender Gap Index (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap) examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 159	Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.96.3 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex

QoG Code: gggi_hss

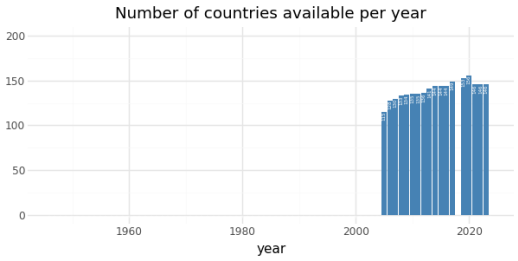
Health and Survival (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex provides an overview of the differences between womens and mens health through the use of two indicators. The first is the sex ratio at birth, which aims specifically to capture the phenomenon of missing women, prevalent in many countries with a strong son preference. Second, we use the gap between womens and mens healthy life expectancy. This measure provides an estimate of the number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition and other relevant factors.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 159	Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

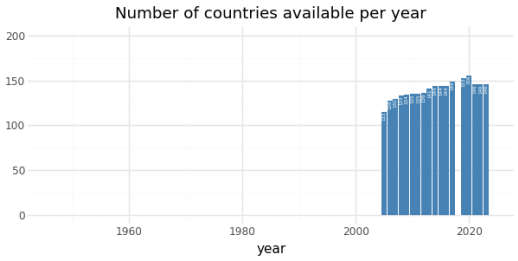
4.96.4 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment Subindex

QoG Code: gggi_pes

Political Empowerment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex measures the gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, weve included the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any indicators capturing differences between the participation of women and men at local levels of government. Should such data become available at a globally comparative level in future years, it will be considered for inclusion in the Index.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 159	Time-series min. year: 2005 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.96.5 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex

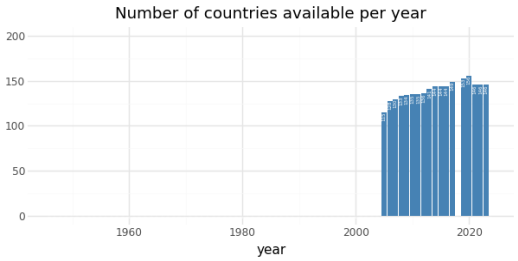
QoG Code: gggi_pos

Economic Participation and Opportunity (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference between women and men in labour force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income) and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 159	Time-series min. year: 2005 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.97 The Global Tax Expenditures Transparency Index

Dataset by: Tax Expenditures 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:

Redonda, A., Millan, L., Aliu, F., & von Haldenwang, C. (2025). Global Tax Expenditures Transparency Index (GTETI) (2.0) [Data set]. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14536637

Dataset found at:
https://gteti.taxexpenditures.org/2025/12/04/the-global-tax-expenditures-transparency-index-gteti-version-2-0-full-

Last update by original source: 2025-12-04
Date of download: 2025-12-28

Governments use tax expenditures (TEs) also called tax breaks, tax reliefs or tax subsidies to pursue a variety of policy goals. TEs are deviations from the benchmark or standard tax system that provide preferential tax treatment to individuals or businesses. They can trigger substantial tax revenue losses. According to the Global Tax Expenditures Database (GTED), the global average of revenue forgone due to TEs among the 116 countries that published such data at least once is 3.7 percent of GDP and 23.0 percent of tax revenue over the 1990-2023 period.

The Global Tax Expenditures Transparency Index (GTETI) is the first comparative assessment of tax expenditures (TEs) reporting that covers countries worldwide. Countries are assessed on five dimensions: (1) Public availability, (2) Institutional Framework, (3) Methodology and Scope, (4) descriptive TE Data, and (5) TE Assessment. The GTETI provides a systematic framework to rank the 116 countries which reported on tax expenditures between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2024. It asseses the regularity, quality and scope of their TE reports and aims to increase transparency and accountability in the tax expenditures field.

For the QoG data compilations, the data is assumed as corresponding to the year 2024; more variables and components are available at the original source's webpage: https://gteti.taxexpenditures.org/2025/12/04/the-global-tax-expenditures-transparency-index-gteti-version-2-0-full-dataset/

4.97.1 Global Tax Expenditures Transparency Index

QoG Code: gteti_gteti

Comparative assessment of tax expenditure (TE) reporting. The index is created by comparing five dimensions: public availability, institutional framework, methodology and scope, descriptive TE data and TE assessments.

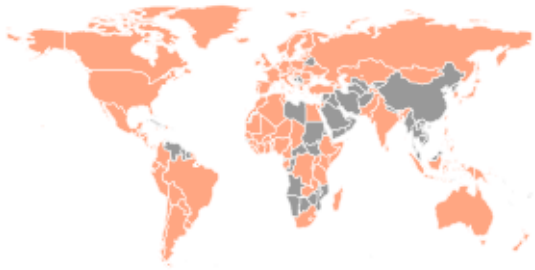
The values range from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2024
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 114

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.98 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.'

4.98.1 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:

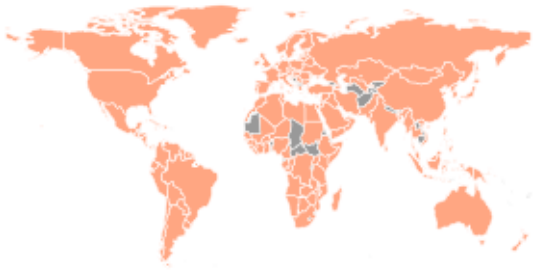
The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions 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

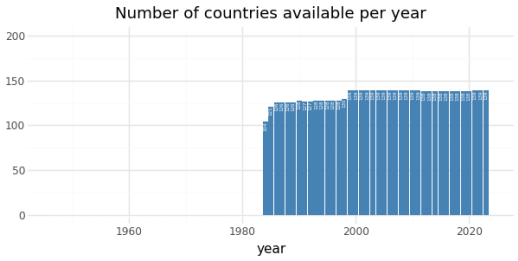
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1984
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 139	Total N. of countries covered: 144

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.99 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.

4.99.1 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

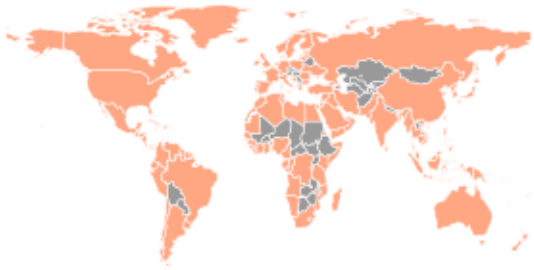
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 149

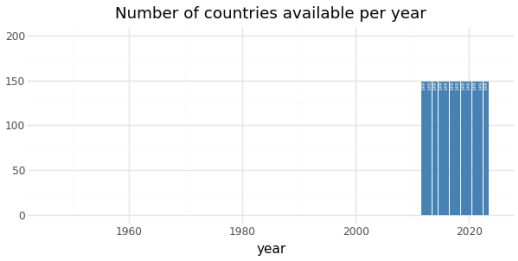
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 148

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.100 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.

4.100.1 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.

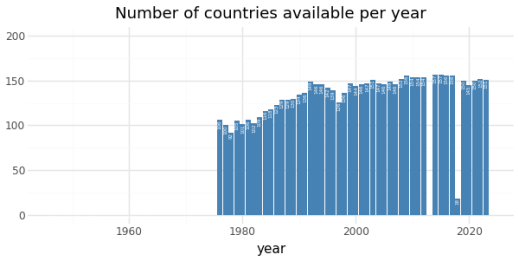
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 157	Time-series min. year: 1976 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.100.2 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.

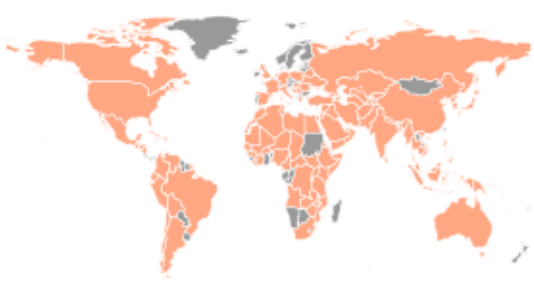
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.

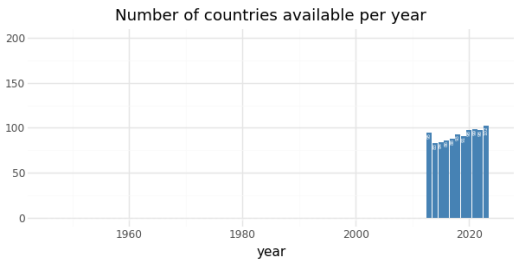
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 107	Time-series min. year: 2013 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 113

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.100.3 Political Terror Scale - US State Department

QoG Code: gd_ptss

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

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.

2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.

3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.

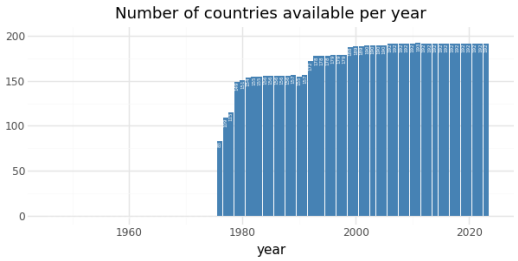
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.

5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1976
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 198

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.101 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.

4.101.1 The Property Right Protection Index

QoG Code: prp_prp

The Poperty 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).

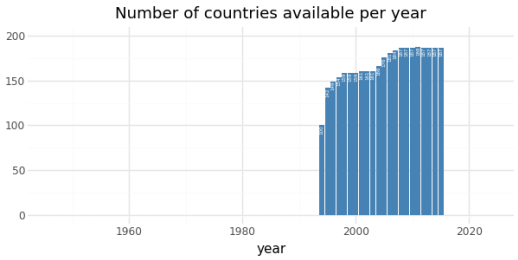
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.101.2 Estimated variance of the PRP point estimate

QoG Code: prp_std

Estimated variance of the Property Rights Protection estimate.

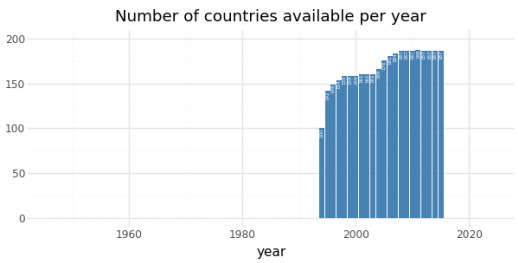
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.102 The Societal Violence 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., Cornett, L., & Haschke, P. (2021). The societal violence scale [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html

Dataset found at: http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html

Last update by original source: 2021-10-15
Date of download: 2025-12-09

The Societal Violence Scale seeks to develop measures of societal violence based on annual US State Department's Human Rights reports. The Societal Violence Scale ranks countries on a 5-point scale (from the lowest level of societal violence to the highest) based on three criteria. First, the authors look at the scope: the proportion of society that is victimized. Thus, widespread violence against women (who account for 50 percent of the population) figures more heavily in the final score than widespread abuses against human rights defenders, who represent a very small number. The authors also look at the severity of abuses. For example, evidence that human rights defenders are killed weighs more heavily than beatings of human rights defenders. Likewise, while women are routinely subjected to sexual violence and domestic violence, the addition of other types of violence against women like gang rape, sex trafficking, and/or FGM/C adds to the assessment of severity.

4.102.1 Societal Violence Scale Index

QoG Code: svs_ind

The Societal Violence Scale is coded on a 5-point scale where:

1 - Societal violence is limited in scope and severity, with relatively few victims and few perpetrators.

2 - Societal violence is a problem, affecting a significant number of victims, albeit across few victim categories and of a less severe nature.

3 - Societal violence is widespread and serious in nature. It affects a significant number of people across several victim categories.

4 - Societal violence is pervasive in scope, severe in nature, assumes a variety of forms and affects a large proportion of the population typically across several victim categories and perpetrators.

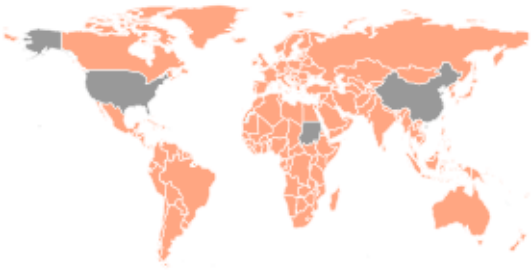
5 - Societal violence is ubiquitous in scope, egregious in nature and assumes a variety of forms. If affects a large proportion of the population, commonly crossing numerous victim groups and perpetrators.

Type of variable: Categorical

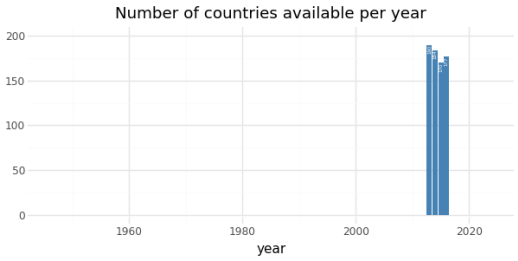
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2013
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.103 The WhoGov Dataset

Dataset by: Nyrup and Bramwell

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

Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, *114*(4), 1366–1374

Dataset found at: https://politicscentre.nuffield.ox.ac.uk/whogov-dataset/

Last update by original source: 2025-08-26
Date of download: 2025-10-15

The WhoGov dataset enables researchers to take a new approach to studying governing elites in autocracies and democracies. The authors provide bibliographic information, such as gender and party affiliation, on cabinet members in July every year in the period 1966-2023 in all countries with a population of more than 400,000 citizens. In total, the dataset contains data on 50,197 cabinet members in 177 countries, adding up to 8,057 country-years. WhoGov makes it possible to answer questions such as; what is the share of female cabinet members globally, which type of regime has the highest cabinet turnover, and have cabinets increased in size over time? and many others. The dataset is highly flexible and can be used to calculate countless variables of interest, including the number of female ministers, ministerial experience, cabinet turnover and cabinet size at the country-year level.

The data is based on cabinet compositions in July for all years apart from 1966, where data was only available for September and 1970, where we are using January instead of July. Apart from the cross-sectional dataset that is used for the QoG Compilations, within-country dataset is available in the original source.

4.103.1 Number of years the leader in office continuously

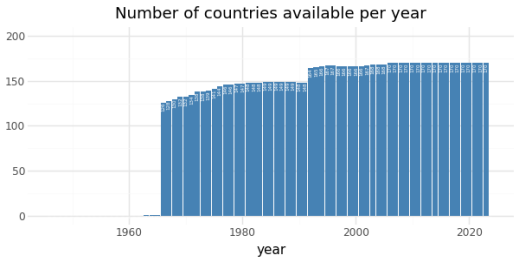
QoG Code: wgov_leadexp

The number of years the person has been leader of the country in a row, continuous. Thus, it starts over if the leader is removed. The count starts at 1, when the leader first appear as leader in the dataset. Therefore, the measure is imprecise for leaders, who came to power before 1966.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.103.2 Number of cabinet ministers

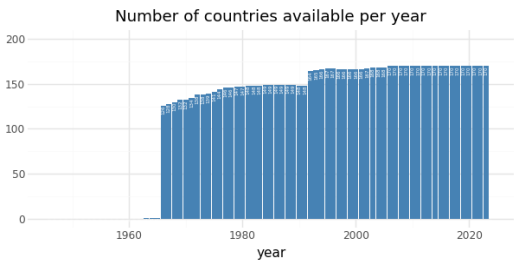
QoG Code: wgov_min

Number of cabinet ministers. This number only include cabinet ministers.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.103.3 Average age in cabinet ministers

QoG Code: wgov_minage

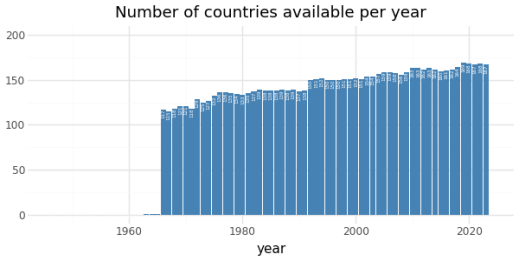
Average age for cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 169	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.103.4 Number of women in cabinet ministers

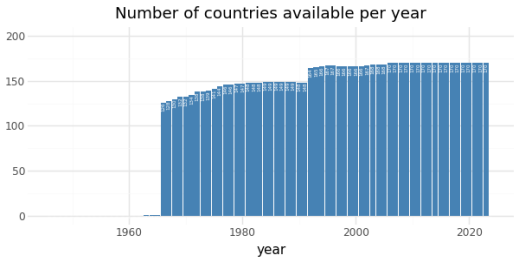
QoG Code: wgov_minfem

The number of women in cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.103.5 Number of people with military titles in cabinet ministers

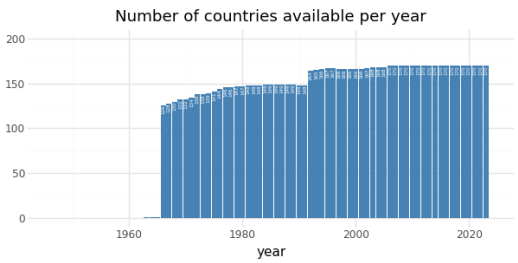
QoG Code: wgov_minmil

The number of cabinet ministers with a military title. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.103.6 Average tenure for cabinet ministers

QoG Code: wgov_minten

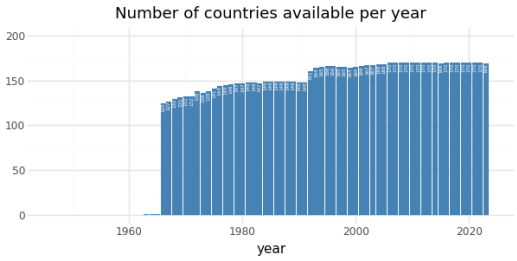
The average tenure for cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.103.7 Adjusted retention rate for cabinet ministers

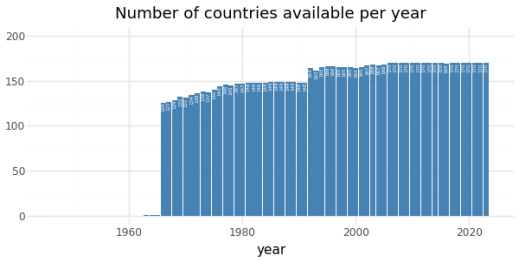
QoG Code: wgov_mret

The share of cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min), who were in office the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of wgov_min, so wgov_min stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.103.8 Total number of government positions (inc. unoccupied and multiple positions)

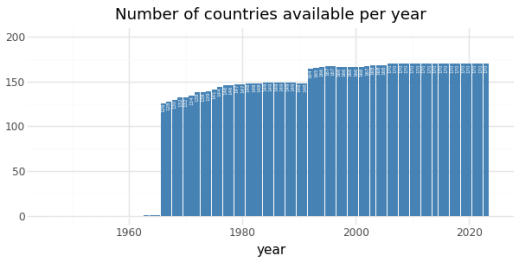
QoG Code: wgov_tot

Number of entries for the country in the dataset. This number includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.103.9 Average age in government positions

QoG Code: wgov_totage

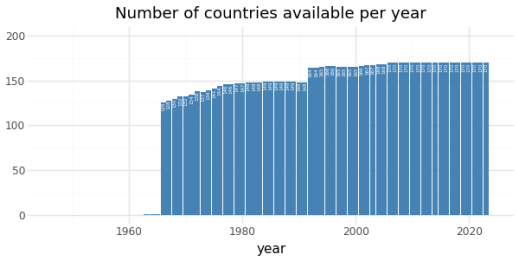
Average age for people in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.103.10 Number of women in government positions

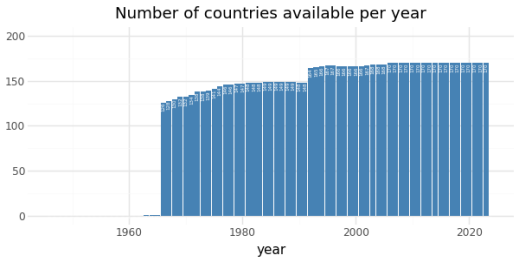
QoG Code: wgov_totfem

The number of women in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.103.11 Number of people with military titles in government positions

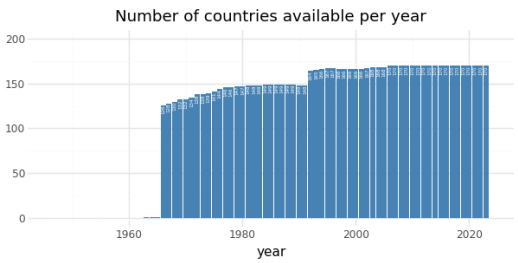
QoG Code: wgov_totmil

The number of people in government positions with a military title. It should be noted that we have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and we therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.103.12 Average tenure for people in government positions

QoG Code: wgov_totten

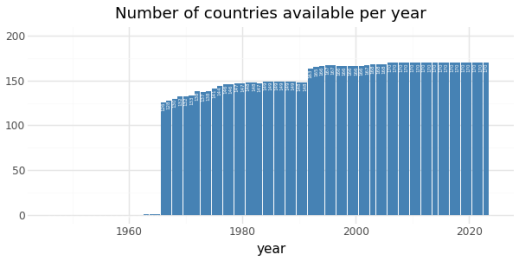
The average tenure for people in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.103.13 Adjusted retention rate for people in government positions

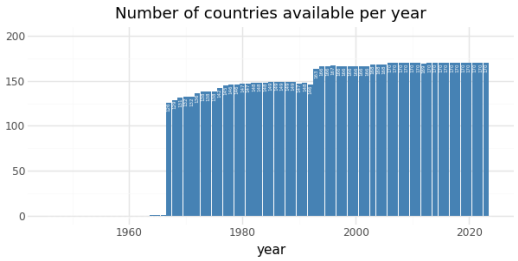
QoG Code: wgov_tret

The share of people in government positions, who were also in office in the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of wgov_tot, so n_total stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1964
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.104 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.

4.104.1 Control of Corruption, Estimate

QoG Code: wbgi_cce

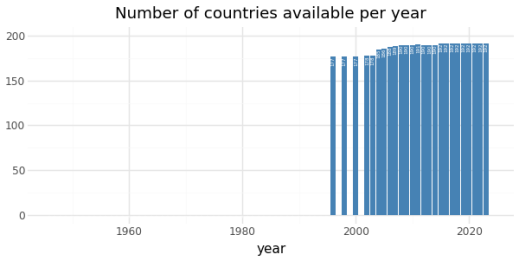
Control of Corruption - Estimate: 'Control of Corruption' measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of 'additional payments 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.104.2 Control of Corruption, Number of Sources

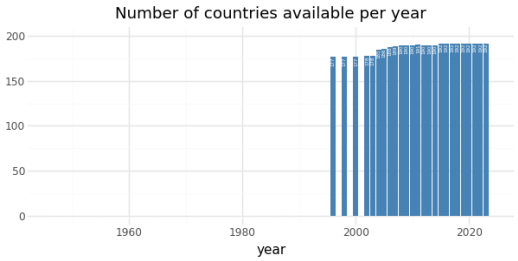
QoG Code: wbgi_ccn

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.104.3 Control of Corruption, Standard Error

QoG Code: wbgi_ccs

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.

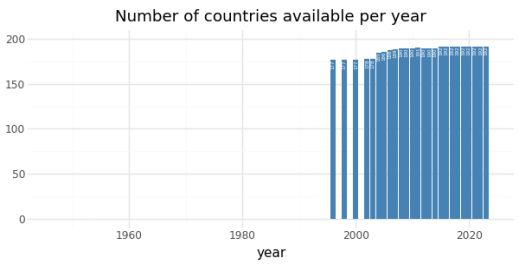
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 1996
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

4.104.4 Government Effectiveness, Estimate

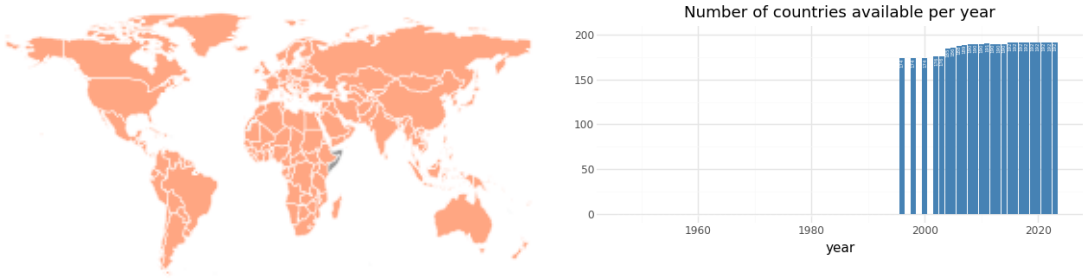
QoG Code: wbgi_gee

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.104.5 Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources

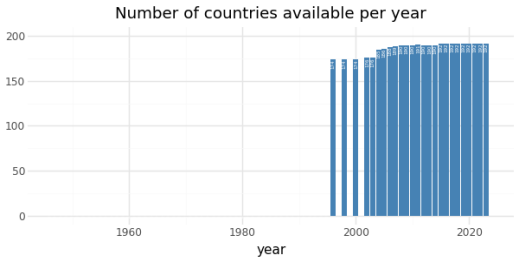
QoG Code: wbgi_gen

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.104.6 Government Effectiveness, Standard Error

QoG Code: wbgi_ges

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.

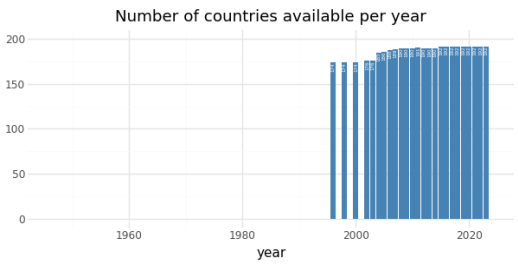
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 1996
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

4.104.7 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate

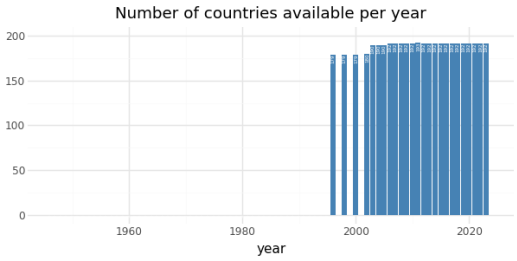
QoG Code: wbgi_pve

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.104.8 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources

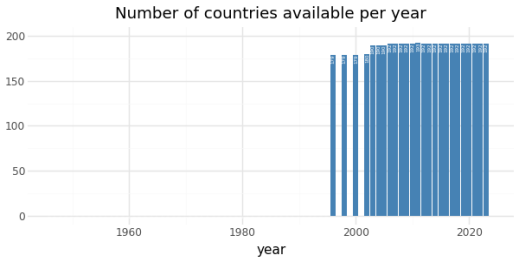
QoG Code: wbgi_pvn

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.104.9 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error

QoG Code: wbgi_pvs

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.

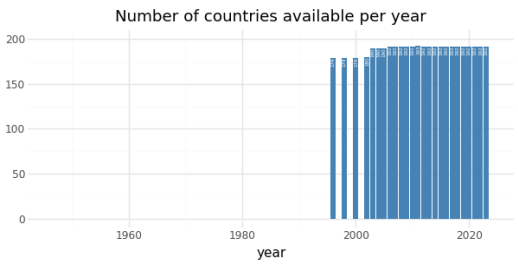
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 1996
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

4.104.10 Rule of Law, Estimate

QoG Code: wbgi_rle

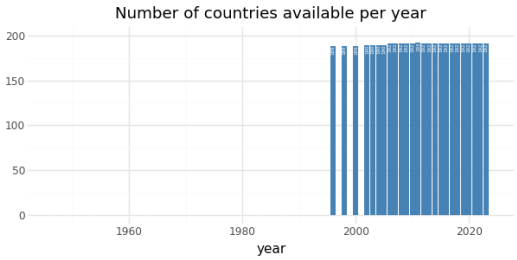
Rule of Law - Estimate: 'Rule of Law' includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.104.11 Rule of Law, Number of Sources

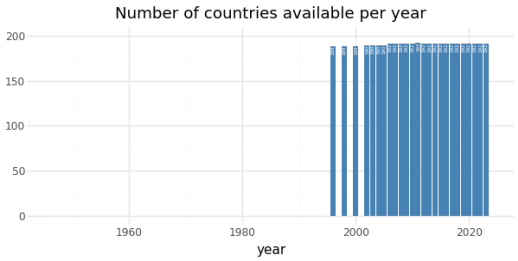
QoG Code: wbgi_rln

Rule of Law - Number of Sources.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.104.12 Rule of Law, Standard Error

QoG Code: wbgi_rls

Rule of Law - Standard Errors.

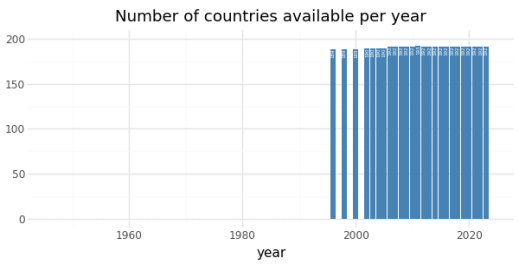
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 1996
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

4.104.13 Regulatory Quality, Estimate

QoG Code: wbgi_rqe

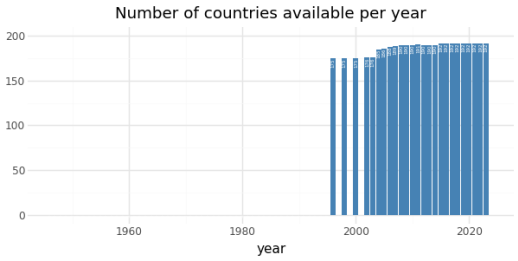
Regulatory Quality - Estimate: 'Regulatory Quality' includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.104.14 Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources

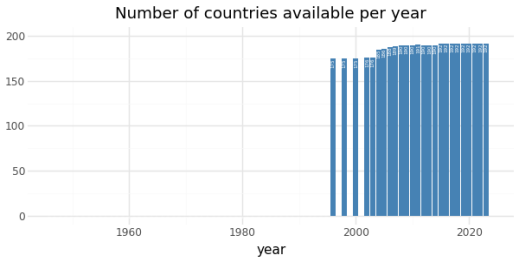
QoG Code: wbgi_rqn

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.104.15 Regulatory Quality, Standard Error

QoG Code: wbgi_rqs

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.

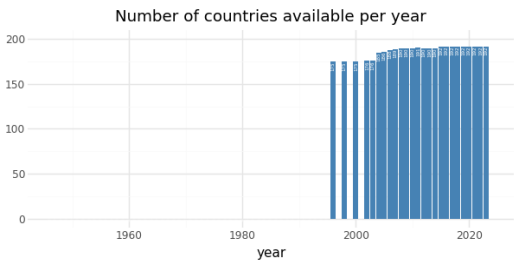
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 1996
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

4.104.16 Voice and Accountability, Estimate

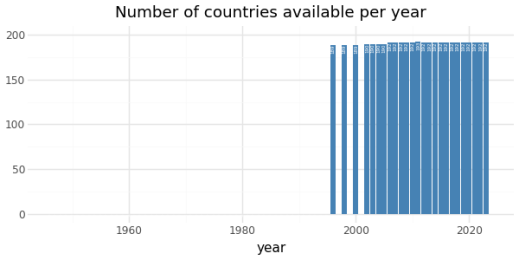
QoG Code: wbgi_vae

Voice and Accountability - Estimate: 'Voice and Accountability' includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.104.17 Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources

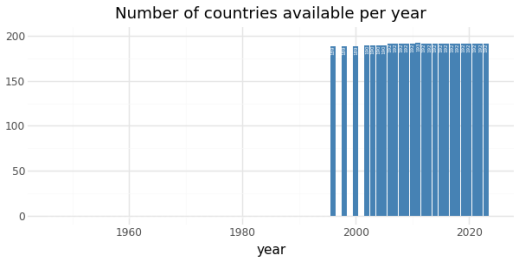
QoG Code: wbgi_van

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.104.18 Voice and Accountability, Standard Error

QoG Code: wbgi_vas

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.

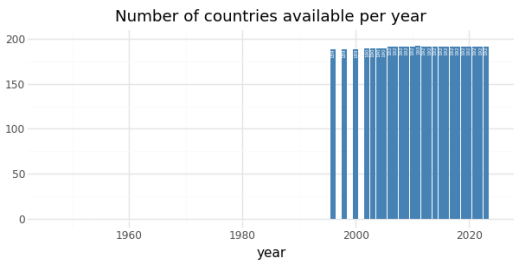
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 1996
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

4.105 UCDP Dyadic Dataset 25.1

Dataset by: UCDP/PRIO

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

Davies, S., Pettersson, T., Sollenberg, M., & Öberg, M. (2025). Organized violence 19892024, and the challenges of identifying civilian victims. *Journal of Peace Research*, *62*(4)

Harbom, L., Melander, E., & Wallensteen, P. (2008). Dyadic dimensions of armed conflict. *Journal of Peace Research*, *45*(5), 697–710

Pettersson, T. (2025). UCDP Dyadic Dataset Codebook v 25.1. https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/

Dataset found at: https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/

Last update by original source: 2025-03-31
Date of download: 2025-12-03

The UCDP Dyadic Dataset is a project within the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University.

The UCDP Dyadic dataset builds on the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict dataset, but goes beyond the conflict level and focuses on dyads within each conflict. As such, it constitutes a disaggregated version of the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict dataset.

A dyad consists of two opposing actors in an armed conflict where at least one party is the government of a state. For the purpose of the QoG compilation, we have transformed the data so we can have a country-year identification. Please find the original format of the dataset at https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/

4.105.1 Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts

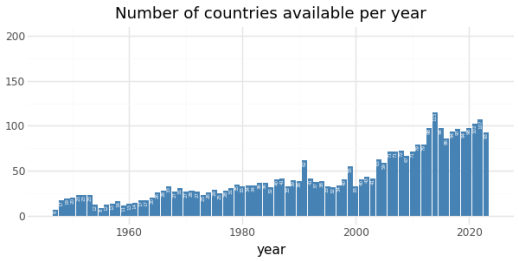
QoG Code: ucdp_type1

Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts per country in a given year. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 117	Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.105.2 Number of interstate armed conflicts

QoG Code: ucdp_type2

Number of interstate armed conflicts per country in a given year. An interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.

Type of variable: Discrete

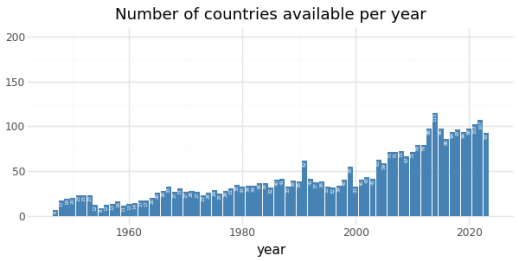
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 117

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.105.3 Number of internal armed conflicts

QoG Code: ucdp_type3

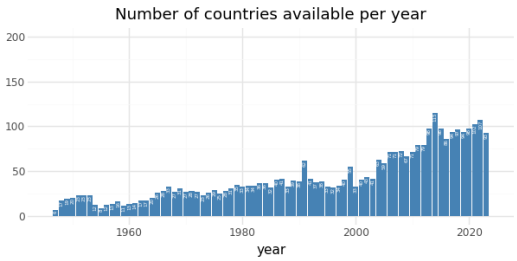
Number of internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 117	Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.105.4 Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts

QoG Code: ucdp_type4

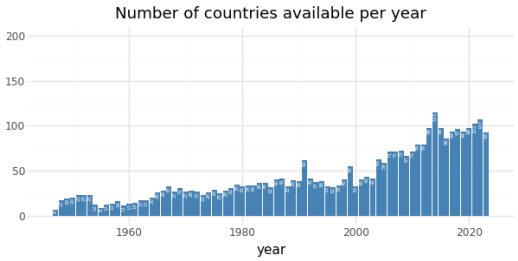
Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. An internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 117	Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.106 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 countrys 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.

4.106.1 E-Government Index

QoG Code: egov_egov

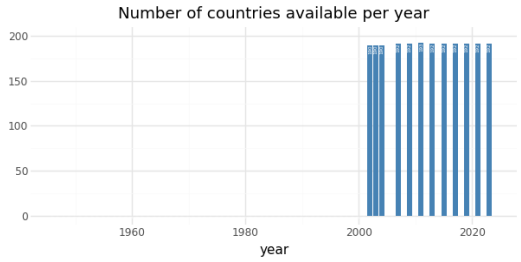
The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a weighted average of normalised scores on the three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), status of the development of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommu-

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2023	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2023	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

4.106.2 E-Participation Index

QoG Code: egov_epar

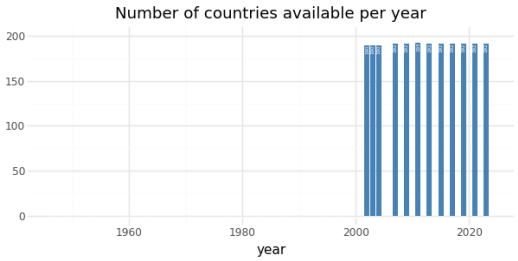
The E-Participation Index (EPI) is derived as a supplementary index to the UN E-Government Survey. It extends the dimension of the Survey by focusing on the use of online services to facilitate provision of information by governments to citizens (e-information sharing), interaction with stakeholders (e-consultation) and engagement in decision-making processes.

A countrys EPI reflects the e-participation mechanisms that are deployed by the government as compared to all other countries. The purpose of this measure is not to prescribe any specific practice, but rather to offer insight into how different countries are using online tools in promoting interaction between the government and its people, as well as among the people, for the benefit of all.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2023	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2023	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

4.106.3 Human Capital Index

QoG Code: egov_hci

The Human Capital Index (HCI) consists of four components:

(i)adult literacy rate;

(ii)the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio;

(iii)expected years of schooling; and

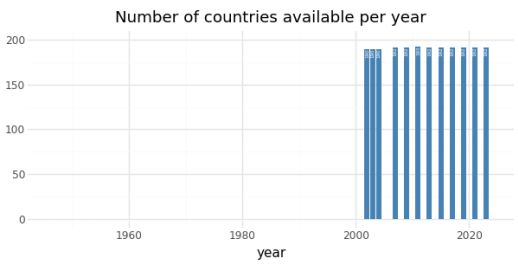
(iv)average years of schooling.

Data for HCI components was extracted from the UNESCO-UIS source.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2023	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2023	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

4.106.4 Online Service Index

QoG Code: egov_osi

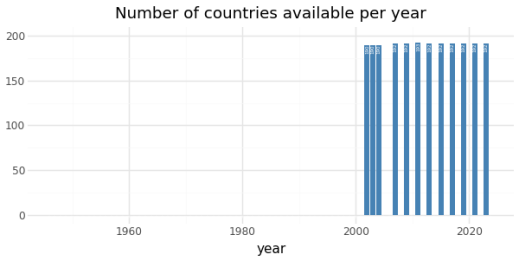
The Online Service Index (OSI) values were constructed by researchers, including UN experts and online United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) from over 60 countries with coverage of 66 languages assessed each country's national website in the native language, including the national portal, e-services portal and e-participation portal, as well as the websites of the related ministries of education, labour, social services, health, finance and environment as applicable. The UNVs included qualified graduate students and volunteers from universities in the field of public administration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2023	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2023	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

4.106.5 Telecommunication Infrastructure Index

QoG Code: egov_tii

The Telecommunication Infrastructure Index is an arithmetic average composite of four indicators:

(i)estimated internet users per 100 inhabitants;

(ii)number of mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants;

(iii)active mobile-broadband subscription; and

(iv)number of fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

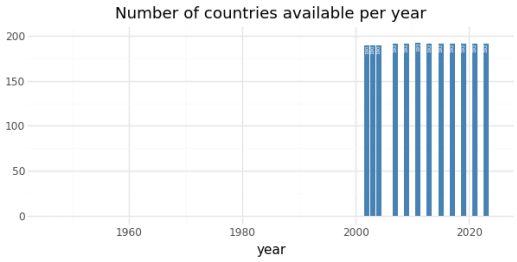
The International Telecommunication Union is the primary source of data in each case. Data for each component was extracted from the ITU source.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2023	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2023	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

4.107 UNESCO's Feature Films and Cinema Data

Dataset by: UNESCO

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

UNESCO. (2024b, October). Unesco institute for statistics: Feature films [Adapted from: Feature Films]. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

Dataset found at: http://data.uis.unesco.org/

Last update by original source: 2024-10-01
Date of download: 2025-12-23

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the official and trusted source of internationally-comparable data on education, science, culture and communication.

As the official statistical agency of UNESCO, the UIS produces a wide range of state-of-the-art databases to fuel the policies and investments needed to transform lives and propel the world towards its development goals. This dataset; the Feature Films dataset, comprises information on the film industry for the observed countries.

The UIS provides free access to data for all UNESCO countries and regional groupings from 1970 to the most recent year available.

The data for this dataset has been archived by UNESCO. You can find it in this link as well https://databrowser.uis.unesco.org/resources/bulk

4.107.1 Cinema expenditure per capita (in local currency)

QoG Code: une4_cinexp

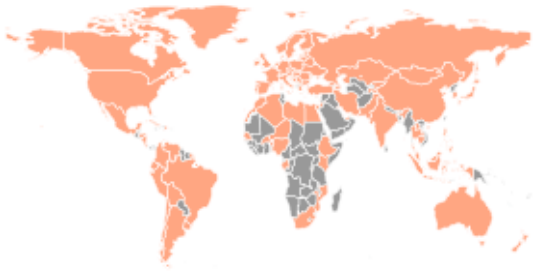
Cinema expenditure per capita (in local currency).

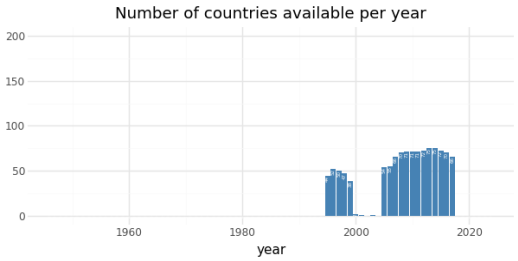
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1995
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 100

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.107.2 Screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants)

QoG Code: une4_screen

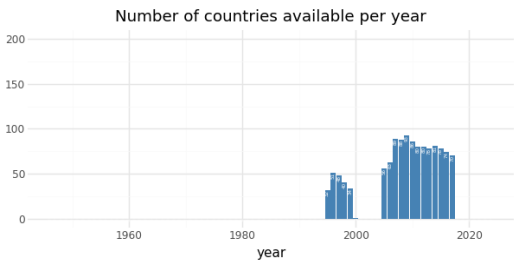
Number of cinema screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1995
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 126

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108 UNESCO's Other Policy Relevant Indicators (OPRI)

Dataset by: UNESCO

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

UNESCO. (2024a). Unesco institute for statistics: Other policy relevant indicators (opri) [Adapted from: Other Policy Relevant Indicators (OPRI)]. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

Dataset found at: http://data.uis.unesco.org/

Last update by original source: 2025-09-01
Date of download: 2025-12-23

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the official and trusted source of internationally-comparable data on education, science, culture and communication.

As the official statistical agency of UNESCO, the UIS produces a wide range of state-of-the-art databases to fuel the policies and investments needed to transform lives and propel the world towards its development goals. This dataset; the Other Policy Relevant Indicators (OPRI) formerly the NATMON dataset, contains indicators on education.

The UIS provides free access to data for all UNESCO countries and regional groupings from 1970 to the most recent year available.

4.108.1 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years)

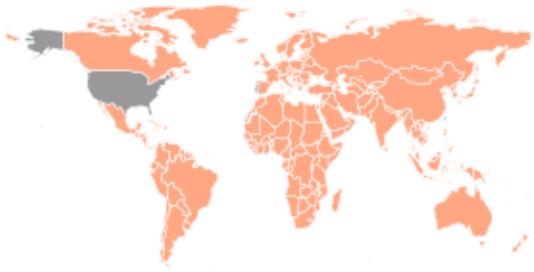
QoG Code: opri_oaeece

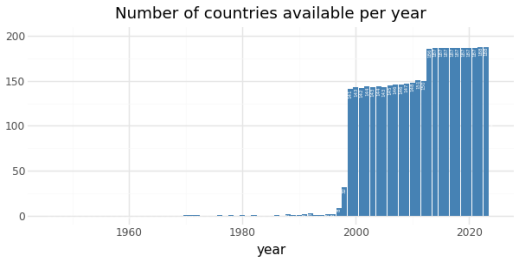
Official entrance age to early childhood education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Type of variable: Discrete

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: 2024
N. of countries: 188	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.2 Official entrance age to primary education (years)

QoG Code: opri_oaepe

Official entrance age to primary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Type of variable: Discrete

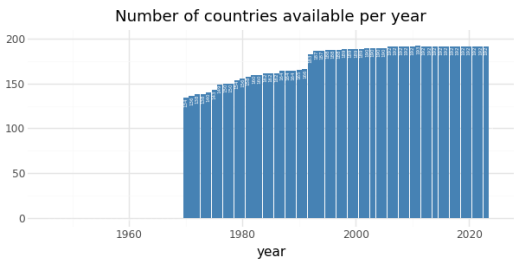
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 192

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
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

4.108.3 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years)

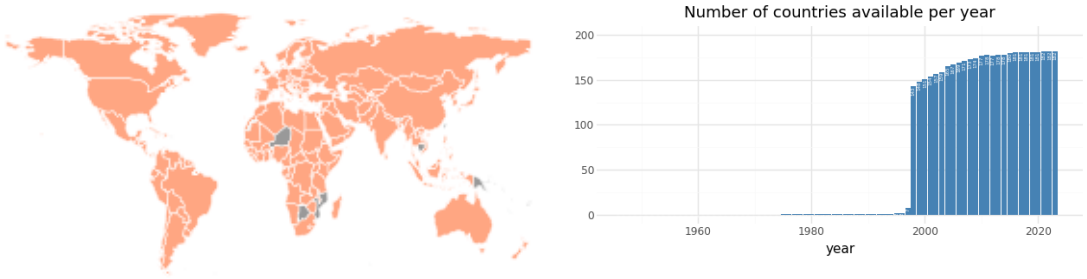
QoG Code: opri_oeace

Official entrance age to compulsory education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1975
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 182	Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.4 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years)

QoG Code: opri_oeals

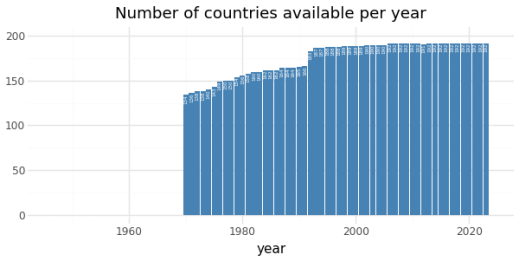
Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

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: 192	Time-series min. year: 1970 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

4.108.5 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

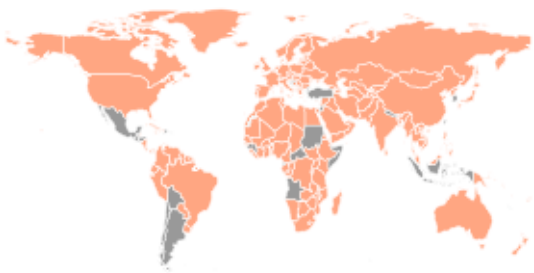
QoG Code: opri_oeapsnt

Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

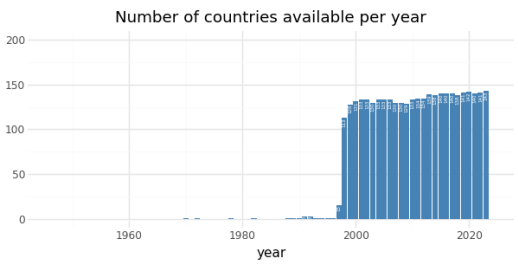
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 148	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 169

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.6 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years)

QoG Code: opri_oeaus

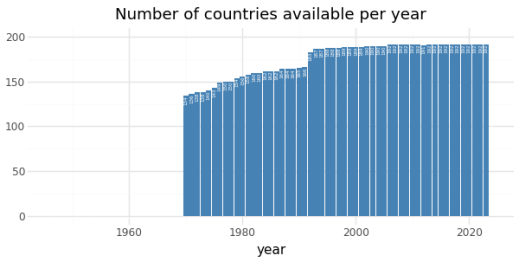
Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Type of variable: Discrete

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: 2024
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

4.108.7 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (%)

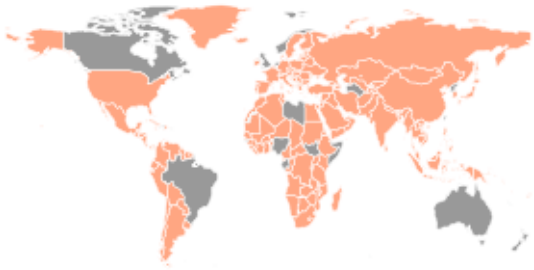
QoG Code: opri_reprlsef

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (%).

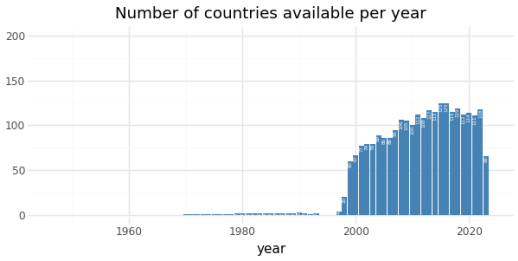
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 146	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.8 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (%)

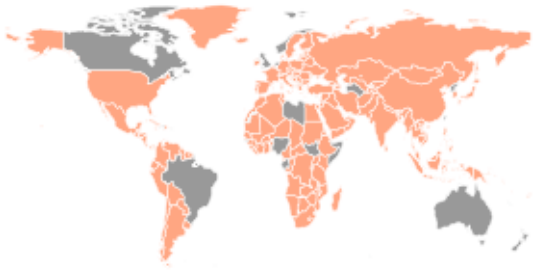
QoG Code: opri_reprlsem

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (%).

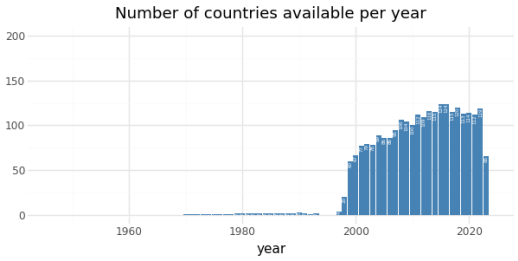
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 146	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.9 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades) both sexes %)

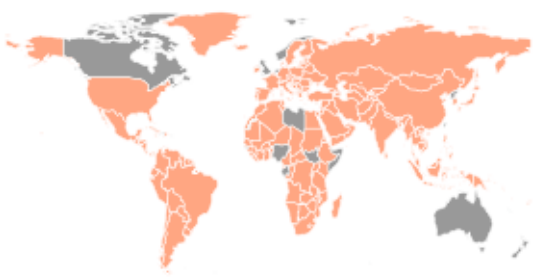
QoG Code: opri_reprlset

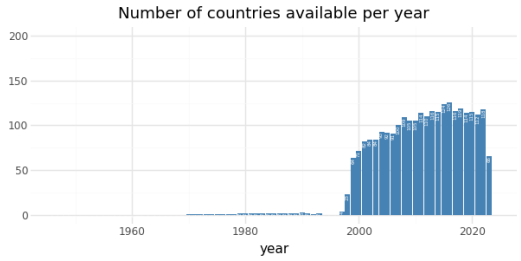
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 147	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.10 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (%)

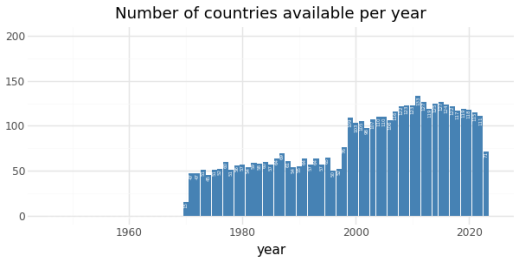
QoG Code: opri_reprpef

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 149	Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.11 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (%)

QoG Code: opri_reprpem

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (%).

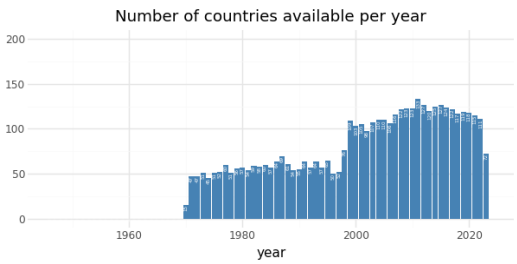
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 149

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.12 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (%)

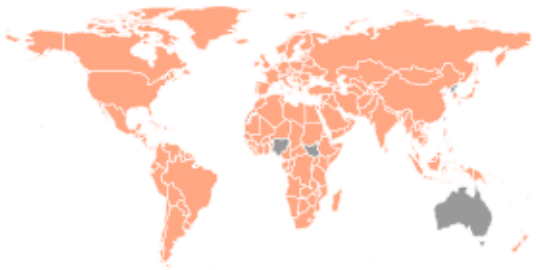
QoG Code: opri_reprpet

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (%).

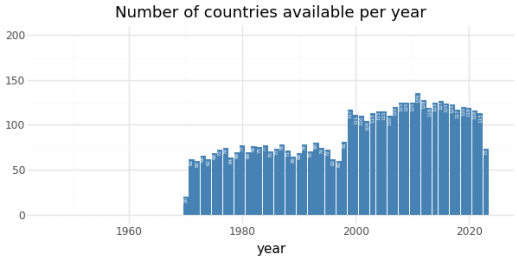
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 150	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.13 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (%)

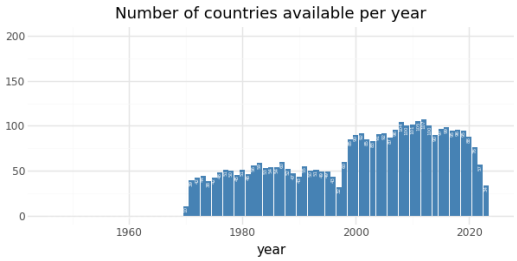
QoG Code: opri_surg4pef

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 126	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.14 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (%)

QoG Code: opri_surg4pem

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (%).

