UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG

THE QOG BASIC DATASET

CODEBOOK

August 30, 2013

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

Teorell, Jan, Nicholas Charron, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Petrus Sundin & Richard Svensson. 2013. The Quality of Government Basic Dataset made from The Quality of Government Dataset, version 15May13. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se.

The QoG Basic Dataset 2013 – Codebook

The QoG Institute
P.O. Box 711
405 30 Gothenburg
Sweden

infoqog@pol.gu.se

Table of Content

A brief note to the user

The QoG institute offers a range of datasets on indicators of quality of government and all things related. Our flagship has long been *the QoG standard dataset* available in both cross-section and time-series, however as the QoG standard dataset has grown so has the demand for a dataset that is easier to get an overview of, and therefore we have launched the *QoG Basic dataset*. The purpose of which is to meet this demand by offering the most used and the most qualitative variables in terms of data from the QoG standard dataset in a more accessi-ble package.

In this codebook you will find short descriptions of all the variables in the QoG Basic da-taset and on page 8 an overview of the variables in the set. Should you at any time feel that you want fuller set of indicators on quality of government we recommend you take a look at the QoG Standard dataset available on our website. Containing an additional 700 variables, the standard dataset offers more nuance and width when it comes to both causes and effects. Also, as the QoG Basic Dataset has the same case id system as the QoG standard dataset you can easily merge additional variables from the latter to the former.

If you are interested in social policy or the inner workings of bureaucracies you might also find our datasets *QoG Social Policy* or *QoG Expert Survey* useful. They are both as all the other of our datasets available for free downloads on our website.

Should you at any time encounter problems with the dataset please feel free to contact the QoG institute data administration.

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

Note to first time users

We have noticed and ourselves experienced that using a dataset for the first time has some challenges, hopefully this note will eliminate some of them.

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

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

The QoG datasets are available in three different file formats; .sav .dta and .csv, making them usable in most statistical softwares as well as in Excel. Should you need a different format, please let us know and we will do our best to help you.

It is somewhat important to understand what the QoG datasets are. Mainly they are a pool of variables gathered from other original or secondary sources.

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

The basic structures of all QoG datasets are the same, which makes them easy to merge. Simply use the ccode (country-code) system to identify the individual observations (if you are using a TS set you will have to include the variable which denotes the years). If you have some other data that you want to merge with the QoG datasets it is good to know that we use the ISO 3166-1 standard system for ccodes (with minor alterations) but also include the Correlates of War (COW) ccode system and the World Banks ccode system.

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

Structure

One aim of the QoG Institute is to make publicly available cross-national comparative data on QoG and its correlates. To accomplish this objective we have compiled both a cross-sectional dataset with global coverage pertaining to the year 2009 (or the closest year available), and a cross-sectional time-series dataset with global coverage spanning the time period 1946–2012. The datasets draw on a number of freely available cross-sectional data sources, including aggregated individual-level data, and contain three types of variables:

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

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

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

Our classification of the variables into these three categories should be seen as a heuristic, as the more exact causal ordering of one's variables obviously depends on the research question.

Time-Series

The QoG Basic dataset are available in both a time-series (TS) version and a cross-section (CS) version. In the TS set we have data from 1946 to 2012 and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947 and so on).

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

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

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

In each entry in this codebook there is a bar graph indicating the number of countries with data available each year from 1946 to 2012. If the variable is not included in the TS dataset there is a text simply stating that this is the case. These should not be confused for visualizations of the data itself, it is only visualizations of the data availability in the datasets.

Cross-Section

The QoG Basic dataset are available in both a time-series (TS) version and a cross-section (CS) version. In the CS dataset we have data from and around 2009. Simply put we have included data from 2009, if there was no data for that particular year on a variable, we have taken data from the year after and if there was no data for that year we have taken data from the year before 2009, up to +/- 3 years.

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

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

Country and time coverage

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

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

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

All in all, this means that we have 193 countries included in the cross-sectional dataset.