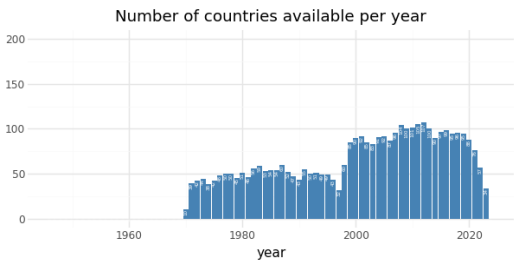
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 126

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

4.108.15 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%)

QoG Code: opri_surg4pet

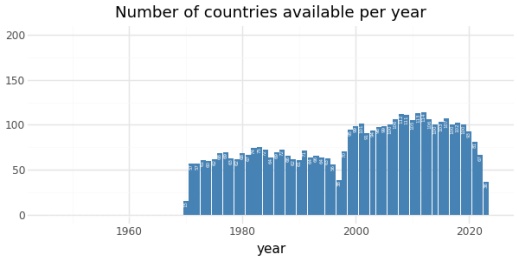
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 127	Total N. of countries covered: 185

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.16 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (%)

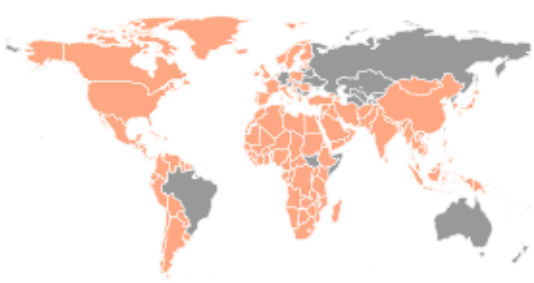
QoG Code: opri_surg5pef

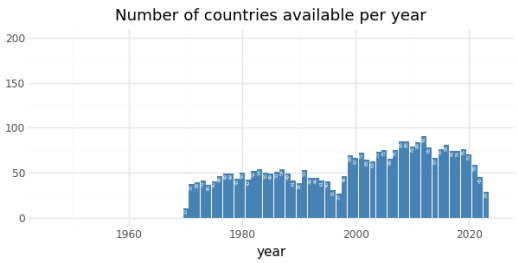
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 106	Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.17 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (%)

QoG Code: opri_surg5pem

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (%).

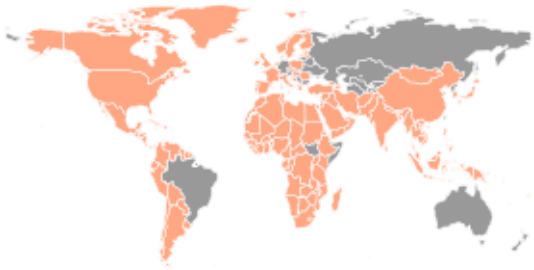
Type of variable: Continuous

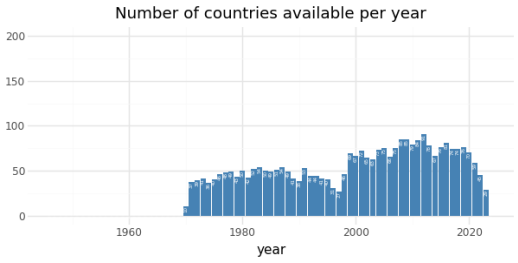
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 106

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.18 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%)

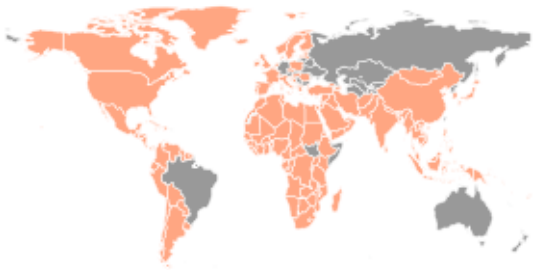
QoG Code: opri_surg5pet

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%).

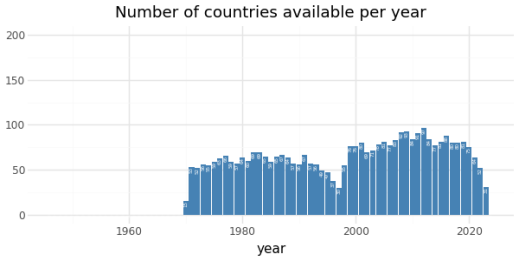
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 108	Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.19 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (%)

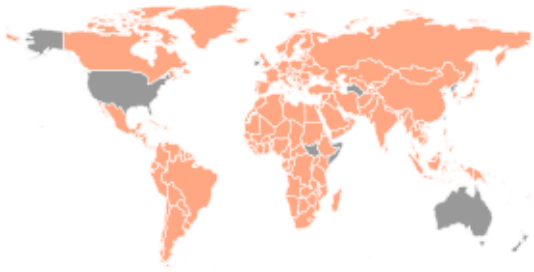
QoG Code: opri_surlgpef

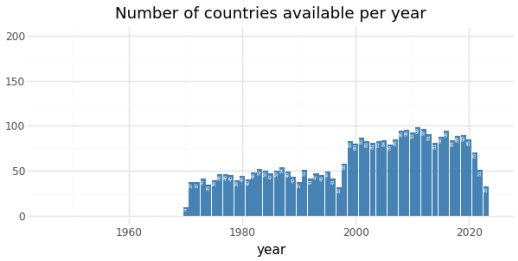
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 121	Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.20 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (%)

QoG Code: opri_surlgpem

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (%).

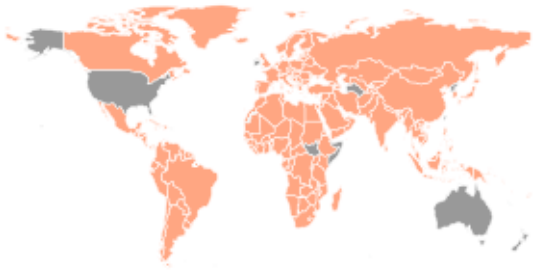
Type of variable: Continuous

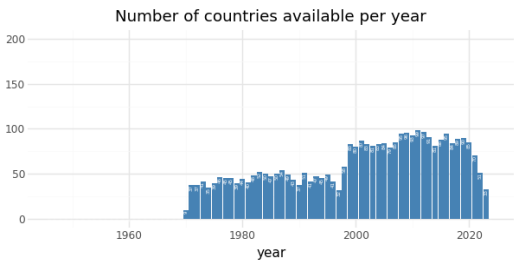
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 121

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.21 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)

QoG Code: opri_surlgpet

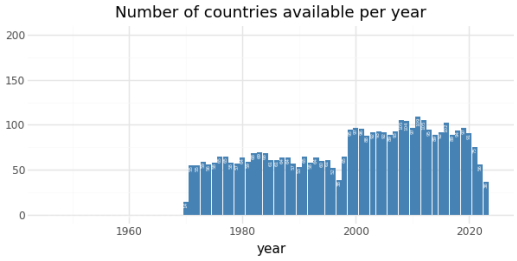
Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 125	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.22 Theoretical duration of primary education (years)

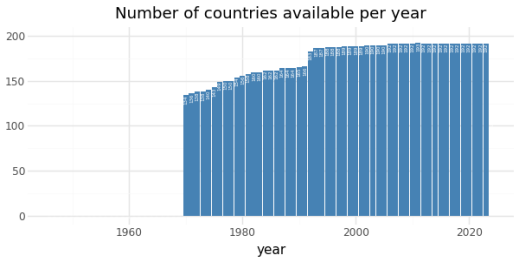
QoG Code: opri_tdurce

Theoretical duration of primary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

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: 2024
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

4.108.23 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years)

QoG Code: opri_tdurece

Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

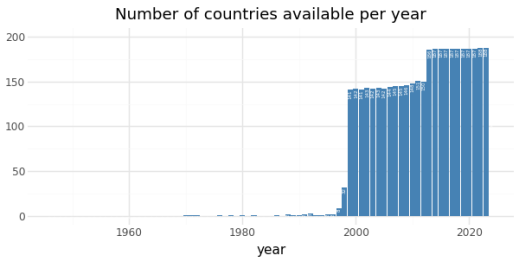
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 188

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.24 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years)

QoG Code: opri_tdurls

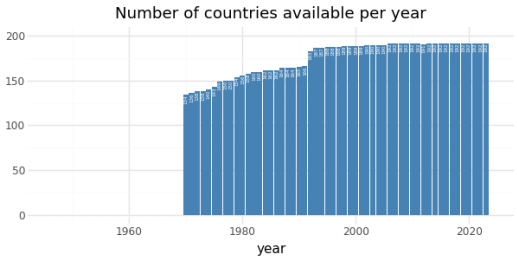
Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

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: 2024
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

4.108.25 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

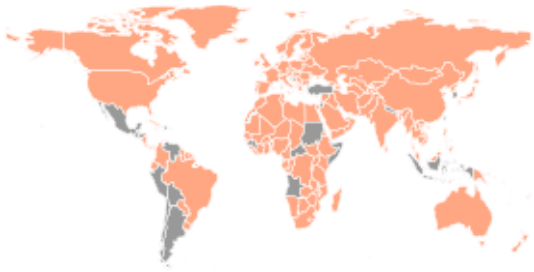
QoG Code: opri_tdurpsnt

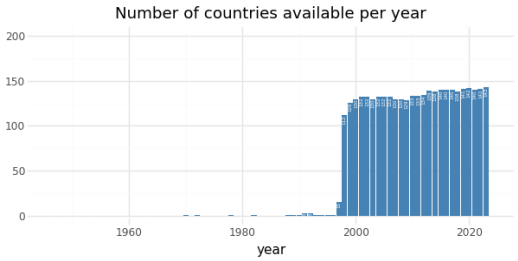
Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 148	Total N. of countries covered: 167

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.26 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years)

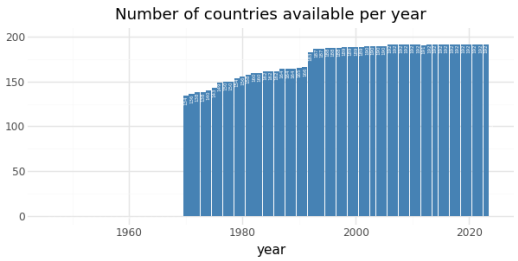
QoG Code: opri_tdurused

Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

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: 2024
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

4.108.27 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number)

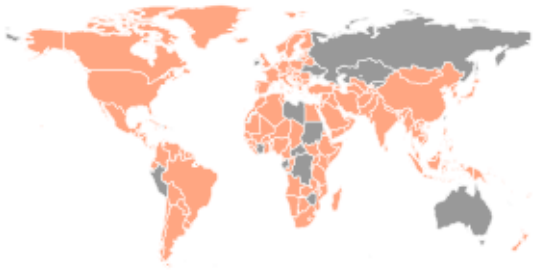
QoG Code: opri_tilsef

Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number).

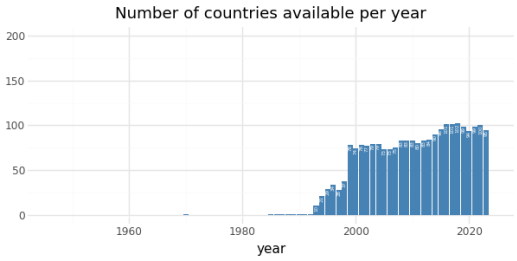
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 130	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.28 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number)

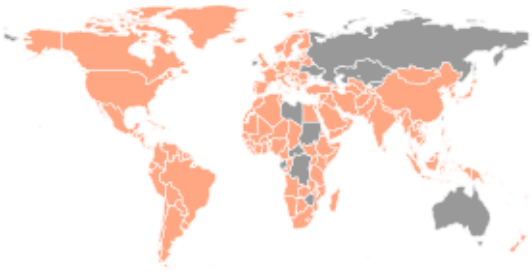
QoG Code: opri_tilset

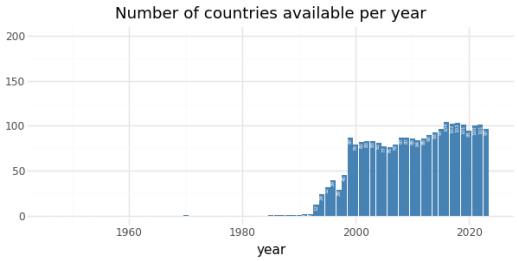
Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 131	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.29 Teachers in primary education, female (number)

QoG Code: opri_tipef

Teachers in primary education, female (number).

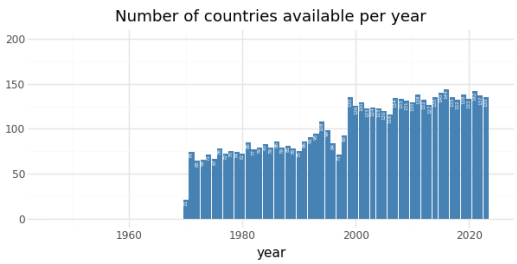
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 167

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.30 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number)

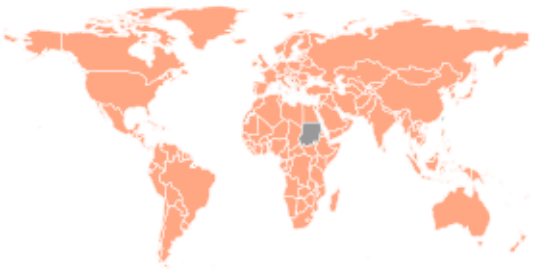
QoG Code: opri_tipet

Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number).

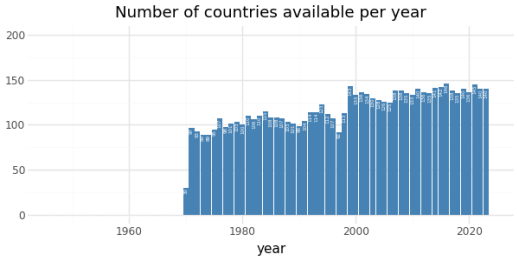
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.31 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number)

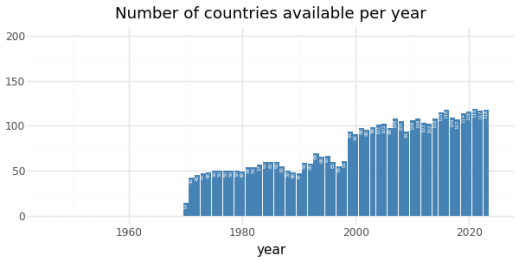
QoG Code: opri_tiprepef

Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 152	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.32 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number)

QoG Code: opri_tiprepet

Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number).

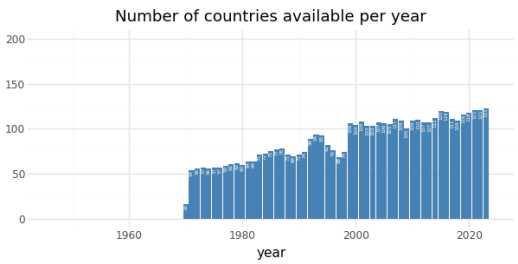
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 155

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.33 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number)

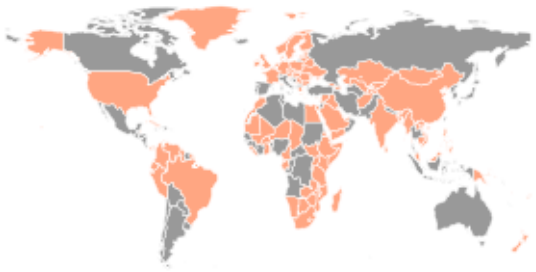
QoG Code: opri_tipsntf

Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number).

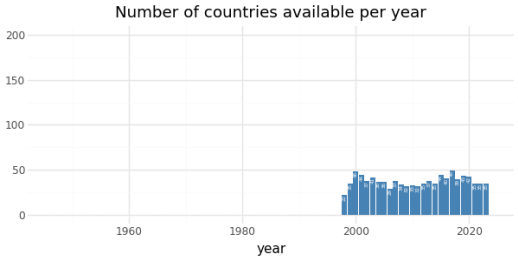
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1998
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 59	Total N. of countries covered: 126

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.34 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number)

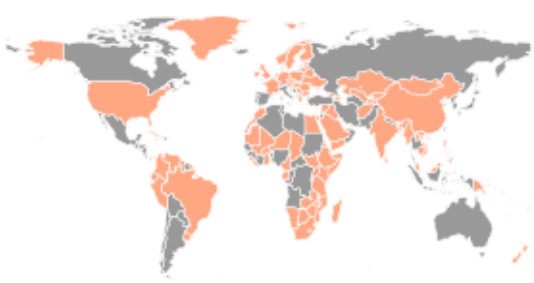
QoG Code: opri_tipsntt

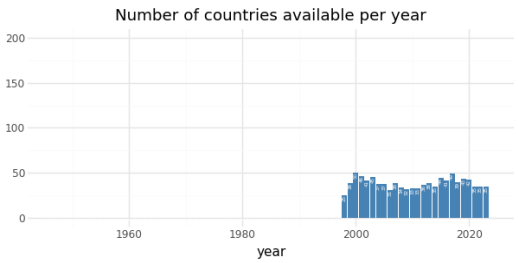
Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1998
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 59	Total N. of countries covered: 127

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.35 Teachers in secondary education, female (number)

QoG Code: opri_tisef

Teachers in secondary education, female (number).

Type of variable: Continuous

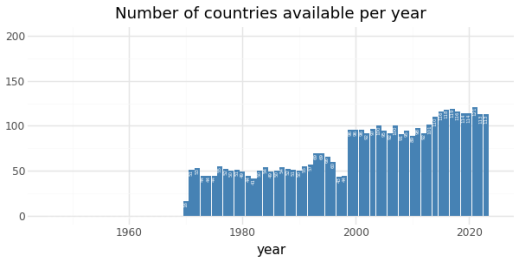
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 154

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.36 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number)

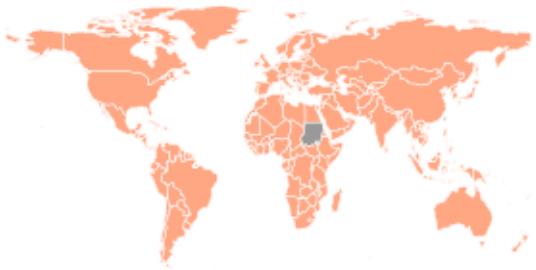
QoG Code: opri_tiset

Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number).

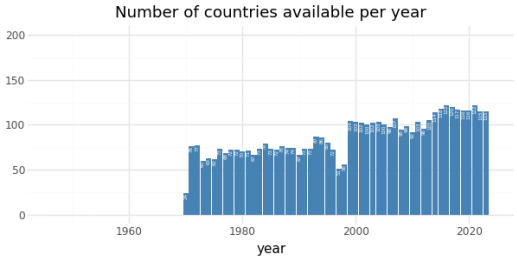
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 155	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.37 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number)

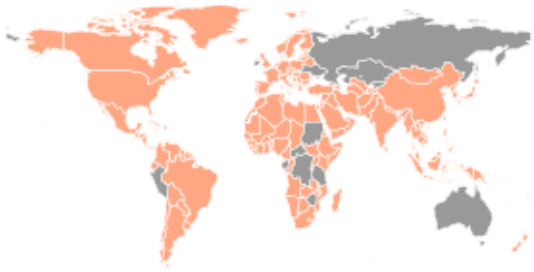
QoG Code: opri_tiusef

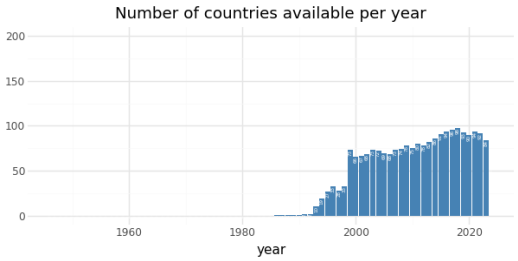
Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1986
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 125	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.38 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number)

QoG Code: opri_tiuset

Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number).

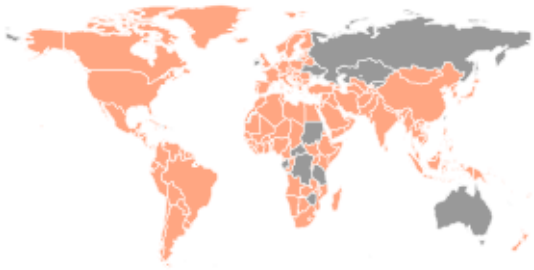
Type of variable: Continuous

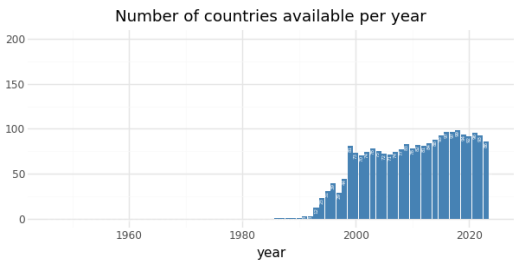
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 127

Time-series min. year: 1986
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 177

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.39 Mean years of schooling (ISCED 1 or higher), population 25+ years, female

QoG Code: opri_yearschoolf

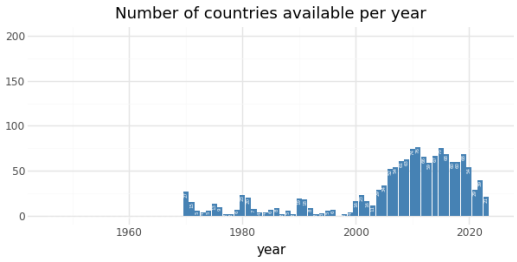
Average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades for females.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 136	Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.40 Mean years of schooling (ISCED 1 or higher), population 25+ years, male

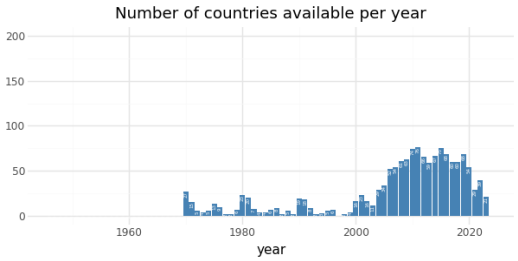
QoG Code: opri_yearschoolm

Average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades for males.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 136	Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.108.41 Mean years of schooling (ISCED 1 or higher), population 25+ years, both sexes

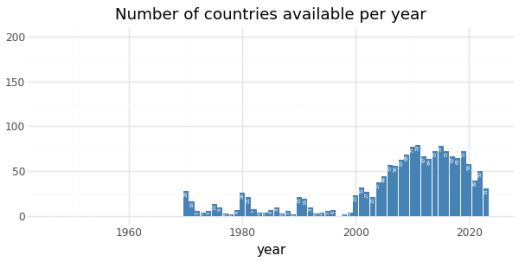
QoG Code: opri_yearschoolt

Average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades for both sexes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 139	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.109 UNESCO's SDG Global and Thematic Indicators

Dataset by: UNESCO

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

UNESCO. (2025, September). Unesco institute for statistics: Sdg global and thematic indicators [Adapted from: SDG Global and Thematic Indicators]. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

UNESCO. (2024a). Unesco institute for statistics: Other policy relevant indicators (opri) [Adapted from: Other Policy Relevant Indicators (OPRI)]. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

UNESCO. (2024b, October). Unesco institute for statistics: Feature films [Adapted from: Feature Films]. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

Dataset found at: http://data.uis.unesco.org/

Last update by original source: 2025-09-01
Date of download: 2025-12-23

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the official and trusted source of internationally-comparable data on education, science, culture and communication.

As the official statistical agency of UNESCO, the UIS produces a wide range of state-of-the-art databases to fuel the policies and investments needed to transform lives and propel the world towards its development goals. This dataset; the SDG Global and Thematic Indicators, comprises information on the Sustainable Development Goals on education.

The UIS provides free access to data for all UNESCO countries and regional groupings from 1970 to the most recent year available.

4.109.1 Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary general educ., female (%)

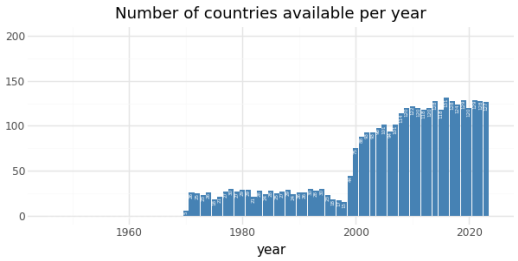
QoG Code: une_girlglsf

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 163	Total N. of countries covered: 181

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.109.2 Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary general education, male (%)

QoG Code: une_girlglsm

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

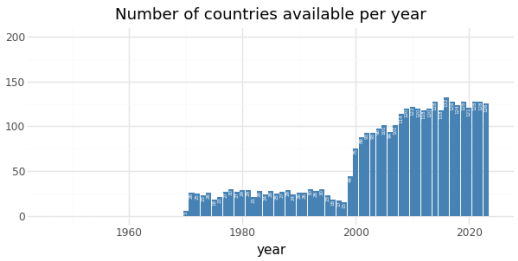
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 162

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 181

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.109.3 Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary general edu. both sexes (%)

QoG Code: une_girlglst

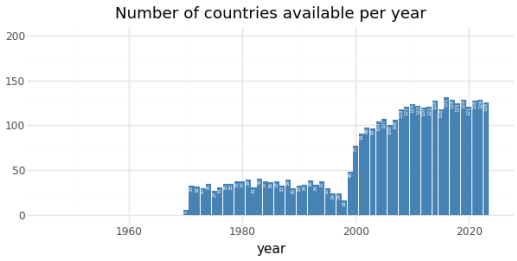
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 163	Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.109.4 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (%)

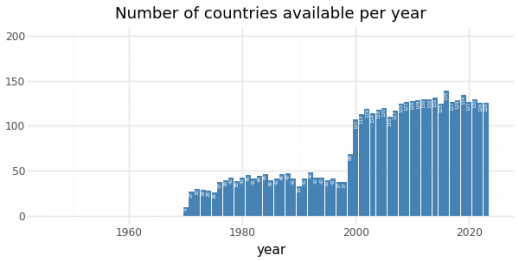
QoG Code: une_girlgpf

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 162	Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.109.5 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (%)

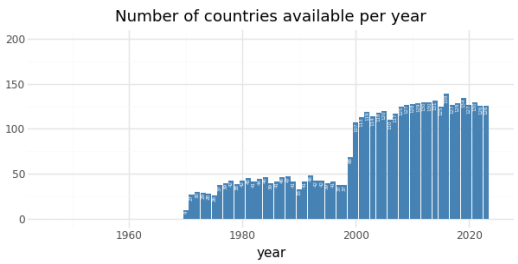
QoG Code: une_girlgpm

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 162	Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.109.6 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)

QoG Code: une_girlgpt

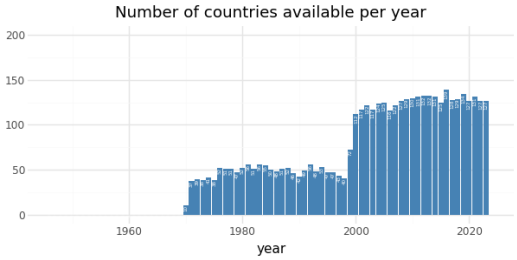
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 163	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110 University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative - Country Index

Dataset by: Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative

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

Chen, C., Noble, I., Hellmann, J., Coffee, J., Murillo, M., & Chawla, N. (2025). University of notre dame global adaptation initiative: Country index technical report. https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/

Dataset found at: https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/

Last update by original source: 2025-06-25
Date of download: 2025-12-03

The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiatives (ND-GAIN) Country Index is a free, open source index that shows a countrys current vulnerability to climate disruptions. It also assesses a countrys readiness to leverage private and public sector investment for adaptive actions. The ND-GAIN Country Index brings together more than 40 core indicators to measure vulnerability and readiness of 182 UN countries from 1995 to the present (10 countries only have readiness scores).

Corporate, NGO, government, and development decision-makers use ND-GAINs country-level rankings and underlying data to make informed strategic operational and reputational decisions regarding supply chains, capital projects, policy changes and community engagements.

4.110.1 Adaptive Capacity

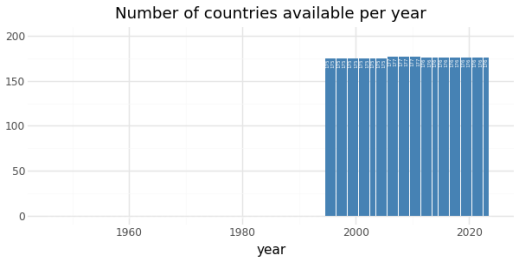
QoG Code: gain_cap

Adaptive Capacity subcomponent of the Vulnerability score assesses the availability of social resources for sector-specific adaptation. In some cases, these capacities reflect sustainable adaptation solutions. In other cases, they reflect capacities to put newer, more sustainable adaptations into place.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 176	Total N. of countries covered: 177

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110.2 Economic Readiness

QoG Code: gain_econ

The score of Economic readiness captures the readiness of a countrys business environment to accept investment that could be applied to adaptation in the form of business formation and maintenance. A simple multi-factor index, Doing Business Index from the World Bank is the measure of economic readiness.

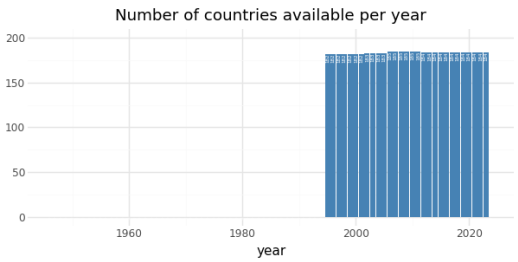
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

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

Time-series min. year: 1995
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

4.110.3 Ecosystem Services Vulnerability

QoG Code: gain_ecos

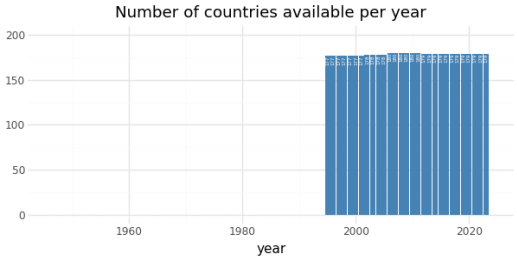
The score of Ecosystem services captures the vulnerability of natural capital to climate change, the ecological resources that humans rely upon to support lives and livelihoods. Indicators include: projected change of biome distribution, projected change of marine biodiversity, natural capital dependency, ecological footprint, protected biome, and engagement in international environmental conventions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 179	Total N. of countries covered: 180

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110.4 Exposure to Climate Change

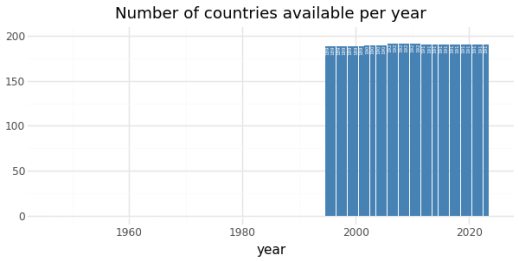
QoG Code: gain_exp

Exposure score measures the nature and degree to which a system is exposed to significant climate change. It is a component of vulnerability independent of socioeconomic context.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110.5 Food Vulnerability

QoG Code: gain_food

The Food score captures a countrys vulnerability to climate change, in terms of food production, food demand, nutrition and rural population. Indicators include: projected change of cereal yields, projected population growth, food import dependency, rural population, agriculture capacity, and child malnutrition.

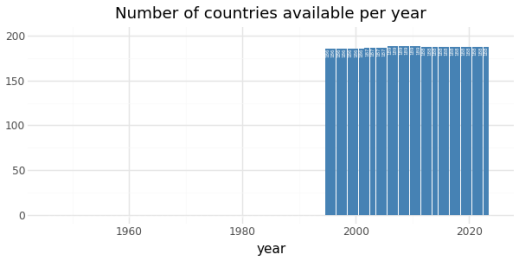
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 188

Time-series min. year: 1995
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110.6 ND-GAIN Country Index

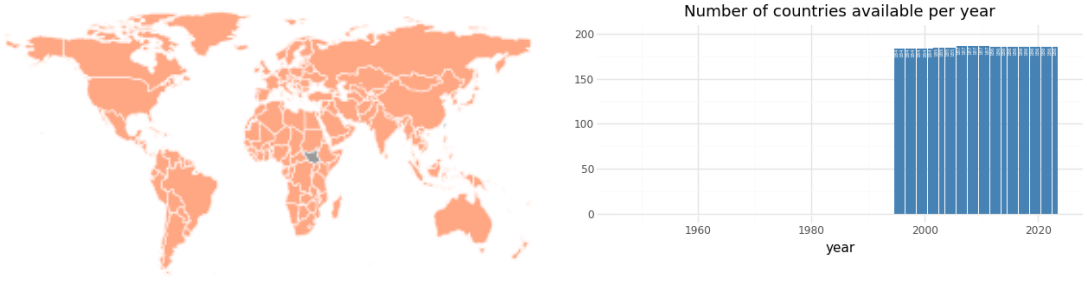
QoG Code: gain_gain

The ND-GAIN Country Index summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience. It aims to help governments, businesses and communities better prioritize investments for a more efficient response to the immediate global challenges ahead.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 186	Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110.7 ND-GAIN Country Index, adjusted for GDP

QoG Code: gain_gaingdp

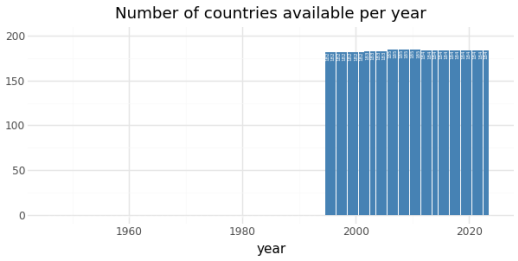
There is a correlation between ND-GAIN scores and GDP per capita. To account for this, the authors introduce the 'GDP adjusted ND-GAIN score'. This score is defined as the distance of a country's measured ND-GAIN score and its expected value based on the regression of ND-GAIN and GDP. Positive values reflect better resilience than expected. This correlation applies to vulnerability and readiness as well. For these, positive values reflect lower vulnerability and higher readiness than expected, given a certain level of GDP per capita. The year-by-year calculation of the regression and distance from the expected value allows the index to determine that changes in the relationship over time.

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: 184	Time-series min. year: 1995 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

4.110.8 Governance Readiness

QoG Code: gain_gov

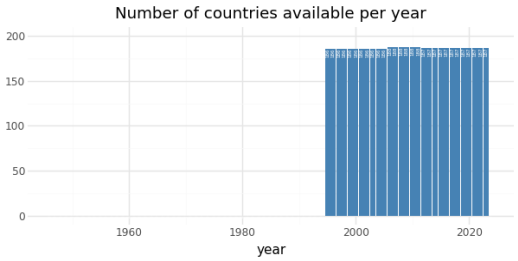
The score of Governance readiness captures the institutional factors that enhance application of investment for adaptation. Indicators include: political stability and non-violence, control of corruption, regulatory quality, and rule of law. All come from the World Governance Indicators (WGI).

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: 187	Time-series min. year: 1995 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110.9 Human Habitat Vulnerability

QoG Code: gain_hab

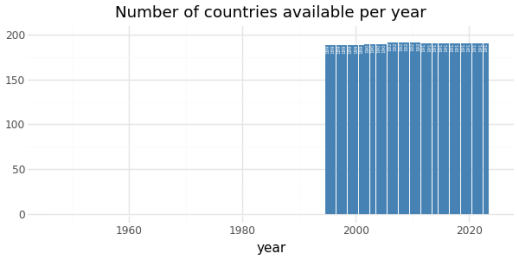
The score of Human habitat captures a countrys vulnerability of human living conditions to climate change, considering weather extremes, urban development, demography, and transport infrastructure. Indicators include: projected change of heatwave hazard, projected change of flood hazard, urban concentration, age dependency ratio, quality of transport and trade infrastructure, and paved roads.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110.10 Health Vulnerability

QoG Code: gain_heal

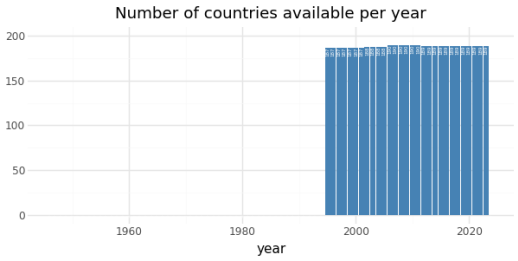
The Health score captures a countrys vulnerability of public health to climate change, in terms of the spread of communicable diseases and provision of health services. Indicators include: projected change of deaths from climate change induced diseases (diarrhea and malnutrition), projected change of malaria hazard, dependency on external resource for health service, slum population, medical staffs, and access to improved sanitation facilities.

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: 189	Time-series min. year: 1995 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

4.110.11 Infrastructural Vulnerability

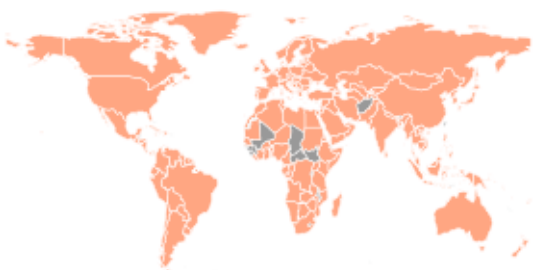
QoG Code: gain_inf

The Infrastructure score captures the vulnerability of coastal and energy infrastructure to climate change, primarily general preparedness to climate-related natural disasters, coastal hazards, and energy supply challenges. Indicators include projected change of hydropower generation capacity, projected change of sea level rise impacts, dependency on imported energy, population living under 5m above sea level, electricity access, and disaster preparedness.

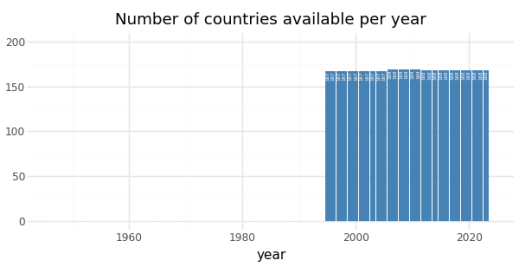
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 168	Time-series min. year: 1995 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110.12 Readiness for Adaptation Actions

QoG Code: gain_read

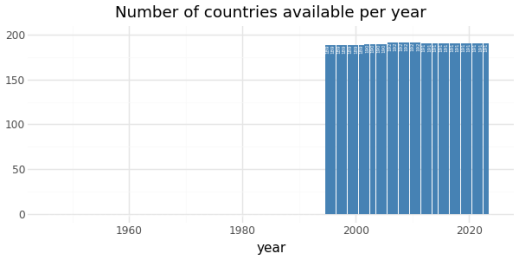
Readiness to make effective use of investments for adaptation actions thanks to a safe and efficient business environment ND-GAIN measures readiness by considering a countrys ability to leverage investments to adaptation actions. ND-GAIN measures overall readiness by considering three components: economic readiness, governance readiness and social readiness.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110.13 Readiness for Adaptation Actions, adjusted for GDP

QoG Code: gain_readgdp

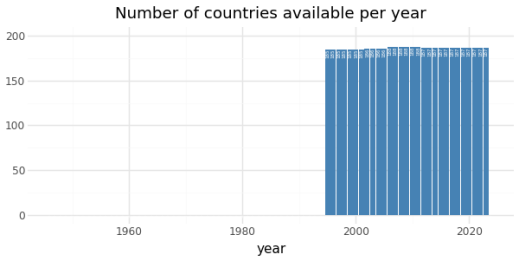
There is a correlation between ND-GAIN scores and GDP per capita. To account for this, we introduce the 'GDP adjusted ND-GAIN score'. This score is defined as the distance of a country's measured ND-GAIN score and its expected value based on the regression of ND-GAIN and GDP. Positive values reflect better resilience than expected.

This correlation applies to vulnerability and readiness as well. For these, positive values reflect lower vulnerability and higher readiness than expected, given a certain level of GDP per capita. The year-by-year calculation of the regression and distance from the expected value allows the index to determine that changes in the relationship over time.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 187	Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110.14 Sensitivity to Climate Change

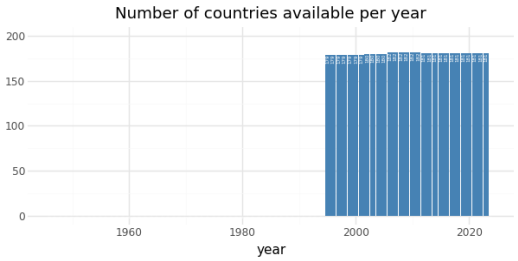
QoG Code: gain_sens

The sensitivity subcomponent of the vulnerability score measures the extent to which a country is dependent upon a sector negatively affected by climate change or the proportion of the population particularly susceptible to a climate change hazard.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 181	Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110.15 Social Readiness

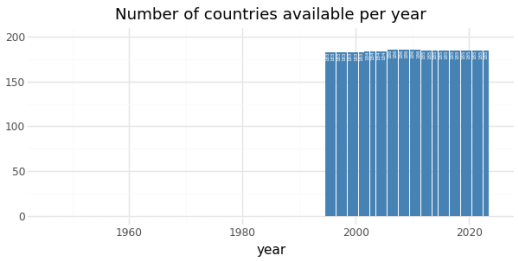
QoG Code: gain_soc

The score of Social readiness captures the social factors that enhance the mobility of investment to be converted to adaptation actions. Indicators include: social inequality, ICT infrastructure, education and innovation.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 185	Total N. of countries covered: 185

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110.16 Vulnerability to Climate Change

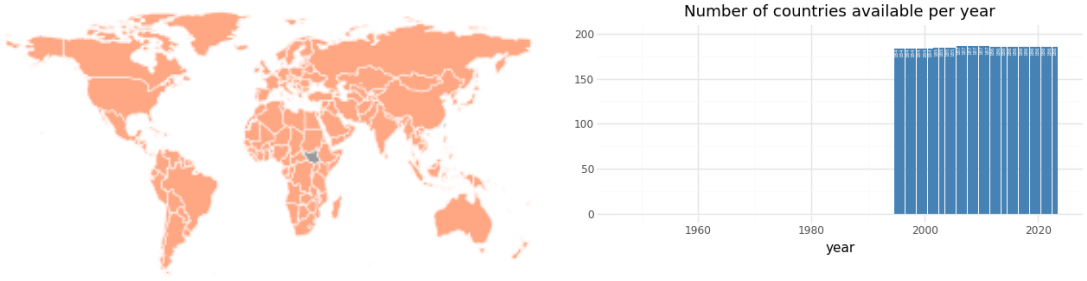
QoG Code: gain_vuln

A country's ND-GAIN index score is composed of a Vulnerability score and a Readiness score. Vulnerability measures a country's exposure, sensitivity and ability to adapt to the negative impact of climate change. ND-GAIN measures the overall vulnerability by considering vulnerability in six life-supporting sectors food, water, health, ecosystem service, human habitat and infrastructure.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 186	Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.110.17 Vulnerability to Climate Change, adjusted for GDP

QoG Code: gain_vulngdp

There is a correlation between ND-GAIN scores and GDP per capita. To account for this, we introduce the 'GDP adjusted ND-GAIN score'. This score is defined as the distance of a country's measured ND-GAIN score and its expected value based on the regression of ND-GAIN and GDP. Positive values reflect better resilience than expected.

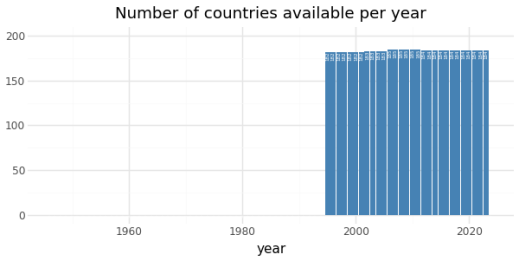
This correlation applies to vulnerability and readiness as well. For these, positive values reflect lower vulnerability and higher readiness than expected, given a certain level of GDP per capita. The year-by-year calculation of the regression and distance from the expected value allows the index to determine that changes in the relationship over time.

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: 184	Time-series min. year: 1995 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

4.110.18 Water Vulnerability

QoG Code: gain_wat

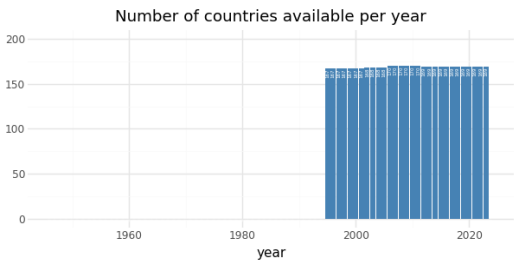
The Water score captures a countrys vulnerability of fresh water supplies to climate change. Indicators include: projected change of annual runoff, projected change of annual groundwater recharge, fresh water withdrawal rate, water dependency ratio, dam capacity, and access to reliable drinking water.

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: 169	Time-series min. year: 1995 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 170

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.111 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.

4.111.1 Academic Freedom Index

QoG Code: vdem_academ

Academic Freedom Index

Question: To what extent is academic freedom respected?

Clarification: Academic freedom is understood as the right of academics, without constriction by prescribed doctrine, to freedom of teaching and discussion, freedom in carrying out research and disseminating and publishing the results thereof, freedom to express freely their opinion about the institution or system in which they work, freedom from institutional censorship and freedom to participate in professional or representative academic bodies (UNESCO 1997 Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel).

The Academic Freedom Index is designed to provide an aggregated measure that captures the de

facto realization of academic freedom, including the degree to which higher-education institutions are autonomous.

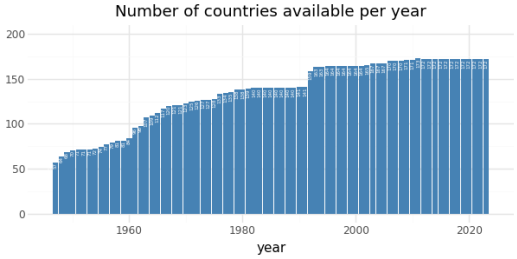
Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: freedom to research and teach, freedom of academic exchange and dissemination, institutional autonomy, campus integrity, freedom of academic and cultural expression.

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: 174

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.111.2 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

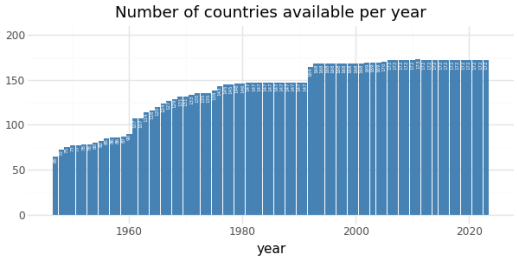
the average of (a), (b) and (d).

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.111.3 Deliberative democracy index

QoG Code: vdem_delibdem

Deliberative democracy index

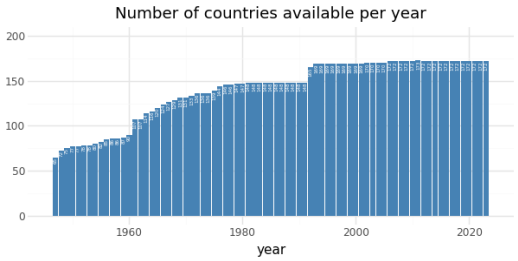
Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

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

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

4.111.4 Deliberative component index

QoG Code: vdem_dl_delib

Deliberative component index

Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

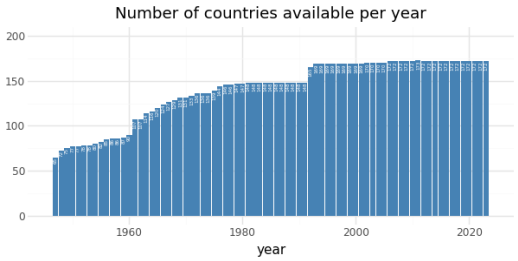
Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To measure these features of a polity, we try to determine the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy, justify their positions in terms of the public good, acknowledge and respect counter-arguments; and how wide the range of consultation is at elite levels.

Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: reasoned justification, common good justification, respect for counterarguments, range of consultation, and engaged society.

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

4.111.5 Electoral component index

QoG Code: vdem_edcomp_thick

Electoral component index

Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected directly or indirectly through elections.

Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link of freedom of association, suffrage, clean elections, and elected executive.

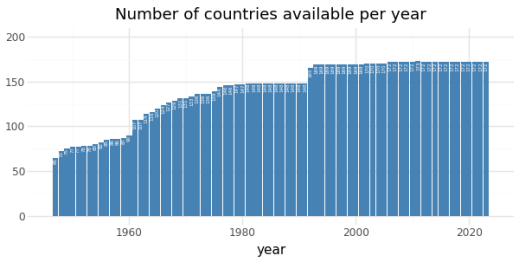
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.111.6 Egalitarian component index

QoG Code: vdem_egal

Egalitarian component index

Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1 rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; 2 resources are distributed equally across all social groups; and 3 access to power is equally distributed by gender, socioeconomic class and social group.

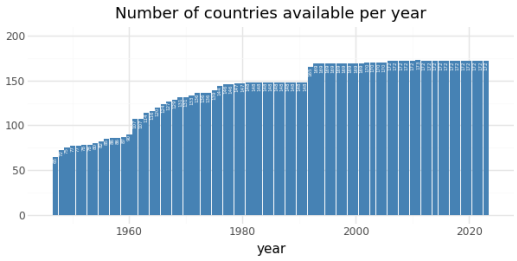
Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index, equal access index and equal distribution of resources.

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

4.111.7 Egalitarian democracy index

QoG Code: vdem_egaldem

Egalitarian democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?

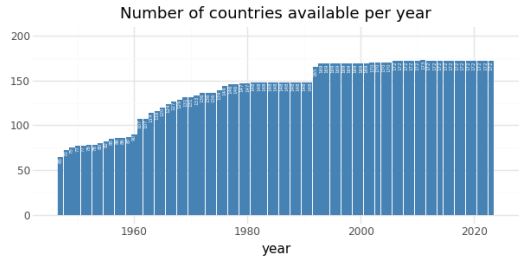
Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1 rights and freedoms of individuals 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

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

4.111.8 Election vote buying

QoG Code: vdem_elvotbuy

Election vote buying

Question: In this national election, was there evidence of vote and/or turnout buying?

Clarification: Vote and turnout buying refers to the distribution of money or gifts to individuals, families, or small groups in order to influence their decision to vote/not vote or whom to vote for. It does not include legislation targeted at specific constituencies, i.e., "porkbarrel" legislation.

Responses:

0: Yes. There was systematic, widespread, and almost nationwide vote/turnout buying by

almost all parties and candidates.

1: Yes, some. There were non-systematic but rather common vote-buying efforts, even if only

in some parts of the country or by one or a few parties.

2: Restricted. Money and/or personal gifts were distributed by parties or candidates but these

offerings were more about meeting an 'entry-ticket expectation and less about actual vote choice or turnout, even if a smaller number of individuals may also be persuaded.

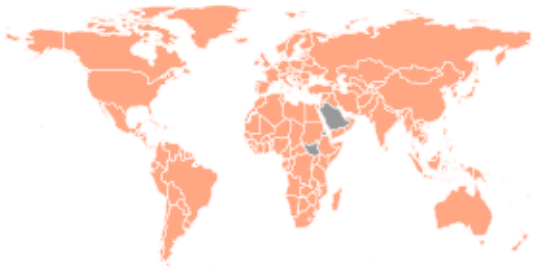
3: Almost none. There was limited use of money and personal gifts, or these attempts were limited to a few small areas of the country. In all, they probably affected less than a few percent of voters.

4: None. There was no evidence of vote/turnout buying.

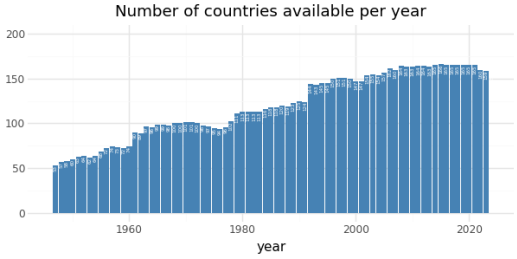
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 166	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 172

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.111.9 Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges

QoG Code: vdem_exbribe

Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges

Question: How routinely do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?

Responses:

0: It is routine and expected.

1: It happens more often than not in dealings with the executive.

2: It happens but is unpredictable: those dealing with the executive find it hard to predict when an inducement will be necessary.

3: It happens occasionally but is not expected.

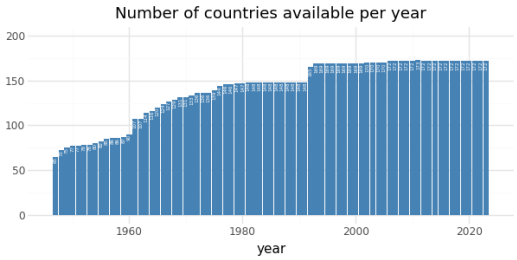
4: It never, or hardly ever, happens.

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

4.111.10 Public sector corrupt exchanges

QoG Code: vdem_excrptps

Public sector corrupt exchanges

Question: How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response.

Responses:

0: Extremely common. Most public sector employees are systematically involved in petty but

corrupt exchanges almost all the time.

1: Common. Such petty but corrupt exchanges occur regularly involving a majority of public

employees.

2: Sometimes. About half or less than half of public sector employees engage in such exchanges

for petty gains at times.

3: Scattered. A small minority of public sector employees engage in petty corruption from time to time.

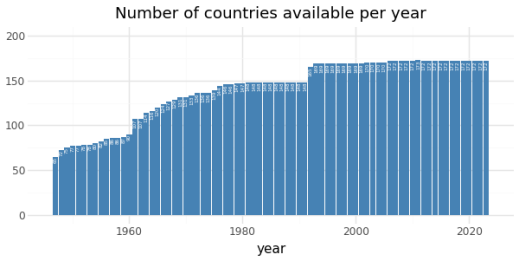
4: No. Never, or hardly ever.

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

4.111.11 Executive corruption index

QoG Code: vdem_execorr

Executive corruption index

Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.

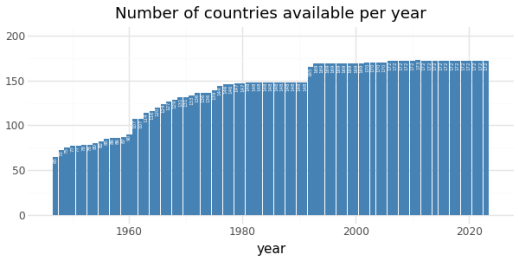
Aggregation: VDem estimates the index by averaging two indicators: executive bribery and executive embezzlement.

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

4.111.12 Executive embezzlement and theft

QoG Code: vdem_exembez

Executive embezzlement and theft

Question: How often do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Responses:

0: Constantly. Members of the executive act as though all public resources were their personal or family property.

1: Often. Members of the executive are responsible stewards of selected public resources but treat the rest like personal property.

2: About half the time. Members of the executive are about as likely to be responsible stewards of selected public resources as they are to treat them like personal property.

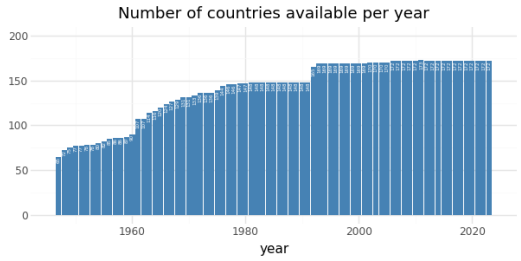
3: Occasionally. Members of the executive are responsible stewards of most public resources but treat selected others like personal property.

4: Never, or hardly ever. Members of the executive are almost always responsible stewards of public resources and keep them separate from personal or family property.

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

4.111.13 Public sector theft

QoG Code: vdem_exthftps

Public sector theft

Question: How often do public sector employees steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like you to think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response.

Responses:

0: Constantly. Public sector employees act as though all public resources were their personal or family property.

1: Often. Public sector employees are responsible stewards of selected public resources but treat the rest like personal property.

2: About half the time. Public sector employees are about as likely to be responsible stewards of selected public resources as they are to treat them like personal property.

3: Occasionally. Public sector employees are responsible stewards of most public resources but treat selected others like personal property.

4: Never, or hardly ever. Public sector employees are almost always responsible stewards of

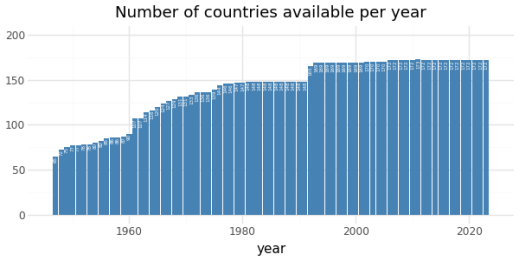
public resources and keep them separate from personal or family property.

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

4.111.14 Legislature corrupt activities

QoG Code: vdem_gcrrpt

Legislature corrupt activities

Question: Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain?

Clarification: This includes any of the following: (a) accepting bribes, (b) helping to obtain government contracts for firms that the legislator (or his/her family/friends/political supporters) own, (c) doing favors for firms in exchange for the opportunity of employment after leaving the legislature, (d) stealing money from the state or from campaign donations

for personal use.

Responses:

0: Commonly. Most legislators probably engage in these activities.

1: Often. Many legislators probably engage in these activities.

2: Sometimes. Some legislators probably engage in these activities.

3: Very occasionally. There may be a few legislators who engage in these activities but the

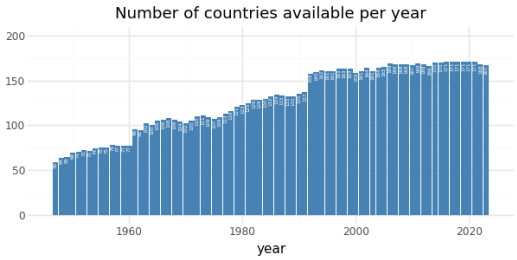
vast majority do not.

4: Never, or hardly ever.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 171	Total N. of countries covered: 175

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.111.15 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

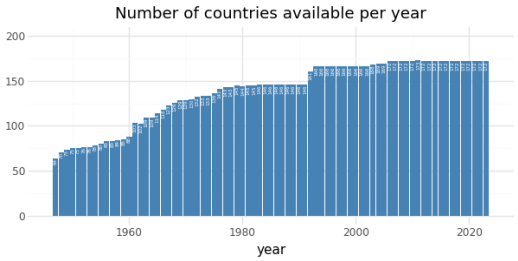
women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, womens open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation 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

4.111.16 Judicial corruption decision

QoG Code: vdem_jucorrdc

Judicial corruption decision

Question: How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision?

Responses:

0: Always.

1: Usually.

2: About half of the time.

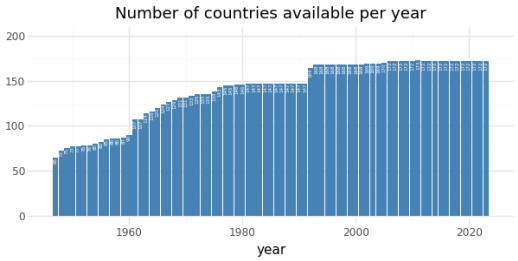
3: Not usually.

4: Never.

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

4.111.17 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

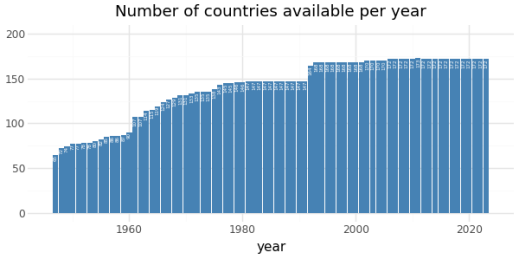
Available in Cross-section

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**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.111.18 Liberal component index

QoG Code: vdem_liberal

Liberal component index

Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual

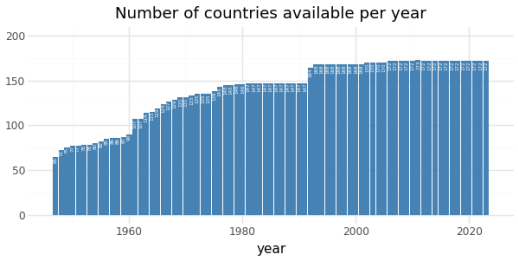
and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power.

Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties, judicial constraints on the executive, and legislative constraints on the executive.

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

4.111.19 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.

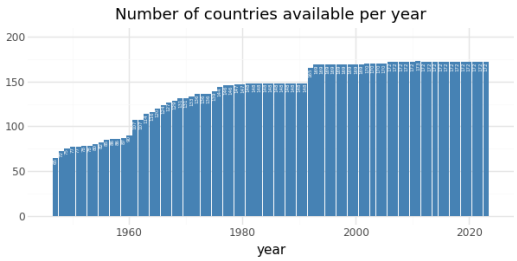
4: Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters rarely alter news coverage in exchange for payments, and if it becomes known, someone is punished for it.

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

4.111.20 Participatory component index

QoG Code: vdem_partip

Participatory component index

Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved?

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

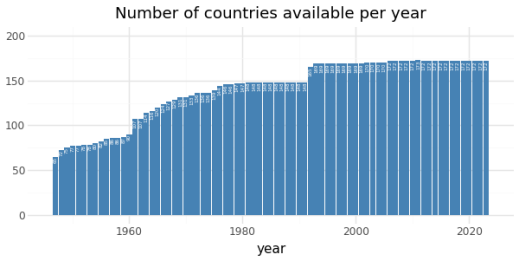
Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: civil society participation, elected local government power or elected regional government power whichever has a higher score and direct popular vote.

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

4.111.21 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

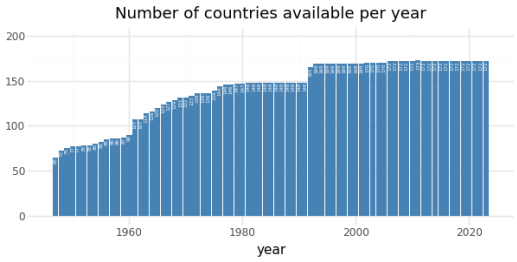
elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	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

4.111.22 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

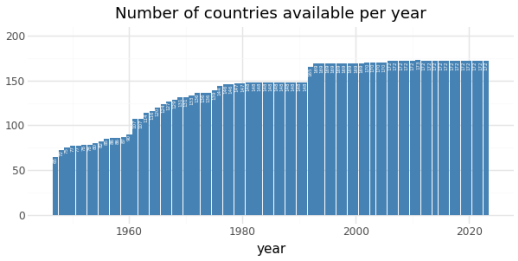
punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahls subcomponents with the one exception of the non-electoral component.

Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.111.23 Public sector corruption index

QoG Code: vdem_pubcorr

Public sector corruption index

Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks,

or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is

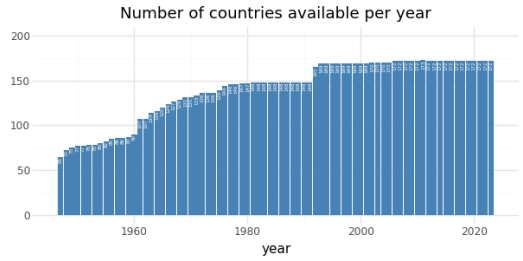
opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.

Aggregation: VDem estimates the index by averaging two indicators: public sector bribery and embezzlement.

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

4.111.24 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

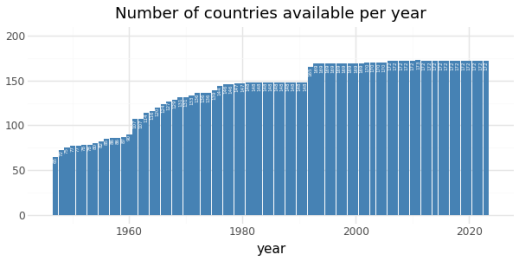
Democracy Index are guaranteed as well as access to justice, transparent law enforcement and the liberal principles of respect for personal liberties, rule of law, and judicial as well as legislative constraints on the executive satisfied as measured by V-Dem's Liberal Component Index.

Type of variable: Categorical

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

4.112 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.

4.112.1 EU Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

QoG Code: ideavt_eucv

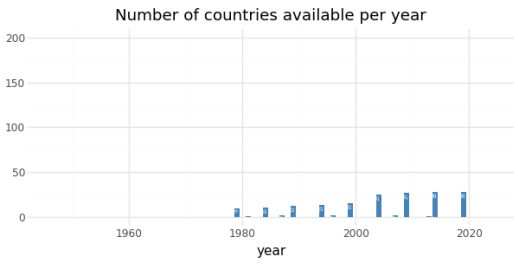
EU Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1979
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 28	Total N. of countries covered: 28

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.112.2 EU Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

QoG Code: ideavt_euvt

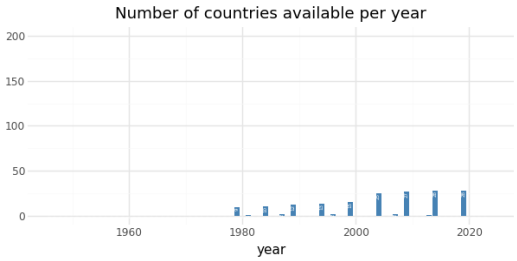
EU Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1979
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 28	Total N. of countries covered: 28

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.112.3 Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

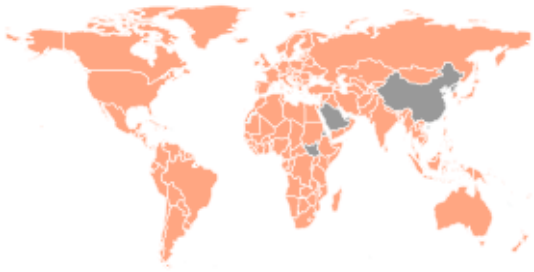
QoG Code: ideavt_legcv

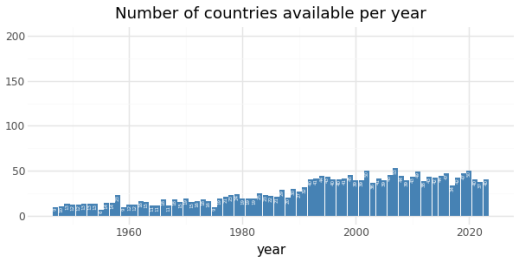
Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 173	Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.112.4 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

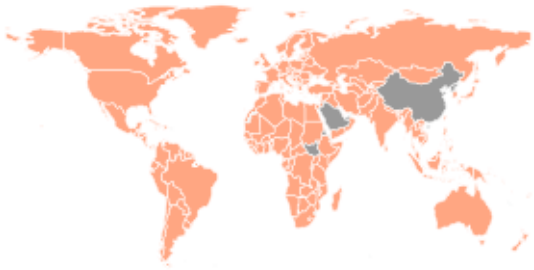
QoG Code: ideavt_legvt

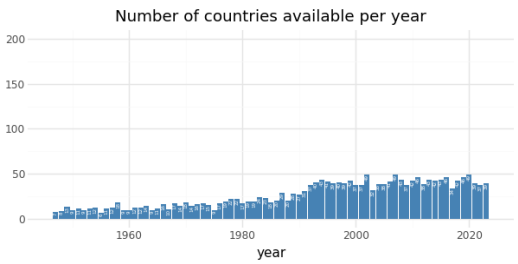
Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 168	Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.112.5 Presidential Election: Compulsory Voting

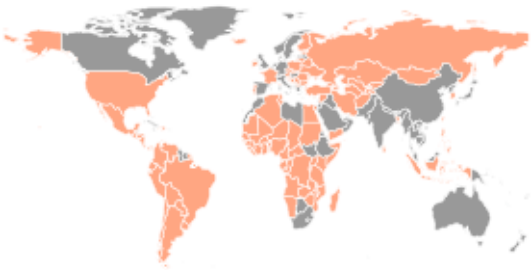
QoG Code: ideavt_prescv

Presidential Election: Compulsory Voting

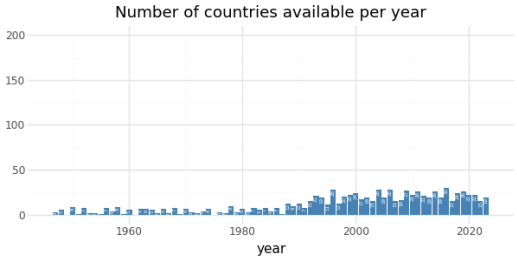
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 103	Total N. of countries covered: 113

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.112.6 Presidential Election: Voter Turnout

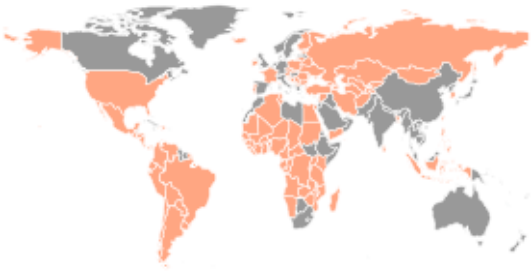
QoG Code: ideavt_presvt

Presidential Election: Voter Turnout

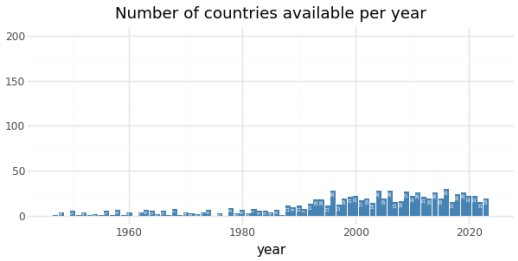
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2025	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 102	Total N. of countries covered: 112

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113 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.

4.113.1 Access to electricity (% of population)

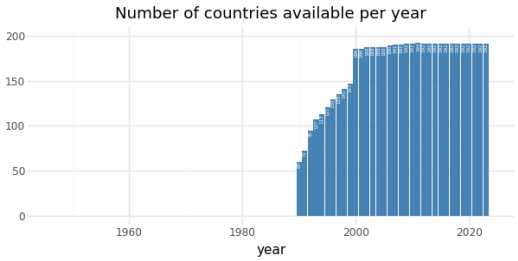
QoG Code: wdi_acel

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

4.113.2 Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)

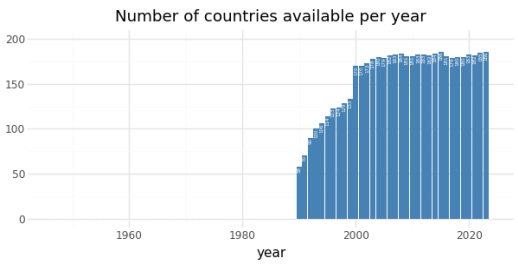
QoG Code: wdi_acelr

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 187	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.3 Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)

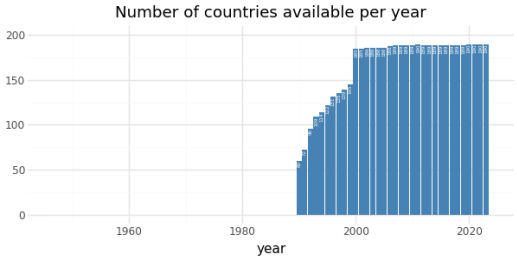
QoG Code: wdi_acelu

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

Type of variable: Continuous

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: 190	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.4 Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)

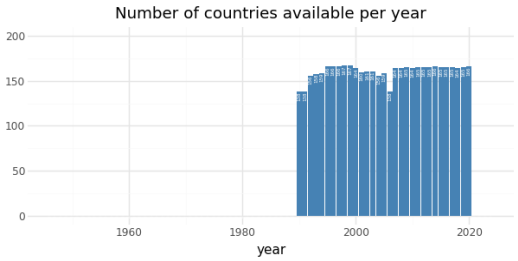
QoG Code: wdi_afp

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 166	Total N. of countries covered: 171

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.5 Armed forces personnel, total

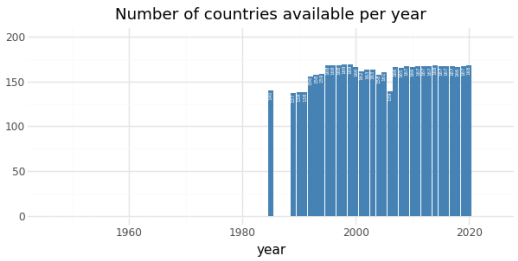
QoG Code: wdi_afpt

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.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1985
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 168	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.6 Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop.)

QoG Code: wdi_agedr

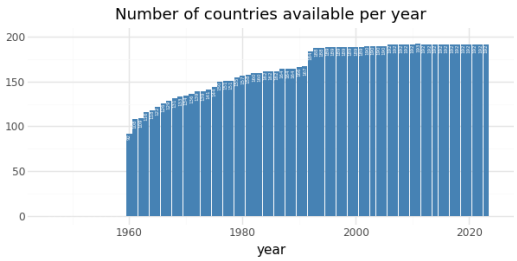
Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents–people younger than 15 or older than 64–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

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: 2024
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

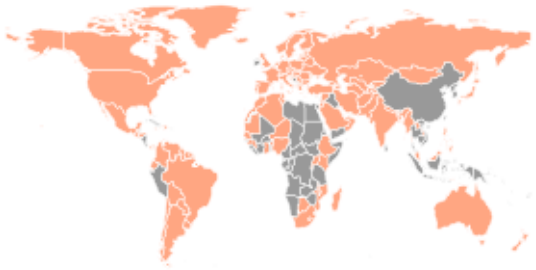
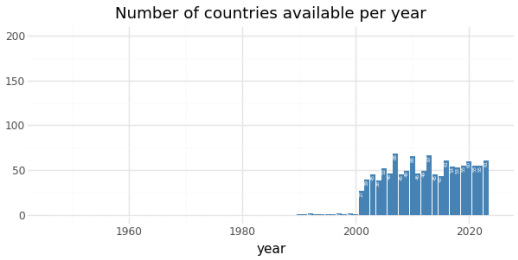
4.113.7 Agricultural irrigated land (% of total agricultural land)

QoG Code: wdi_agrland

Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 71	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 116

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

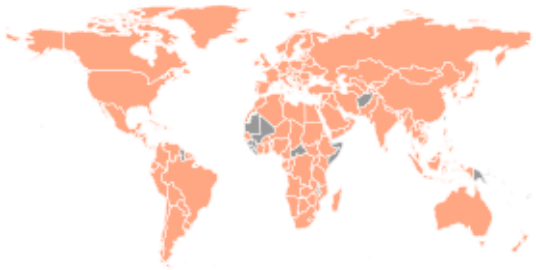
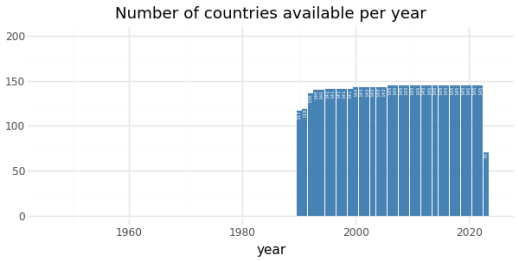
4.113.8 Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 145	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 146

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.9 Arable land (% of land area)

QoG Code: wdi_araland

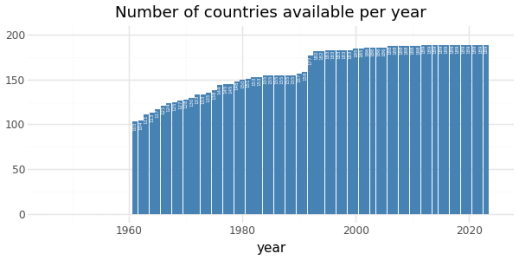
Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 189	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.10 Land area (sq. km)

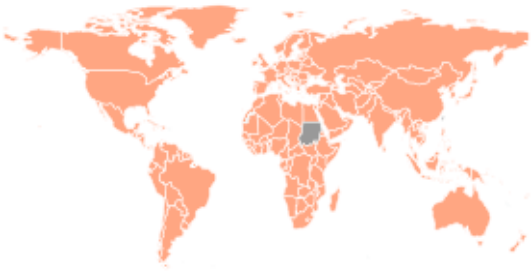
QoG Code: wdi_area

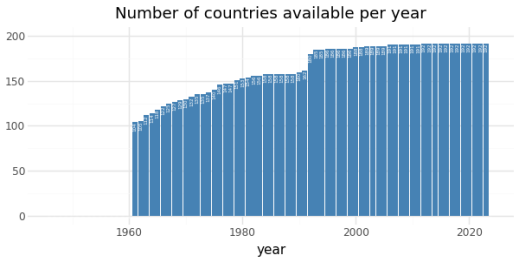
Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.11 Land area where elevation is below 5 meters (% of total land area)

QoG Code: wdi_areabelow

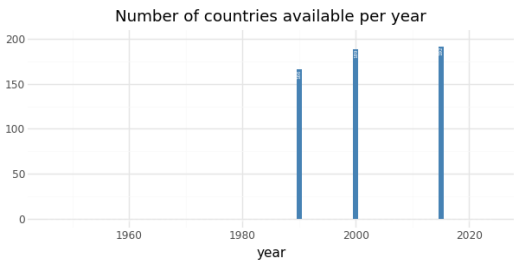
Land area below 5m is the percentage of total land where the elevation is 5 meters or less.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.12 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

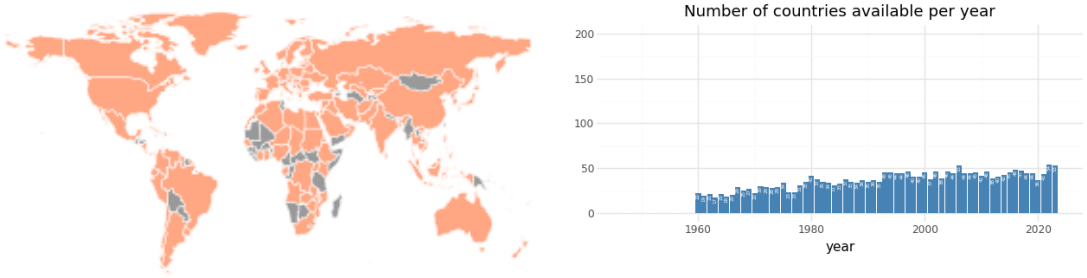
QoG Code: wdi_armexp

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 66	Total N. of countries covered: 122

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.13 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

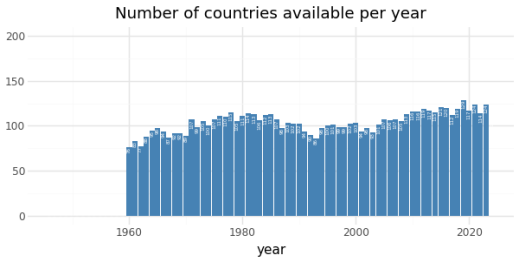
QoG Code: wdi_armimp

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 168	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.14 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (%)

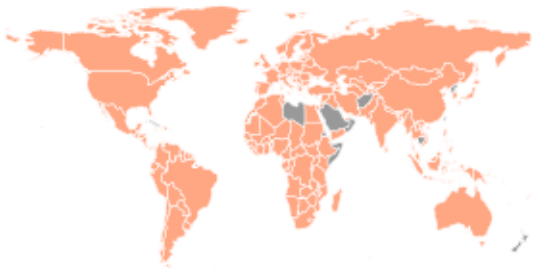
QoG Code: wdi_belmedinc

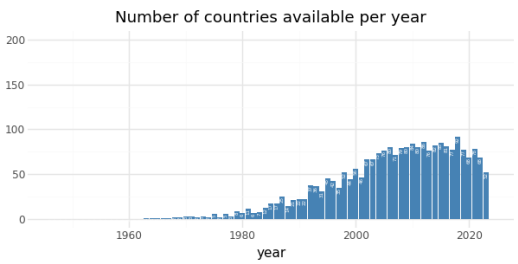
The percentage of people in the population who live in households whose per capita income or consumption is below half of the median income or consumption per capita. The median is measured at 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) using PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet). For some countries, medians are not reported due to grouped and/or confidential data. The reference year is the year in which the underlying household survey data was collected. In cases for which the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the first year in which data were collected is reported.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 119	Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.15 CPIA building human resources rating

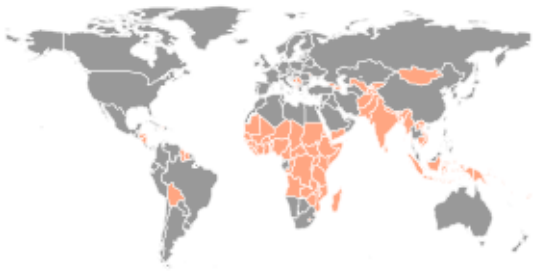
QoG Code: wdi_bhr

The CPIA measures the extent to which a country's policy and institutional framework supports sustainable growth and poverty reduction and, consequently, the effective use of development assistance. More specifically, this indicator assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect the access to and quality of health and education services, including prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria (1=low to 6=high).

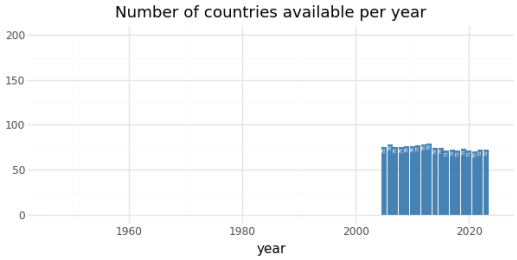
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 77	Total N. of countries covered: 88

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.16 Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)

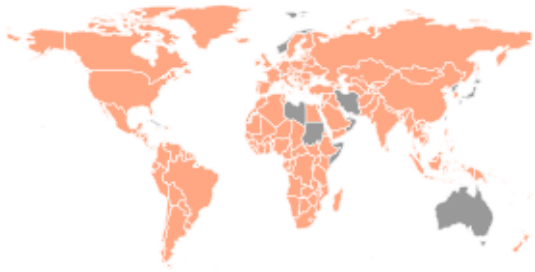
QoG Code: wdi_bifirmpr

Bribery incidence is the percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request across 6 public transactions dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses, and taxes.

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

4.113.17 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

QoG Code: wdi_birth

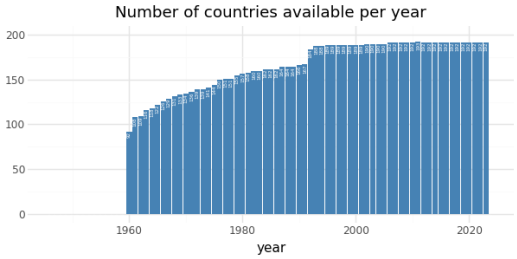
Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Type of variable: Discrete

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: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.18 Completeness of birth registration (%)

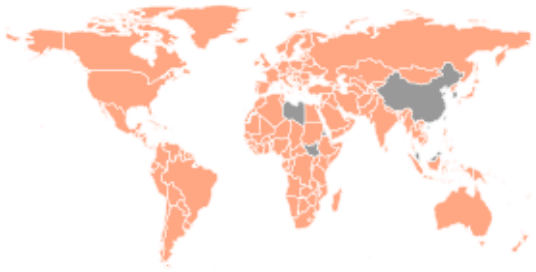
QoG Code: wdi_birthreg

Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

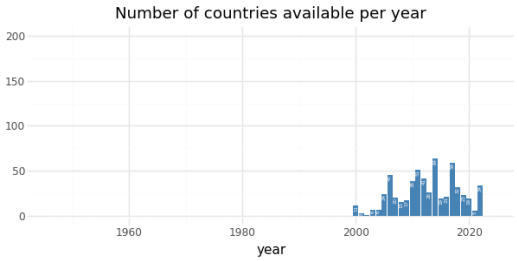
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 81	Total N. of countries covered: 175

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.19 Completeness of birth registration, rural (%)

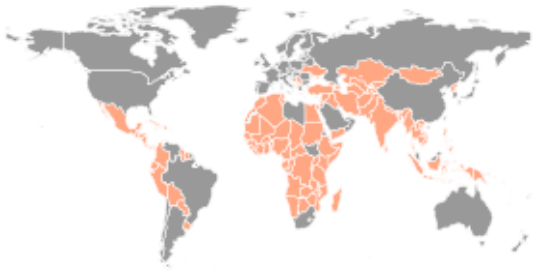
QoG Code: wdi_birthregr

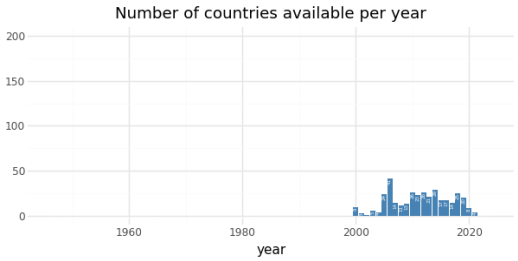
Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey in the rural areas. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 116

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.20 Completeness of birth registration, urban (%)

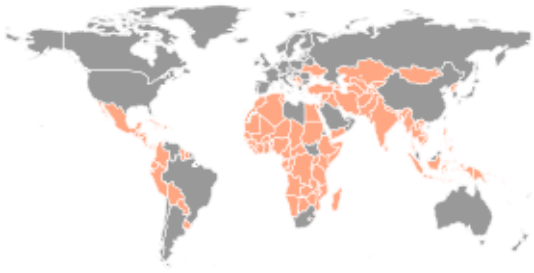
QoG Code: wdi_birthregu

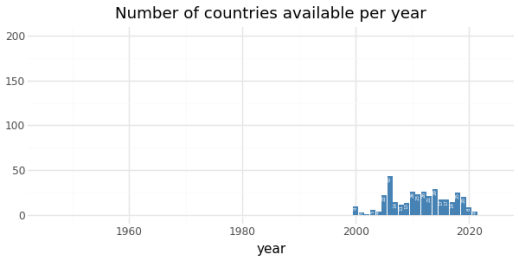
Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey in the urban areas. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 116

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.21 Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_birthskill

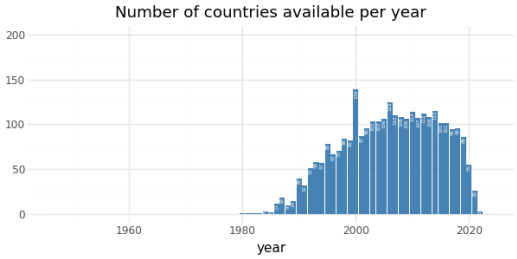
Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 106	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.22 Battle-related deaths (number of people)

QoG Code: wdi_brdeath

Battle-related deaths are deaths in battle-related conflicts between warring parties in the conflict dyad (two conflict units that are parties to a conflict). Typically, battle-related deaths occur in warfare involving the armed forces of the warring parties. This includes traditional battlefield fighting, guerrilla activities, and all kinds of bombardments of military units, cities, and villages, etc. The targets are usually the military itself and its installations or state institutions and state representatives, but there is often substantial collateral damage in the form of civilians being killed in crossfire, in indiscriminate bombings, etc. All deaths–military as well as civilian–incurred in such situations, are counted as battle-related deaths.

Type of variable: Continuous

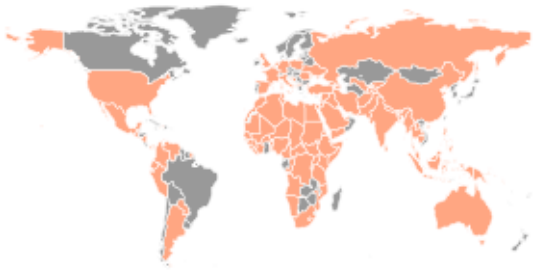
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 57

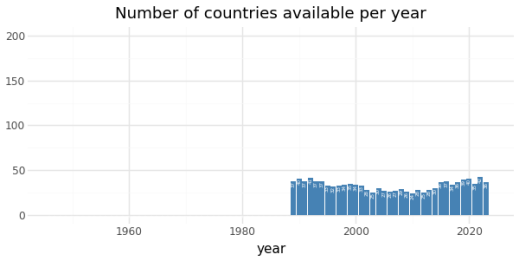
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1989
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 107

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.23 Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe request)

QoG Code: wdi_bribfirm

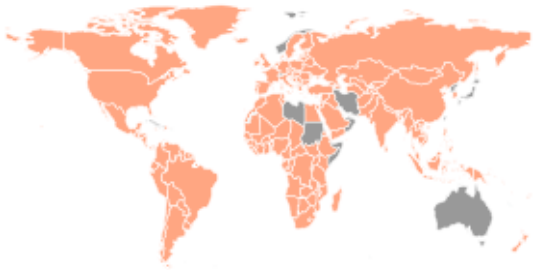
Bribery incidence is the percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request across six public transactions dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses, and taxes.

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

4.113.24 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)

QoG Code: wdi_broadb

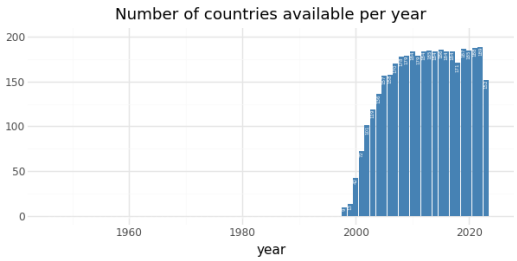
Fixed broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1998
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

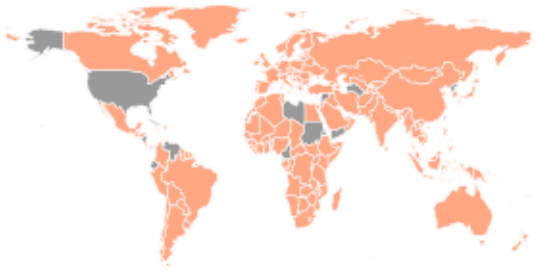
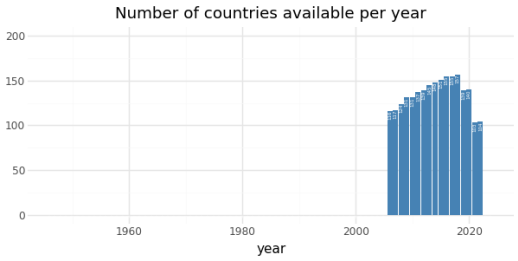
4.113.25 New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64)

QoG Code: wdi_busden

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 145	Time-series min. year: 2006 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

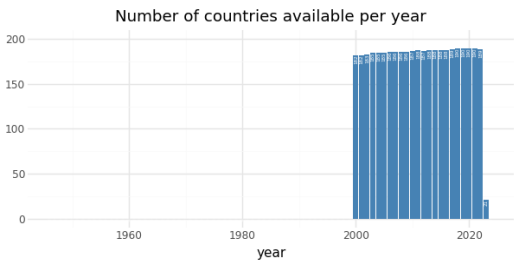
4.113.26 Current health expenditure (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_chexppgdp

Current health expenditure (% of GDP). Level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. Estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare goods and services consumed during each year. This indicator does not include capital health expenditures such as buildings, machinery, IT and stocks of vaccines for emergency or outbreaks.

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: 190	Time-series min. year: 2000 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

4.113.27 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

QoG Code: wdi_co2

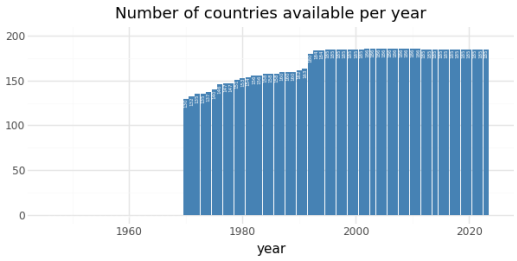
Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions excluding LULUCF per capita (t CO2e/capita). It stems from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Type of variable: Continuous

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: 2024
N. of countries: 185	Total N. of countries covered: 185

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.28 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

Available in Cross-section

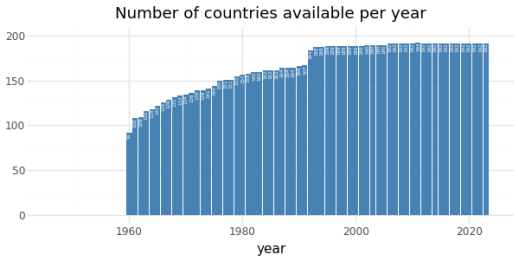
Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 192

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

4.113.29 Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (%)

QoG Code: wdi_deathreg

Completeness of death registration is the estimated percentage of deaths that are registered with their cause of death information in the vital registration system of a country.

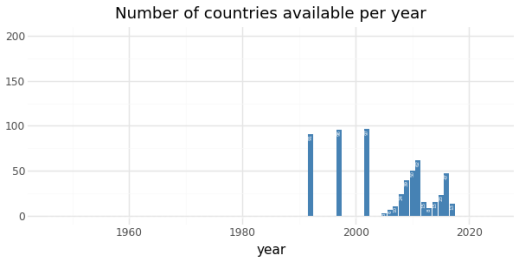
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 122

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.30 Central government debt, total (% of GDP)

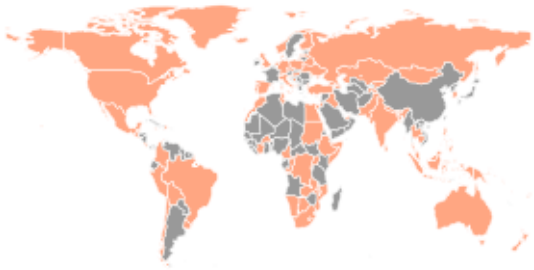
QoG Code: wdi_debt

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.

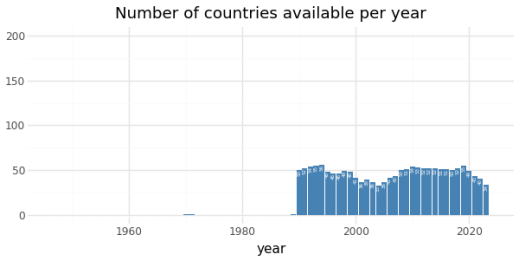
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 59	Total N. of countries covered: 106

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

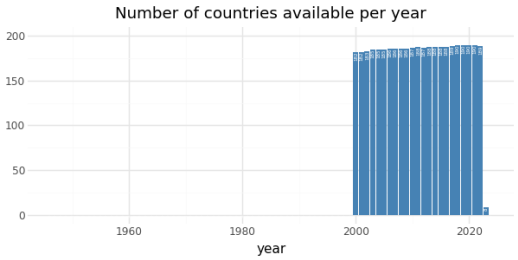
4.113.31 Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_dgovhexp

Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP). Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.

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: 190	Time-series min. year: 2000 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

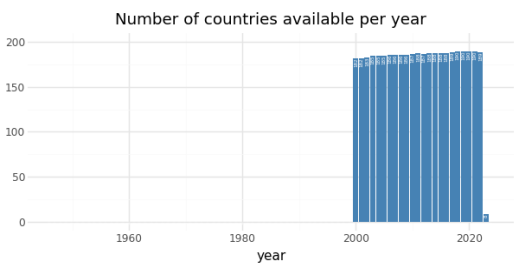
4.113.32 Domestic private health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)

QoG Code: wdi_dprivhexp

Domestic private health expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from domestic private sources. Domestic private sources include funds from households, corporations and non-profit organizations. Such expenditures can be either prepaid to voluntary health insurance or paid directly to healthcare providers.

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: 190	Time-series min. year: 2000 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

4.113.33 School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary)

QoG Code: wdi_eduprp

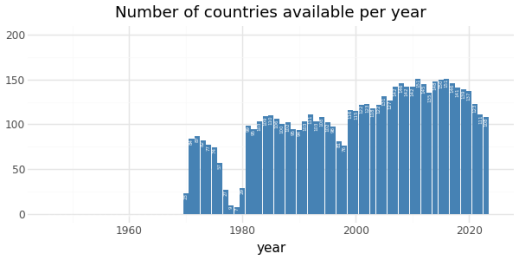
Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 163	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.34 School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary)

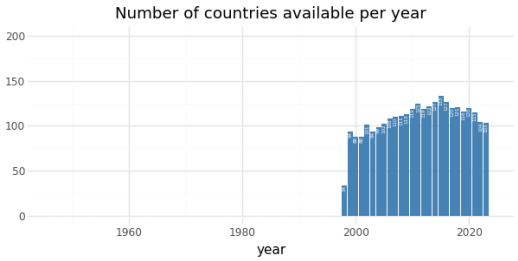
QoG Code: wdi_eduprs

Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1998
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 148	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.35 CPIA efficiency of revenue mobilization rating (1=low to 6=high)

QoG Code: wdi_effrevmob

Efficiency of revenue mobilization assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization–not only the de facto tax structure, but also revenue from all sources as actually collected.

Type of variable: Continuous

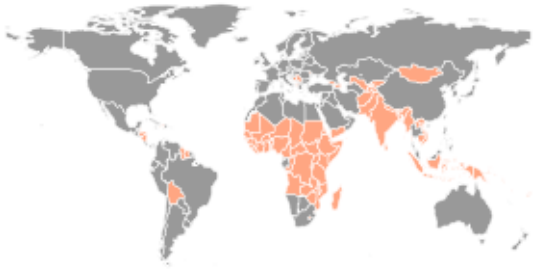
Available in Cross-section

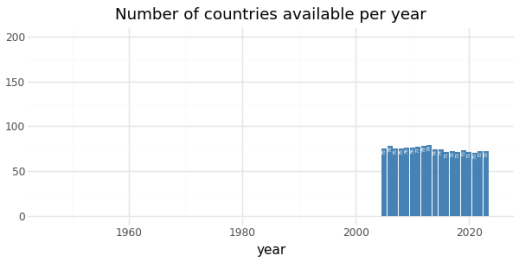
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 77

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 88

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.36 External health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)

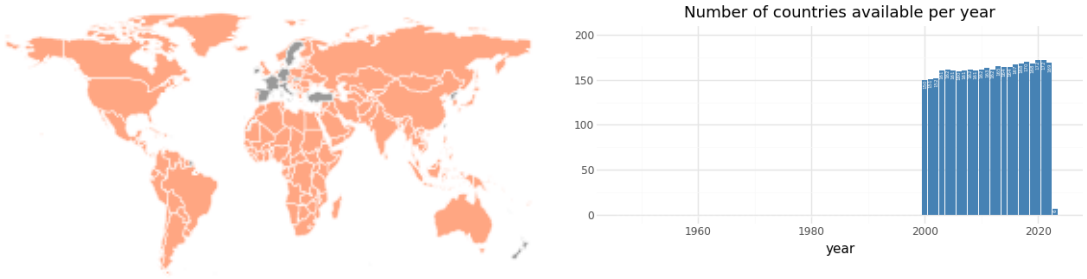
QoG Code: wdi_ehexpp

External health expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from external sources. External sources compose of direct foreign transfers and foreign transfers distributed by government encompassing all financial inflows into the national health system from outside the country. External sources either flow through the government scheme or are channeled through non-governmental organizations or other schemes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 174	Total N. of countries covered: 177

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.37 Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)

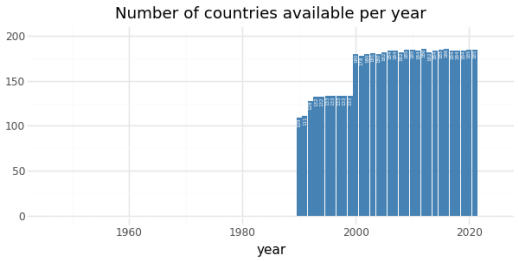
QoG Code: wdi_elerenew

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 186	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.38 Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)

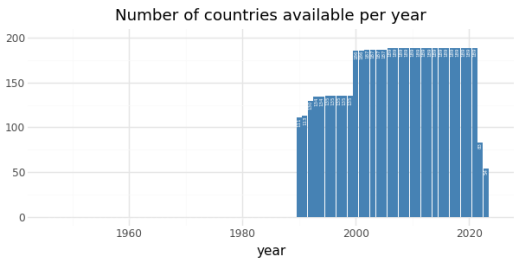
QoG Code: wdi_elprodcoal

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 189	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.39 Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_elprodgas

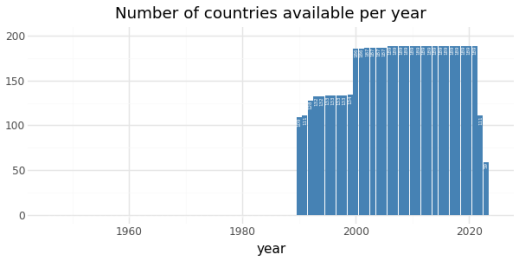
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 189	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.40 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)

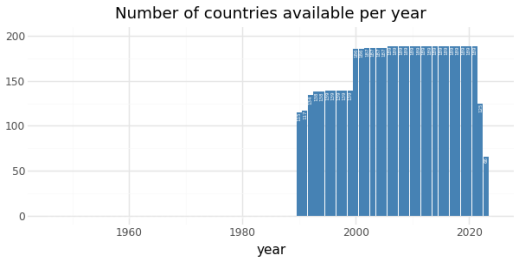
QoG Code: wdi_elprodhyd

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	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 189	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.41 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

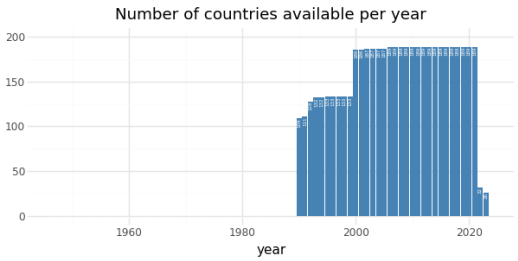
Available in Cross-section

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

4.113.42 Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_elprodoil

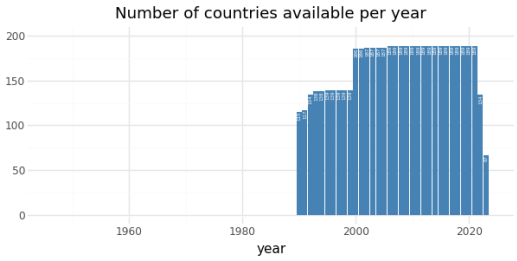
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 189	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.43 Employers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

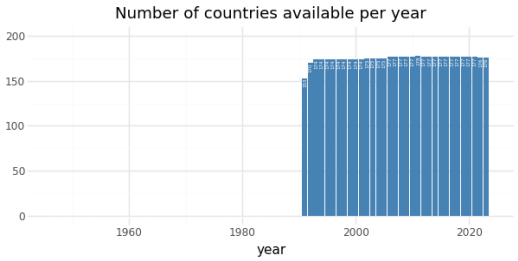
QoG Code: wdi_emp

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	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.44 Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

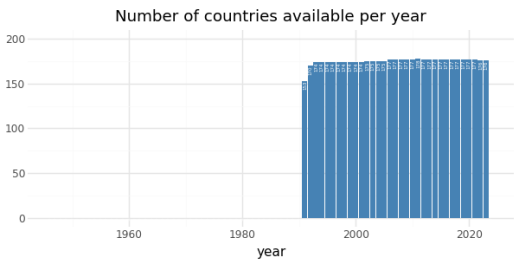
QoG Code: wdi_empagr

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.45 Employment in agriculture, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empagrf

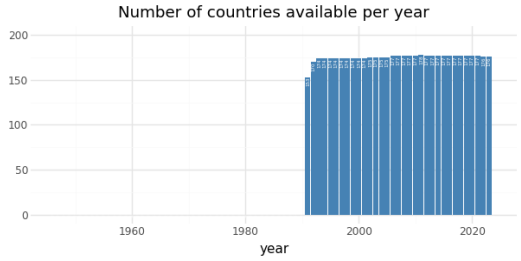
Female employment in agriculture as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.46 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

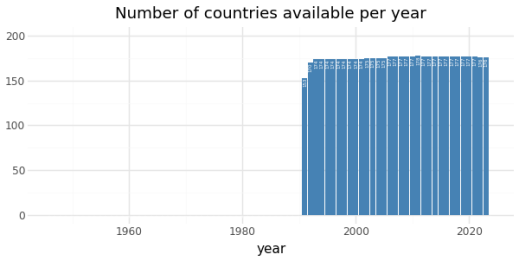
Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 177

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

4.113.47 Children in employment, total (% of children ages 7-14)

QoG Code: wdi_empch

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

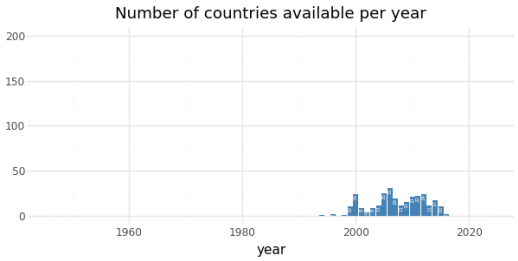
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1994
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 99

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.48 Children in employment, female (% of female children ages 7-14)

QoG Code: wdi_empchf

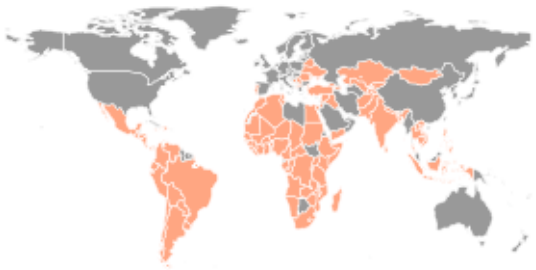
Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Female.

Type of variable: Continuous

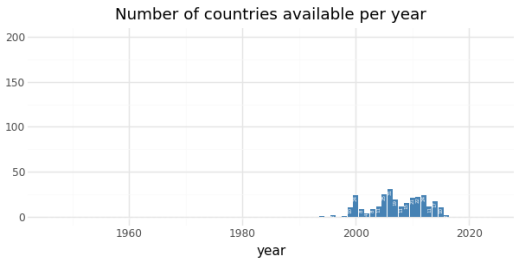
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1994
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 99

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.49 Children in employment, male (% of male children ages 7-14)

QoG Code: wdi_empchm

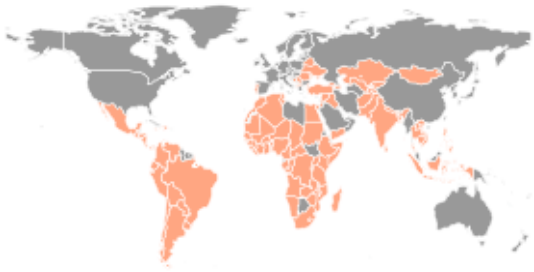
Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Male.

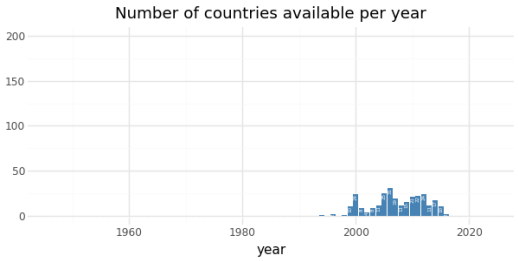
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1994
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 99

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.50 Employers, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO)

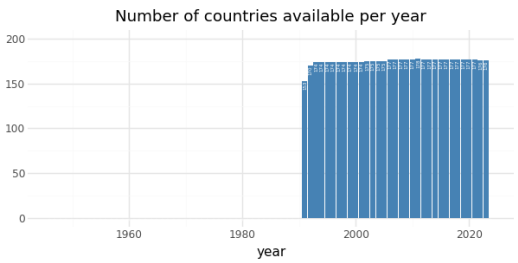
QoG Code: wdi_empf

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	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.51 Employment in industry (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empind

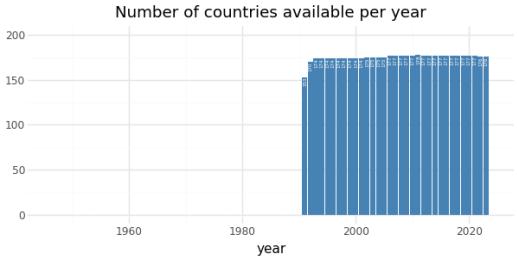
Employment in industry as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.52 Employment in industry, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)

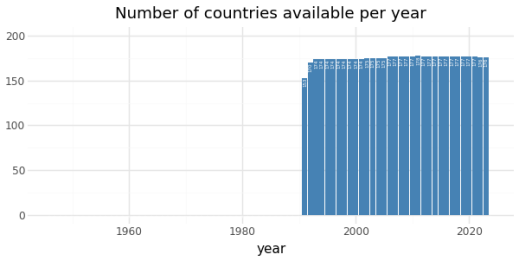
QoG Code: wdi_empindf

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.53 Employment in industry, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)

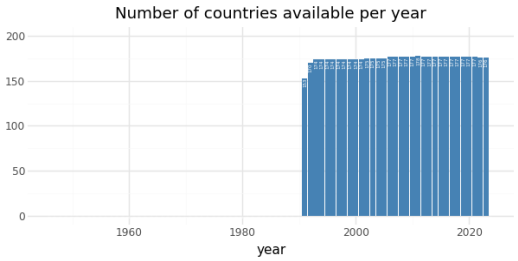
QoG Code: wdi_empindm

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.54 Employers, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empm

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

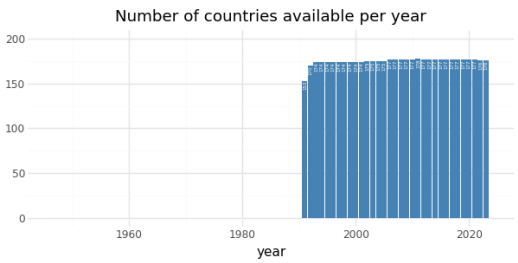
Available in Cross-section

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

4.113.55 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modeled ILO)

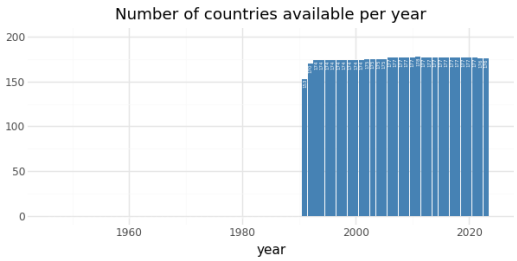
QoG Code: wdi_empprfilo

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.56 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (national est.)

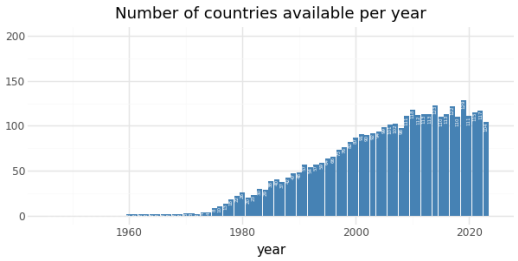
QoG Code: wdi_empprfne

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 157	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.57 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empprilo

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

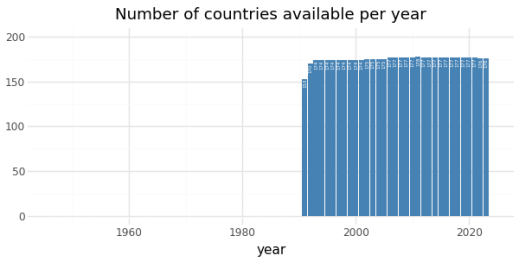
Available in Cross-section

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: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.58 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (modeled ILO)

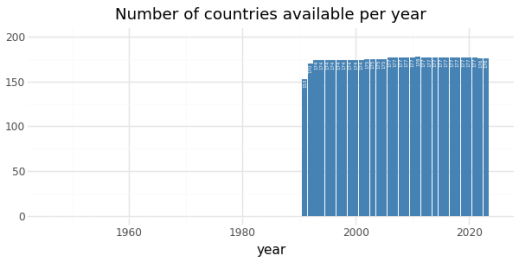
QoG Code: wdi_empprmilo

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.59 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (national est.)

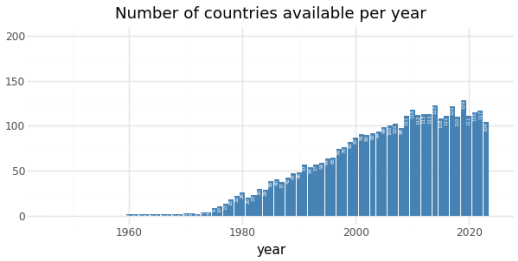
QoG Code: wdi_empprmne

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 157	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.60 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_empprne

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

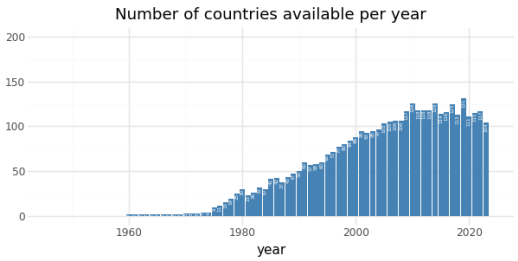
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 158

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.61 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female % (modeled ILO)

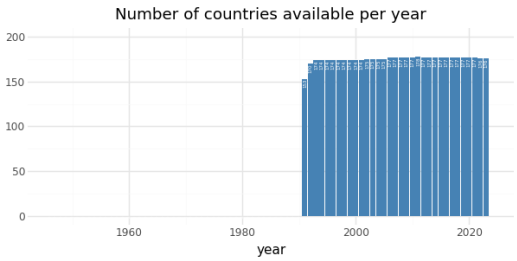
QoG Code: wdi_empppryfilo

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.62 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female % (national est.)

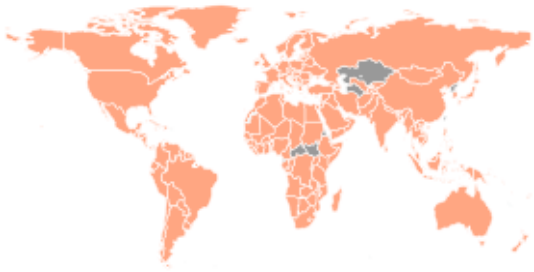
QoG Code: wdi_emppryfne

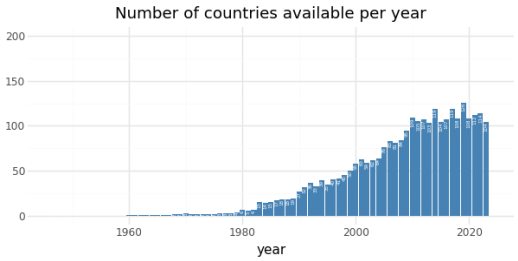
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 154	Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.63 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total % (modeled ILO)

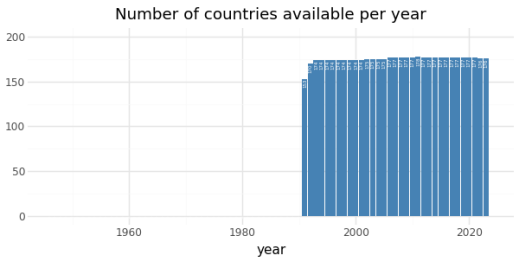
QoG Code: wdi_emppryilo

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.64 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male % (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empprymilo

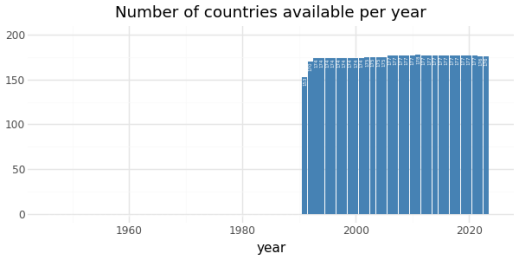
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.65 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male % (national est.)

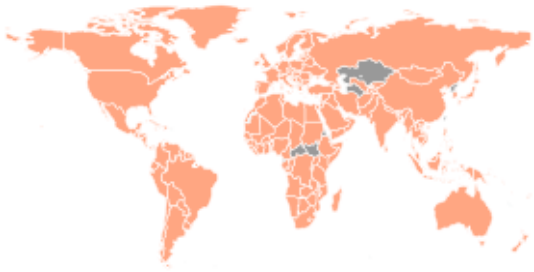
QoG Code: wdi_empprymne

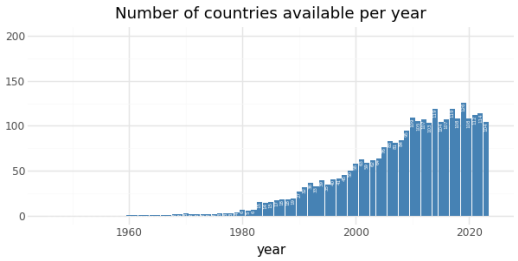
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 154	Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.66 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total % (national est.)

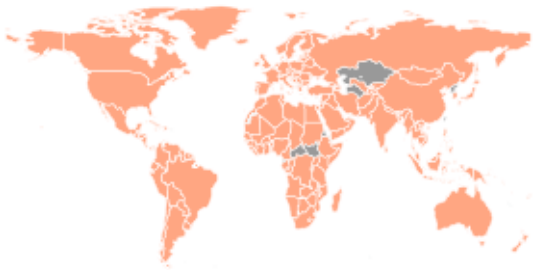
QoG Code: wdi_empprynе

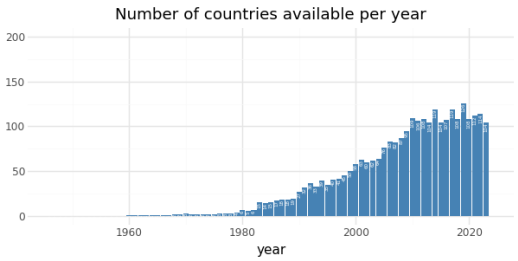
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 154	Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.67 Employment in services (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empser

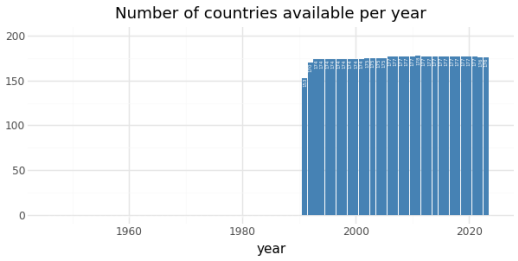
Total employment in services as percentage of total employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to 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	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.68 Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empserf

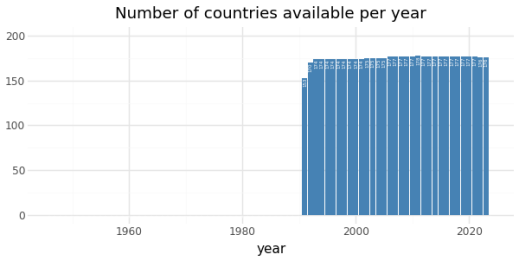
Female employment in services (% of female employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time 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	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.69 Employment in services, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)

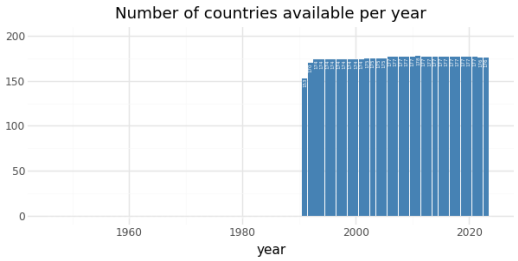
QoG Code: wdi_empserm

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.70 Energy imports, net (% of energy use)

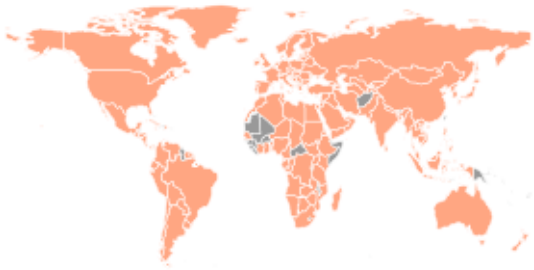
QoG Code: wdi_eneimp

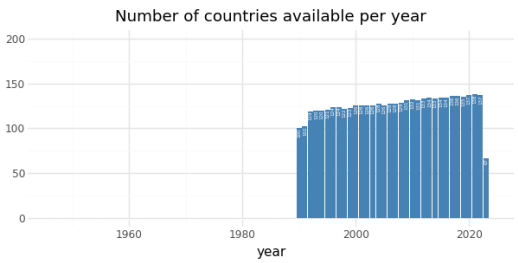
Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 138	Total N. of countries covered: 143

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.71 Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)

QoG Code: wdi_enerenew

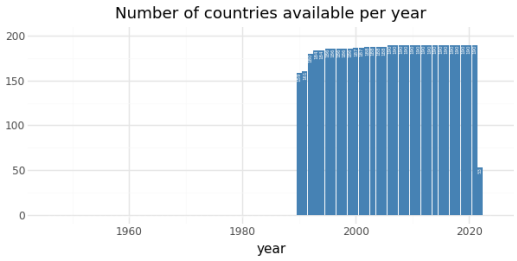
Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 190	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.72 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)

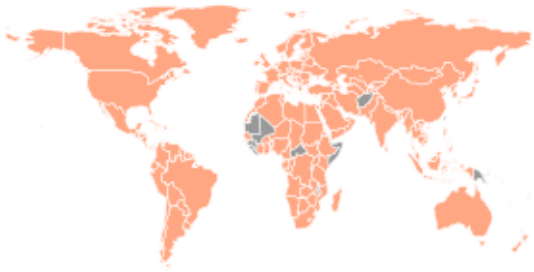
QoG Code: wdi_eneuse

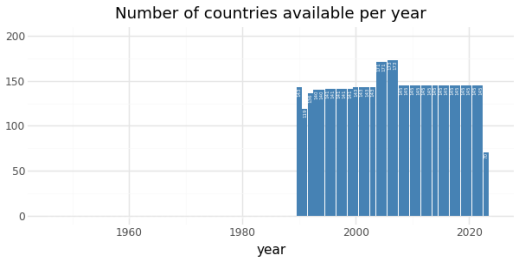
Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Type of variable: Continuous

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: 145	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.73 CPIA equity of public resource use rating (1=low to 6=high)

QoG Code: wdi_eqpubres

Equity of public resource use assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities.

Type of variable: Continuous

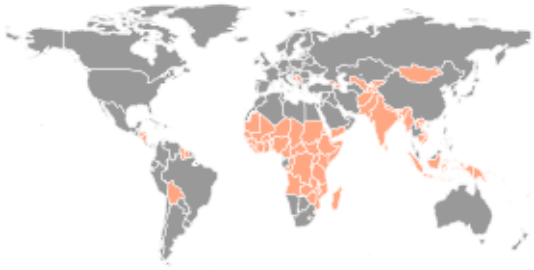
Available in Cross-section

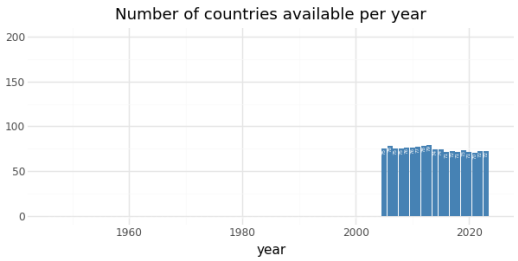
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 77

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 88

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.74 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.

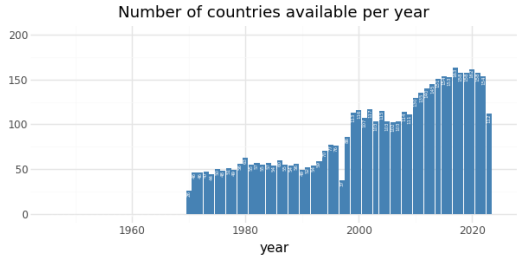
Note: The value for Tuvalu in 1997 has been recoded to missing due to an extreme and very unlikely value.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 175	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.75 Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure)

QoG Code: wdi_expeduge

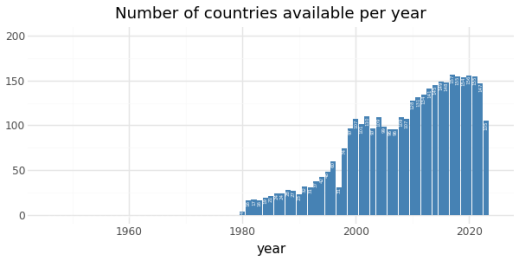
Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international 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 privates entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 170	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.76 Expenditure on primary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

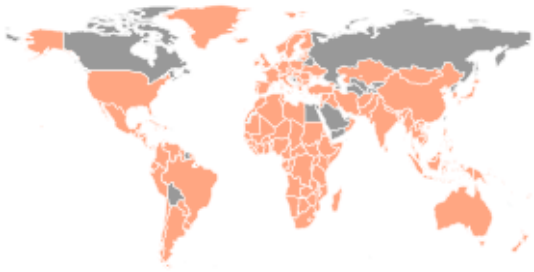
QoG Code: wdi_expedup

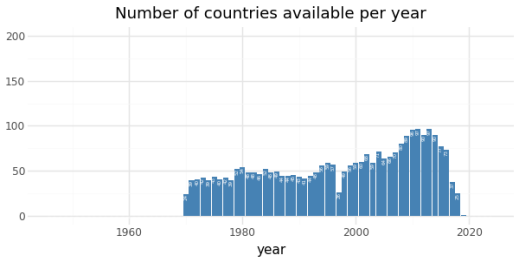
Expenditure on Primary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage 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

4.113.77 Expenditure on secondary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

QoG Code: wdi_expedus

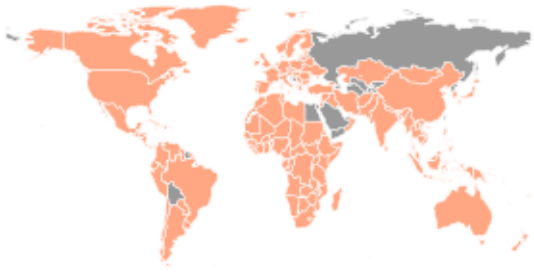
Expenditure on Secondary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage 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/

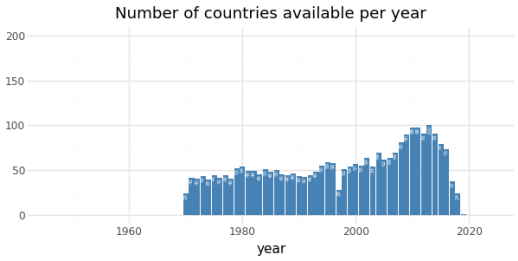
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.113.78 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/

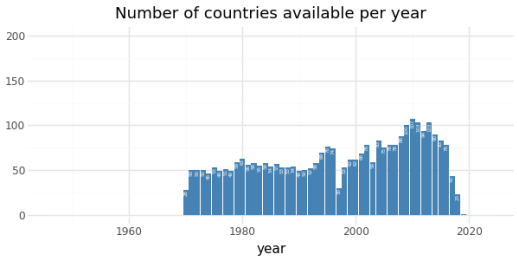
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.113.79 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

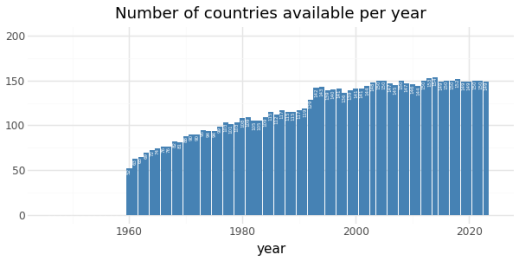
be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, 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	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 163

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.80 Military expenditure (% of general government expenditure)

QoG Code: wdi_expmilge

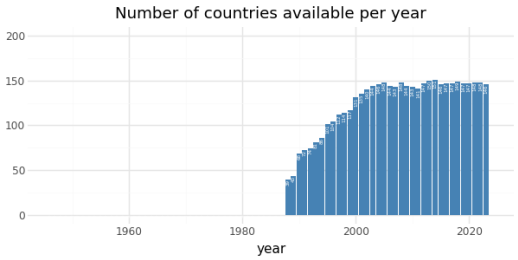
Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

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: 149	Time-series min. year: 1988 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 160

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.81 Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_export

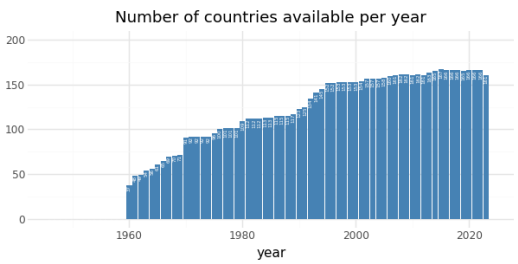
Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

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: 166	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.82 Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita)

QoG Code: wdi_expstup

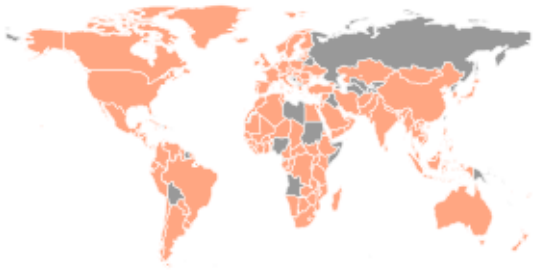
Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the primary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Type of variable: Continuous

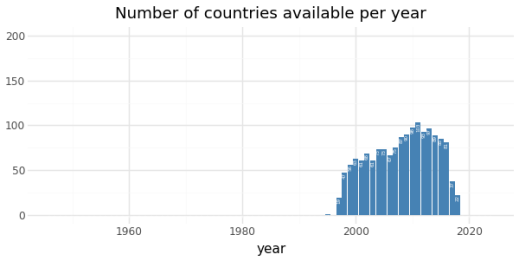
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1995
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 162

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.83 Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita)

QoG Code: wdi_expstus

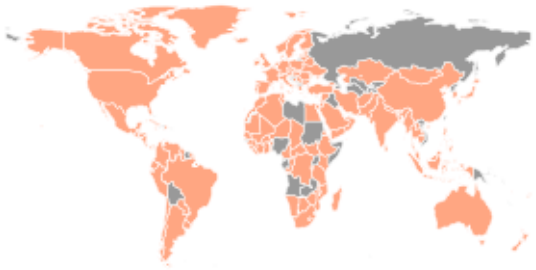
Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the secondary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Type of variable: Continuous

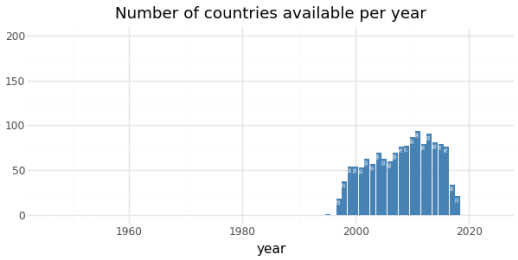
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1995
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 157

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.84 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita)

QoG Code: wdi_expstut

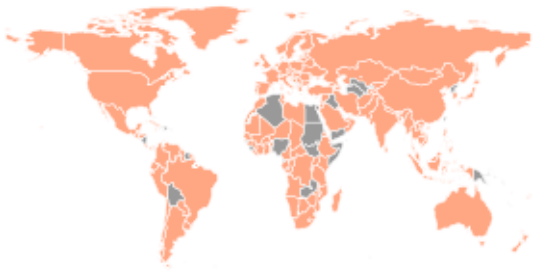
Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given tertiary of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Type of variable: Continuous

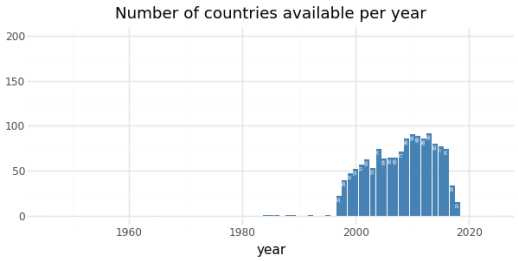
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1984
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.85 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_fdiin

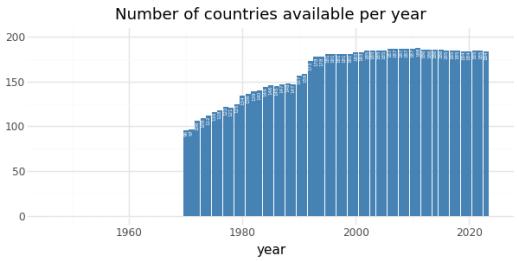
Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term 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

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: 2024
N. of countries: 185	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.86 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_fdiout

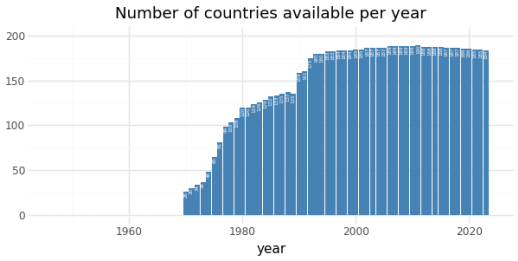
Foreign direct investment are the net outflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 186	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.87 Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

QoG Code: wdi_fertility

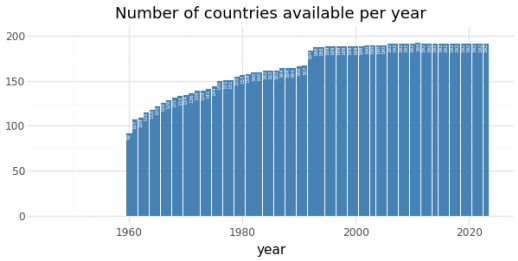
Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.

Type of variable: Continuous

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: 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

4.113.88 Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)

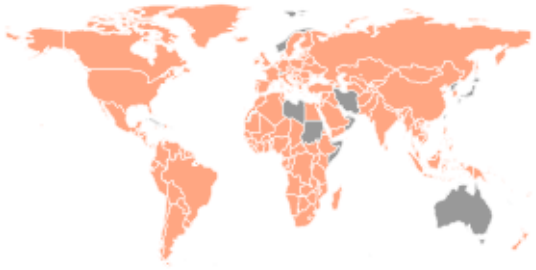
QoG Code: wdi_firfown

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

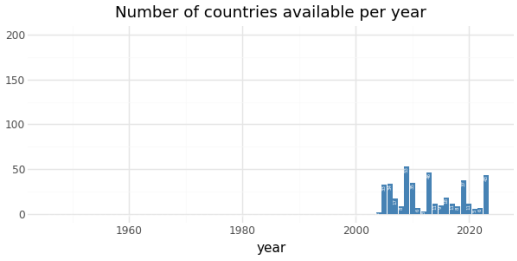
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2004
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 117	Total N. of countries covered: 165

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.89 Firms with female top manager (% of firms)

QoG Code: wdi_firftopm

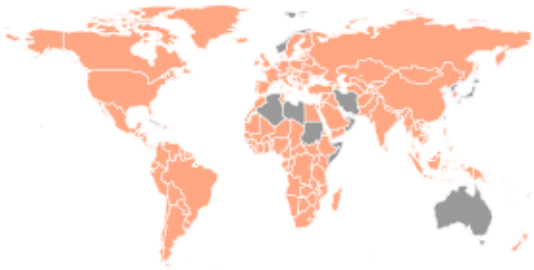
Firms with female top manager refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who have females as top managers. Top manager refers to the highest ranking manager or CEO of the establishment. This person may be the owner if he/she works as the manager of the firm. The results are based on surveys 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

4.113.90 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

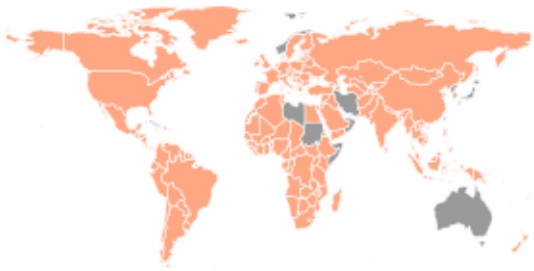
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 117

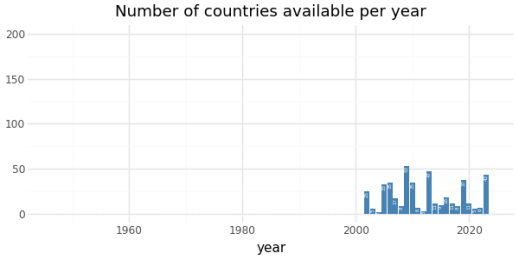
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2002
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 165

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.91 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (%)

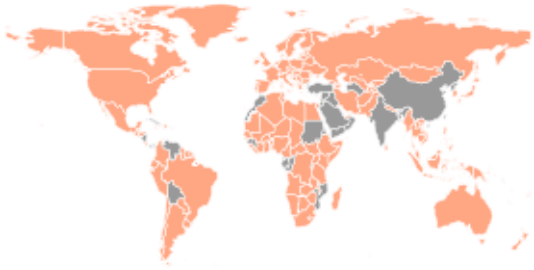
QoG Code: wdi_foodins

The percentage of people in the population who live in households classified as severely food insecure. A household is classified as severely food insecure when at least one adult in the household has reported to have been exposed, at times during the year, to several of the most severe experiences described in the FIES questions, such as to have been forced to reduce the quantity of the food, to have skipped meals, having gone hungry, or having to go for a whole day without eating because of a lack of money or other resources.

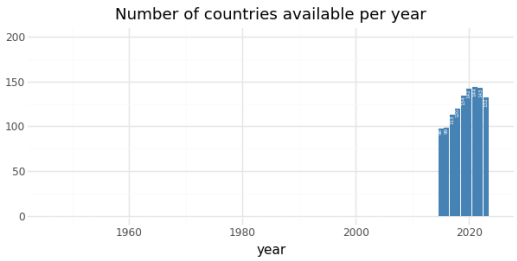
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2015
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 155

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

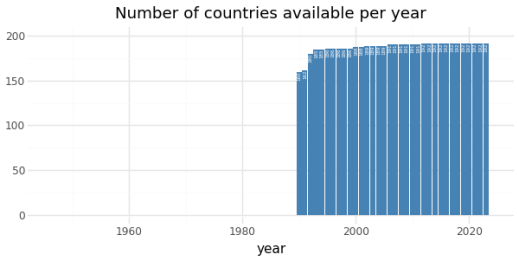
4.113.92 Forest area (% of land area)

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

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: 1990 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

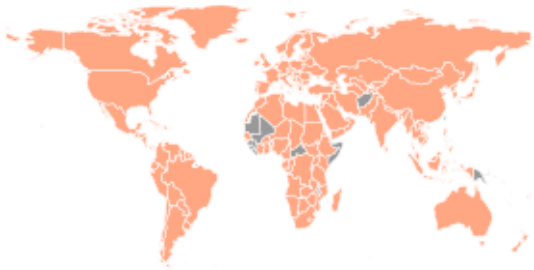
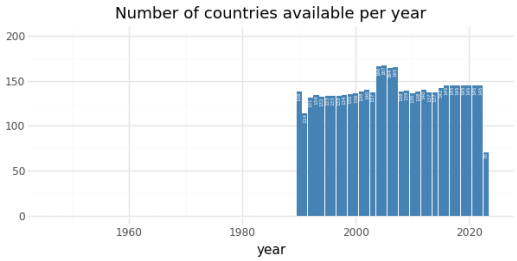
4.113.93 Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 145	Time-series min. year: 1990 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

4.113.94 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpagr

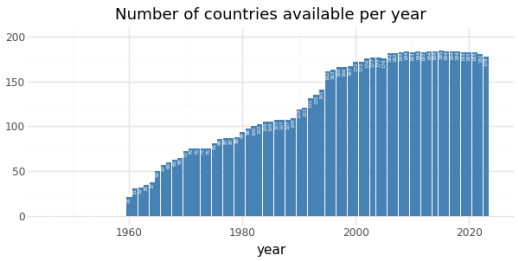
Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 183	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.95 GDP per capita (constant 2015 US dollar)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpcapcon2015

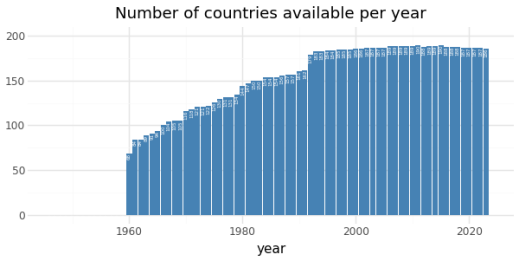
GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2015 U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 187	Time-series min. year: 1960 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

4.113.96 GDP per capita (current US dollar)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpcapcur

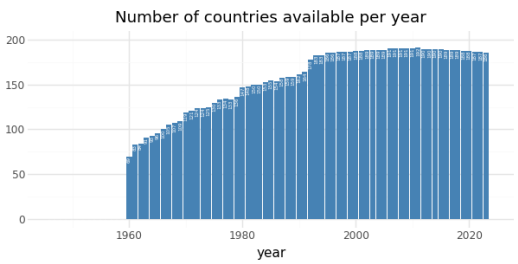
GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 188	Time-series min. year: 1960 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

4.113.97 GDP per capita growth (annual %)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpcapgr

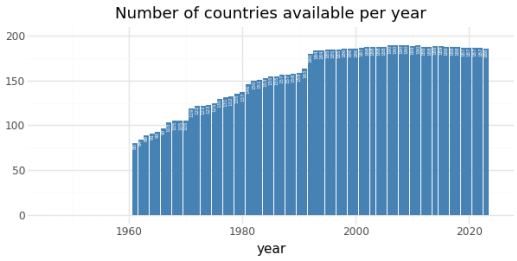
Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 187	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.98 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2021 international dollar)

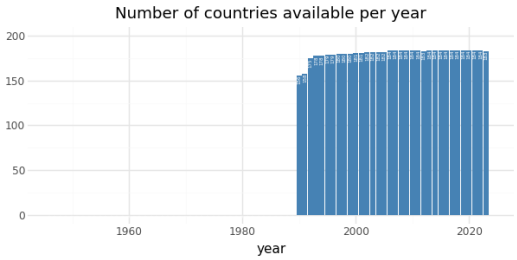
QoG Code: wdi_gdpcappppcon2021

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2021 international dollars.

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: 2024
N. of countries: 184	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.99 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar)

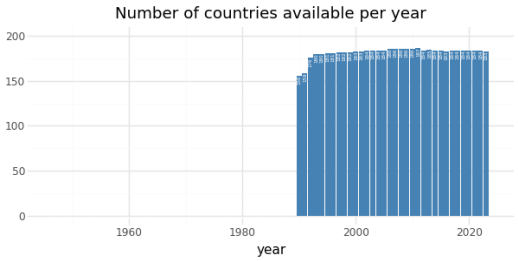
QoG Code: wdi_gdpcappppcur

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

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: 2024
N. of countries: 184	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.100 GDP growth (annual %)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpgr

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Type of variable: Continuous

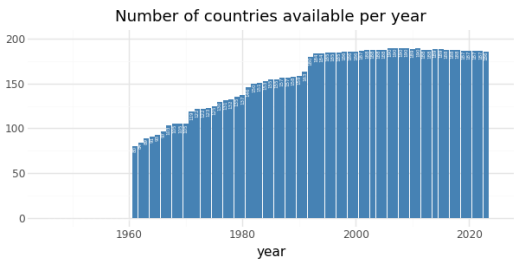
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 187

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1961
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

4.113.101 Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpind

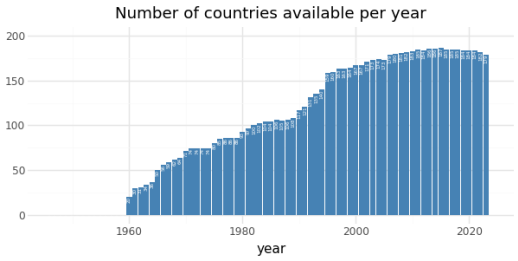
Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and 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	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 184	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.102 GDP, PPP (constant 2021 international dollar)

QoG Code: wdi_gdppppcon2021

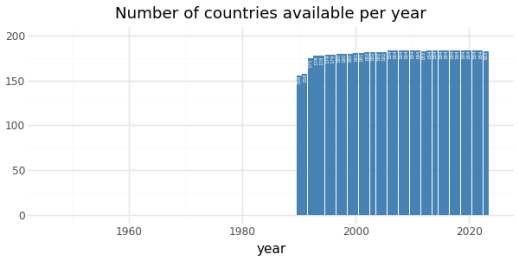
PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2021 international dollars.

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: 2024
N. of countries: 184	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.103 GDP, PPP (current international dollar)

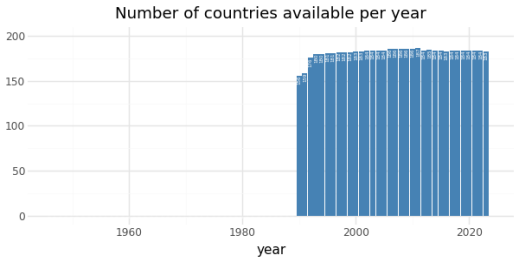
QoG Code: wdi_gdppppcur

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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: 2024
N. of countries: 184	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.104 CPIA gender equality rating

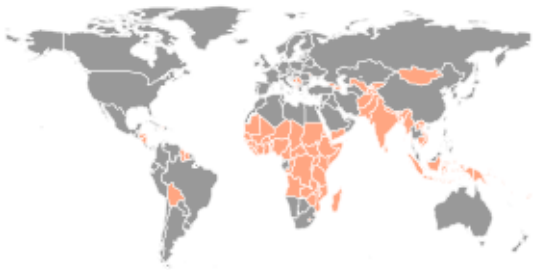
QoG Code: wdi_gendeqr

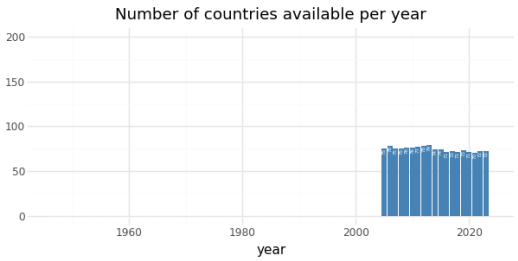
Gender equality assesses the extent to which the country has installed institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women in education, health, the economy, and protection under law (1=low to 6=high).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 77	Total N. of countries covered: 88

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.105 School enrollment, primary (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gerp

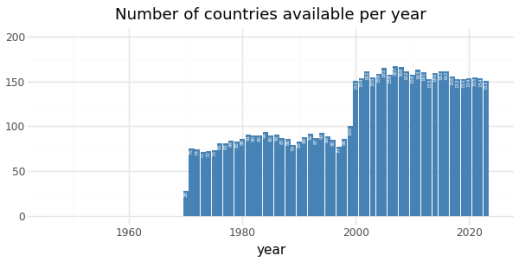
Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 180	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.106 School enrollment, primary, female (% gross)

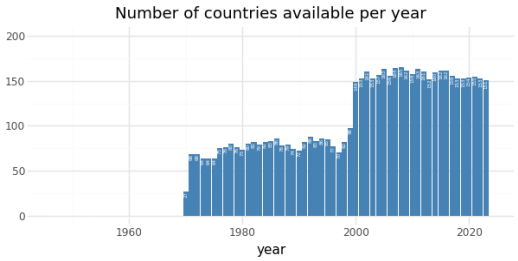
QoG Code: wdi_gerpf

Total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 180	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.107 School enrollment, primary, male (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gerpm

Total male enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

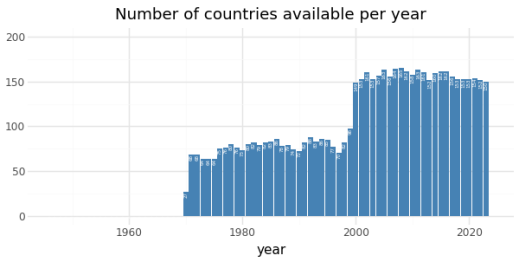
Available in Cross-section

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

4.113.108 School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gerpp

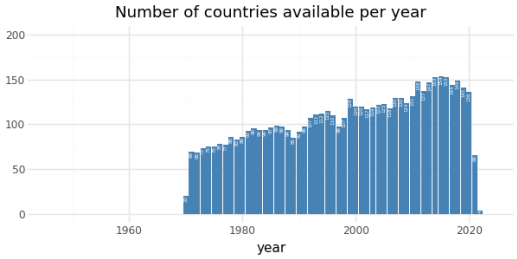
Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 154	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.109 School enrollment, preprimary, female (% gross)

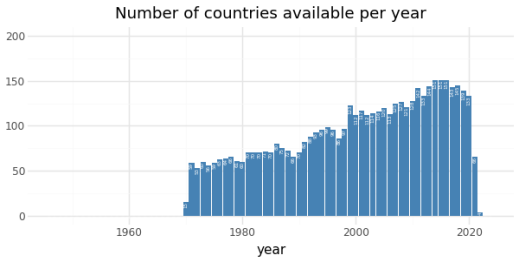
QoG Code: wdi_gerppf

Total female enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.110 School enrollment, preprimary, male (% gross)

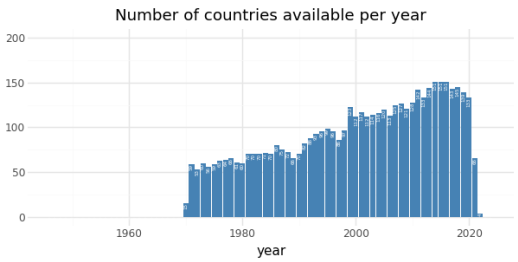
QoG Code: wdi_gerppm

Total male enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.111 School enrollment, secondary (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gers

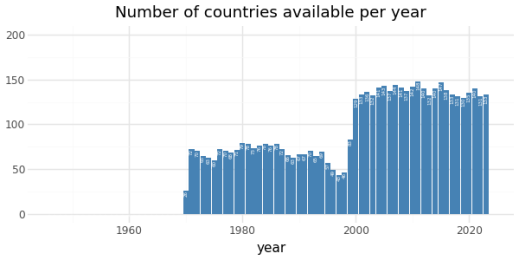
Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 165	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.112 School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross)

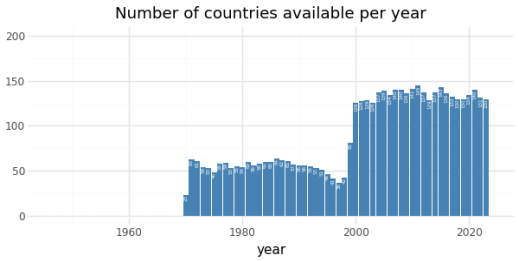
QoG Code: wdi_gersf

Total female enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 165	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.113 School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross)

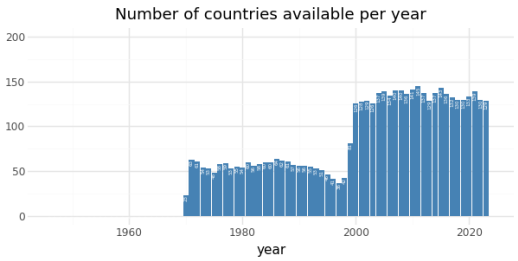
QoG Code: wdi_gersm

Total male enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 165	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.114 School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gert

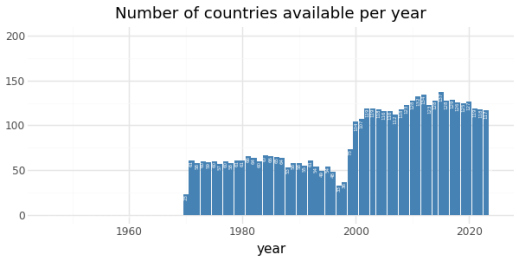
Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 146	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.115 School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross)

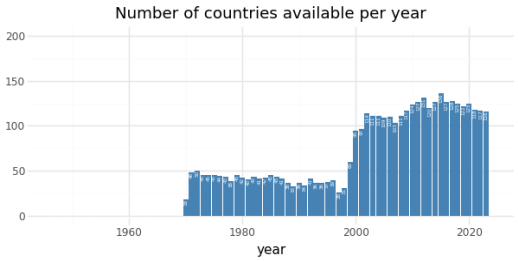
QoG Code: wdi_gertf

Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 146	Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.116 School enrollment, tertiary, male (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gertm

Total male enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Type of variable: Continuous

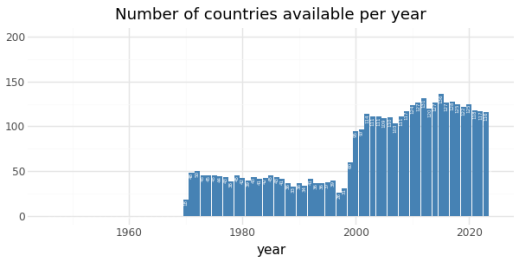
Available in Cross-section

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: 187

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.117 Gini index

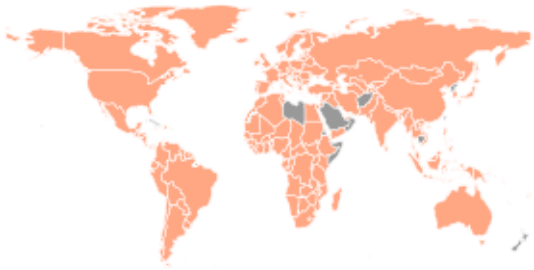
QoG Code: wdi_gini

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.

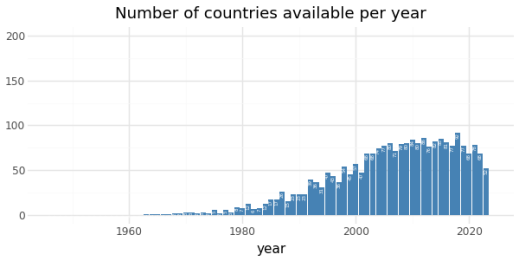
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 119	Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.118 GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar)

QoG Code: wdi_gniatlcur

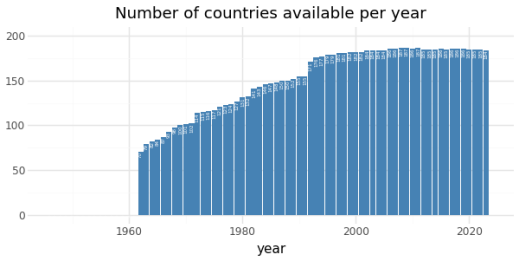
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1962
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 186	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.119 GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar)

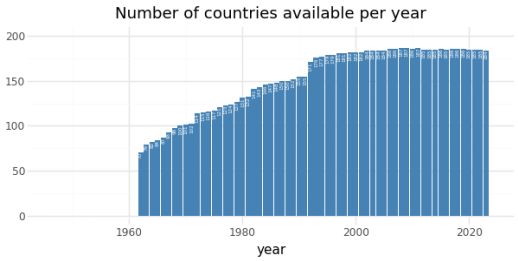
QoG Code: wdi_gnicapatlcur

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1962
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 186	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.120 GNI per capita (constant 2015 US dollar)

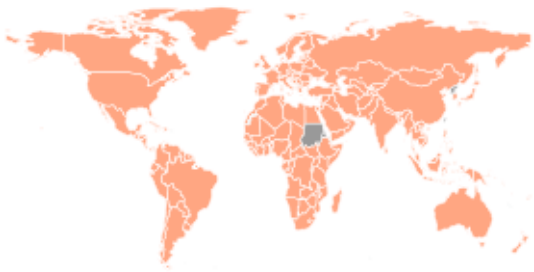
QoG Code: wdi_gnicapcon2015

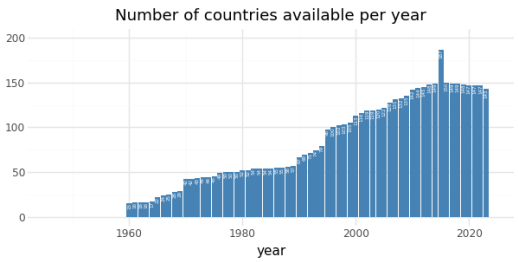
GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2015 U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 148	Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.121 GNI per capita growth (annual %)

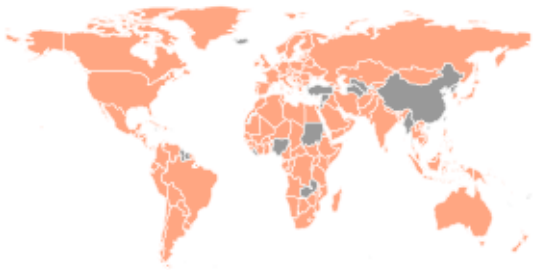
QoG Code: wdi_gnicapgr

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

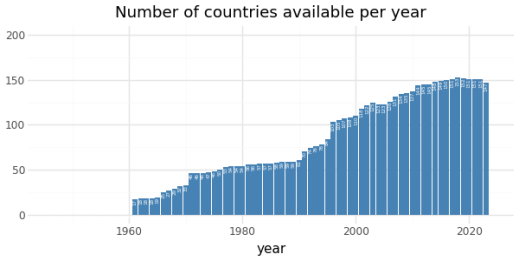
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 153	Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.122 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2021 international dollar)

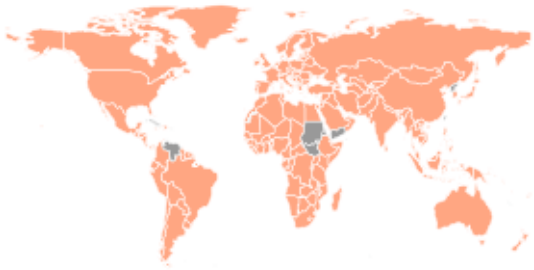
QoG Code: wdi_gnicappppcon2021

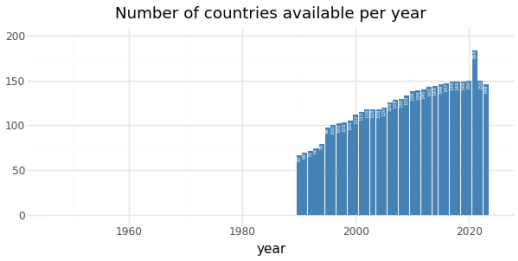
GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2021 international dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 184	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.123 GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar)

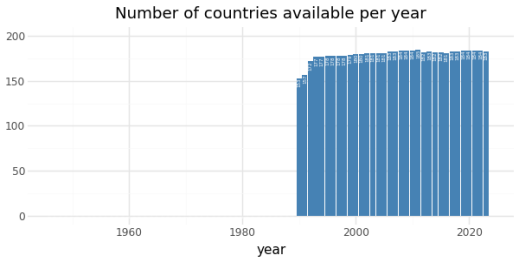
QoG Code: wdi_gnicappppcur

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

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: 2024
N. of countries: 184	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.124 GNI (constant 2015 US dollar)

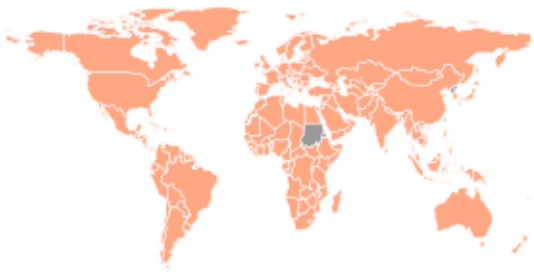
QoG Code: wdi_gnicon2015

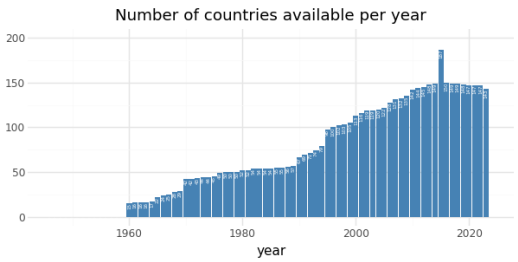
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2015 prices, expressed in U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 148	Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.125 GNI (current US dollar)

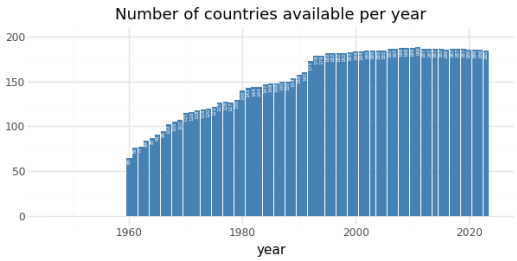
QoG Code: wdi_gnicur

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 187	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.126 GNI growth (annual %)

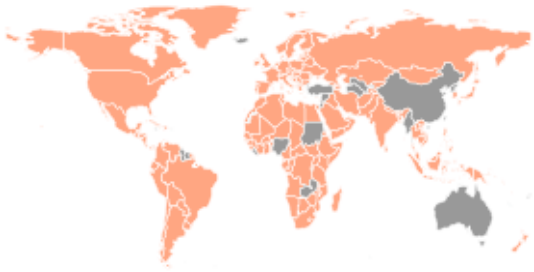
QoG Code: wdi_gnigr

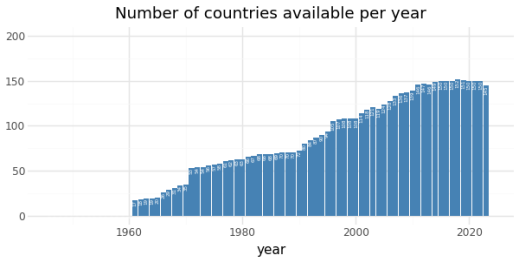
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 152	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.127 GNI, PPP (constant 2021 international dollar)

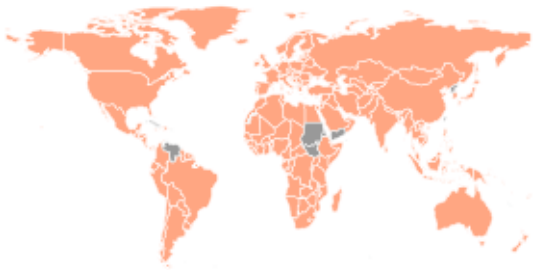
QoG Code: wdi_gnipppcon2021

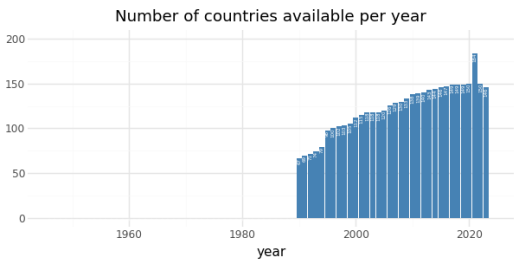
PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2021 international dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 184	Total N. of countries covered: 183

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.128 GNI, PPP (current international dollar)

QoG Code: wdi_gnipppcur

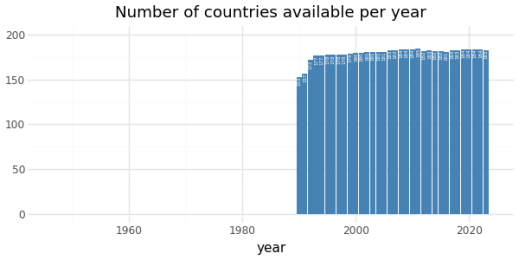
PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

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: 2024
N. of countries: 184	Total N. of countries covered: 188

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.129 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)

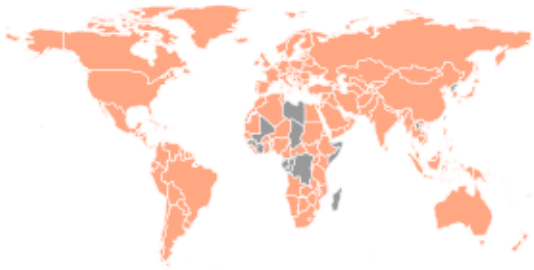
QoG Code: wdi_homicides

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.

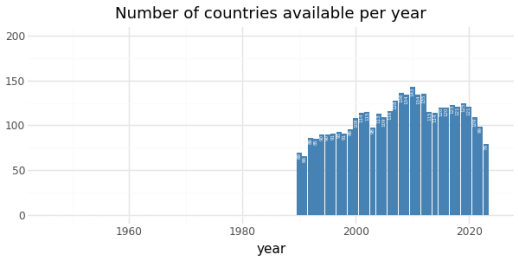
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 136	Total N. of countries covered: 174

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.130 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female)

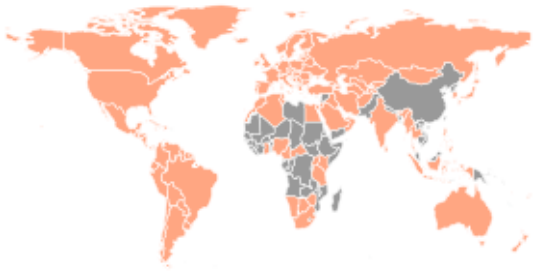
QoG Code: wdi_homicidesf

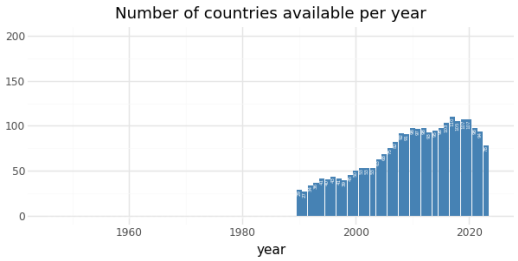
Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female). Intentional homicides, female are estimates of unlawful female homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 123	Total N. of countries covered: 138

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.131 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male)

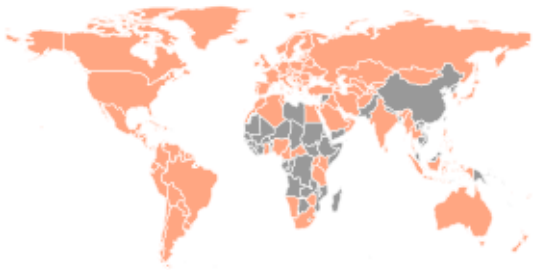
QoG Code: wdi_homicidesm

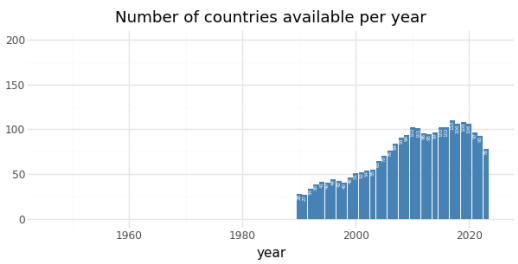
Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male). Intentional homicides, male are estimates of unlawful male homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 119	Total N. of countries covered: 135

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.132 People with basic handwashing facilities (% of population)

QoG Code: wdi_hwf

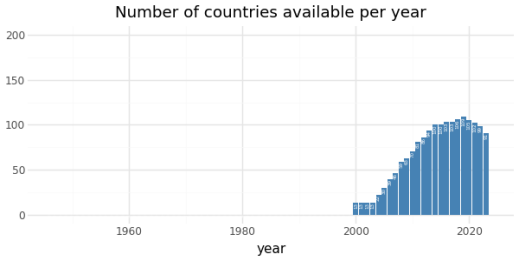
People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water (% of population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 109	Total N. of countries covered: 116

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

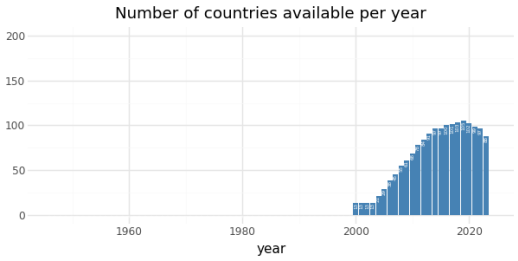
4.113.133 People with basic handwashing facilities, rural (% of rural population)

QoG Code: wdi_hwfr

People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water, rural (% of rural population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

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: 105	Time-series min. year: 2000 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.134 People with basic handwashing facilities, urban (% of urban population)

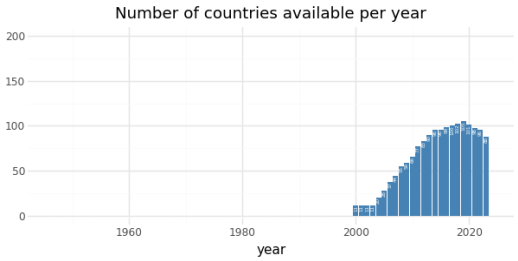
QoG Code: wdi_hwfu

People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water, urban (% of urban population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

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: 105	Time-series min. year: 2000 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.135 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number)

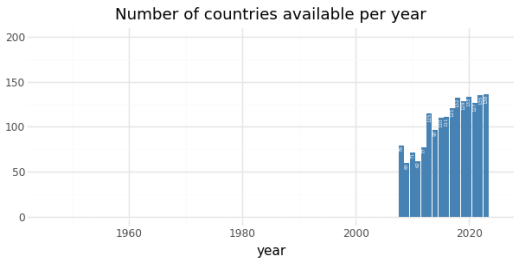
QoG Code: wdi_idpdis

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2008
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 171	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.136 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict & violence (number)

QoG Code: wdi_idpvc

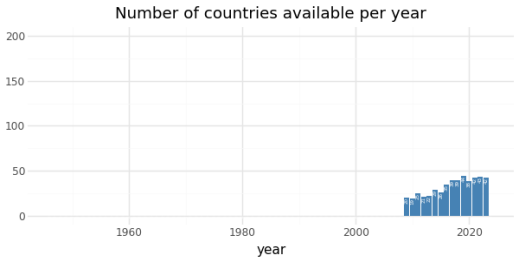
Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with conflict and violence (number of cases). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) as people 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	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2009
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 60	Total N. of countries covered: 69

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.137 International migrant stock (% of population)

QoG Code: wdi_imig

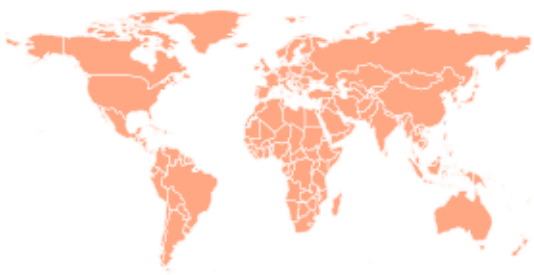
International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on 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 in-

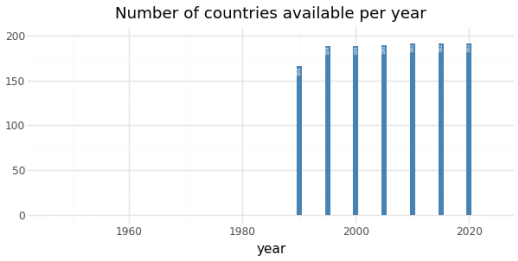
dependent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2024	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.113.138 Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)

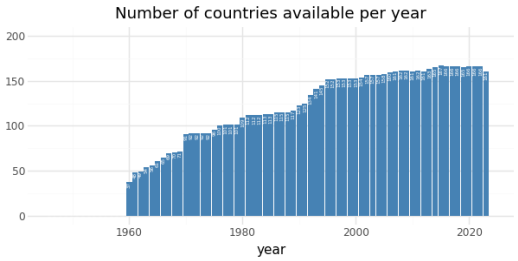
QoG Code: wdi_import

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

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: 2024
N. of countries: 166	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.139 Income share held by highest 10%

QoG Code: wdi_incsh10h

Income share held by highest 10%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Type of variable: Continuous

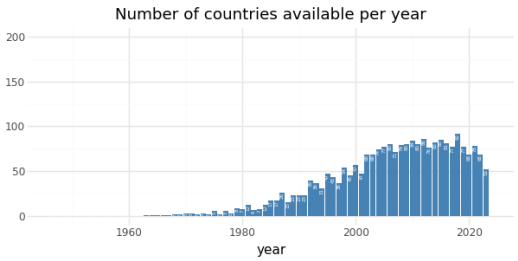
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 119

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1963
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.140 Income share held by lowest 10%

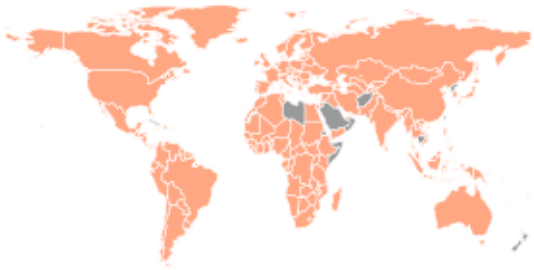
QoG Code: wdi_incsh10l

Income share held by lowest 10%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

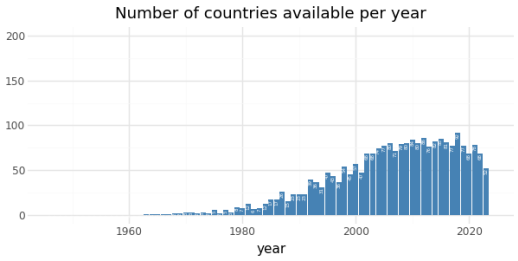
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 119	Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.141 Income share held by second 20%

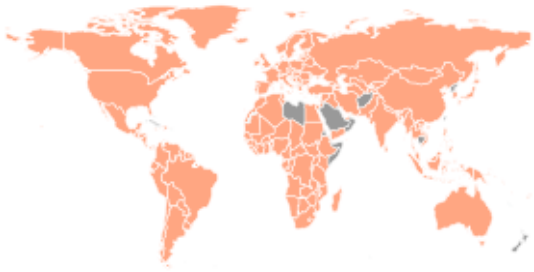
QoG Code: wdi_incsh202

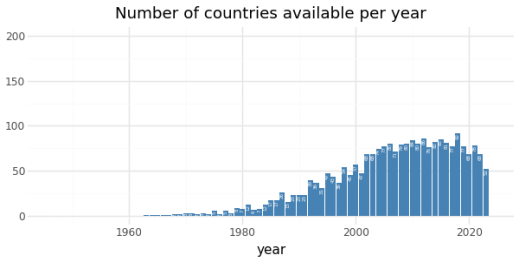
Income share held by second 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 119	Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.142 Income share held by third 20%

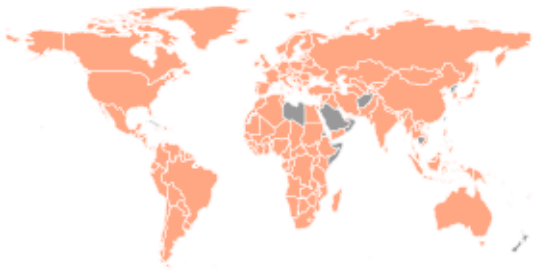
QoG Code: wdi_incsh203

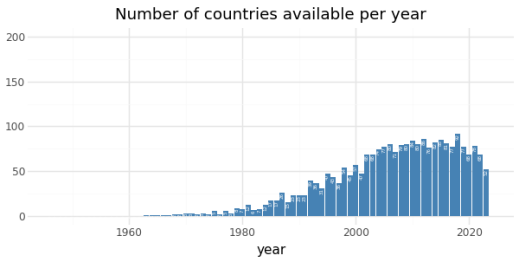
Income share held by third 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 119	Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.143 Income share held by fourth 20%

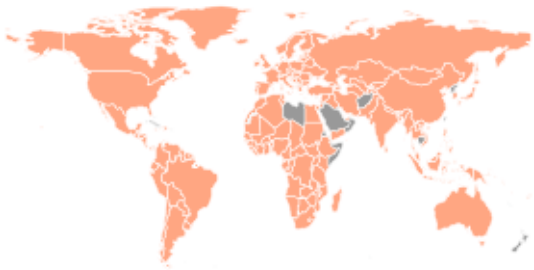
QoG Code: wdi_incsh204

Income share held by fourth 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

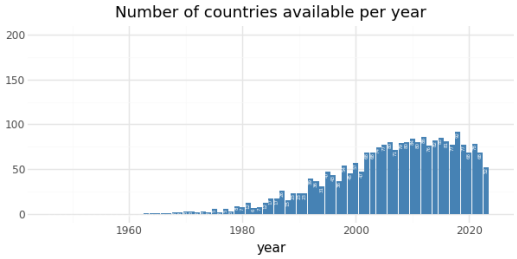
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 119	Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.144 Income share held by highest 20%

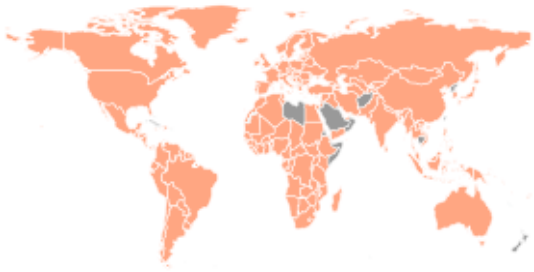
QoG Code: wdi_incsh20h

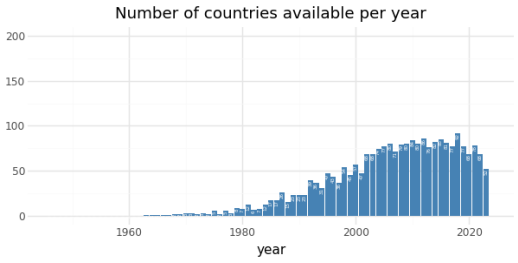
Income share held by highest 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 119	Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.145 Income share held by lowest 20%

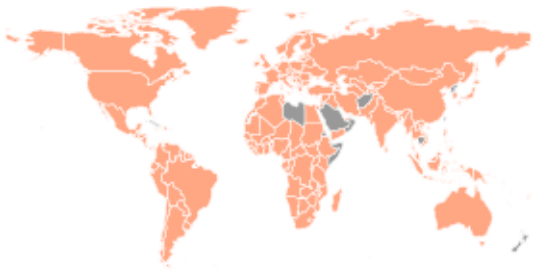
QoG Code: wdi_incsh20l

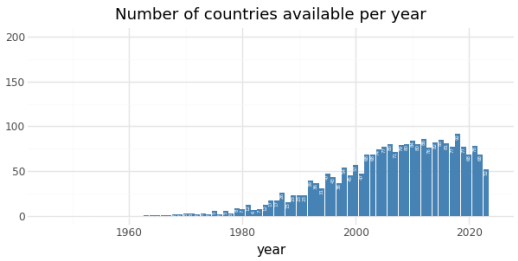
Income share held by lowest 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 119	Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.146 Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)

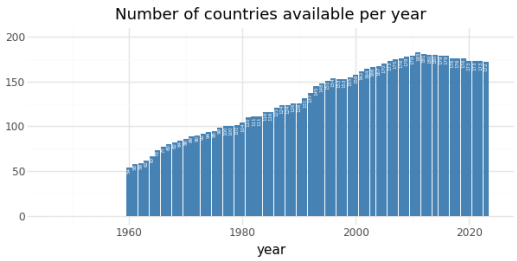
QoG Code: wdi_inflation

Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.147 Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)

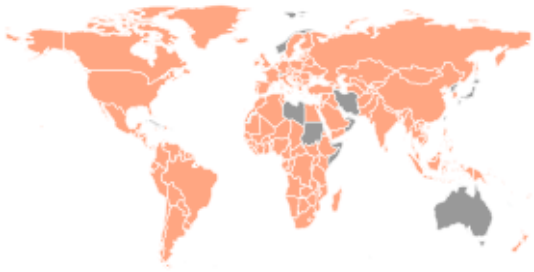
QoG Code: wdi_infpay

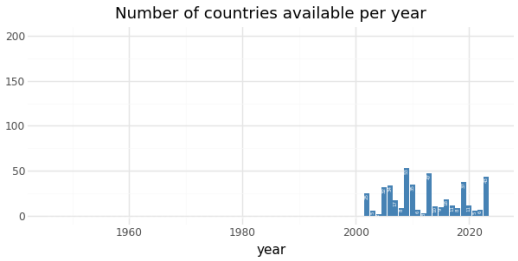
Informal payments to public officials are the percentage of firms expected to make informal payments to public officials to 'get things done' with regard to customs, taxes, licenses, regulations, services, and the like.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 117	Total N. of countries covered: 165

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.148 Interest payments (% of expense)

QoG Code: wdi_interexp

Interest payments as percentage of expense include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Type of variable: Continuous

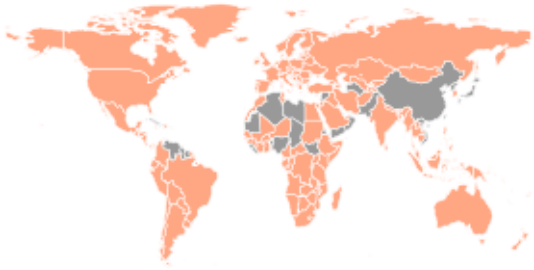
Available in Cross-section

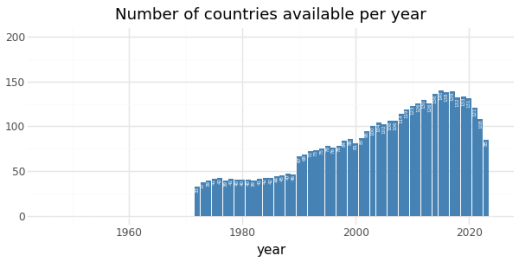
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 138

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 154

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.149 Individuals using the Internet (% of population)

QoG Code: wdi_internet

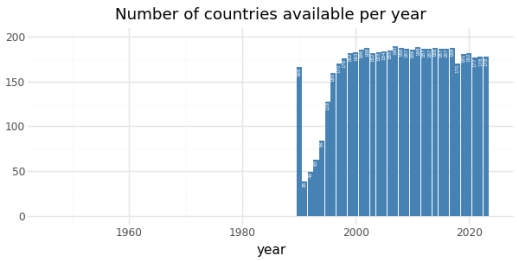
Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 188	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.150 Interest payments (% of revenue)

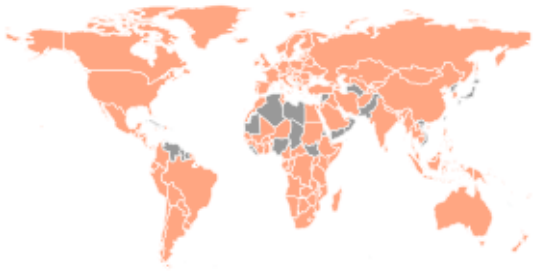
QoG Code: wdi_interrev

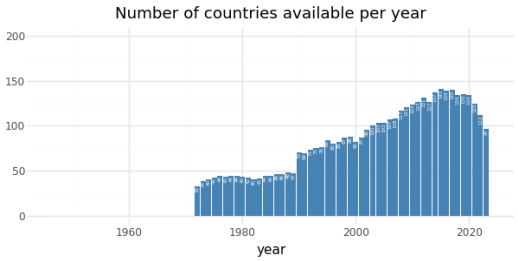
Interest payments as percentage of revenue include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 140	Total N. of countries covered: 157

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.151 Real interest rate (%)

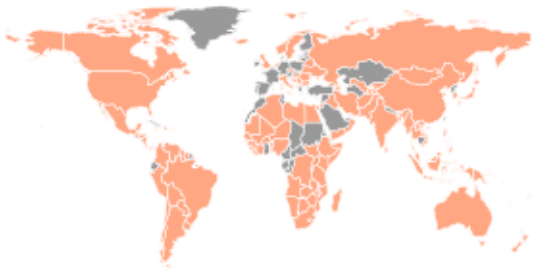
QoG Code: wdi_intrate

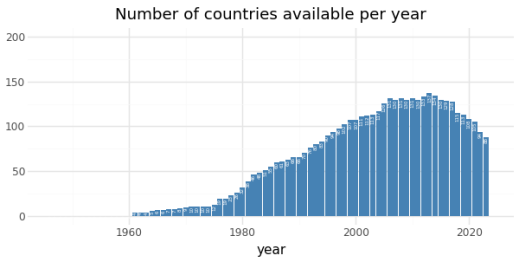
Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator. The terms and conditions attached to lending rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 113	Total N. of countries covered: 143

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.152 Labor force with advanced education % of total working-age pop.

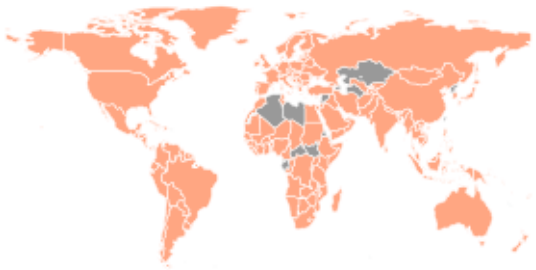
QoG Code: wdi_lfpedua

The percentage of the working age population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

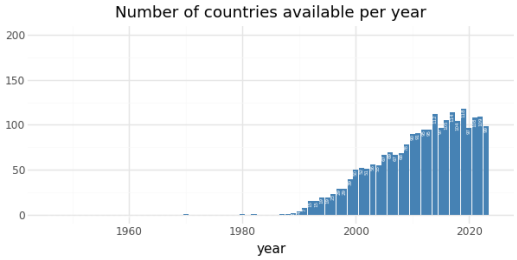
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 174

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

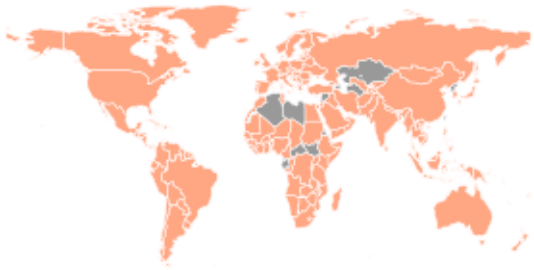
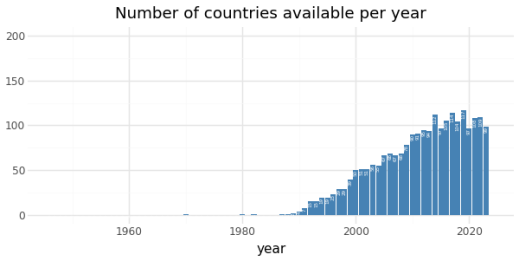
4.113.153 Labor force with advanced education % of female working-age pop.

QoG Code: wdi_lfpeduaf

The percentage of the working age female population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 151	Time-series min. year: 1970 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

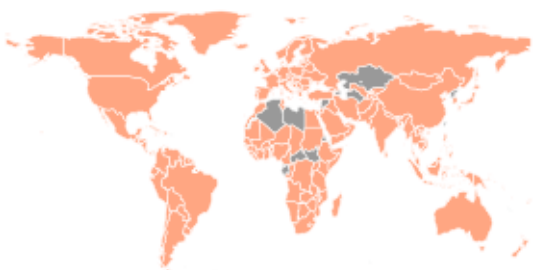
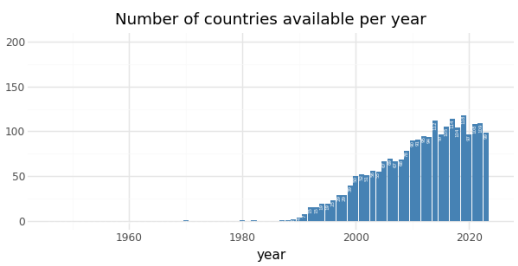
4.113.154 Labor force with advanced education % of male working-age pop.

QoG Code: wdi_lfpeduam

The percentage of the working age male population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 151	Time-series min. year: 1970 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

4.113.155 Labor force with basic education % of total working-age pop. basic edu.

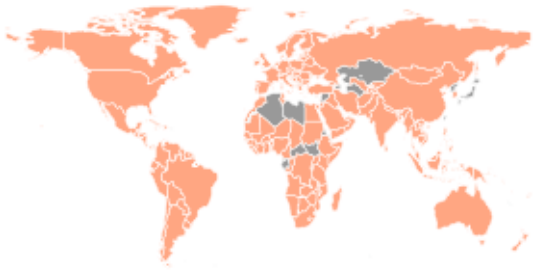
QoG Code: wdi_lfpedub

The percentage of the working age population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

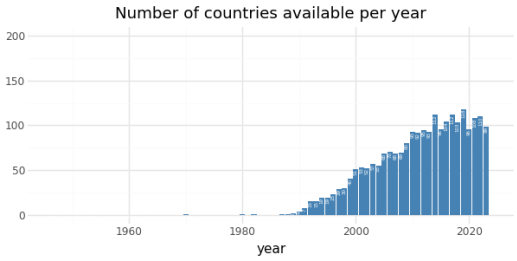
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 150	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

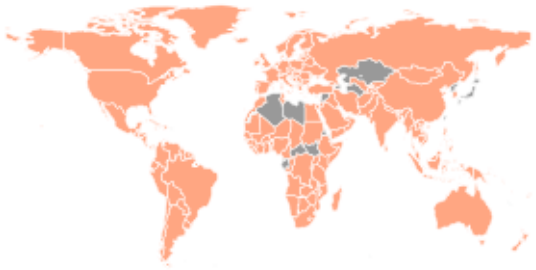
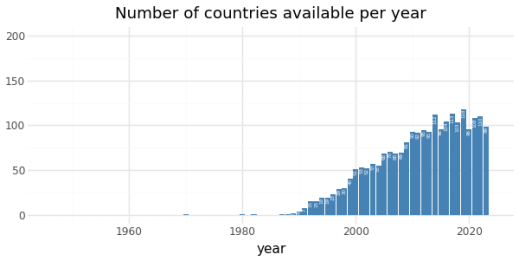
4.113.156 Labor force with basic education % of female working-age pop. basic edu.

QoG Code: wdi_lfpedubf

The percentage of the working age female population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 150	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

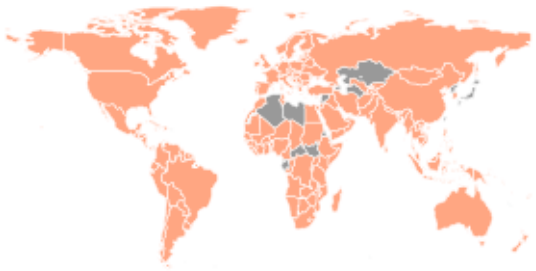
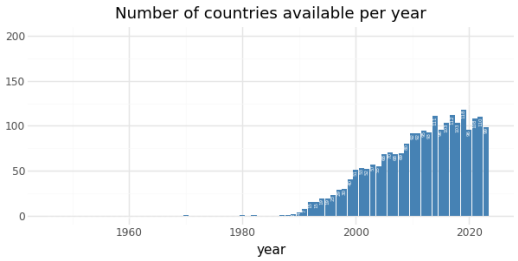
4.113.157 Labor force with basic education % of male working-age pop. w. basic edu.

QoG Code: wdi_lfpedubm

The percentage of the working age male population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 150	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.158 Labor force with intermediate education % of total working-age pop.

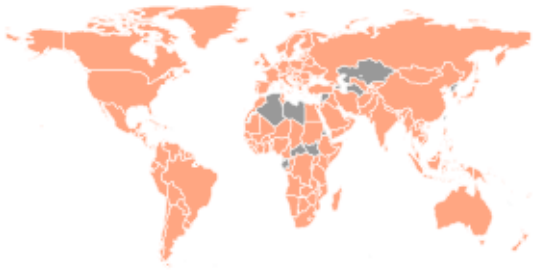
QoG Code: wdi_lfpedui

The percentage of the working age population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

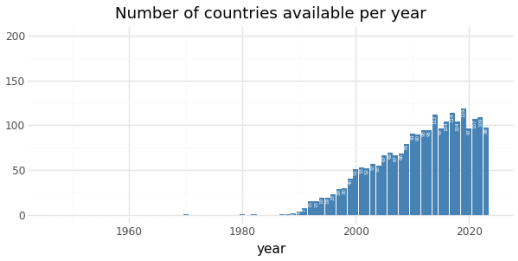
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 174

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.159 Labor force with intermediate education % of female working-age pop.

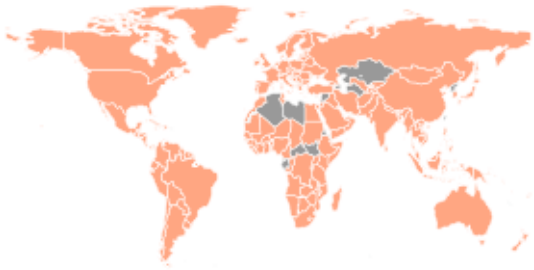
QoG Code: wdi_lfpeduif

The percentage of the working age female population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

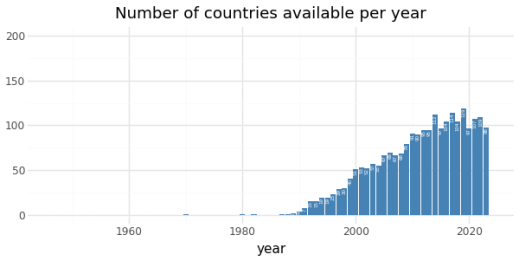
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 151	Time-series min. year: 1970 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

4.113.160 Labor force with intermediate education % of male working-age pop.

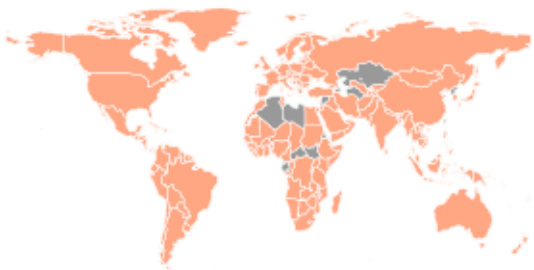
QoG Code: wdi_lfpeduim

The percentage of the working age male population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 151	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 174

Overall country availability



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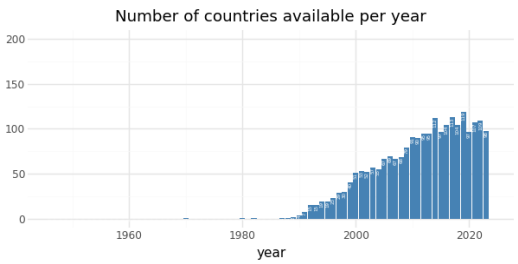


Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.161 Labor force, female (% of total labor force)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpf

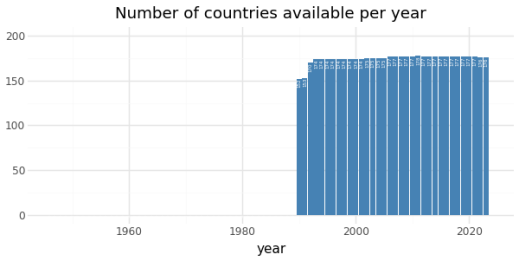
Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.162 Labor force participation rate (% female ages 15+) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpfilo15

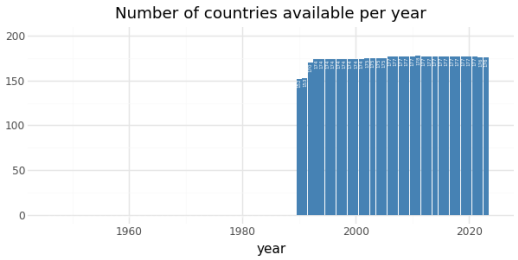
Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

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: 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

4.113.163 Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpfne15

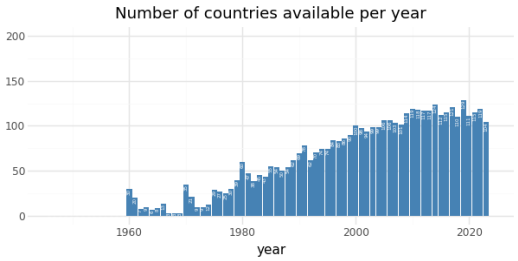
Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (national est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 157	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.164 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpilo15

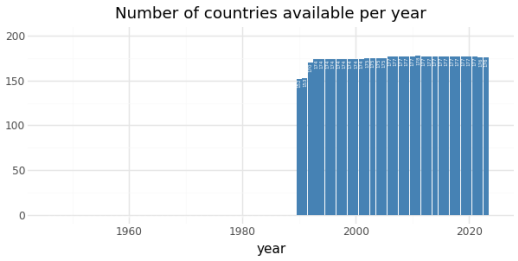
Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.165 Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpmilo15

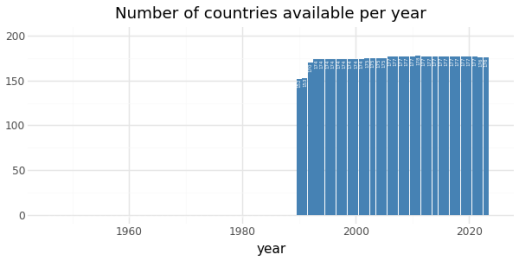
Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

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: 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

4.113.166 Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpmne15

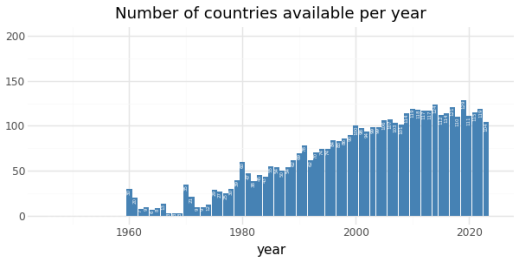
Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (national est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 157	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.167 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpne15

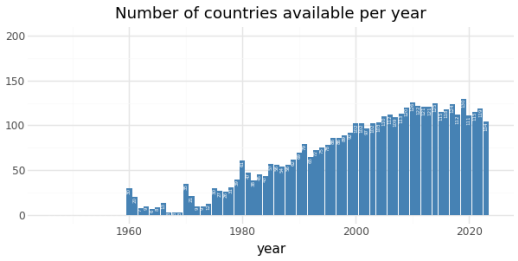
Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (national est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 157	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

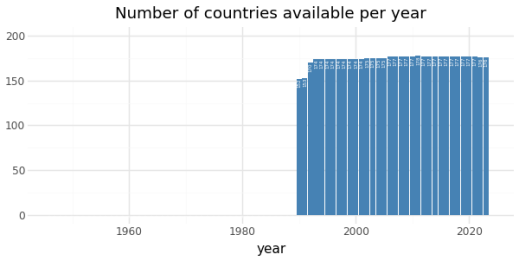
4.113.168 Labor force participation rate, total (% of total pop. ages 15-64) (ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpr

Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

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: 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

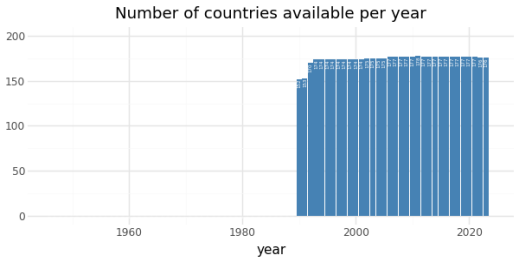
4.113.169 Labor force participation rate, female (% of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfprf

Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

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: 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

4.113.170 Labor force participation rate, male (% of male pop. ages 15-64) (ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfprm

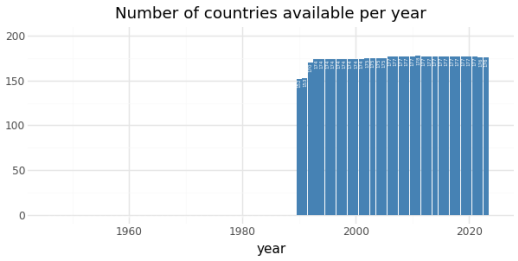
Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.171 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpyfilo

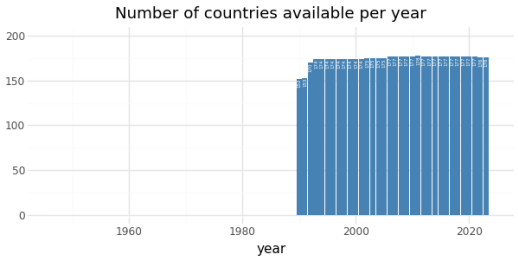
Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

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: 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

4.113.172 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpyfne

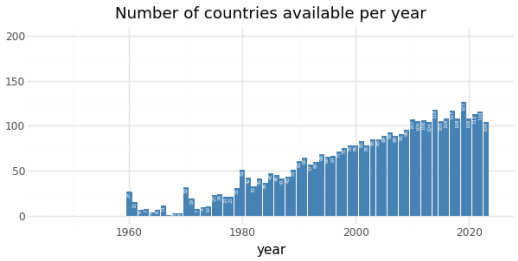
Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 154	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.173 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpyilo

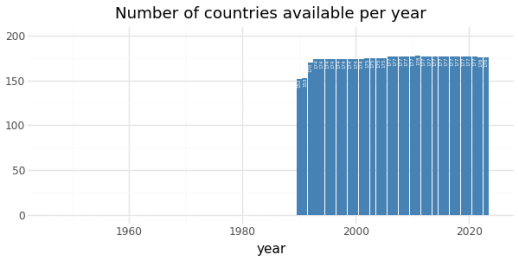
Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.174 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpymilo

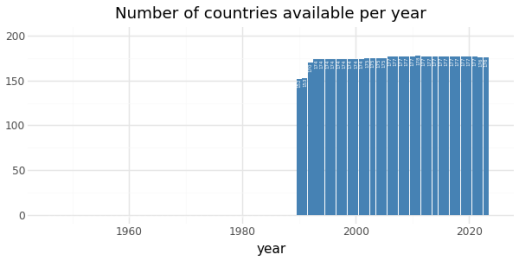
Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

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: 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

4.113.175 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpymne

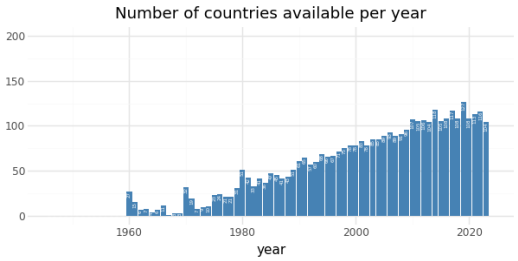
Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 154	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.176 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpyne

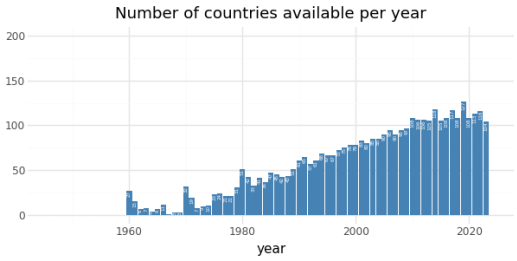
Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 154	Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.177 Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

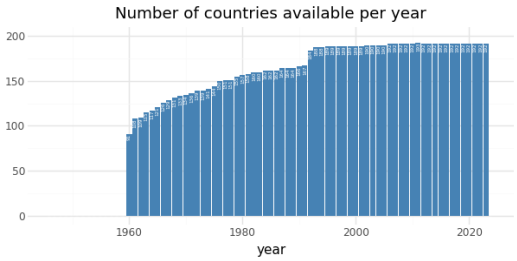
QoG Code: wdi_lifexp

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

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: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.178 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.

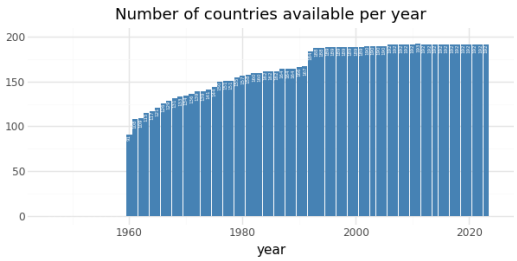
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 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

4.113.179 Life expectancy at birth, male (years)

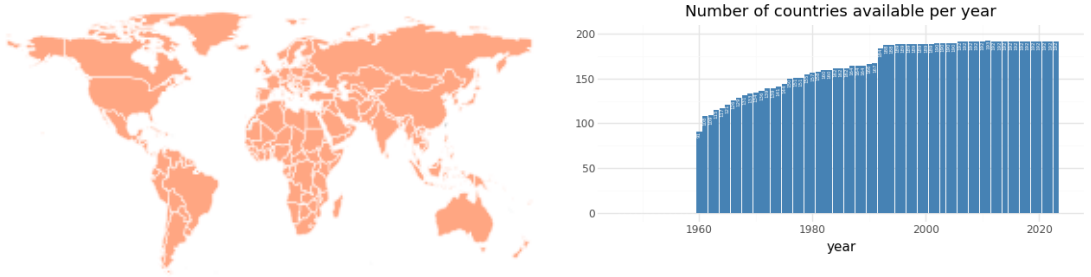
QoG Code: wdi_lifexpm

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	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: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.180 Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)

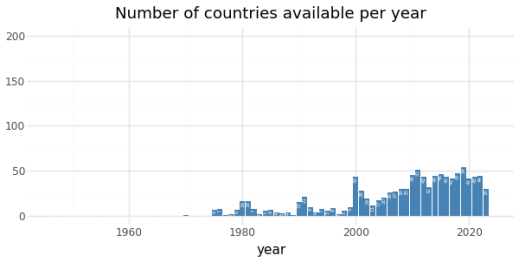
QoG Code: wdi_litrad

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 107	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.181 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

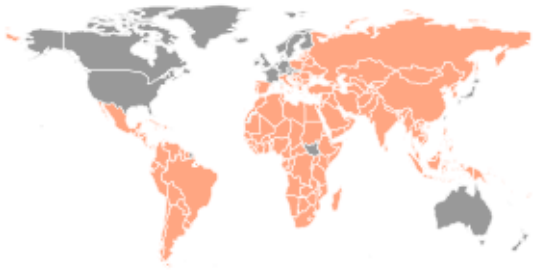
Available in Cross-section

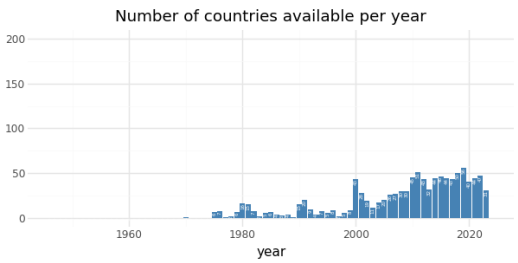
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 111

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.182 Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)

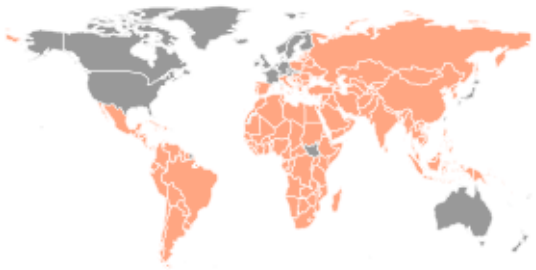
QoG Code: wdi_litradm

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.

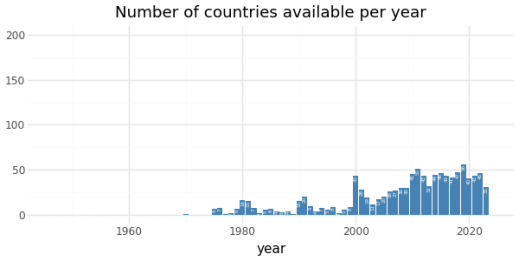
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 106	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

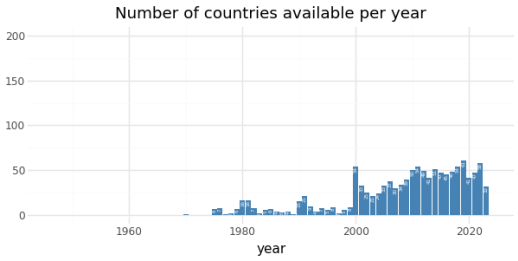
4.113.183 Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 110	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

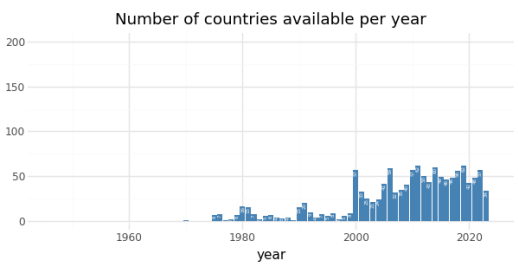
4.113.184 Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)

QoG Code: wdi_litryf

Number of women 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 114	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 160

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.185 Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)

QoG Code: wdi_litrym

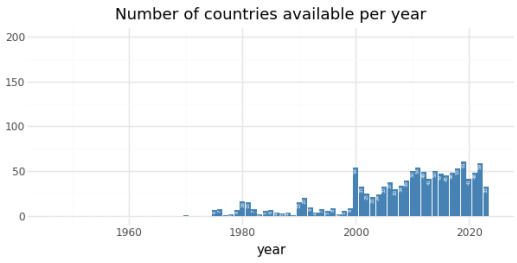
Number of men people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 111	Total N. of countries covered: 160

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.186 Lifetime risk of maternal death (%)

QoG Code: wdi_lrmd

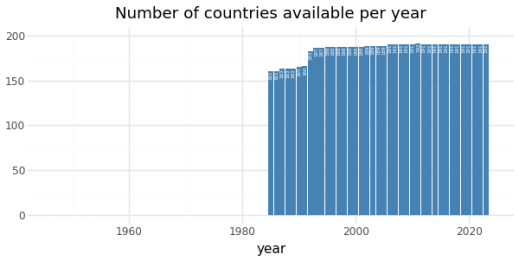
Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.

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: 191	Time-series min. year: 1985 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

4.113.187 Net migration

QoG Code: wdi_migration

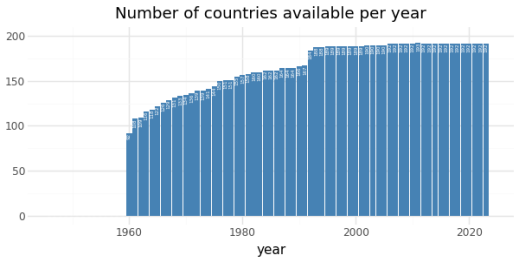
Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Type of variable: Continuous

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: 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

4.113.188 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)

QoG Code: wdi_mobile

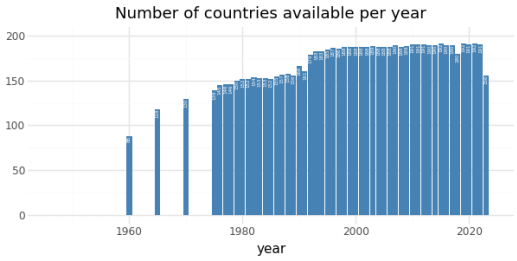
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
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

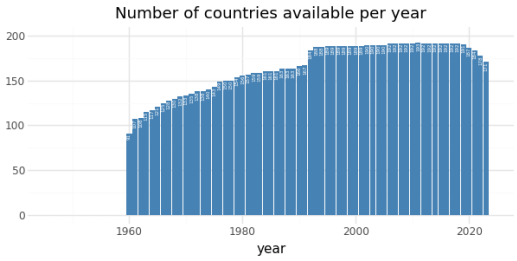
4.113.189 Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)

QoG Code: wdi_mortf

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 – that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

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: 191	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

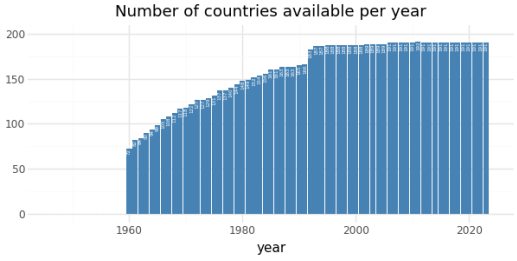
4.113.190 Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)

QoG Code: wdi_mortinf

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

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: 191	Time-series min. year: 1960 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

4.113.191 Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births)

QoG Code: wdi_mortinff

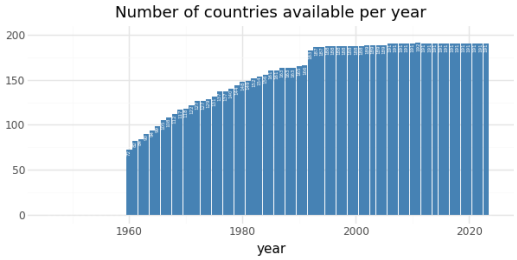
Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.

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: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.192 Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births)

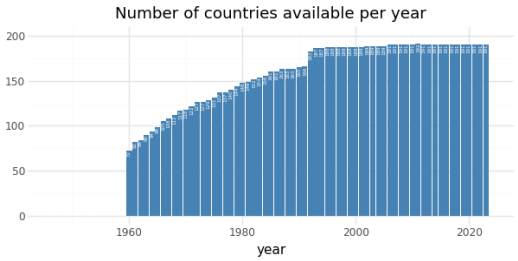
QoG Code: wdi_mortinfm

Infant mortality rate, male is the number of male infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 male live births in a given year.

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: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.193 Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)

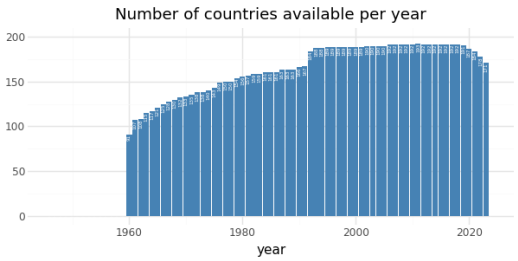
QoG Code: wdi_mortm

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60–that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.194 Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)

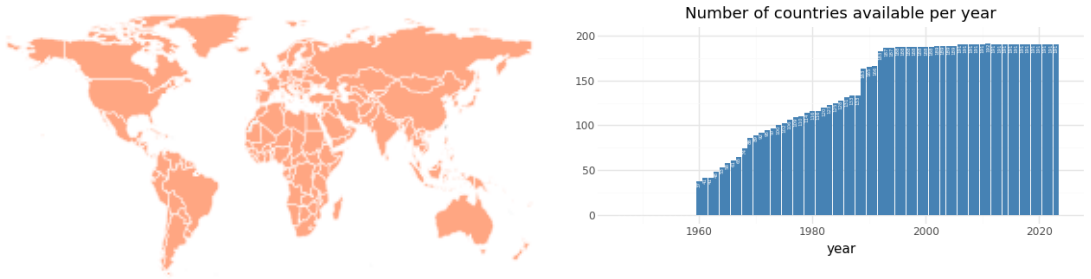
QoG Code: wdi_mortnn

Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

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: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.195 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

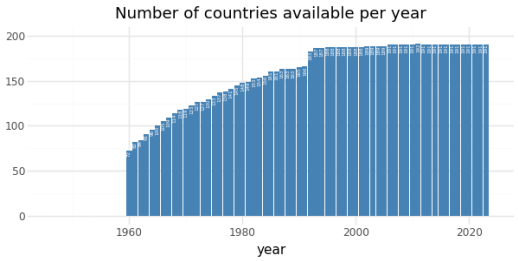
QoG Code: wdi_mortu5

Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

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: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.196 Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births)

QoG Code: wdi_mortu5f

Under-five mortality rate, female is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn female baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to female age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

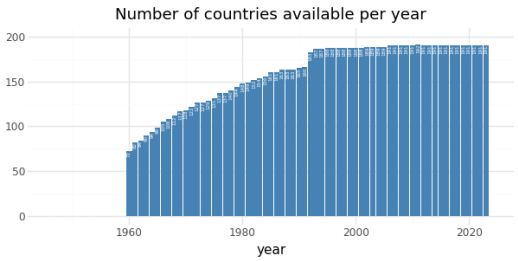
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 191

Time-series min. year: 1960
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

4.113.197 Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births)

QoG Code: wdi_mortu5m

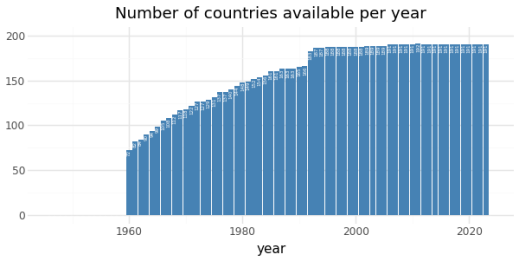
Under-five mortality rate, male is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn male baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to male age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

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: 191	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.198 School enrollment, primary (% net)

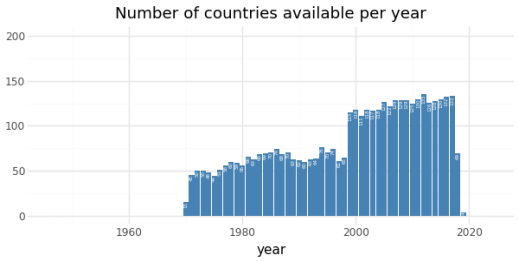
QoG Code: wdi_nerp

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

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.199 School enrollment, primary, female (% net)

QoG Code: wdi_nerpf

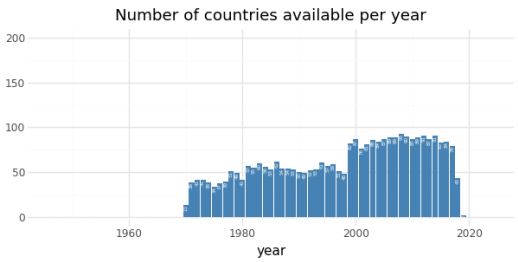
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Female.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.200 School enrollment, primary, male (% net)

QoG Code: wdi_nerpm

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys 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. Male.

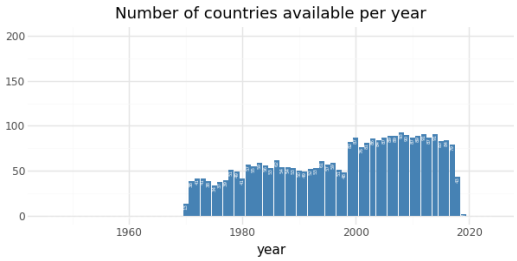
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.201 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school children)

QoG Code: wdi_nerpr

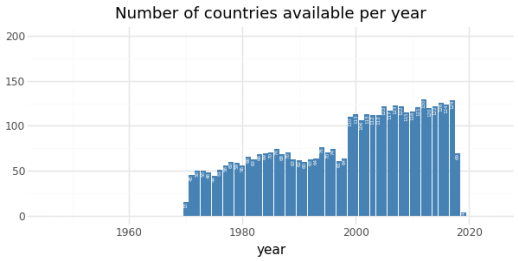
Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.202 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (% of primary school children)

QoG Code: wdi_nerprf

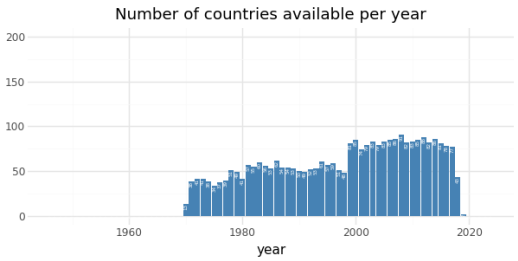
Adjusted net enrollment is the number of female pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Female.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.203 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (% of primary school children)

QoG Code: wdi_nerprm

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of male pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Male.

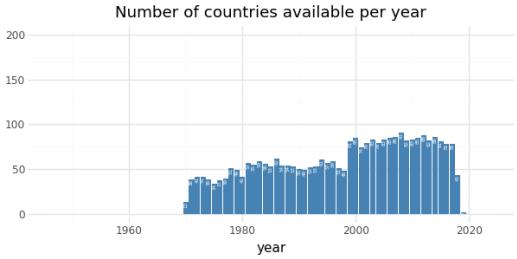
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 182

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.204 School enrollment, secondary (% net)

QoG Code: wdi_ners

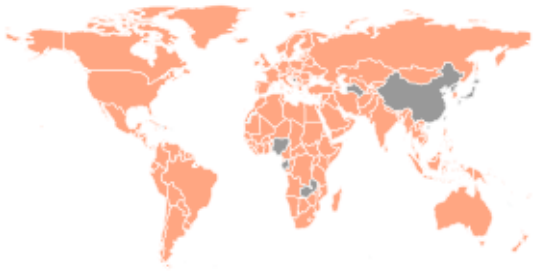
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

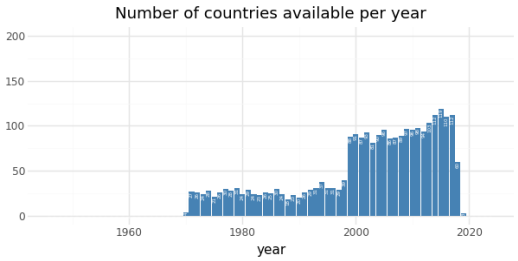
Type of variable: Continuous

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

4.113.205 School enrollment, secondary, female (% net)

QoG Code: wdi_nersf

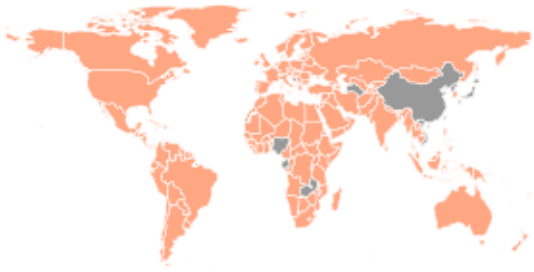
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Female.

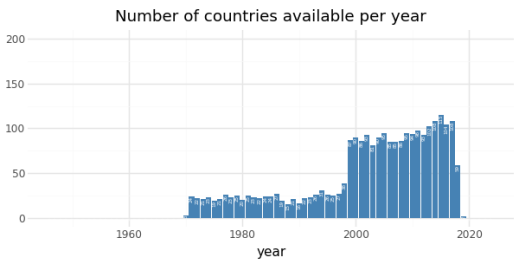
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 177

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.206 School enrollment, secondary, male (% net)

QoG Code: wdi_nersm

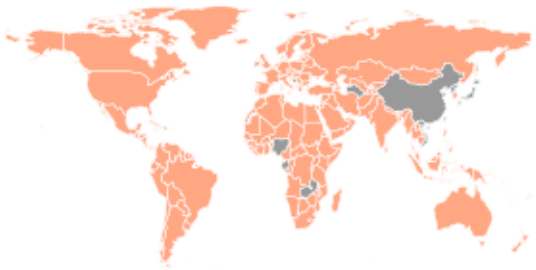
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Male.

Type of variable: Continuous

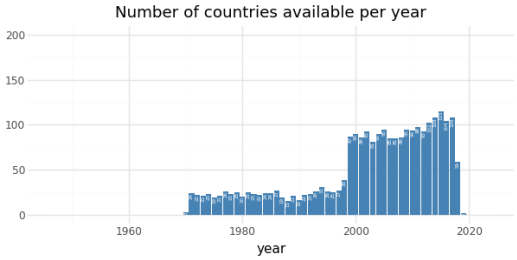
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 177

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.207 Oil rents (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_oilrent

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.

Type of variable: Continuous

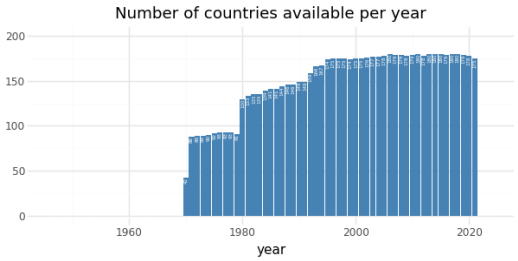
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 179

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.208 Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of current health expenditure)

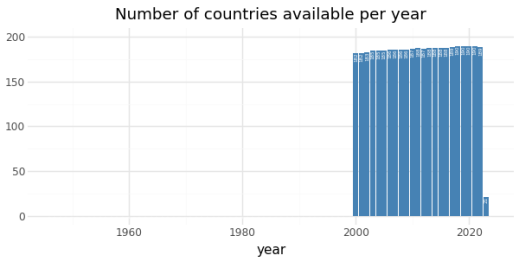
QoG Code: wdi_ophexp

Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of out-of-pocket payments of total current health expenditures. Out-of-pocket payments are spending on health directly out-of-pocket by households.

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: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 190	Total N. of countries covered: 190

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.209 Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability

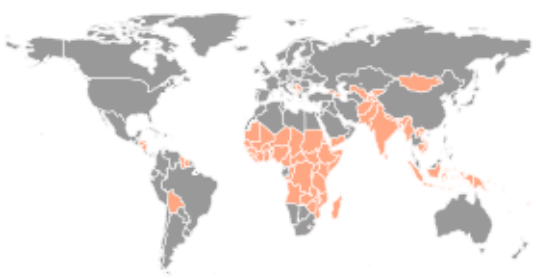
QoG Code: wdi_piesr

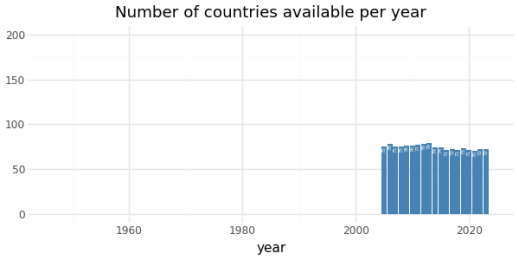
Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability measures the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution. The indicator ranges from 1 (low) to 6 (high).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 77	Total N. of countries covered: 88

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.210 Population, total

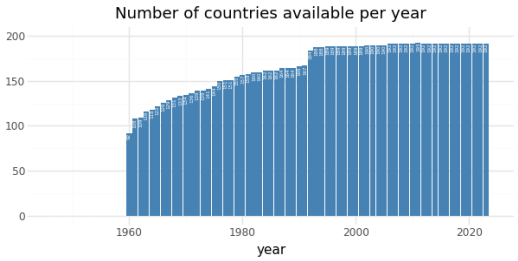
QoG Code: wdi_pop

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

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: 2024
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

4.113.211 Population ages 0-14 (% of total population)

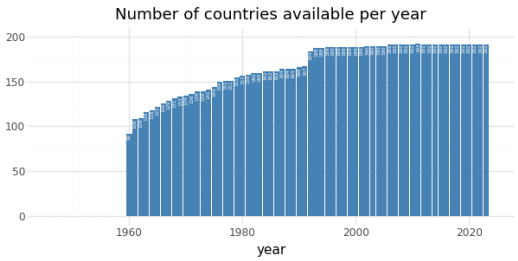
QoG Code: wdi_pop14

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

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: 2024
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

4.113.212 Population ages 15-64 (% of total population)

QoG Code: wdi_pop1564

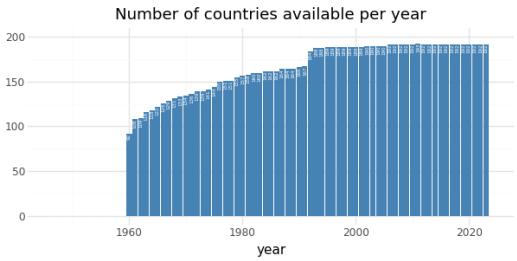
Total population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Type of variable: Continuous

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: 2024
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

4.113.213 Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

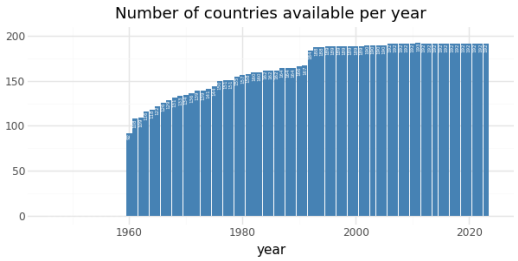
QoG Code: wdi_pop65

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

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: 2024
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

4.113.214 Population living in areas where elevation below 5 mts (% of total pop.)

QoG Code: wdi_popbelow

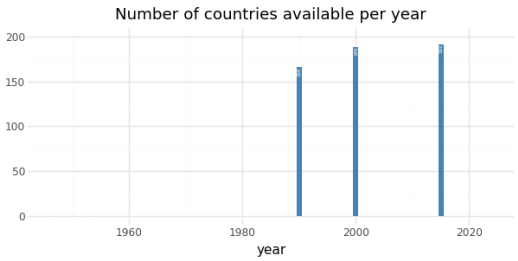
Population below 5 mts is the percentage of the total population living in areas where the elevation is 5 meters or less.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.215 Population density (people per sq. km of land area)

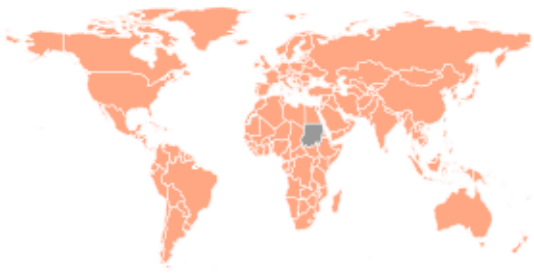
QoG Code: wdi_popden

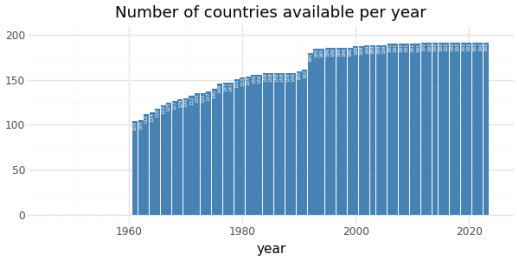
Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally 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	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.216 Population, female (% of total population)

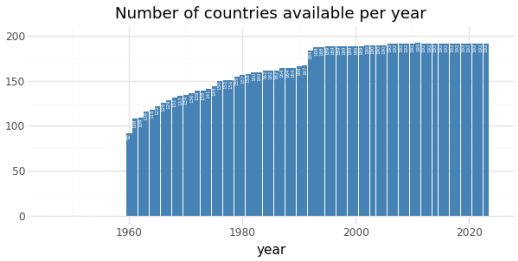
QoG Code: wdi_popf

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

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: 2024
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

4.113.217 Population growth (annual %)

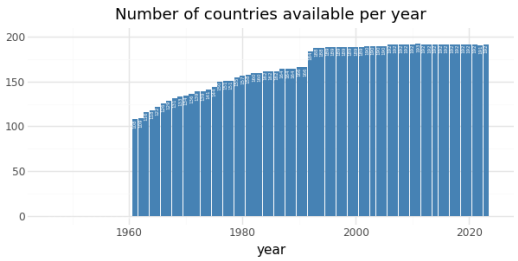
QoG Code: wdi_popgr

Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.113.218 Rural population (% of total population)

QoG Code: wdi_poprul

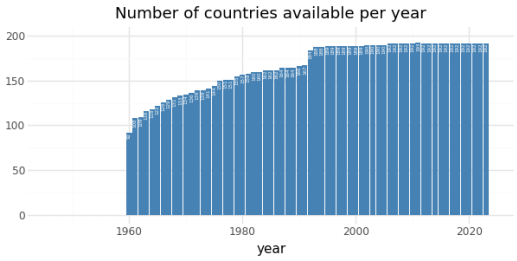
Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

Type of variable: Continuous

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: 2024
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

4.113.219 Rural population growth (annual %)

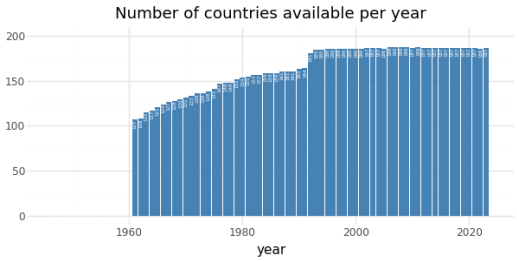
QoG Code: wdi_poprulgr

Rural population growth. 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 187	Total N. of countries covered: 189

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.220 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

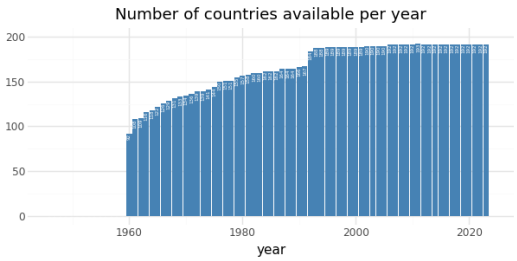
Available in Cross-section

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

4.113.221 Urban population growth (annual %)

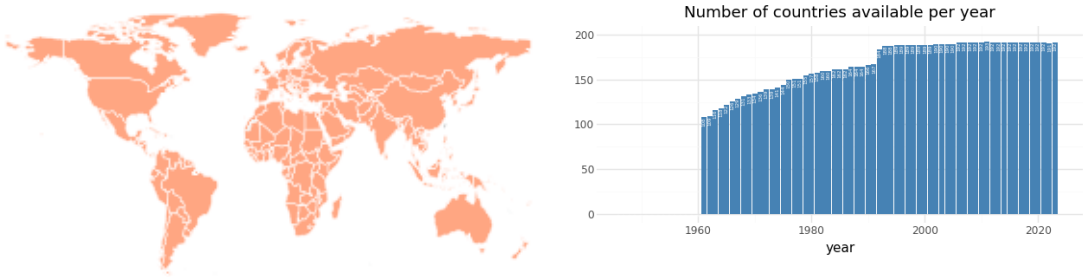
QoG Code: wdi_popurbagr

Urban population growth. Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.113.222 Poverty gap at USD 3.00 a day (2021 PPP) (%)

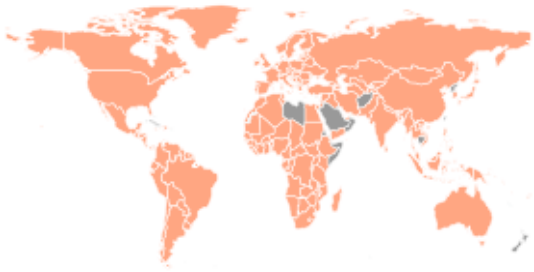
QoG Code: wdi_povgap300

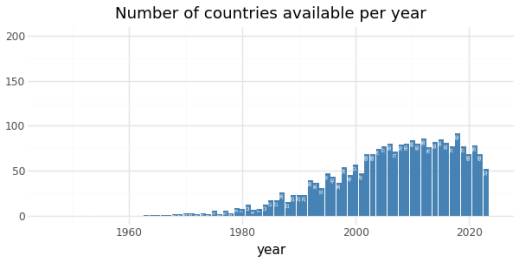
Poverty gap at $3.00 a day (2021 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $3.00 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 119	Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.223 Poverty gap at USD 4.20 a day (2021 PPP) (%)

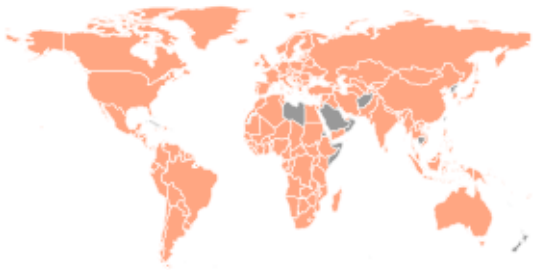
QoG Code: wdi_povgap420

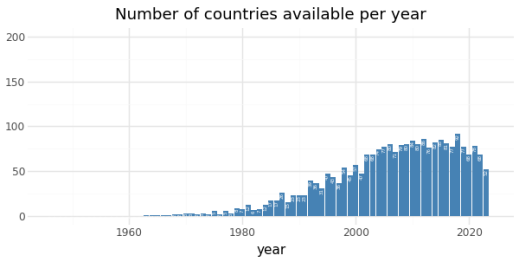
Poverty gap at $4.20 a day (2021 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $4.20 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 119	Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.224 Poverty gap at USD 8.30 a day (2021 PPP) (%)

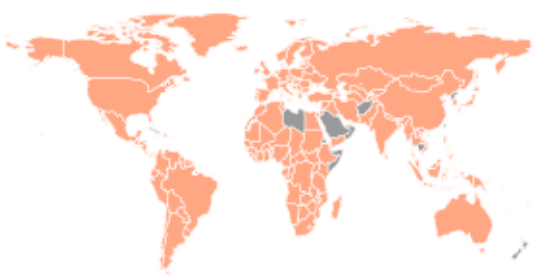
QoG Code: wdi_povgap830

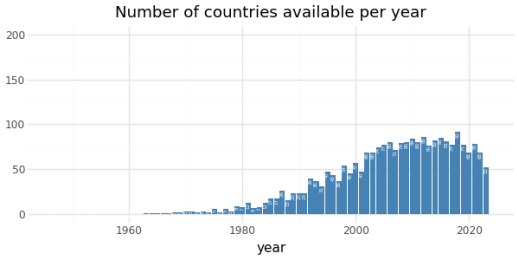
Poverty gap at $8.30 a day (2021 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $8.30 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 119	Total N. of countries covered: 168

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.225 Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)

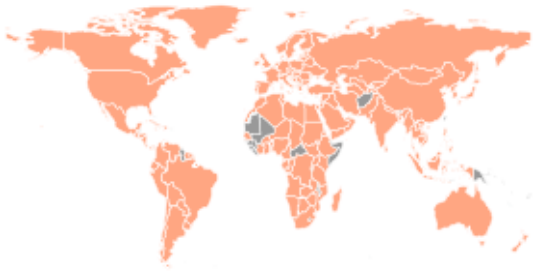
QoG Code: wdi_powcon

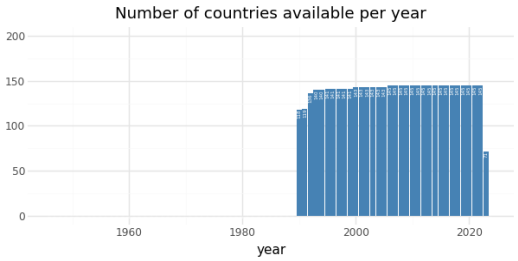
Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.

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: 145	Total N. of countries covered: 146

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.226 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)

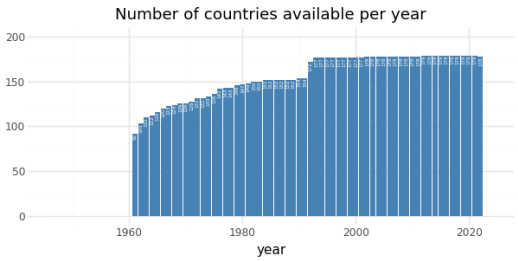
QoG Code: wdi_precip

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country in millimeters (mm). Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 179	Total N. of countries covered: 179

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.227 CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating

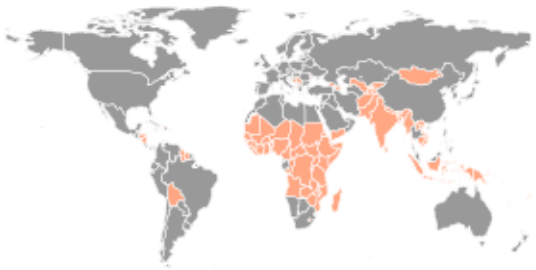
QoG Code: wdi_prrbgr

Property rights and rule-based governance assess the extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced (1=low to 6=high).

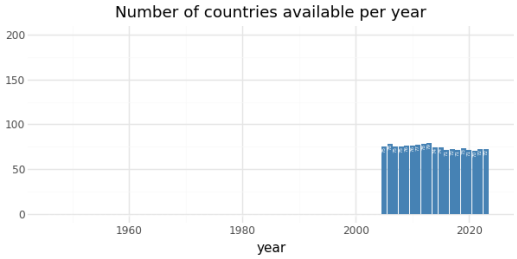
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 77	Total N. of countries covered: 88

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.228 CPIA public sector management and institution cluster average

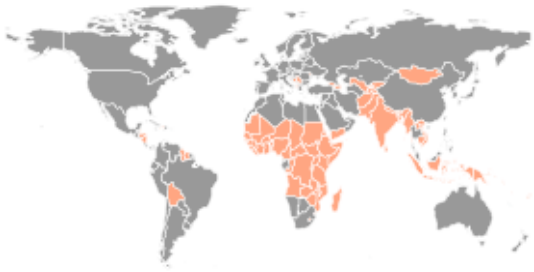
QoG Code: wdi_psm

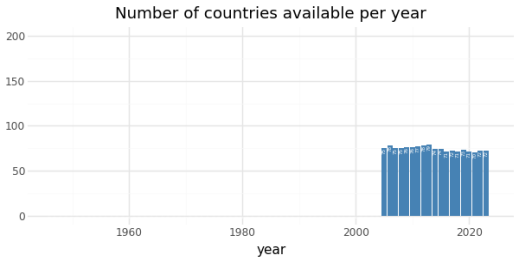
The public sector management and institutions cluster includes property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilization, quality of public administration, and transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector (1=low to 6=high).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 77	Total N. of countries covered: 88

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.229 Part time employment, total (% of total employment)

QoG Code: wdi_pte

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

Type of variable: Continuous

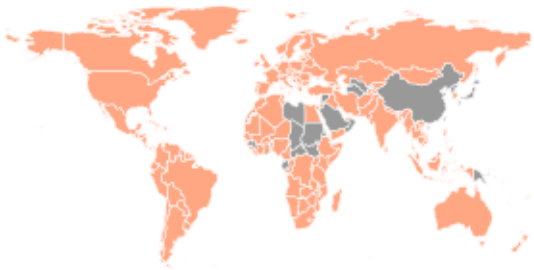
Available in Cross-section

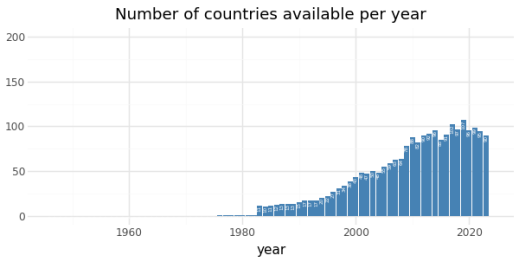
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 138

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1976
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.230 Part time employment, female (% of total female employment)

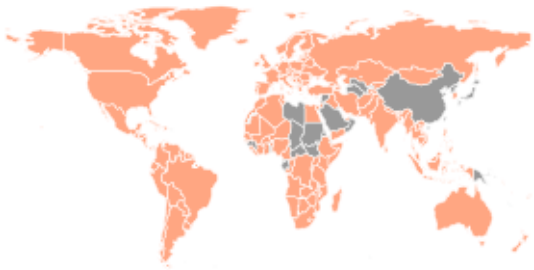
QoG Code: wdi_ptef

Part time employment, female (% of total female employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

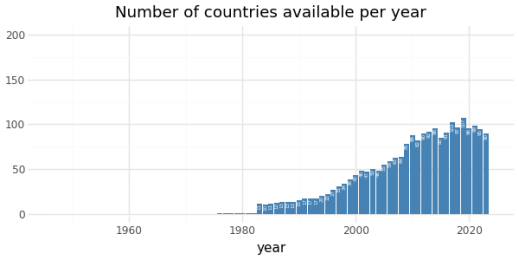
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1976
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 138	Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.231 Part time employment, male (% of total male employment)

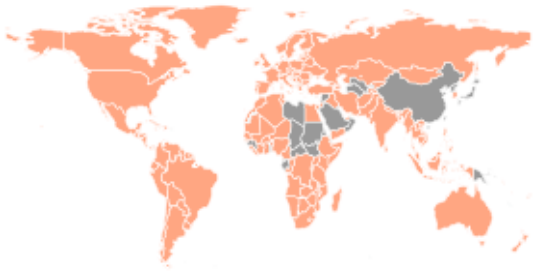
QoG Code: wdi_ptem

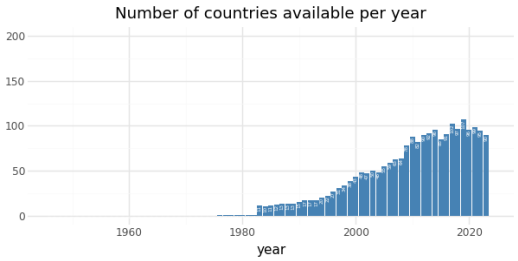
Part time employment, male (% of total male employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1976
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 138	Total N. of countries covered: 161

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.232 CPIA quality of public administration rating

QoG Code: wdi_qpubadm

Quality of public administration assesses the extent to which civilian central government staff is structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively (1=low to 6=high).

Type of variable: Discrete

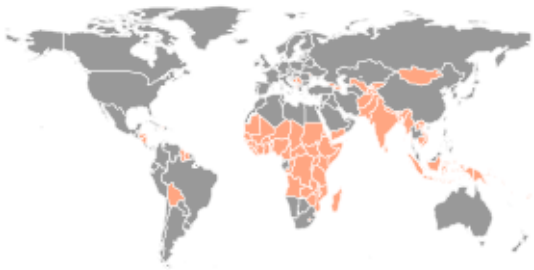
Available in Cross-section

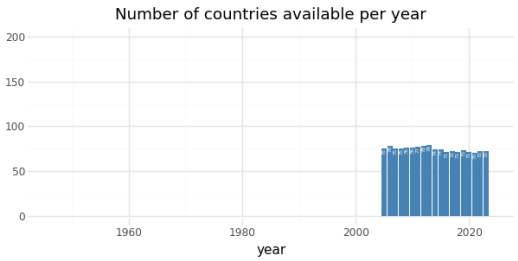
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 77

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 88

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.233 Refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR by country or territory of asylum

QoG Code: wdi_refhcras

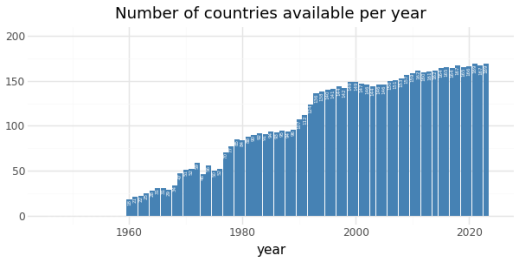
Refugees under the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the refugee definition contained in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees as incorporated into national laws, those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, individuals granted complementary forms of protection, and those enjoying temporary protection. The refugee population also includes people in a refugee-like situation, which is a category that is descriptive in nature and includes groups of people who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained. Refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Palestine Refugees, are not typically included in the statistics on refugees (and people in a refugee-like situation) under the mandate of the UNHCR.

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: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 175	Total N. of countries covered: 181

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.234 Refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR by country or territory of origin

QoG Code: wdi_refhcror

Refugees under the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the refugee definition contained in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees as incorporated into national laws, those recognized in accordance with the

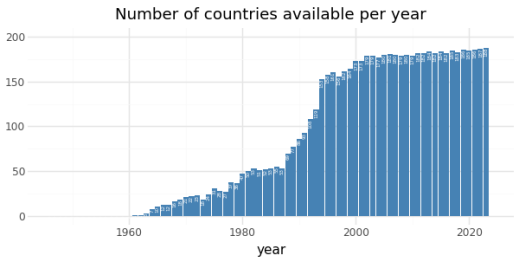
UNHCR Statute, individuals granted complementary forms of protection, and those enjoying temporary protection. The refugee population also includes people in a refugee-like situation, which is a category that is descriptive in nature and includes groups of people who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained. Refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Palestine Refugees, are not typically included in the statistics on refugees (and people in a refugee-like situation) under the mandate of the UNHCR.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 190	Total N. of countries covered: 191

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.235 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.

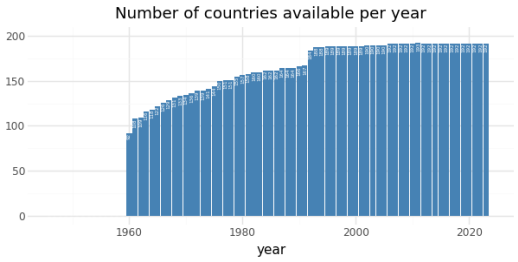
See further information on https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
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

4.113.236 Self-employed, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

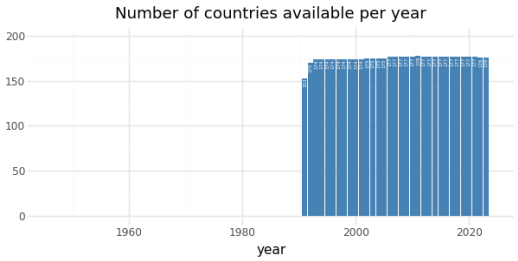
QoG Code: wdi_semp

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	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.237 Self-employed, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_sempf

Self-employed female 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

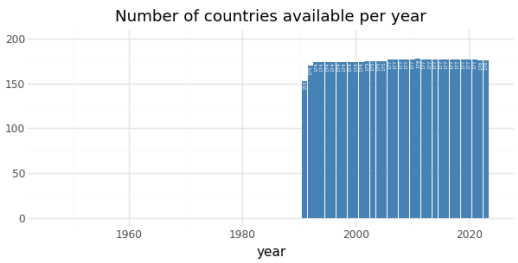
Available in Cross-section

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

4.113.238 Self-employed, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_sempm

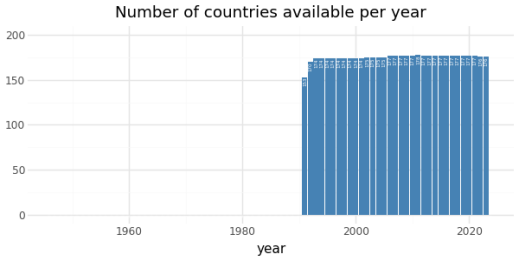
Self-employed male workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs'. i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. 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	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.239 Prevalence of current tobacco use, females (% of female adults)

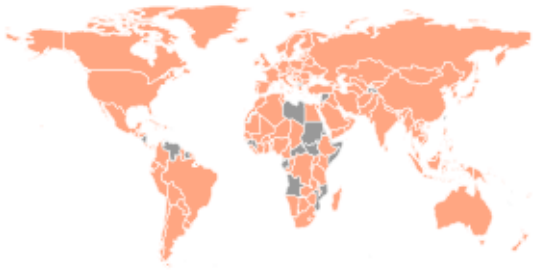
QoG Code: wdi_smokf

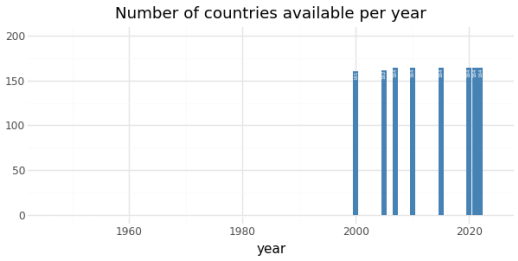
The percentage of the female population ages 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis. Tobacco products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cigarillos, waterpipes (hookah, shisha), bidis, kretek, heated tobacco products, and 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 164	Total N. of countries covered: 163

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.240 Prevalence of current tobacco use, males (% of male adults)

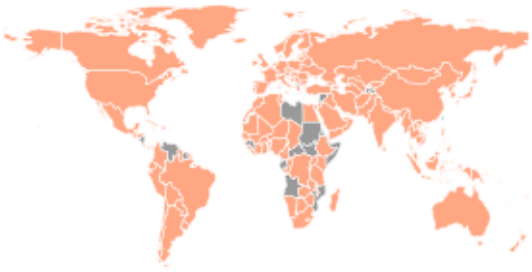
QoG Code: wdi_smokm

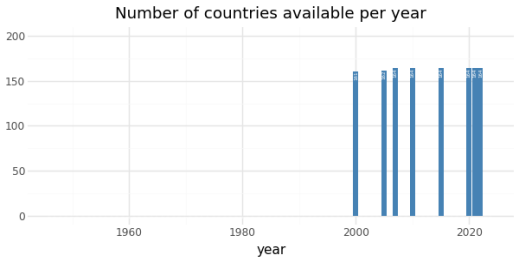
The percentage of the male population ages 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis. Tobacco products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cigarillos, waterpipes (hookah, shisha), bidis, kretek, heated tobacco products, and 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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 164	Total N. of countries covered: 163

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.241 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

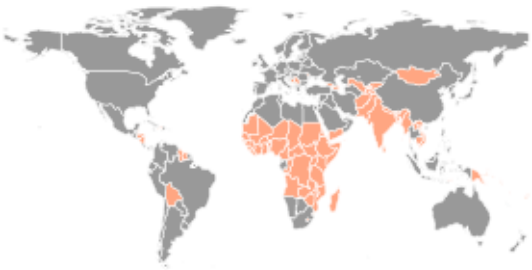
Available in Cross-section

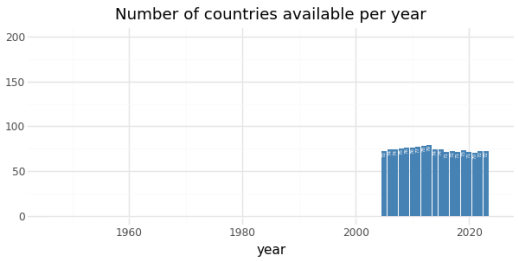
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 77

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 86

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.242 Statistical performance indicators (SPI): Overall score (scale 0-100)

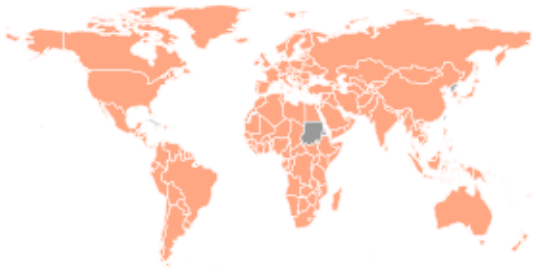
QoG Code: wdi_statper

The data services pillar overall score is a composite indicator based on four dimensions of data services: (i) the quality of data releases, (ii) the richness and openness of online access, (iii) the effectiveness of advisory and analytical services related to statistics, and (iv) the availability and use of data access services such as secure microdata access. Advisory and analytical services might incorporate elements related to data stewardship services including input to national data strategies, advice on data ethics and calling out misuse of data in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

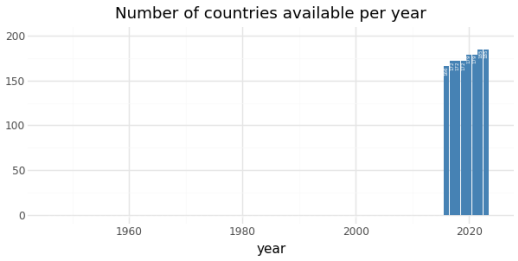
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 2016
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 186	Total N. of countries covered: 185

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.243 Services, value added (constant 2015 US dollar)

QoG Code: wdi_sva2015

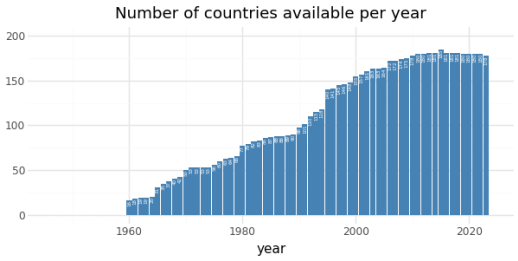
Services correspond to ISIC divisions 45-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 4. Data are in constant 2015 prices, expressed in U.S. dollars.

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: 2024
N. of countries: 180	Total N. of countries covered: 185

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.244 Services, value added (annual % growth)

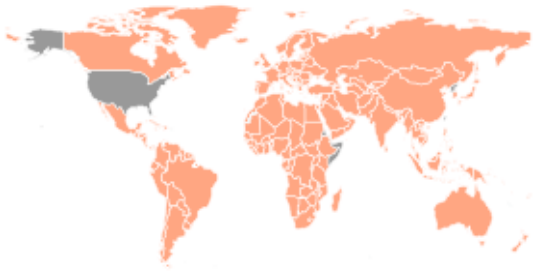
QoG Code: wdi_svapg

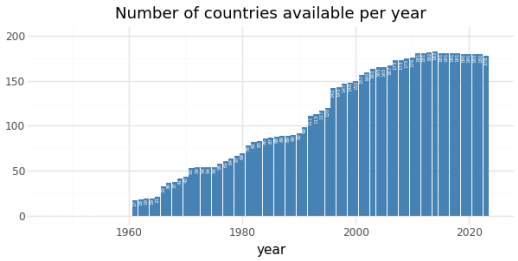
Services, value added (annual % growth). Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 180	Total N. of countries covered: 185

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.245 Services, value added (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_svapgdp

Services, value added (% of GDP). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

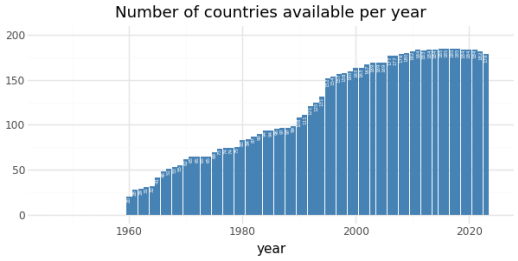
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 187

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.246 CPIA transparency-accountability-corruption in public sector rating (1-6)

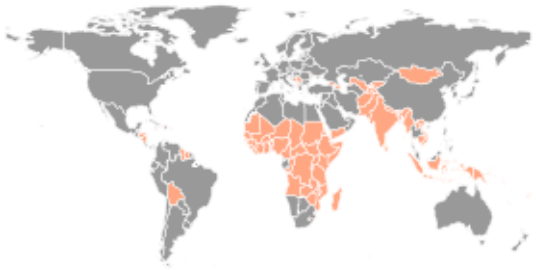
QoG Code: wdi_tacpsr

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.

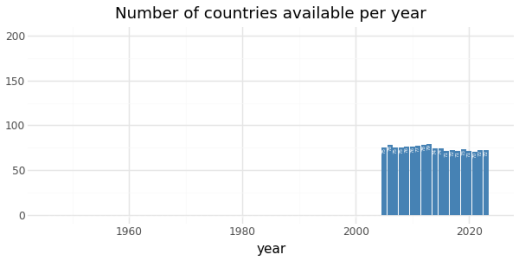
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 77	Total N. of countries covered: 88

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.247 Tax revenue (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_taxrev

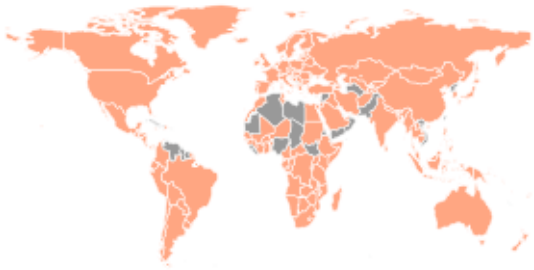
Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

Note: The value for San Marino for 1995 was extremely high (44326) and has been recoded to missing.

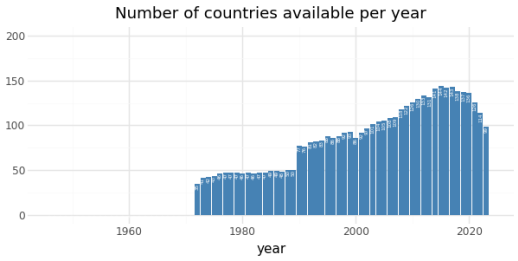
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 141	Time-series min. year: 1972 Time-series max. year: 2024 Total N. of countries covered: 159

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.248 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)

QoG Code: wdi_tele

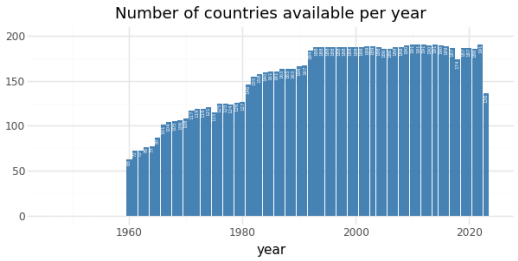
Fixed telephone subscriptions refers to the sum of active number of analogue fixed telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 192	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

4.113.249 Trade (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_trade

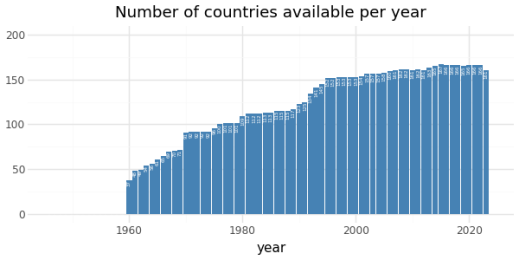
Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Type of variable: Continuous

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: 2024
N. of countries: 166	Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.250 Trade in services (% of GDP)

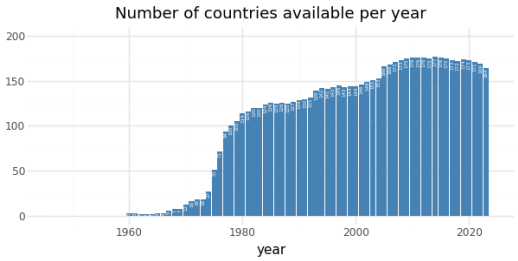
QoG Code: wdi_tradeserv

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 175	Total N. of countries covered: 186

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.251 Unemployment with advanced education (% of total labor force)

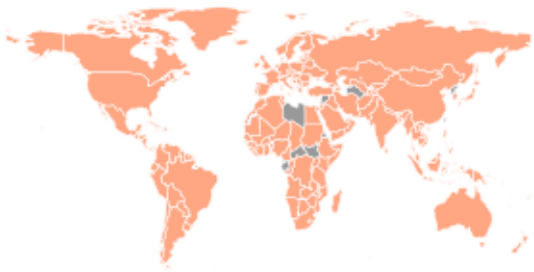
QoG Code: wdi_unempedua

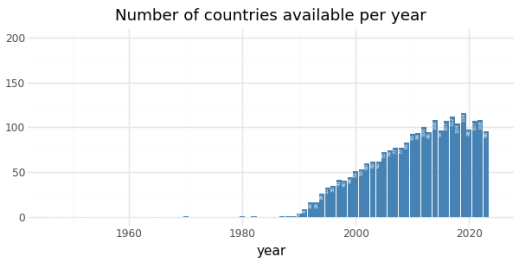
The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 177

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.252 Unemployment with advanced education (% of female labor force)

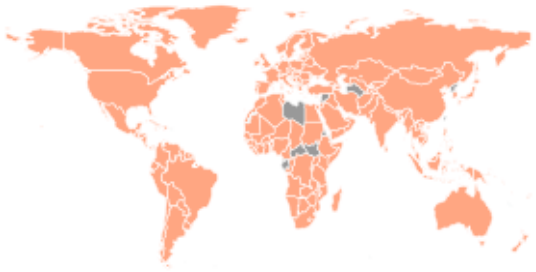
QoG Code: wdi_unempeduaf

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

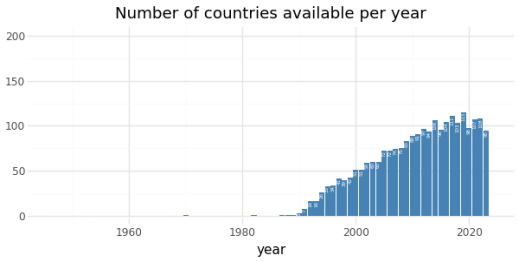
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.253 Unemployment with advanced education (% of male labor force)

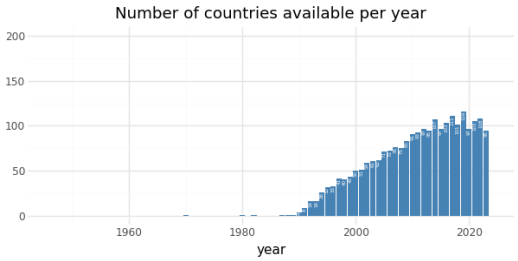
QoG Code: wdi_unempeduam

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 148	Total N. of countries covered: 172

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.254 Unemployment with basic education (% of total labor force)

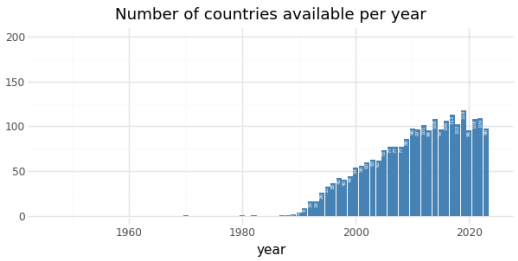
QoG Code: wdi_unempedub

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 150	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.255 Unemployment with basic education (% of female labor force)

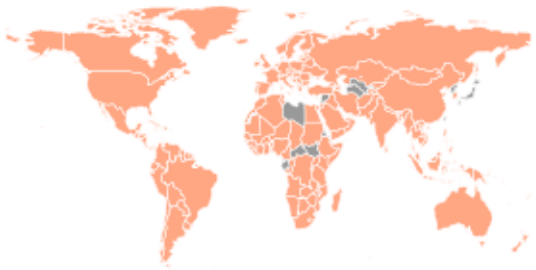
QoG Code: wdi_unempedubf

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

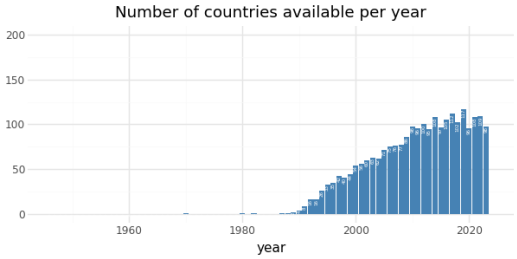
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 150	Total N. of countries covered: 175

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.256 Unemployment with basic education (% of male labor force)

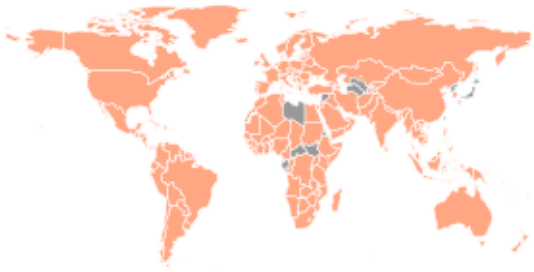
QoG Code: wdi_unempedubm

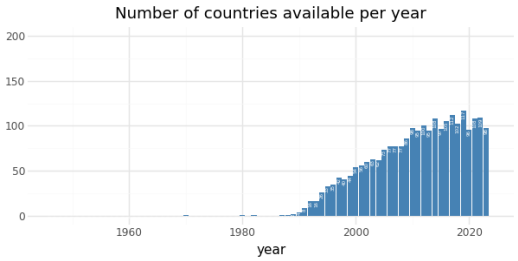
The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 150	Total N. of countries covered: 175

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.257 Unemployment with intermediate education (% of total labor force)

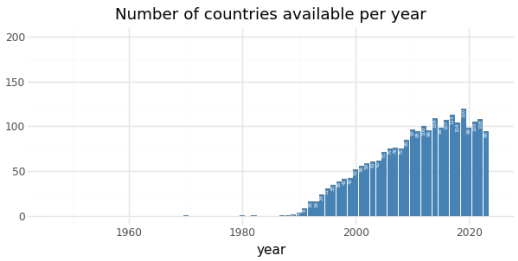
QoG Code: wdi_unempedui

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 152	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.258 Unemployment with intermediate education (% of female labor force)

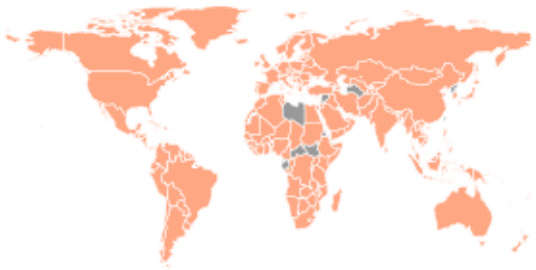
QoG Code: wdi_unempeduif

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

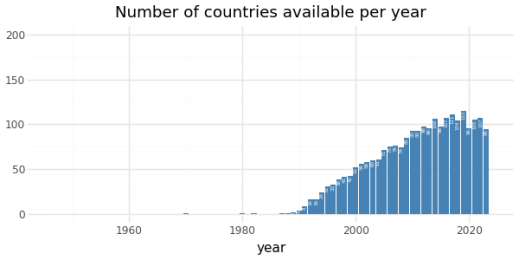
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 150	Total N. of countries covered: 176

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.259 Unemployment with intermediate education (% of male labor force)

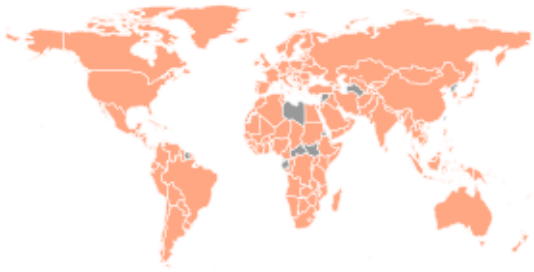
QoG Code: wdi_unempeduim

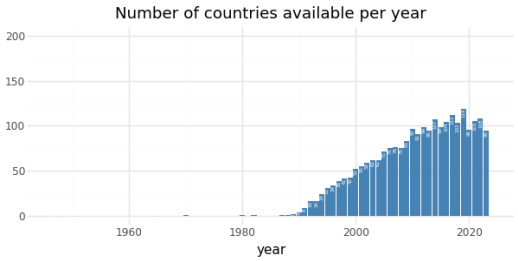
The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 151	Total N. of countries covered: 175

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.260 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

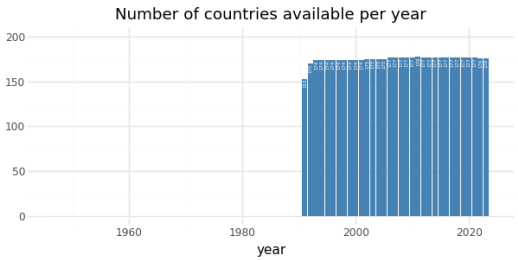
Available in Cross-section

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: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.261 Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_unempfne

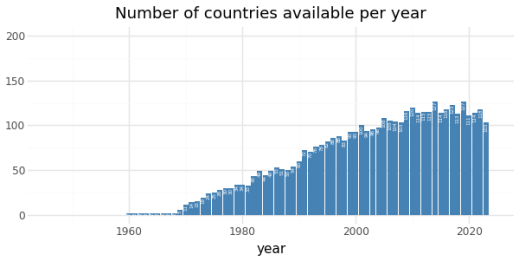
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Female.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 157	Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.262 Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO)

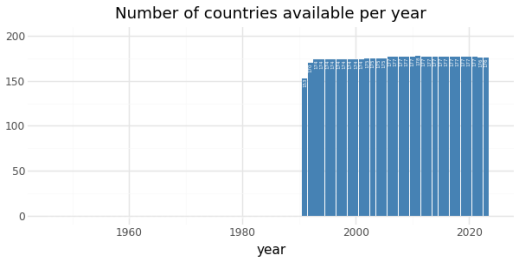
QoG Code: wdi_unempilo

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Total.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.263 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

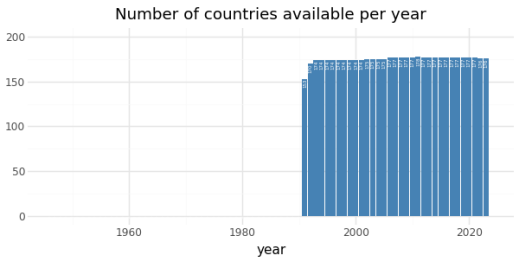
Available in Cross-section

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: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.264 Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_unempmne

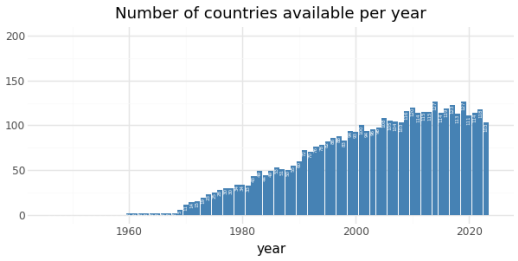
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Male.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 157	Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.265 Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (national est.)

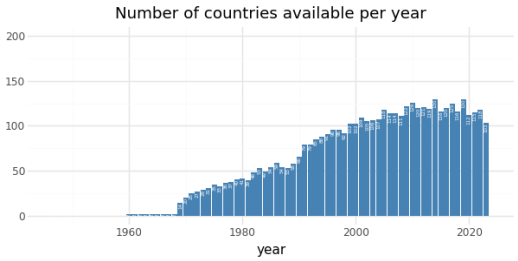
QoG Code: wdi_unempne

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Total.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 158	Total N. of countries covered: 187

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.266 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.

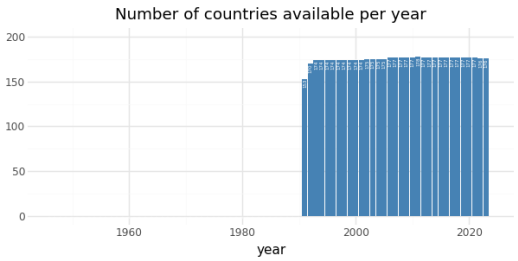
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.267 Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24)(nation est.)

QoG Code: wdi_unempyfne

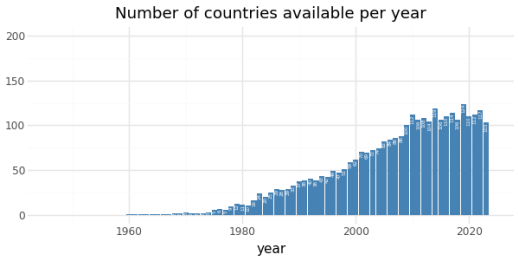
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 157	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.268 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

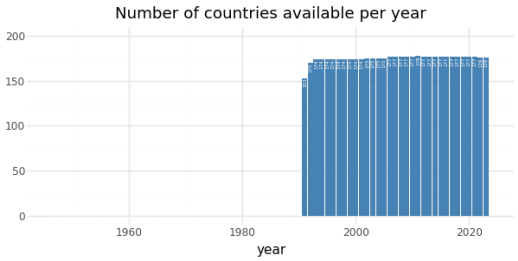
QoG Code: wdi_unempyilo

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

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 177	Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.269 Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_unempymilo

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

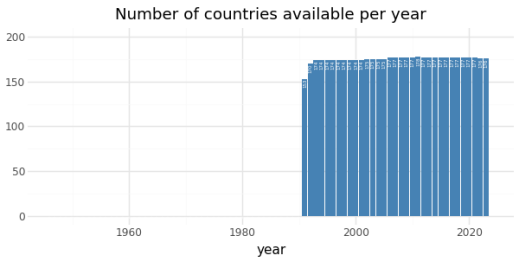
Type of variable: Continuous

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: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 178

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.270 Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24)(national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_unempymne

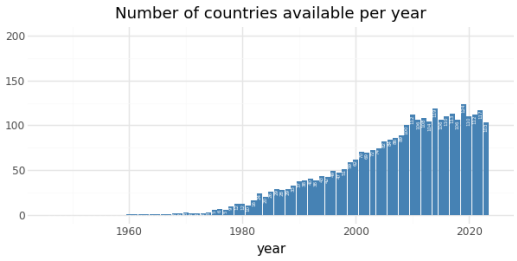
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 157	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.271 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24)(national est.)

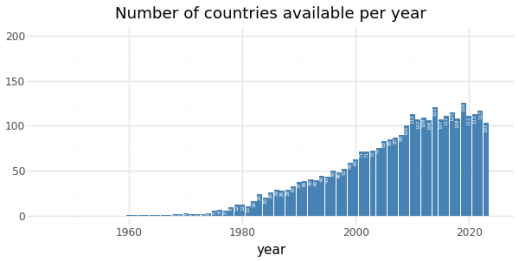
QoG Code: wdi_unempyne

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 158	Total N. of countries covered: 184

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.272 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

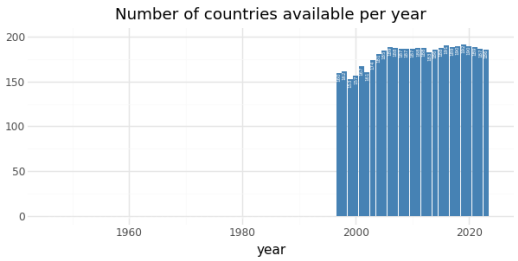
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 192

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1997
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

4.113.273 Women who were first married by age 15 (% of women ages 20-24)

QoG Code: wdi_wofm15

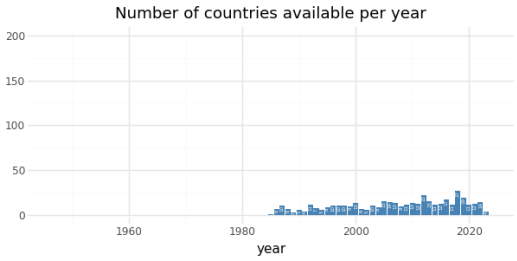
Women who were first married by age 15 (% of women ages 20-24). Women who were first married by age 15 refers to the percentage of women ages 20-24 who were first married by age 15.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1985
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 60	Total N. of countries covered: 134

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.113.274 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100)

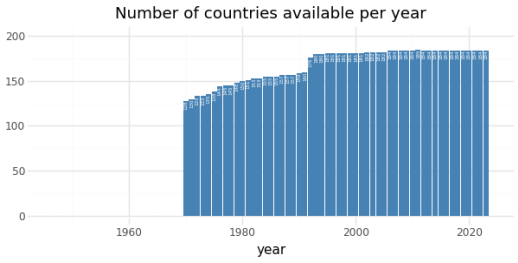
QoG Code: wdi_wombuslawi

Women Business and the Law Index Score (1-100) measures how laws and regulations affect women's economic opportunity. Overall scores are calculated by taking the average score of each of the eight areas (Going Places, Starting a Job, Getting Paid, Getting Married, Having Children, Running a Business, Managing Assets and Getting a Pension), with 100 representing the highest possible score.

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: 184

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.114 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.

4.114.1 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.

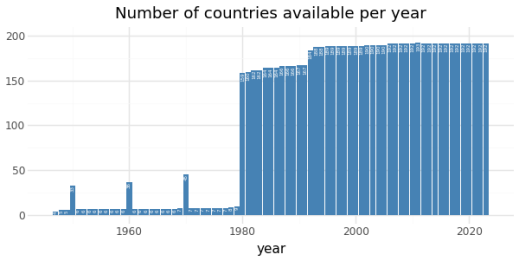
The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

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

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: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 193

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.114.2 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.

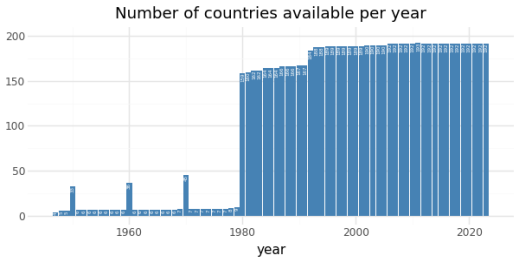
The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

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	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 193

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.115 World Population Prospects

Dataset by: United Nations - 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:

United Nations: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2024). World population prospects 2024 [Online Edition]. https://population.un.org/wpp/

Dataset found at: https://population.un.org/wpp/

Last update by original source: 2025-07-03
Date of download: 2025-09-19

The 2024 Revision of World Population Prospects is the twenty-eighth edition of official United Nations population estimates and projections that have been prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. It presents population estimates from 1950 to the present for 237 countries or areas, underpinned by analyses of historical demographic trends. This latest assessment considers the results of 1,910 national population censuses conducted between 1950 and 2023, as well as information from vital registration systems and from 3,189 nationally representative sample surveys. The 2024 revision also presents population projections to the year 2100 that reflect a range of plausible outcomes at the global, regional and national levels.

4.115.1 Total Fertility Rate (live births per woman)

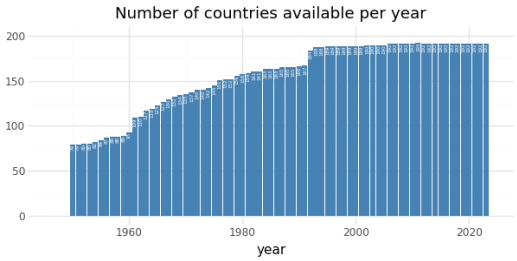
QoG Code: wpp_fertrate

The average number of live births a woman would have during her lifetime if she experienced the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (typically ages 1549).

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: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.115.2 Projected Total Fertility Rate in 2030 (live births per woman)

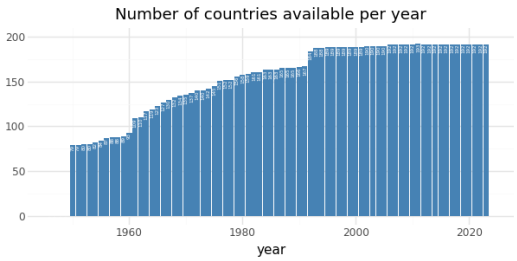
QoG Code: wpp_fertrate_2030

The projected average number of live births a woman would have in her lifetime in 2030, under the medium fertility variant.

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: 2024
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

4.115.3 Projected Total Fertility Rate in 2050 (live births per woman)

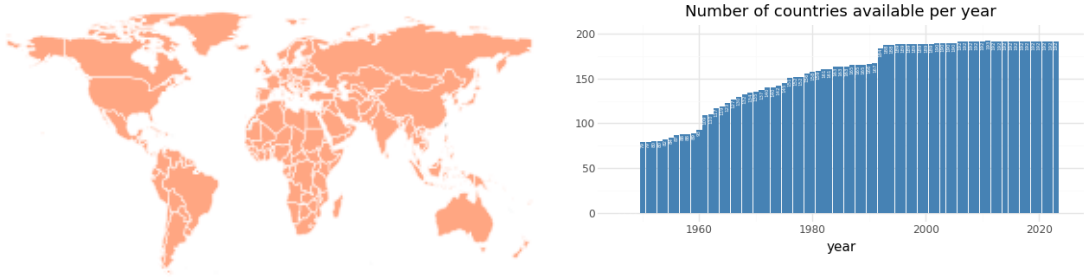
QoG Code: wpp_fertrate_2050

The projected average number of live births a woman would have in her lifetime in 2050, under the medium fertility variant.

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: 2024
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

4.115.4 Median Age, as of 1 July (years)

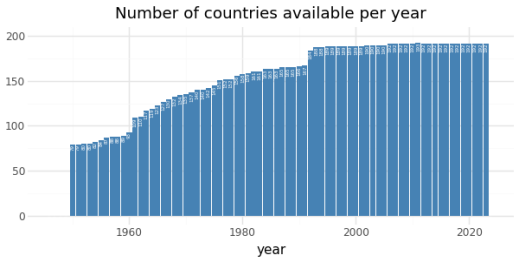
QoG Code: wpp_medianage

The age that divides the population into two equal groups as of July 1st, where half the population is younger and half is older.

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: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.115.5 Projected Median Age in 2030 (years)

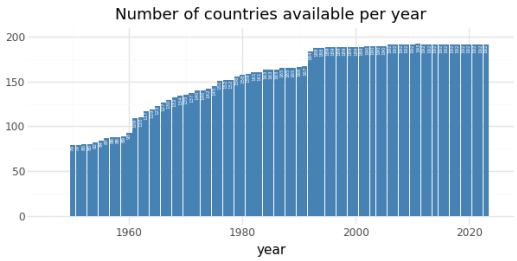
QoG Code: wpp_medianage_2030

The projected median age of the population in 2030, under the medium fertility variant. Half the population will be younger and half older.

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: 2024
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

4.115.6 Projected Median Age in 2050 (years)

QoG Code: wpp_medianage_2050

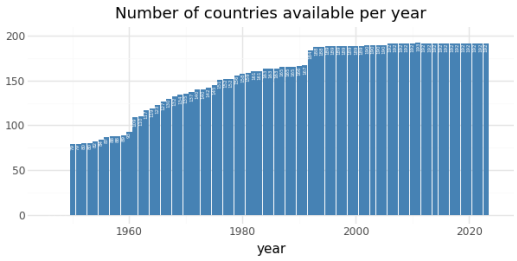
The projected median age of the population in 2050, under the medium fertility variant. Half the population will be younger and half older.

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: 2024
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

4.115.7 Net Migration Rate (per 1,000 population)

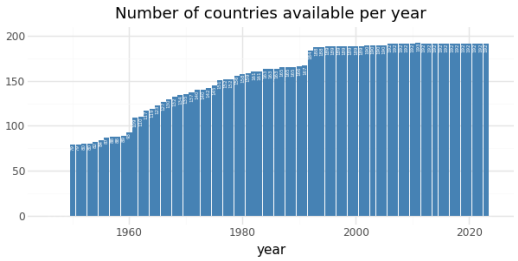
QoG Code: wpp_netmig

The net number of migrants (immigrants minus emigrants) per 1,000 individuals in the population during a specified period. A positive rate indicates net immigration, while a negative rate indicates net emigration.

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: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.115.8 Projected Net Migration Rate in 2030 (per 1,000 population)

QoG Code: wpp_netmig_2030

The projected net number of migrants (immigrants minus emigrants) per 1,000 individuals in the population in 2030, under the medium fertility variant.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2024
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 192

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.115.9 Projected Net Migration Rate in 2050 (per 1,000 population)

QoG Code: wpp_netmig_2050

The projected net number of migrants (immigrants minus emigrants) per 1,000 individuals in the population in 2050, under the medium fertility variant.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2024
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 192

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.115.10 Total Population, as of 1 January (thousands)

QoG Code: wpp_pop

The total number of individuals in a given population on January 1st of the specified year, measured in thousands. This value accounts for births, deaths, and net migration up to that date.

Type of variable: Discrete

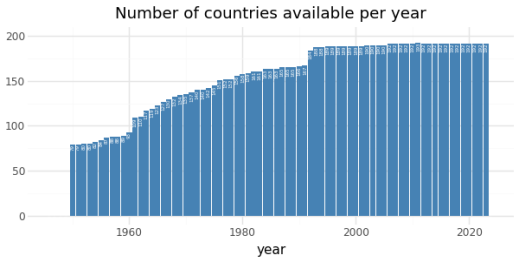
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 192

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
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

4.115.11 Projected Total Population in 2030 (thousands)

QoG Code: wpp_pop_2030

The projected total number of individuals in the population in 2030, under the medium fertility variant, measured in thousands.

Type of variable: Discrete

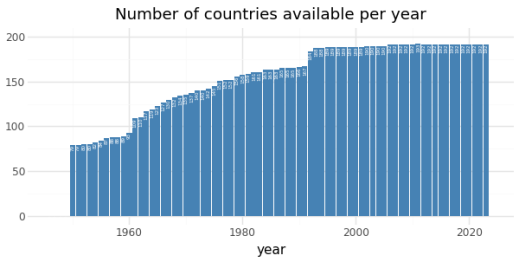
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 192

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
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

4.115.12 Projected Total Population in 2050 (thousands)

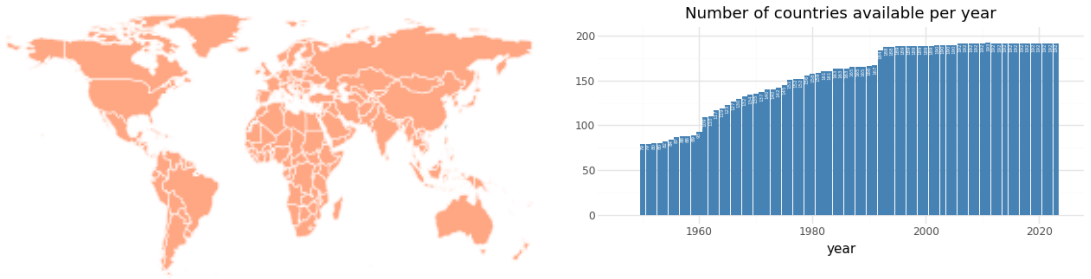
QoG Code: wpp_pop_2050

The projected total number of individuals in the population in 2050, under the medium fertility variant, measured in thousands.

Type of variable: Discrete

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: 2024
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

4.115.13 Population Density, as of 1 July (persons per square km)

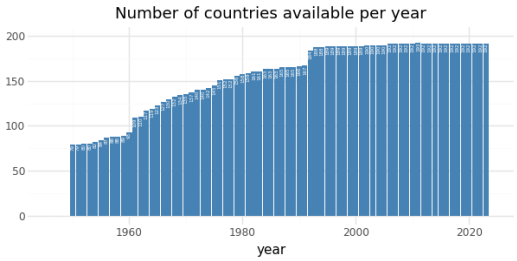
QoG Code: wpp_popden

The number of people per square kilometer of land area as of July 1st.

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: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.115.14 Projected Population Density in 2030 (persons per square km)

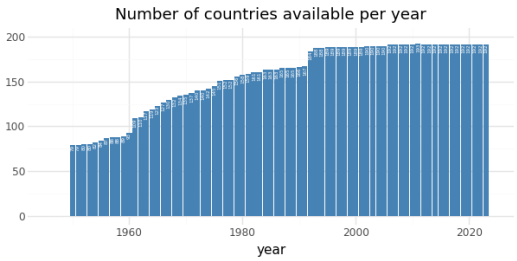
QoG Code: wpp_popden_2030

The projected number of people per square kilometer of land area in 2030, under the medium fertility variant.

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: 2024
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

4.115.15 Projected Population Density in 2050 (persons per square km)

QoG Code: wpp_popden_2050

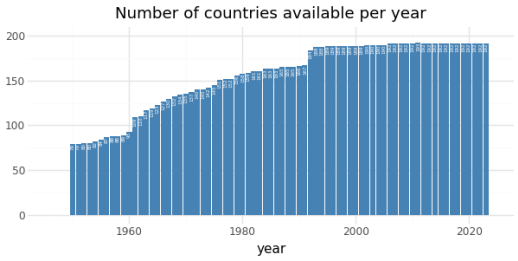
The projected number of people per square kilometer of land area in 2050, under the medium fertility variant.

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: 2024
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

4.115.16 Population Sex Ratio, as of 1 July (males per 100 females)

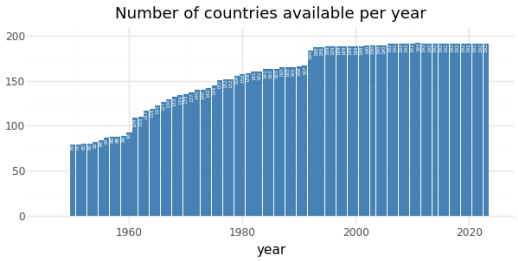
QoG Code: wpp_sexratio

The ratio of males to females in the population as of July 1st of the specified year. It is expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

Type of variable: Discrete

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: 192	Total N. of countries covered: 192

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.115.17 Projected Population Sex Ratio in 2030 (males per 100 females)

QoG Code: wpp_sexratio_2030

The projected ratio of males to females in the population in 2030, under the medium fertility variant. Expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

Type of variable: Continuous

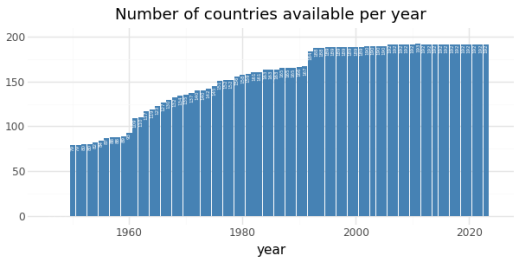
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 192

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
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

4.115.18 Projected Population Sex Ratio in 2050 (males per 100 females)

QoG Code: wpp_sexratio_2050

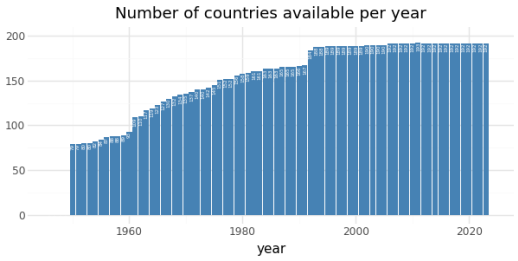
The projected ratio of males to females in the population in 2050, under the medium fertility variant. Expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

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: 2024
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

4.116 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.

4.116.1 Press Freedom Index: Economic Context Component

QoG Code: rsf_eci

Economic context component of Press Freedom Index. Questions asked for the economic context component aim to evaluate:

- economic constraints linked to governmental policies (including the difficulty of creating a news media outlet, favouritism in the allocation of state subsidies, and corruption);

- economic constraints linked to non-state actors (advertisers and commercial partners);

- economic constraints linked to media owners seeking to promote or defend their business interests.

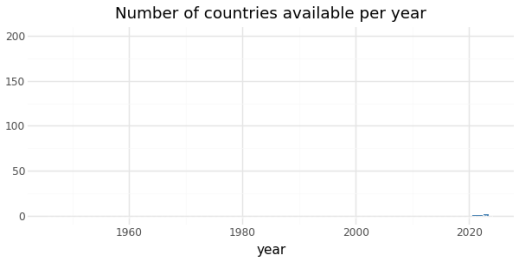
A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2021
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 5

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.116.2 Press Freedom Index: Political Context Component

QoG Code: rsf_pci

Political context component of Press Freedom Index. Questions asked for political context component aim to evaluate:

- the degree of support and respect for media autonomy vis-à-vis political pressure from the state or from other political actors;

- the level of acceptance of a variety of journalistic approaches satisfying professional standards, including politically aligned approaches and independent approaches;

- the degree of support for the media in their role of holding politicians and government to account in the public interest.

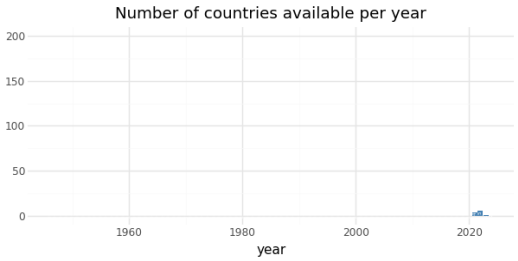
A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2021
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 12

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.116.3 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

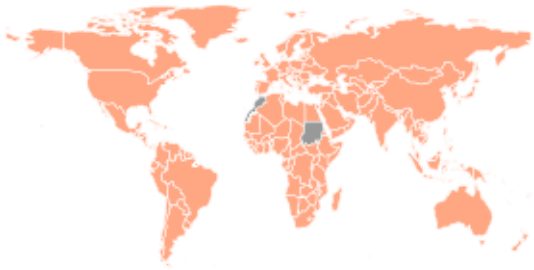
Available in Cross-section

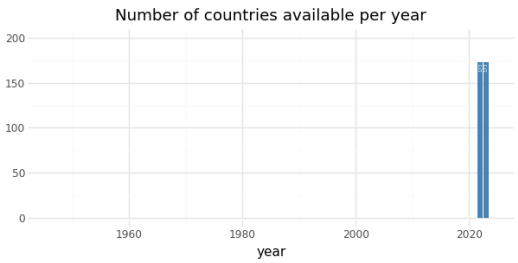
Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 173

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2022
Time-series max. year: 2024
Total N. of countries covered: 173

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.116.4 Press Freedom Index (methodology for 2002-2012)

QoG Code: rsf_pfi0212

The Press Freedom Index was calculated using the methodology used in RSF 2002-2012 reports. 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: Press Freedom Index for 2002-2012 is reversely ordered, which means countries with less press freedom got higher scores.

Except for 2012, the index ranges between 0 (total press freedom) and 100 (no press freedom). However, for the 2012 data release, RSF changed the scale so that negative values could be assigned to countries with more press freedom. We have decided to leave the data as is.

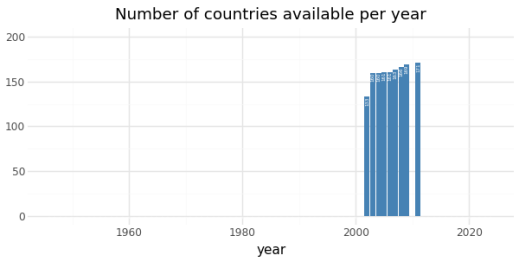
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2002
Time-series max. year: 2011
Total N. of countries covered: 171

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.116.5 Press Freedom Index (methodology for 2013-2021)

QoG Code: rsf_pfi1321

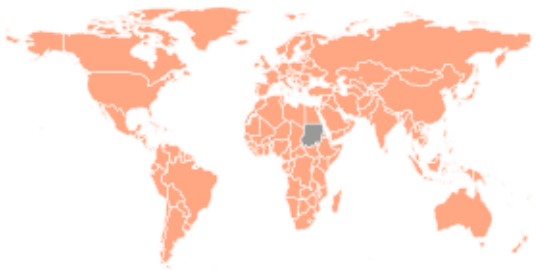
Press Freedom Index, calculated with the methodology used in RSF 2013-2021 reports. The Press Freedom Index measures the amount of freedom journalists, and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

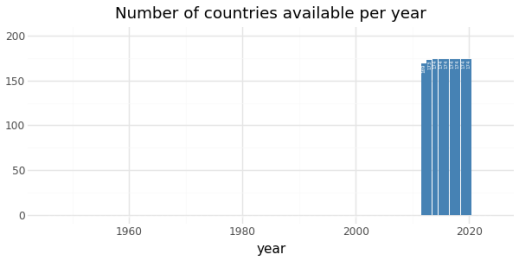
Note: Higher scores indicate that country has more press freedom.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 174	Total N. of countries covered: 174

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.116.6 Press Freedom Index: Sociocultural Context Component

QoG Code: rsf_sci

Sociocultural context component of Press Freedom Index. Questions asked for sociocultural context component aim to evaluate:

- social constraints resulting from denigration and attacks on the press based on such issues as gender, class, ethnicity and religion;

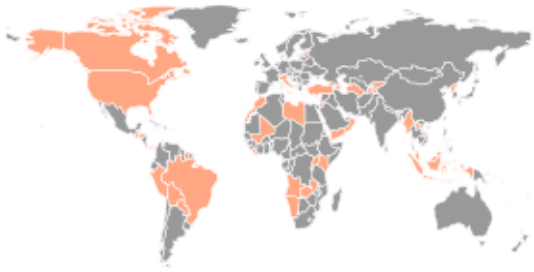
- cultural constraints, including pressure on journalists to not question certain bastions of power or influence or not cover certain issues because it would run counter to the prevailing culture in the country or territory.

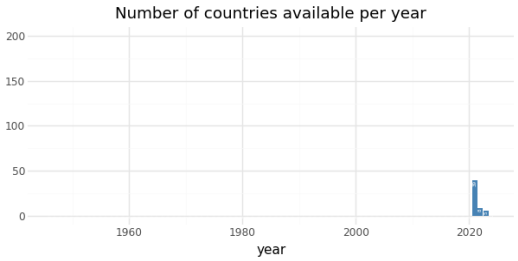
A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 50	Total N. of countries covered: 50

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.116.7 Press Freedom Index: Safety Component

QoG Code: rsf_si

The questions asked for this component concern journalists safety. For this purpose, press freedom is defined as the ability to identify, gather and disseminate news and information in accordance with journalistic methods and ethics, without unnecessary risk of:

- bodily harm (including murder, violence, arrest, detention and abduction);

- psychological or emotional distress that could result from intimidation, coercion, harassment, surveillance, doxing (publication of personal information with malicious intent), degrading or hateful speech, smears and other threats targeting journalists or their loved-ones;

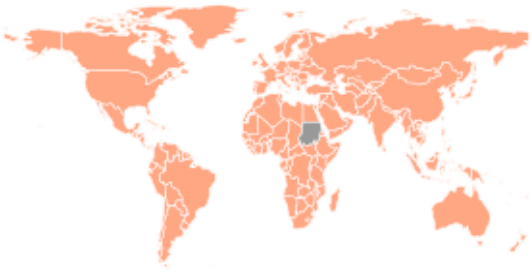
- professional harm resulting from, for example, the loss of ones job, the confiscation or professional equipment, or the ransacking of installations.

A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

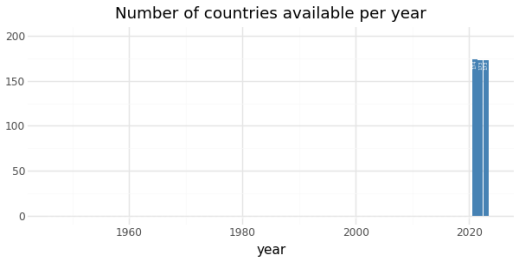
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 174	Total N. of countries covered: 174

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.117 World Uncertainty Index

Dataset by: World Uncertainty 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:

Ahir, H., Bloom, N., & Furceri, D. (2022). The world uncertainty index [NBER Working Papers 29763]. https://worlduncertaintyindex.com/

Dataset found at: https://worlduncertaintyindex.com/data/

Last update by original source: 2025-07-09
Date of download: 2025-09-19

World Uncertainty Index (WUI) reflects the frequency of the word uncertainty in the quarterly Economist Intelligence Unit country reports. It is an unbalanced panel of 143 individual countries on a quarterly basis from 1952, which is presented on an annual level in QoG datasets.

Globally, the Index spikes around major events like the Gulf War, the Euro debt crisis, the Brexit vote, and the COVID pandemic. The level of uncertainty is higher in developing countries but is more synchronized across advanced economies with their tighter trade and financial linkages.

4.117.1 World Trade Uncertainty Index

QoG Code: wui_wtui

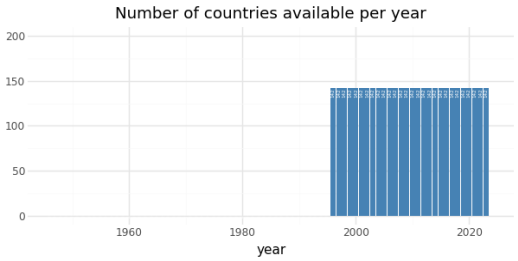
World Trade Uncertainty Index (WTUI) is constructed by counting the number of times uncertainty (and its variants) is mentioned, in proximity to a word related to trade, in the EIU country report. Specifically, the authors looked at the following words: protectionism, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), tariff, trade, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and World Trade Organization (WTO).

Examples of texts referring to trade uncertainty include: uncertainty over the renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement, and market uncertainty over future trade policy will weigh on investor sentiment. As for the main index, they scale the index per thousand of words.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 142	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.117.2 World Uncertainty Index

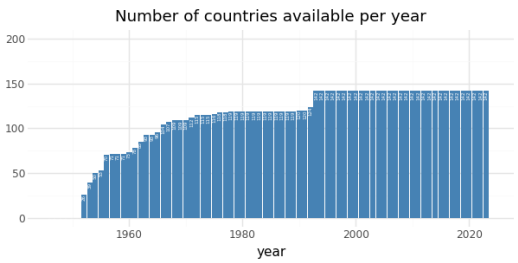
QoG Code: wui_wui

World Uncertainty Index (WUI) was constructed for an unbalanced panel of 143 individual countries on a quarterly basis from 1952. This is the first attempt to construct a panel uncertainty index for a large set of developed and developing countries. The index reflects the frequencies of the word uncertainty (and its variants) in the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) country reports. To make the WUI comparable across countries, authors scale the raw counts by the total number of words in each report the number of uncertainty words per thousand words.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2022	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 142	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118 Worldwide Age Representation in Cabinet Dataset

Dataset by: Stockemer and Kolodziejczyk

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

Stockemer, D., & Kolodziejczyk, K. (2024). Introducing the world age representation in cabinet (warc) dataset. *Representation*, 1–13. https://doi.org/10.1080/00344893.2024.2409636

Dataset found at: https://warcdataset.com/

Last update by original source: 2024-09-01
Date of download: 2025-12-26

The WARC dataset is a comprehensive dataset and ongoing data collection that provides information on the numerical presence of female ministers and different age groups worldwide and over time.

In more detail, it provides information on the gendered composition of cabinets across the globe as well as the mean and median age of cabinet members. Authors also provide figures on the presence of young cabinet members, as well as figures that that compare the presence of a certain age group of cabinet members in relation to the same age group in the general population. Finally, they present data on the gender and age distributions of different types of portfolios (i.e. low-prestige, medium-prestige and high-prestige portfolios).

4.118.1 Percent of age coverage

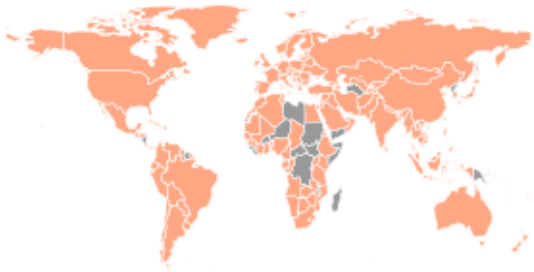
QoG Code: warc_acov

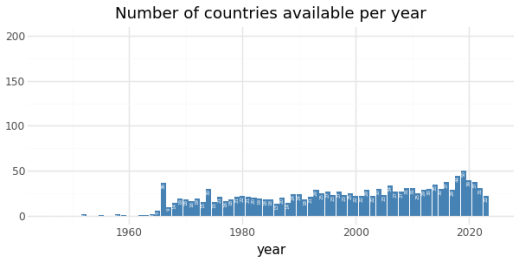
The percent of ministers authors could get age data.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 129	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.2 Cabinet Age Representation Index (35 or under)

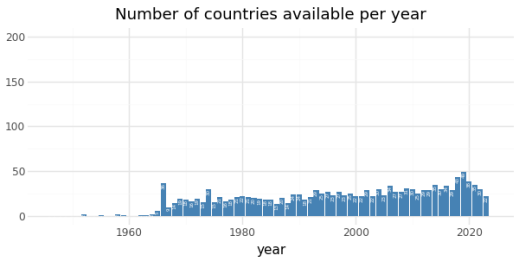
QoG Code: warc_agi35

The percentage of ministers aged 35 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 35 or under in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 125	Total N. of countries covered: 150

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.3 Cabinet Age Representation Index (40 or under)

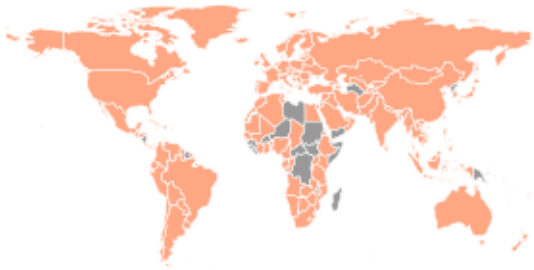
QoG Code: warc_agi40

The percentage of ministers aged 40 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 40 or under in the population.

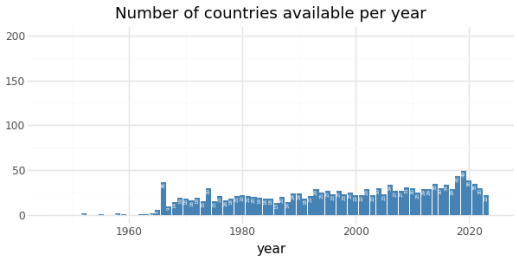
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 125	Total N. of countries covered: 150

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.4 Cabinet Age Representation Index ((41 to 60)

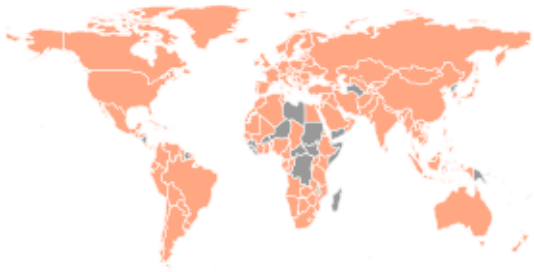
QoG Code: warc_agi4160

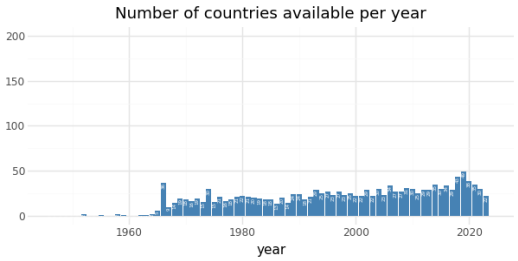
The percentage of ministers aged 41 to 60 relative to the percent of citizens aged 41 to 60 in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 125	Total N. of countries covered: 150

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.5 Cabinet Age Representation Index (over 61 years)

QoG Code: warc_agi61

The percentage of ministers aged 61 or over relative to the percent of citizens aged 61 or over in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

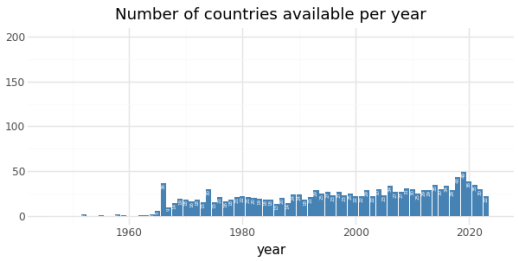
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 125

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1952
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 150

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.6 Percent of women ministers aged 35 or under

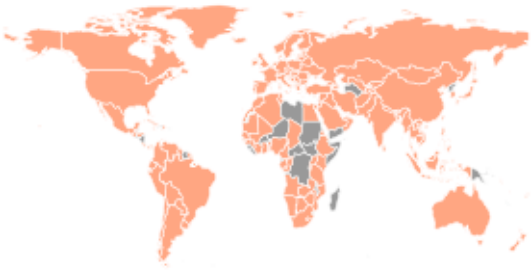
QoG Code: warc_fem35

The percent of women ministers aged 35 or under at inauguration.

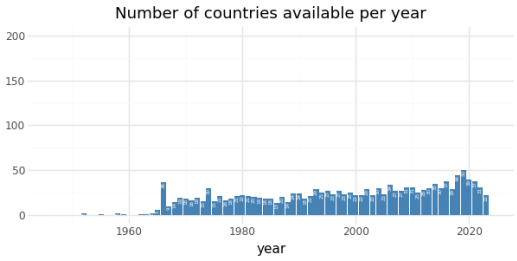
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 129	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.7 Percent of women ministers aged 40 or under

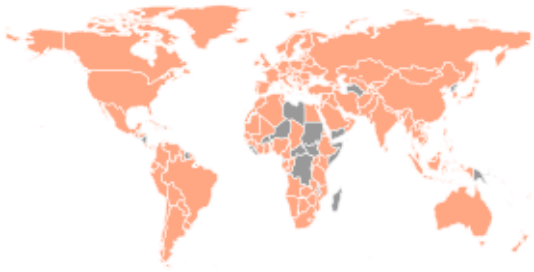
QoG Code: warc_fem40

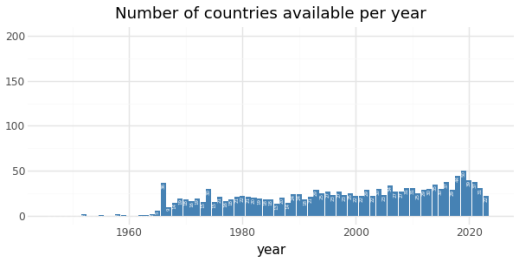
The percent of women ministers aged 40 or under at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 129	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.8 Percent of women ministers aged 61 or over

QoG Code: warc_fem61

The percent women ministers aged 61 or more at inauguration.

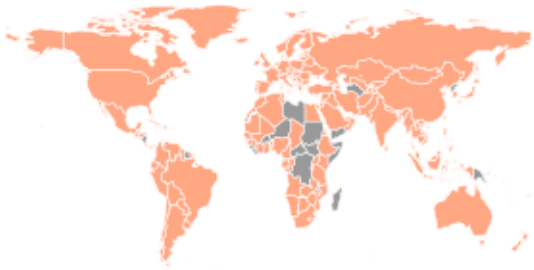
Type of variable: Continuous

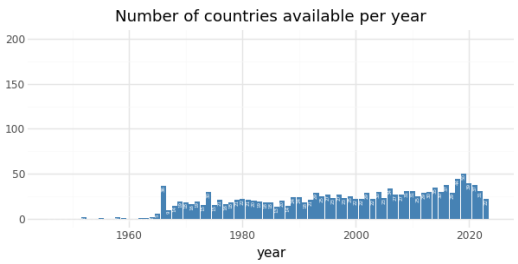
Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 129

Time-series min. year: 1952
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.9 Age of cabinet leader

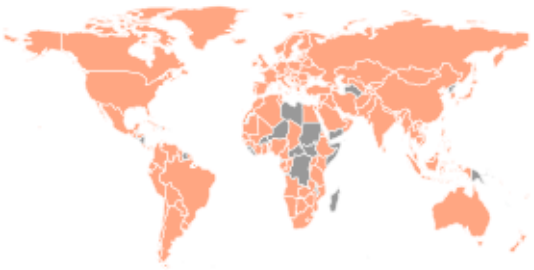
QoG Code: warc_leadage

The age of the cabinet leader.

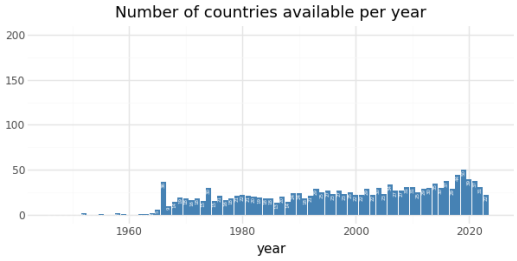
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 129	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.10 Gender of leader

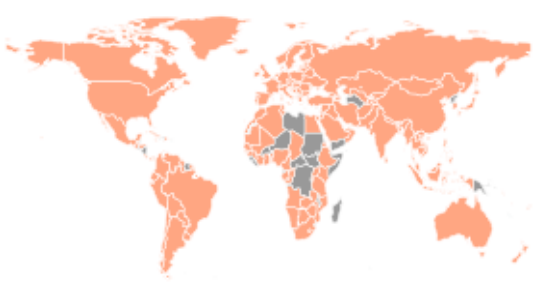
QoG Code: warc_leadgen

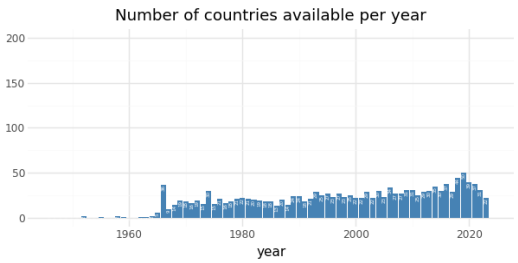
The gender of the cabinet leader. (0 = male, 1 = female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 129	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.11 Mean age of cabinet members

QoG Code: warc_meanage

The mean age of cabinet at inauguration.

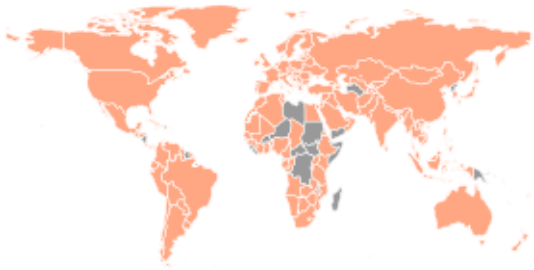
Type of variable: Continuous

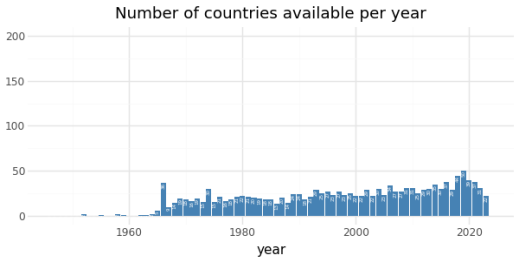
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 129

Time-series min. year: 1952
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.12 Median age of cabinet members

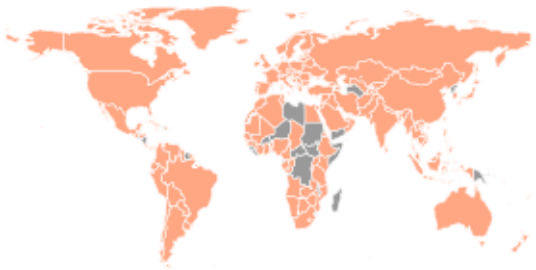
QoG Code: warc_medianage

The median age of cabinet at inauguration.

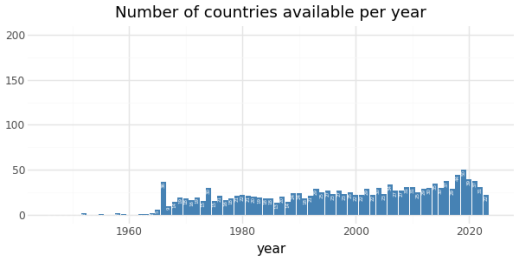
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 129	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.13 Percent of ministers aged 35 or under

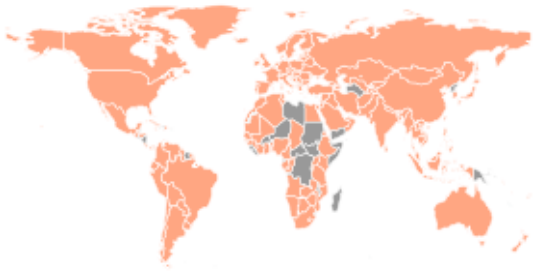
QoG Code: warc_min35

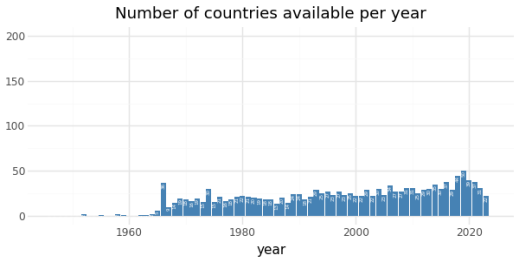
The percent of ministers aged 35 or under at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 129	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.14 Percent of ministers aged 40 or under

QoG Code: warc_min40

The percent of ministers aged 40 or under at inauguration.

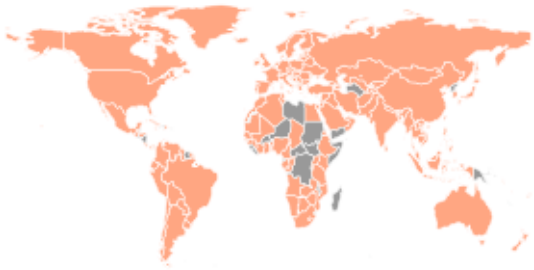
Type of variable: Continuous

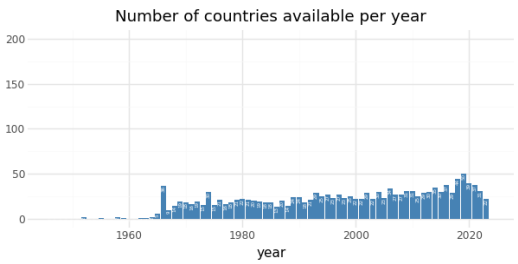
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 129

Time-series min. year: 1952
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.15 Percent of cabinet members aged 41 to 60

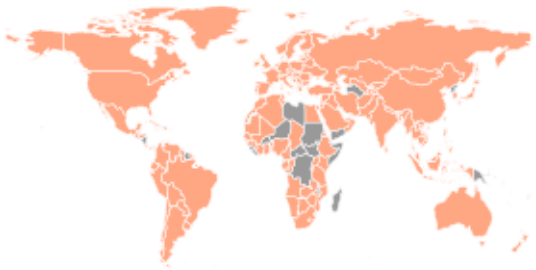
QoG Code: warc_min4160

The percent of ministers aged between 41 and 60 at inauguration.

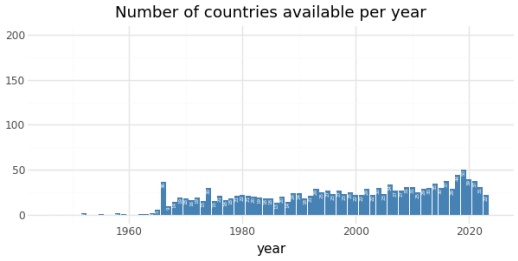
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 129	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.16 Percent of cabinet members aged 61 or over

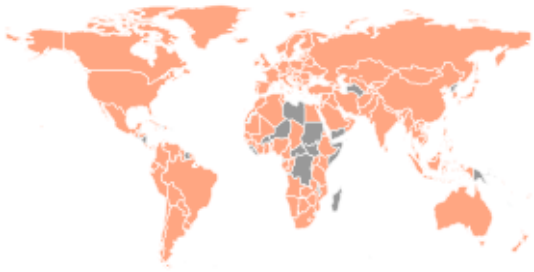
QoG Code: warc_min61

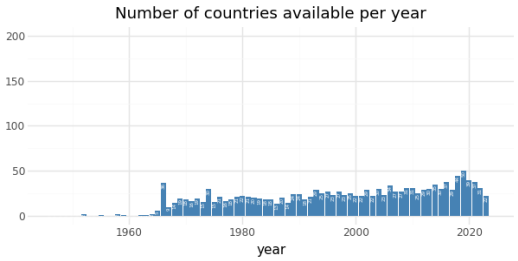
The percent of ministers aged 61 or more at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 129	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.118.17 Percentage of women ministers

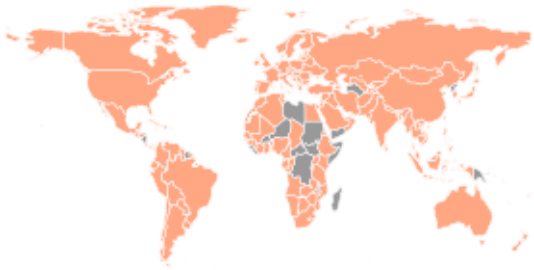
QoG Code: warc_wmin

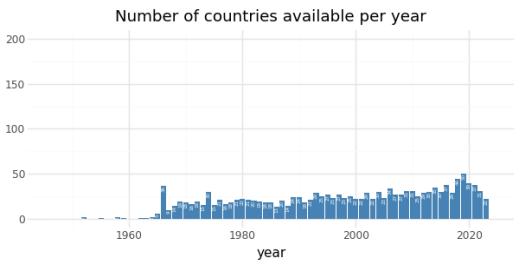
The percent of women ministers at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1952
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 129	Total N. of countries covered: 158

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119 Worldwide Age Representation in Parliaments (WARP) Dataset

Dataset by: Daniel Stockemer and Aksel Sundström

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

Stockemer, D., & Sundström, A. (2022). Introducing the worldwide age representation in parliaments (warp) data set. *Social Science Quarterly*, *103*(7), 1765–1774. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/ssqu.13221

Dataset found at: http://www.warpdataset.com/index.php

Last update by original source: 2023-12-01
Date of download: 2025-12-27

The WARP dataset is a comprehensive and ongoing data collection effort that provides information about the numerical presence of age groups in lower house parliaments, spanning across the globe and over time.

To date, it contains over 800 elections in 150 countries. In more detail, we provide information on the mean and median age of Members of Parliament (MPs), as well as information of the share of young or older MPs. It also provides figures that compare the presence of a certain age group of legislators in relation to the same age group in the general population. Finally, it includes gendered figures, such as the presence of young female MPs.

Notes: If more than one observation is listed per year, the latest available data is taken as a country score of the given year. We also underline that the WARP dataset coverage of MPs changes across years and countries, and coverage data can be obtained from the original website.

4.119.1 Age Representation Index (30 or under)

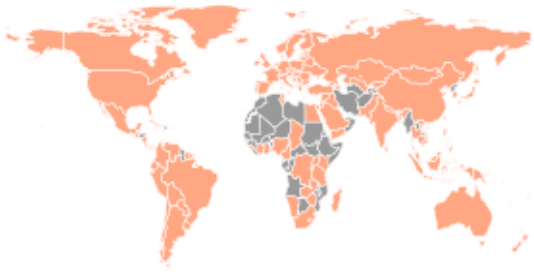
QoG Code: yri_agi30

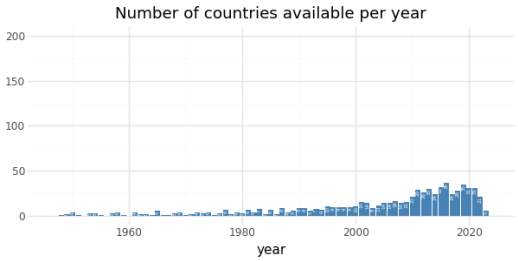
The percentage of MPs aged 30 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 30 or under in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 104	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.2 Age Representation Index (35 or under)

QoG Code: yri_agi35

The percentage of MPs aged 35 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 35 or under in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

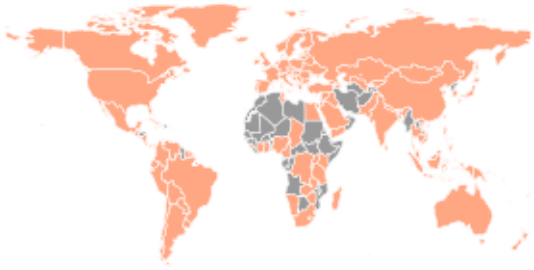
Available in Cross-section

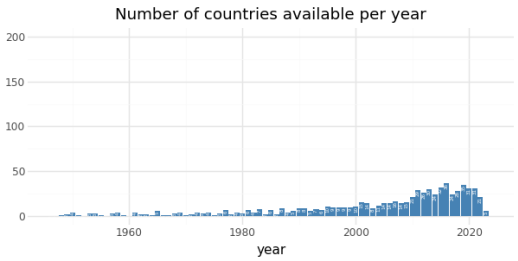
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 104

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1948
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.3 Age Representation Index (40 or under)

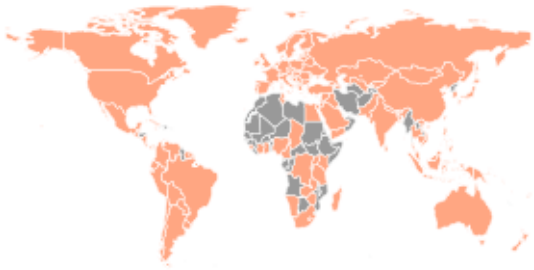
QoG Code: yri_agi40

The percentage of MPs aged 40 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 40 or under in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 104	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability



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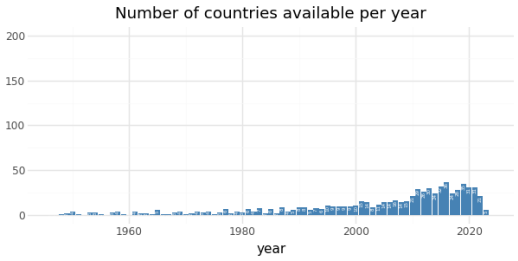


Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.4 Age Representation Index (41 to 60)

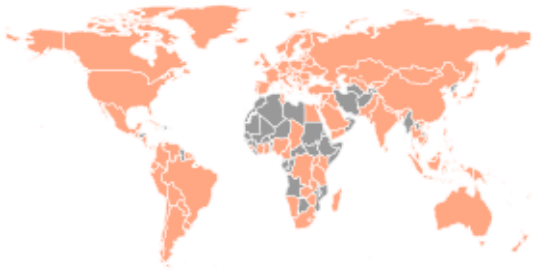
QoG Code: yri_agi4160

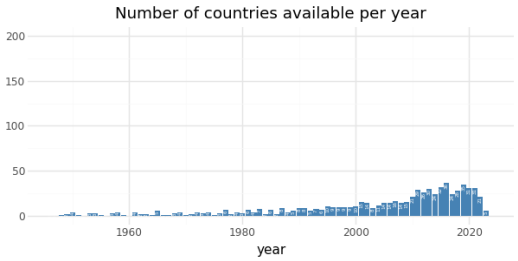
The percentage of MPs aged 41 to 60 relative to the percent of citizens aged 41 to 60 in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 104	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.5 Age Representation Index (61 or over)

QoG Code: yri_agi61

The percentage of MPs aged 61 or over relative to the percent of citizens aged 61 or over in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

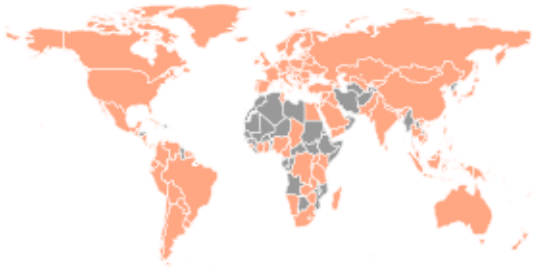
Available in Cross-section

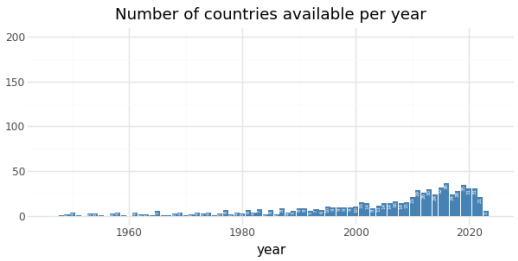
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 104

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1948
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.6 Female Representation in Parliament (under 30 years)

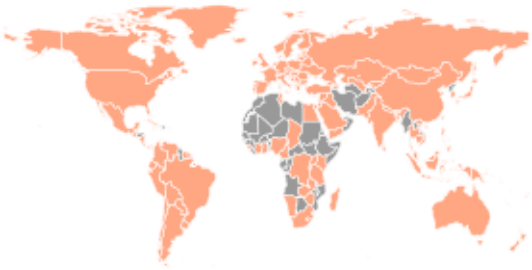
QoG Code: yri_fem30

The percentage of female MPs aged 30 or under of all female MPs.

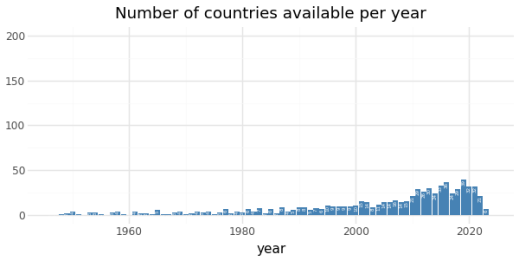
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 111	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.7 Female Representation in Parliament (under 35 years)

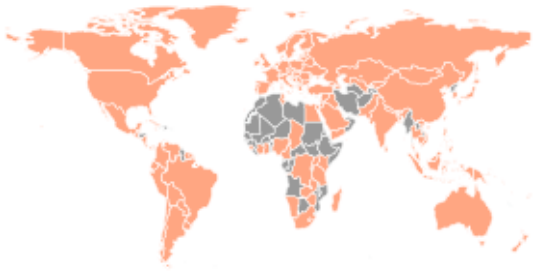
QoG Code: yri_fem35

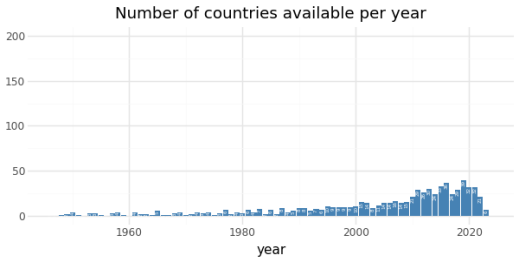
The percentage of female MPs aged 35 or under of all female MPs.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 111	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.8 Female Representation in Parliament (under 40 years)

QoG Code: yri_fem40

The percentage of female MPs aged 40 or under of all female MPs.

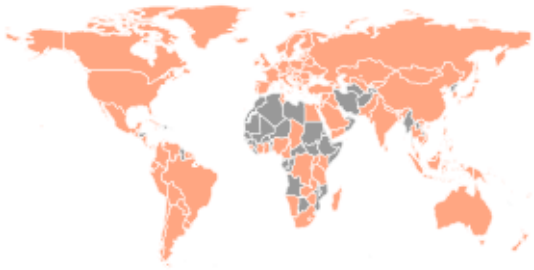
Type of variable: Continuous

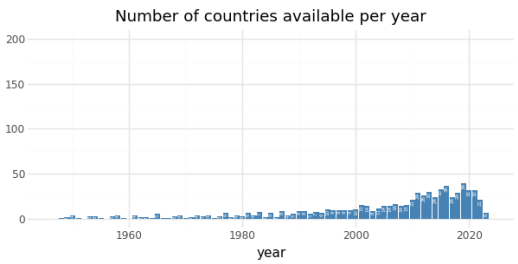
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 111

Time-series min. year: 1948
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.9 Female Representation in Parliament (41 to 60 years)

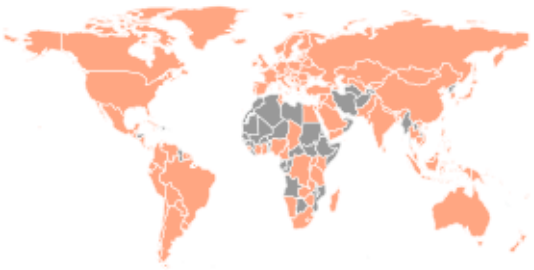
QoG Code: yri_fem4160

The percentage of female MPs aged 41 to 60 of all female MPs.

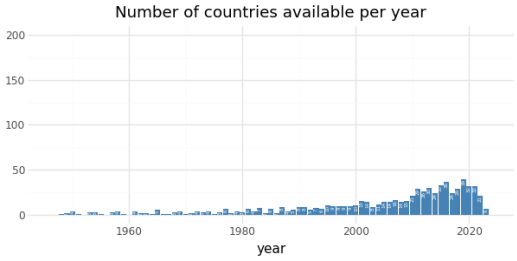
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 111	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.10 Female Representation in Parliament (over 61 years)

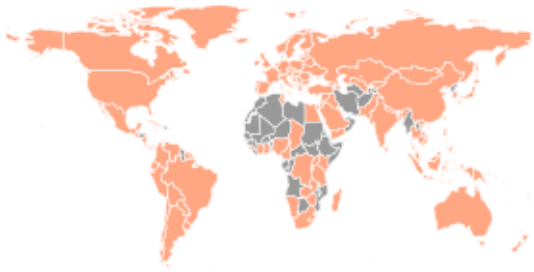
QoG Code: yri_fem61

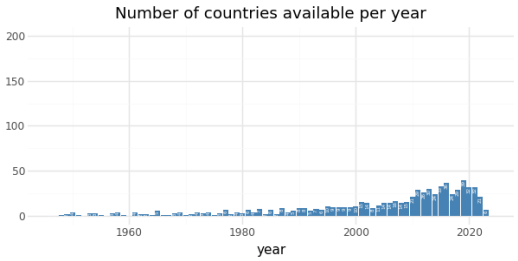
The percentage of female MPs aged 61 or over of all female MPs.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 111	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.11 Mean age of MPs

QoG Code: yri_meanage

The mean age of MPs in the respective country.

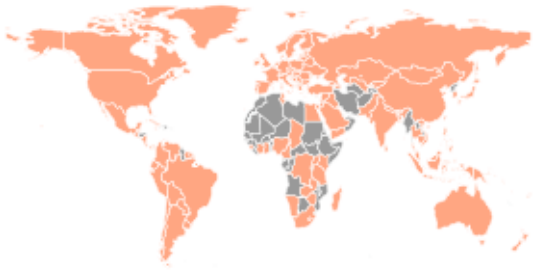
Type of variable: Continuous

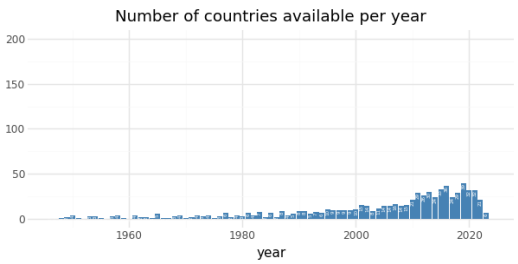
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 111

Time-series min. year: 1948
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.12 Median age of MPs

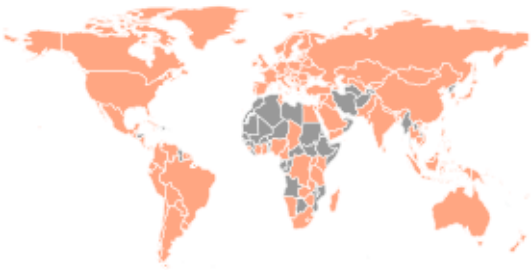
QoG Code: yri_medianage

The median age of MPs in the respective country.

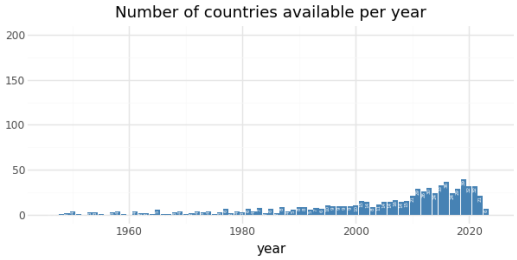
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 111	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.13 Percent MPs aged 30 or under

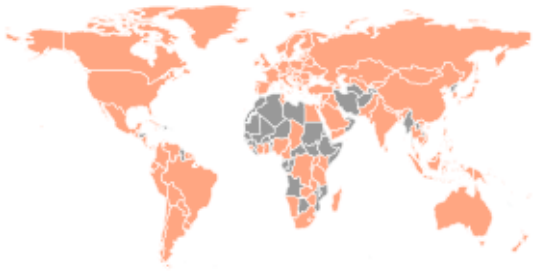
QoG Code: yri_mp30

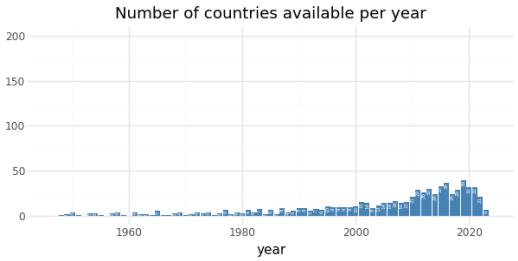
The percentage of MPs aged 30 or under.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 111	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.14 Percent MPs aged 35 or under

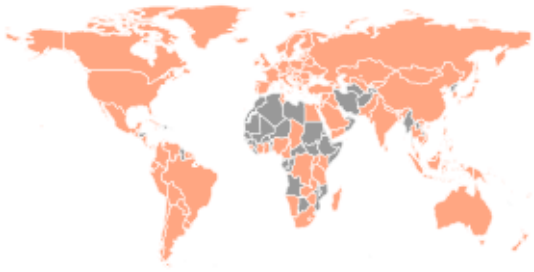
QoG Code: yri_mp35

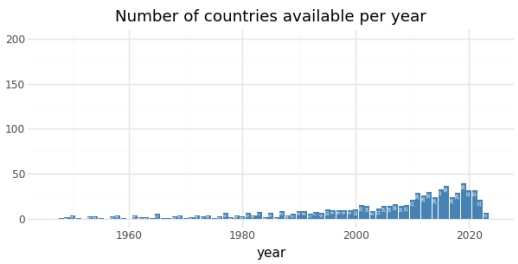
The percentage of MPs aged 35 or under.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 111	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.15 Percent MPs aged 40 or under

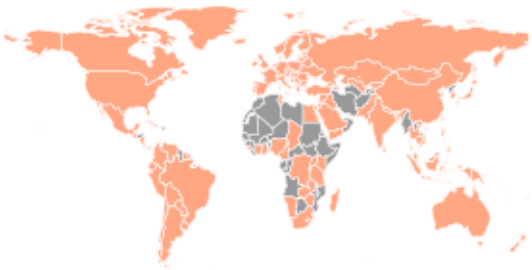
QoG Code: yri_mp40

The percentage of female MPs aged 40 or under of all female MPs.

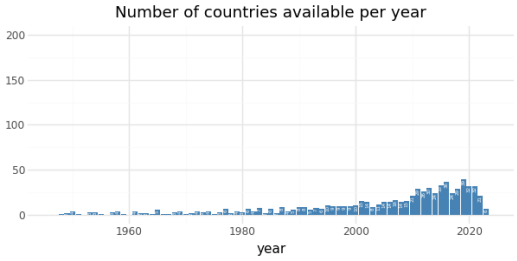
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 111	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.16 Percent MPs aged 41 to 60

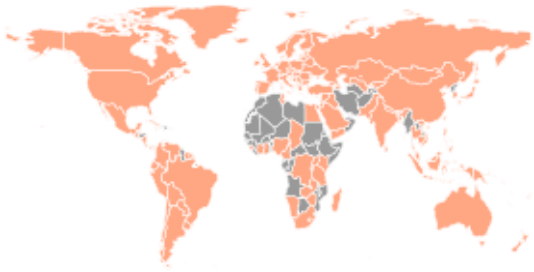
QoG Code: yri_mp4160

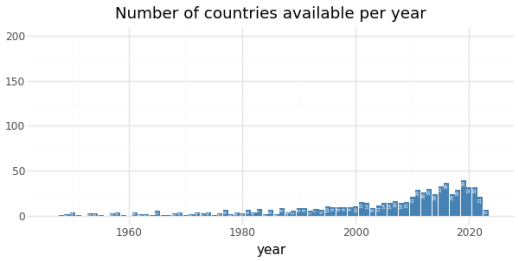
The percentage of MPs aged 41 to 60.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2025
N. of countries: 111	Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.119.17 Percent MPs aged 61 or over

QoG Code: yri_mp61

The percentage of MPs aged 61 or over.

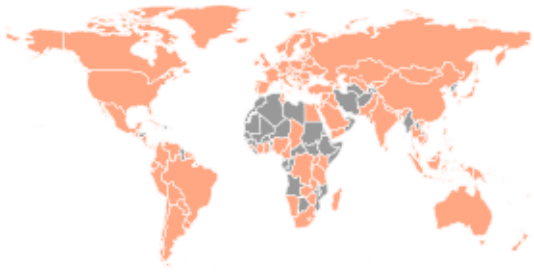
Type of variable: Continuous

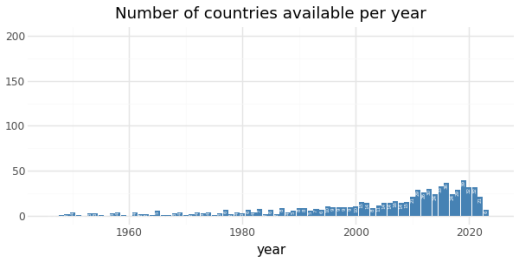
Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 111

Time-series min. year: 1948
Time-series max. year: 2025
Total N. of countries covered: 142

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120 Worldwide Bureaucracy 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:

The World Bank. (2022). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 3.0. https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132

Dataset found at: https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132

Last update by original source: 2025-02-28
Date of download: 2025-09-19

The Worldwide Bureaucracy Indicators (WWBI) database is a unique cross-national dataset on public sector employment and wages that aims to fill an information gap, thereby helping researchers, development practitioners, and policymakers gain a better understanding of the personnel dimensions of state capability, the footprint of the public sector within the overall labor market, and the fiscal implications of the public sector wage bill. The dataset is derived from administrative data and household surveys, thereby complementing existing, expert perception-based approaches.

The WWBI includes 302 indicators that are estimated from microdata drawn from the labor force and household welfare surveys and augmented with administrative data for 202 economies in five categories: the demographics of the private and public sector workforces; public sector wage premiums; relative wages and pay compression ratios, gender pay gaps; and the public sector wage bill.

The micro and administrative data utilized in the construction of the WWBI are drawn from data catalogs housing surveys conducted by national statistical organizations (NSO) or multilateral organization data teams. Together, these provide an important, albeit narrow, picture of the skills and incentives of bureaucrats. Indicators on public employment track key demographic characteristics including the size of the public sector workforce (in absolute and relative numbers), their age, and distributions across genders, industries, income quintiles, and academic qualifications. Variables on compensation capture both the competitiveness of public sector wages (compared to the private sector) as well as wage differentials across industry or occupation of employment, genders, education, and income quintiles within the public and private sectors as well as pay compression ratios in public and private sectors. The indicators on the size of the wage bill offer a glimpse into the structure and affordability of the public sector within the larger economy.

Please keep in mind that, for the purposes of the QoG compilations, we have taken a subset of the indicators. Please find all of the indicators of this dataset in its original website.

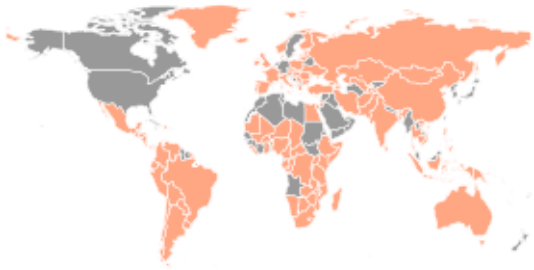
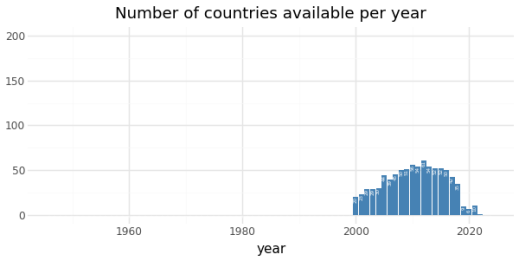
4.120.1 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean)

QoG Code: wwbi_fmwrprmean

Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean)

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: 23	Time-series min. year: 2000 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 113

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

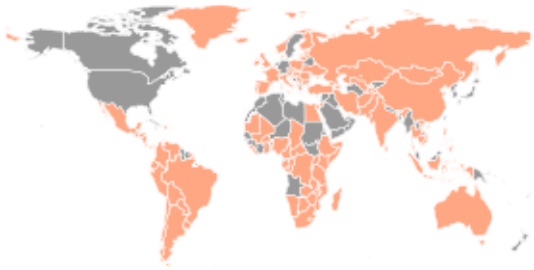
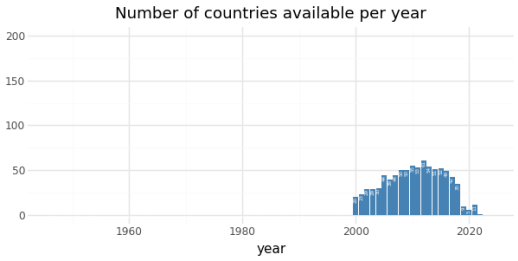
4.120.2 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median)

QoG Code: wwbi_fmwrprmedian

Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median)

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: 22	Time-series min. year: 2000 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 110

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.3 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean)

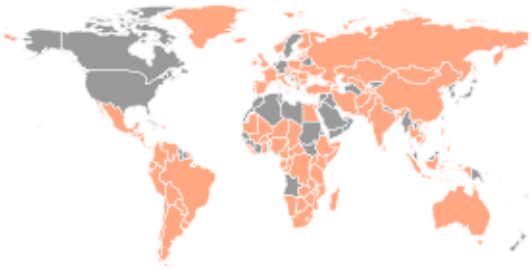
QoG Code: wwbi_fmwrpumean

Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean)

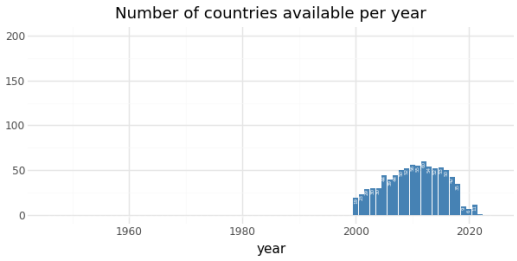
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 23	Total N. of countries covered: 112

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.4 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median)

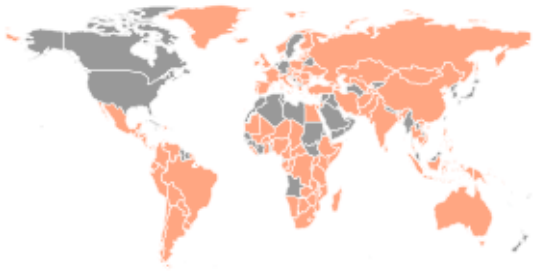
QoG Code: wwbi_fmwrpumedian

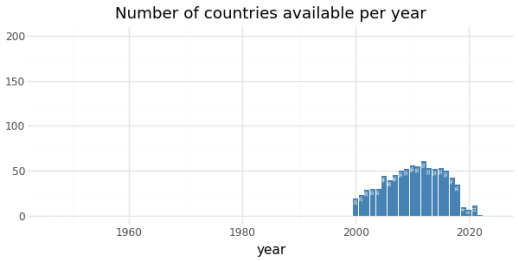
Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 23	Total N. of countries covered: 113

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.5 Females as a share of private paid employees

QoG Code: wwbi_fsprpemp

Females as a share of private paid employees

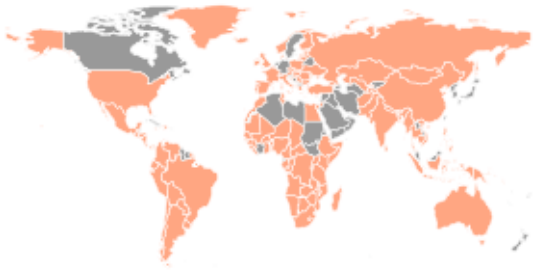
Type of variable: Continuous

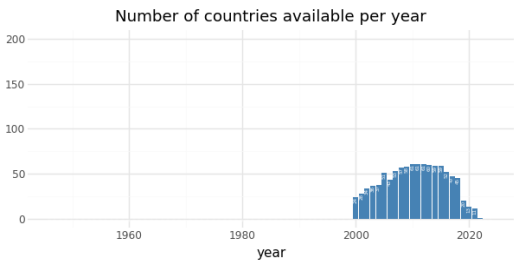
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 30

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 127

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.6 Females, as a share of public paid employees

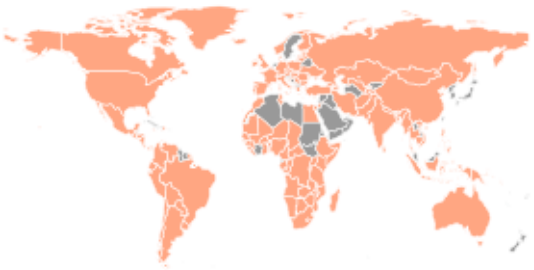
QoG Code: wwbi_fspuemp

Females, as a share of public paid employees

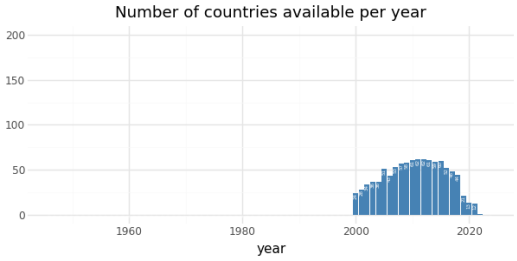
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 130

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.7 Mean age of private paid employees

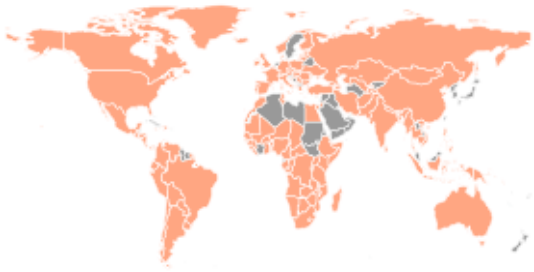
QoG Code: wwbi_meanageprpe

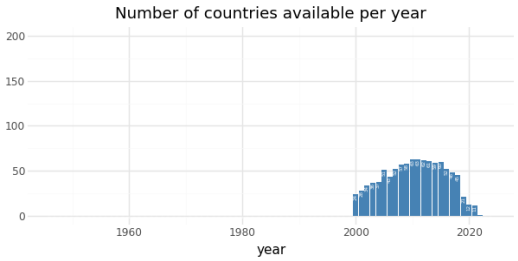
Mean age of private paid employees

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 131

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.8 Mean age of public paid employees

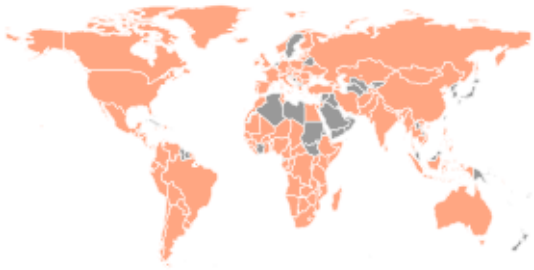
QoG Code: wwbi_meanagepupe

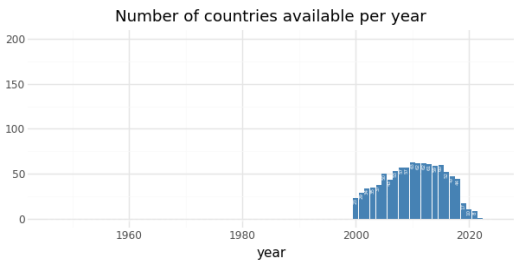
Mean age of public paid employees

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 26	Total N. of countries covered: 129

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.9 Median age of private paid employees

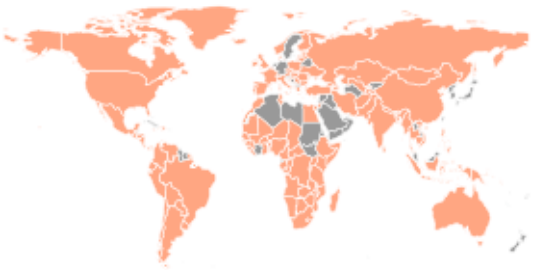
QoG Code: wwbi_medianageprpe

Median age of private paid employees

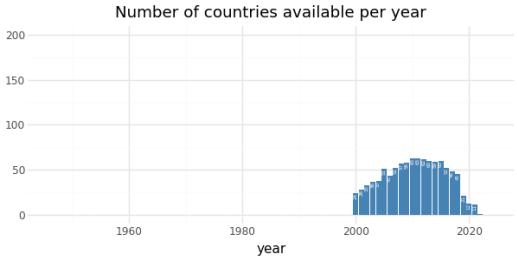
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 130

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.10 Median age of public paid employees

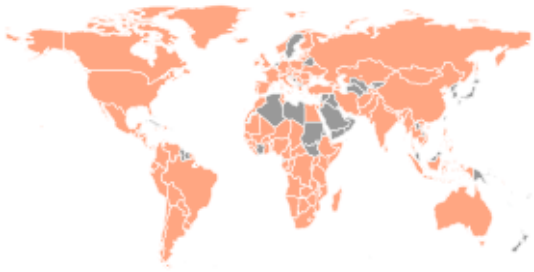
QoG Code: wwbi_medianagepupe

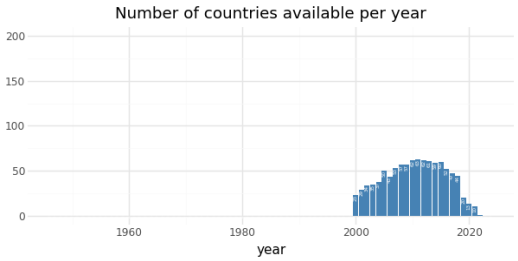
Median age of public paid employees

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 129

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.11 Pay compression ratio in private sector

QoG Code: wwbi_paycomppr

Pay compression ratio in private sector (ratio of 90th/10th percentile earners)

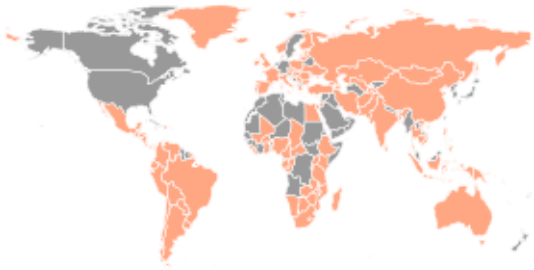
Type of variable: Continuous

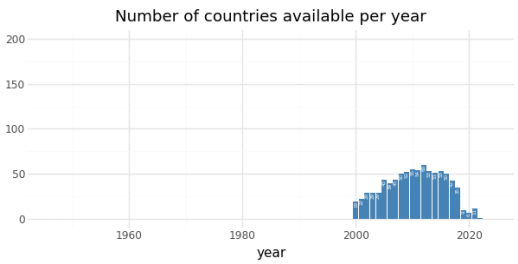
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 23

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 107

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.12 Pay compression ratio in public sector

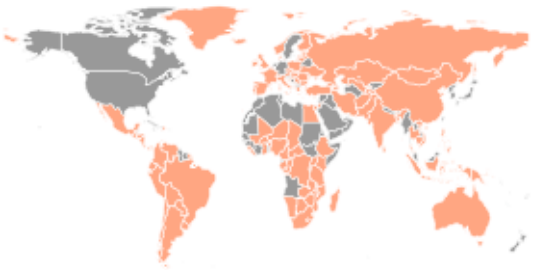
QoG Code: wwbi_paycomppu

Pay compression ratio in public sector (ratio of 90th/10th percentile earners).

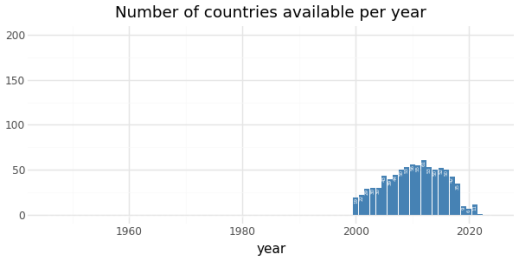
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 23	Total N. of countries covered: 109

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.13 Share of private paid employees with health insurance

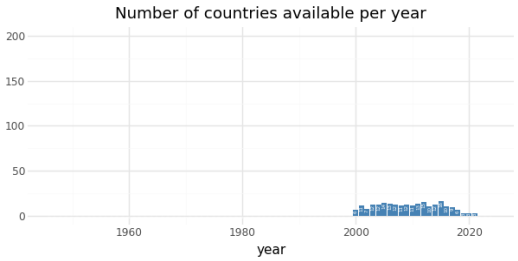
QoG Code: wwbi_prpemphi

Share of private paid employees with health insurance

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 47

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.14 Share of private paid employees with social security

QoG Code: wwbi_prpempss

Share of private paid employees with social security

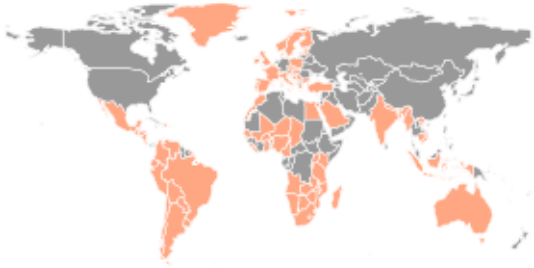
Type of variable: Continuous

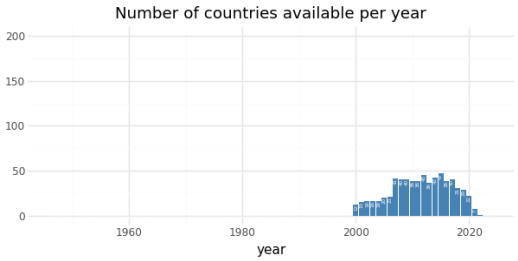
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 36

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 90

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.15 Share of private paid employees with union membership

QoG Code: wwbi_prpempum

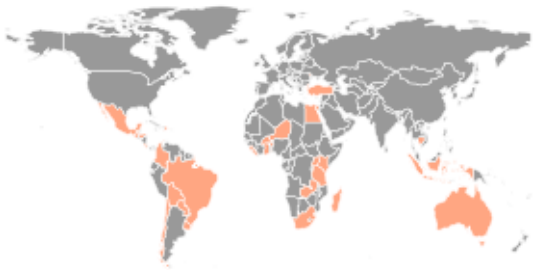
Share of private paid employees with union membership

Type of variable: Continuous

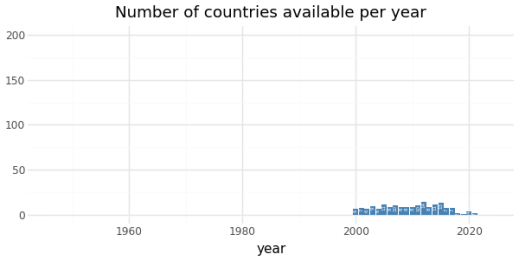
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.16 Public sector employment as a share of formal employment

QoG Code: wwbi_psefemp

Public sector employment as a share of formal employment

Type of variable: Continuous

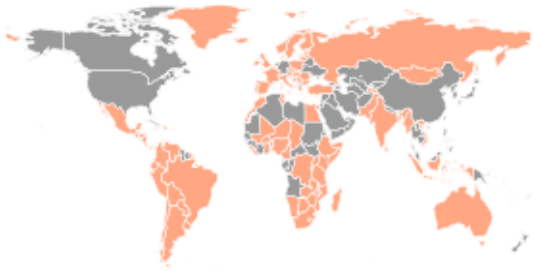
Available in Cross-section

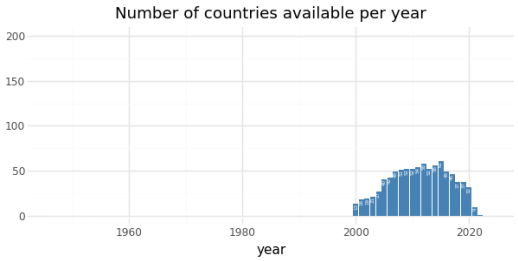
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 50

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 101

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.17 Public sector employment as a share of total employment

QoG Code: wwbi_psemptot

Public sector employment as a share of total employment

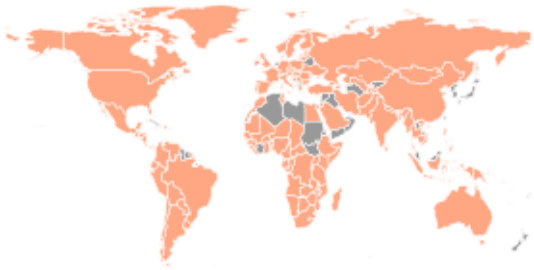
Type of variable: Continuous

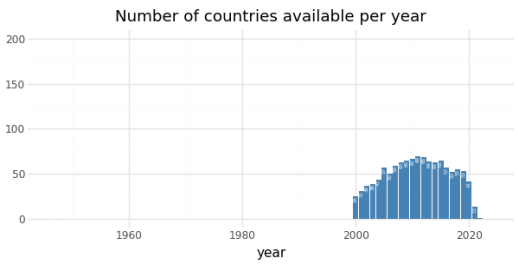
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 64

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 137

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.18 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female)

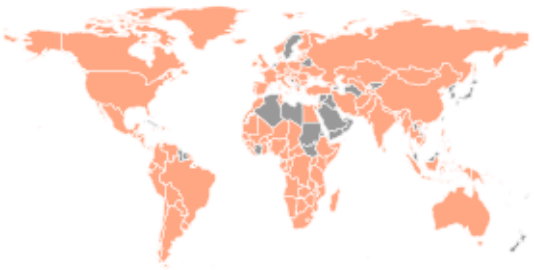
QoG Code: wwbi_psemptotf

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female)

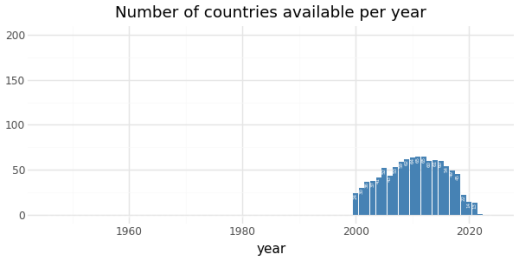
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 34	Total N. of countries covered: 132

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.19 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male)

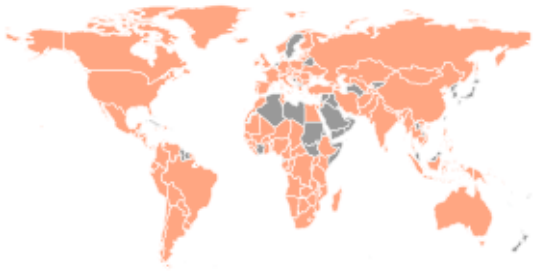
QoG Code: wwbi_psemptotm

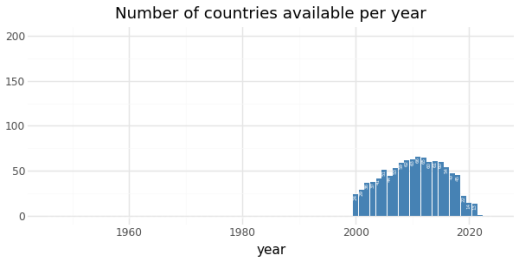
Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 34	Total N. of countries covered: 130

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.20 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Rural)

QoG Code: wwbi_psemptotr

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Rural)

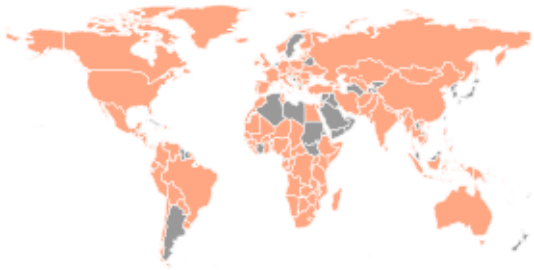
Type of variable: Continuous

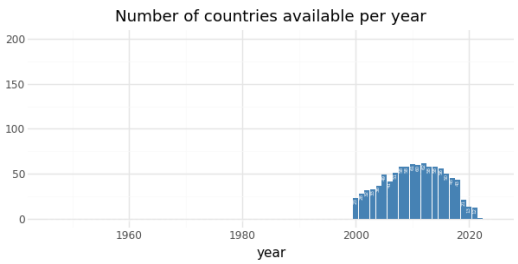
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 33

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 127

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.21 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Urban)

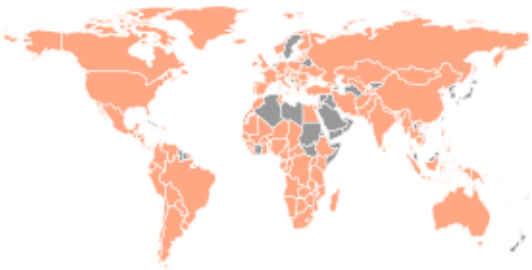
QoG Code: wwbi_psemptotu

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Urban)

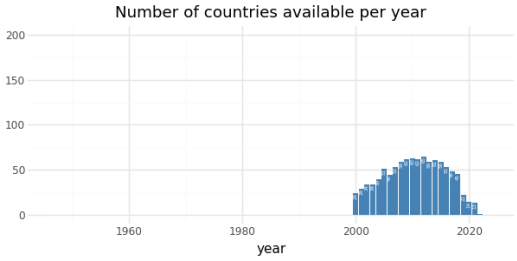
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 34	Total N. of countries covered: 129

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.22 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment

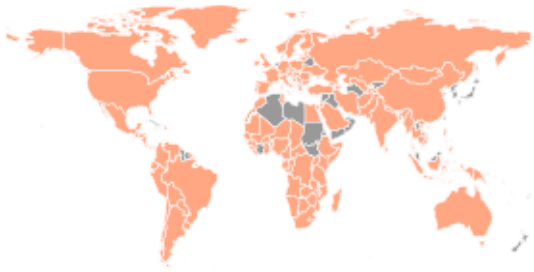
QoG Code: wwbi_psepemp

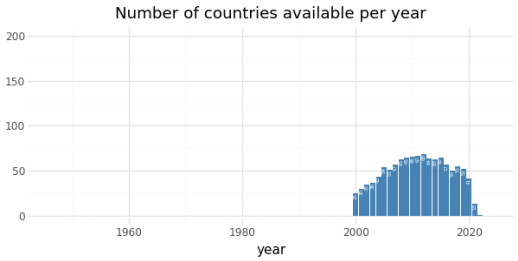
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 63	Total N. of countries covered: 139

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.23 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female)

QoG Code: wwbi_psepempf

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female)

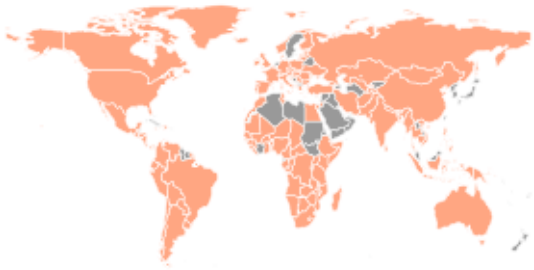
Type of variable: Continuous

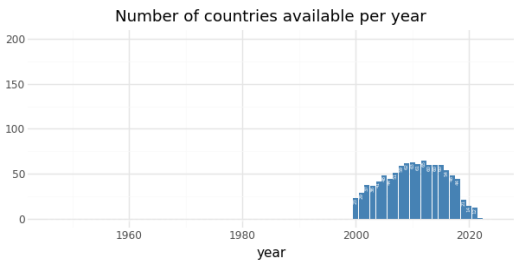
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 33

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 131

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.24 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male)

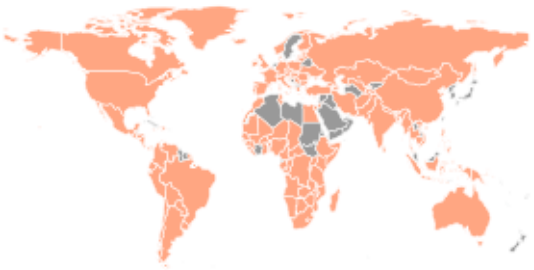
QoG Code: wwbi_psepempm

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male)

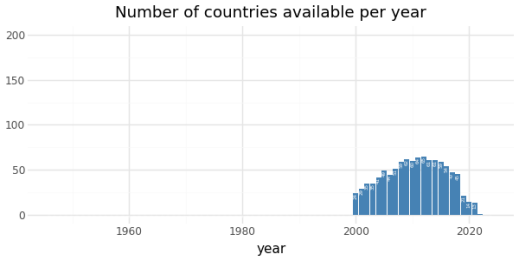
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 33	Total N. of countries covered: 130

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.25 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Rural)

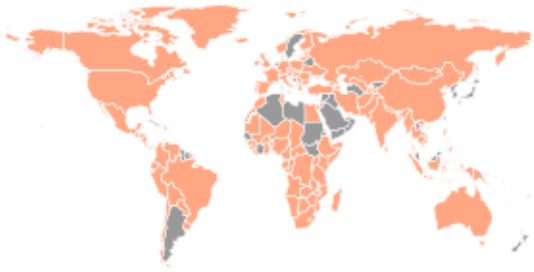
QoG Code: wwbi_psepempr

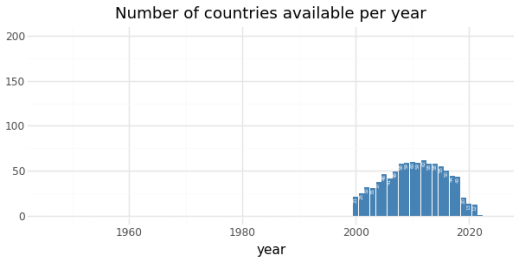
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Rural)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 125

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.26 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Urban)

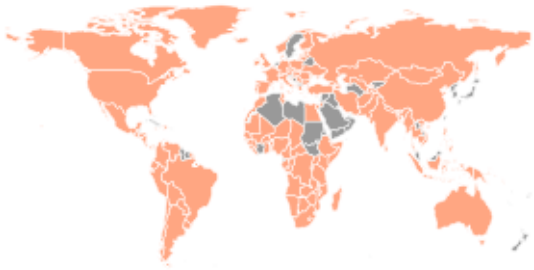
QoG Code: wwbi_psepempu

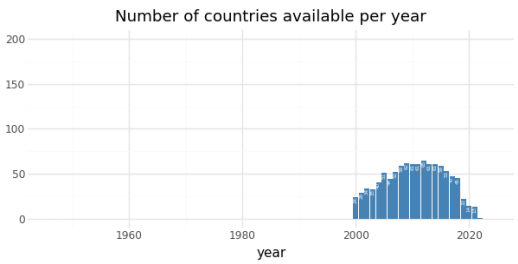
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Urban)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 34	Total N. of countries covered: 131

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.27 Share of public paid employees with health insurance

QoG Code: wwbi_pupemphi

Share of public paid employees with health insurance

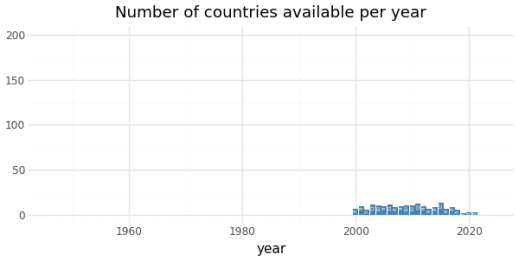
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 36

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.28 Share of public paid employees with social security

QoG Code: wwbi_pupempss

Share of public paid employees with social security

Type of variable: Continuous

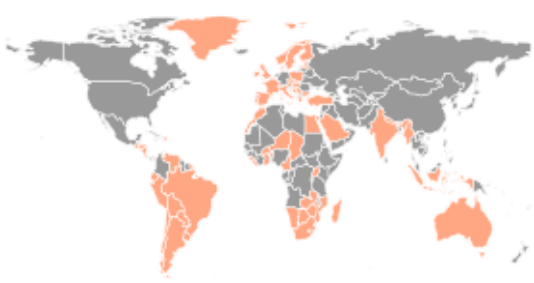
Available in Cross-section

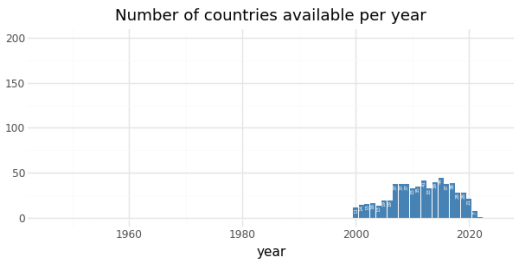
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 35

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 74

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.29 Share of public paid employees with union membership

QoG Code: wwbi_pupempum

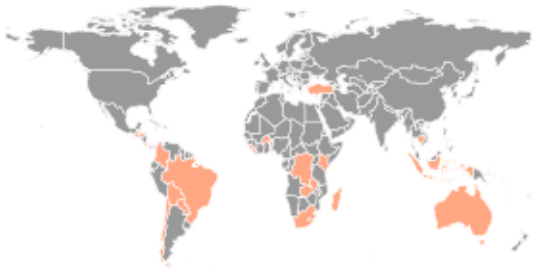
Share of public paid employees with union membership

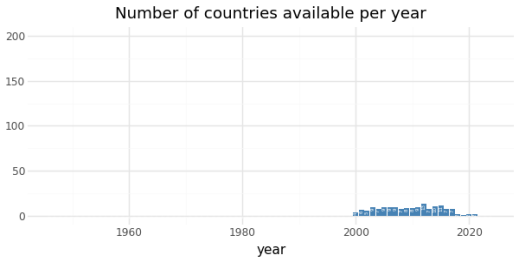
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 25

Overall country availability | **Time-series availability**





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.30 Rural residents as a share of private paid employees

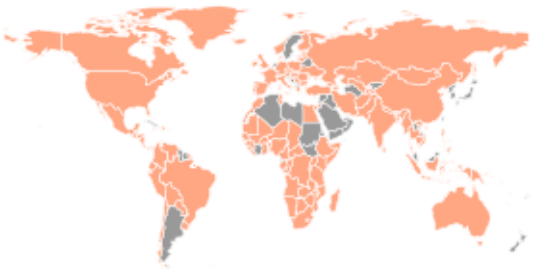
QoG Code: wwbi_rrespripemp

Rural residents as a share of private paid employees

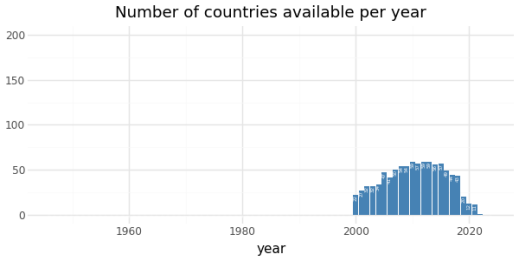
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 128

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.31 Rural resident as a share of public paid employees

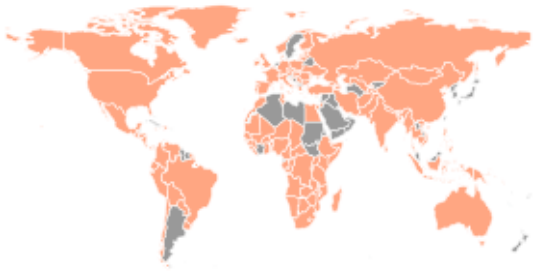
QoG Code: wwbi_rrespubpemp

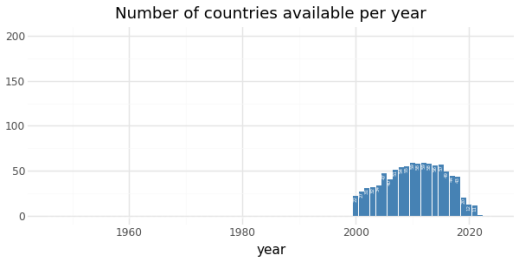
Rural resident as a share of public paid employees

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 128

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.32 Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees

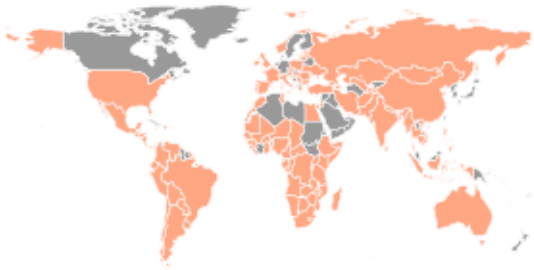
QoG Code: wwbi_sprpempn

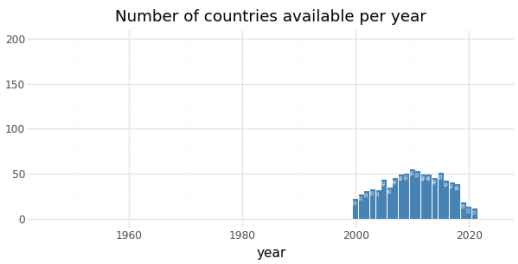
Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 27	Total N. of countries covered: 122

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.33 Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees

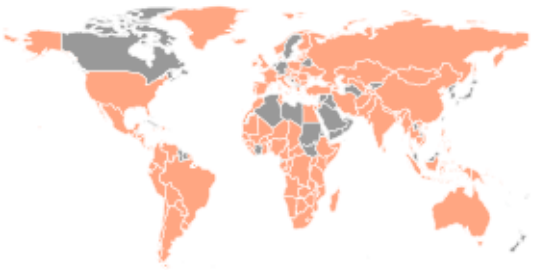
QoG Code: wwbi_sprpempp

Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees

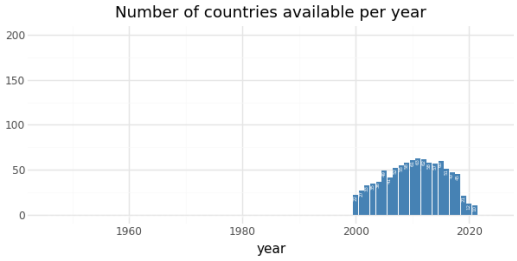
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 28	Total N. of countries covered: 129

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.34 Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees

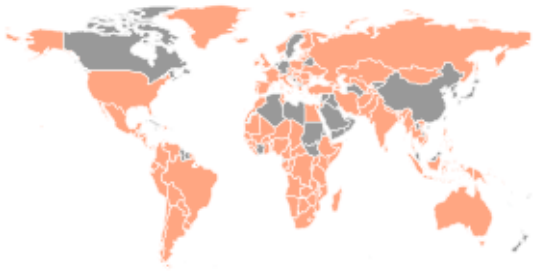
QoG Code: wwbi_sprpemps

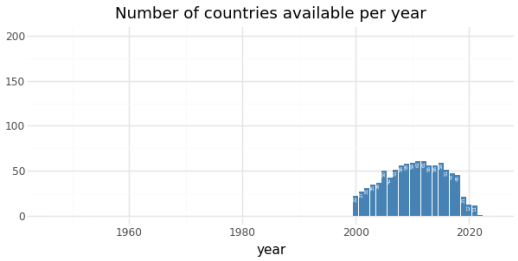
Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 29	Total N. of countries covered: 127

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.35 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees

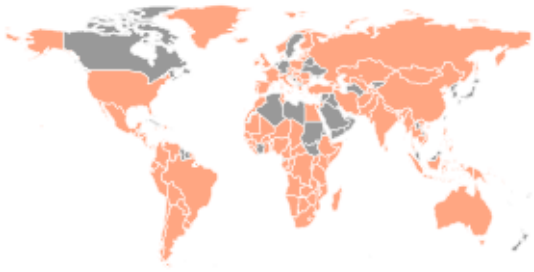
QoG Code: wwbi_sprpempt

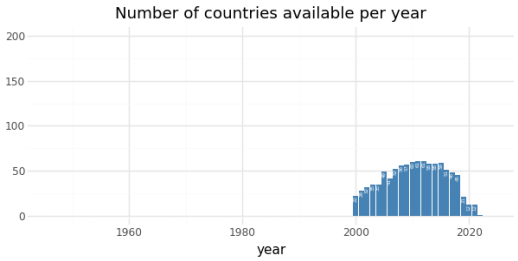
Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 128

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.36 Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees

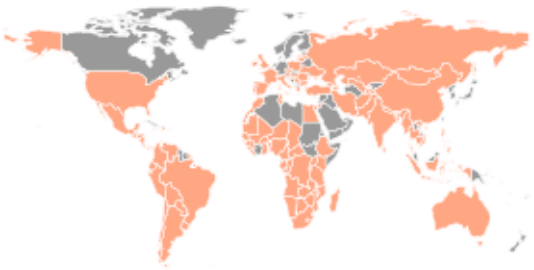
QoG Code: wwbi_spupempn

Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees

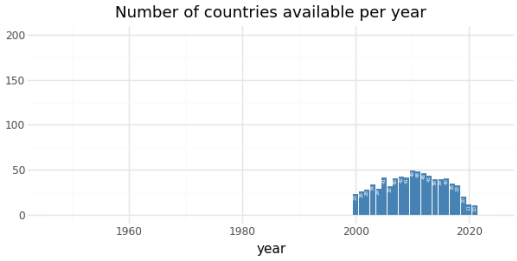
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 28	Total N. of countries covered: 117

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.37 Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees

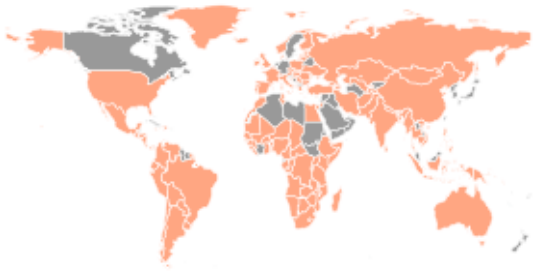
QoG Code: wwbi_spupempp

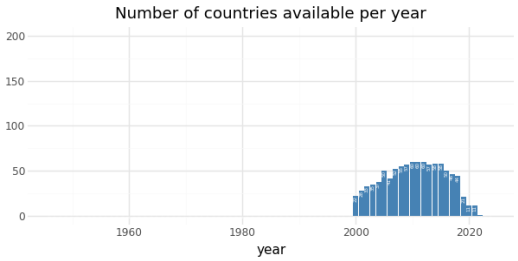
Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 29	Total N. of countries covered: 129

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.38 Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees

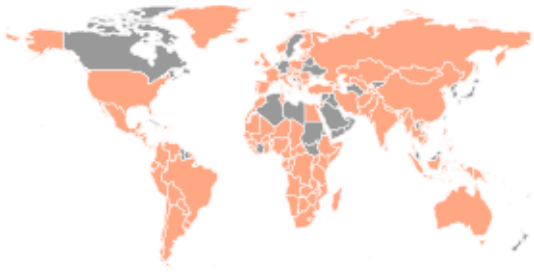
QoG Code: wwbi_spupemps

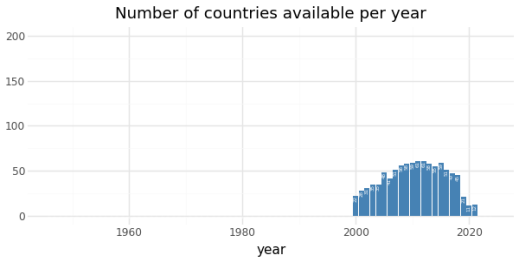
Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 28	Total N. of countries covered: 128

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.39 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees

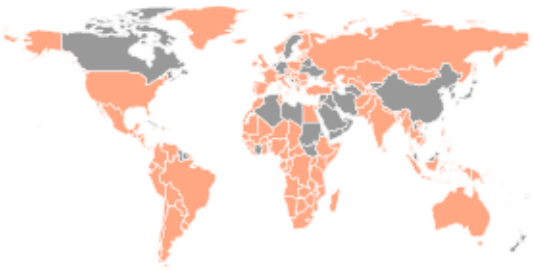
QoG Code: wwbi_spupempt

Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees

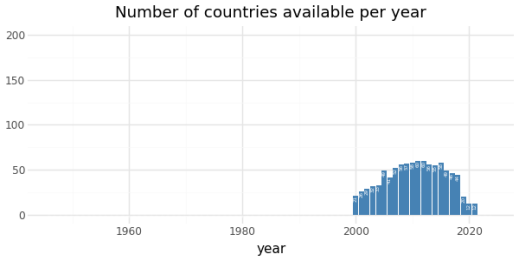
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 28	Total N. of countries covered: 125

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.120.40 Share of total employees with tertiary edu. working in public sector

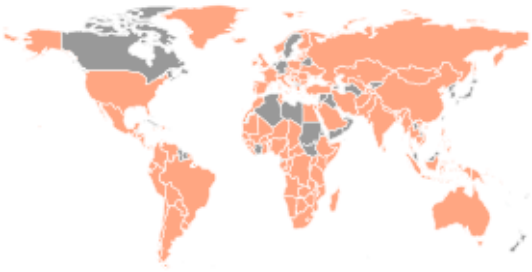
QoG Code: wwbi_tertiarypubsec

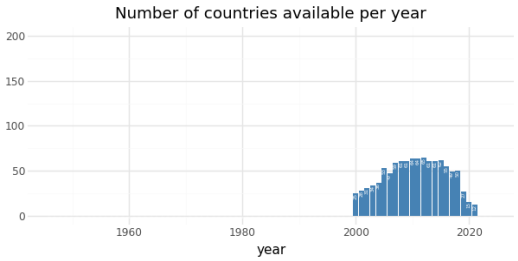
Proportion of total employees with tertiary education working in public sector

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 33	Total N. of countries covered: 133

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

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6 Appendix

QoG country name	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 country name	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	Indepencence 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 country name	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-lrish 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	LBY	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 Bomeo, 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 country name	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 Yugolsavia 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 Span 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 country name	QoG ccode	ccodealp	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