Regarding the year from which we have picked the data in the cross-sectional dataset, our first choice has been 2009. If data for 2009 was not available, data for 2010 is used. If 2010 was not available, we use data for 2008, and if 2008 was lacking, 2011 is used and so forth.

In the cross-sectional *time-series* dataset we include the same 193 nations, plus an addition of 18 historical countries that that did not exist in 2009[1]: 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 People's Republic of Yugoslavia), Serbia and Montenegro, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia pre 1993 (including Eritrea), France[2] pre 1962 (including Algeria), Malaysia pre 1965 (including Singapore), Cyprus pre 1974 (including the later Turkish occupied north Cyprus); also varieties of Sudan make up another two cases as it is only the old Sudan that is included in the CS set and the TS set also contains Sudan (2012-) and South Sudan, this makes a total of 211 nations. In Appendix A we have included the full list of countries and a short note on how we have reasoned for each country.

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

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

[1] Importantly countries included or not should not be seen as a normative statement but as a practical.
[2] We have discussed extensively on what to make of the Algerian independence or more precisely whether or not to split France before and after. We have decided to split France as Algeria was a province and not just a colony.

merged from North and South Yemen in 1990, and (3) Germany, which merged from East and West Germany in 1990.

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

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

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

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

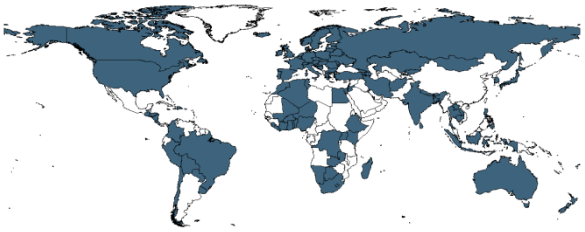
Finally, regarding Cyprus (1974-), we let this denote the Greek part of the island after the Turkish occupation. Most sources probably do the same with the data they refer to "Cyprus", but the documentation of the original data rarely specifies this. Users are urged to double check this with the original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

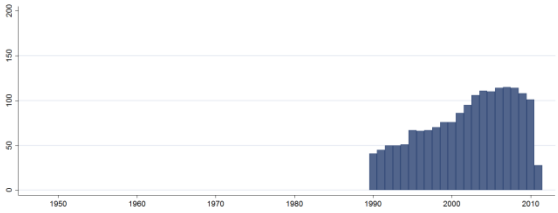
If you have used the QoG standard codebook before you will notice that we have made some changes to the general layout of the variable entries. In addition to all the figures you are used to find in the entries we have added a map and a bar graph. The purpose of these is to show which countries that have data in the CS dataset and the number of countries with data each year in the TS dataset.

Variable_name **Variable label**

Variable description.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset





Years: Years of measurement in CS data in TS

Years: First and last year with

N: Number of countries with data in CS obs.

N: No. of countries covered **n**: Tot. no.

$\overline{N}$: Mean no. countries/year $\overline{T}$: Mean no. of years/country

---

To the left there is information pertaining to the data in the CS dataset. A country colored blue means that there is data available for that country in the CS dataset, a country left blank on the map means that there is no data available for that country on the variable in question.

The information to the right is pertaining to the data in the TS dataset, the bar graph shows the years 1946 to 2012 and the blue bars indicates the number of countries with data, each bar showing one year.

The colors on the map and the bars should not be confused for visualizations of the data, it is merely a visualization of data availability.

For a list of country names (cname) and corresponding country codes (ccode) see Appendix B.

VARIABLE OVERVIEW

FUNCTIONAL VARIABLES OVERVIEW

ccode	(Country Code)
ccodealp	(3-letter Country Code)
cname	(Country Name)
ccodewb	(Country Code World Bank)
ccodecow	(Country Code Correlates of War)
year	(Year)
cname_year	(Country Name and Year)
ccodealp_year	(3-letter Country Code and Year)
version	(Version of the Dataset)

WII (WHAT IT IS)

bnr_dem (Democratic Breakdown)
bdm_s (Selectorate Size)
bdm_w (Winning Coalition Size)
bdm_w_s (Winning Coalition/Selectorate)
cam_contest (Contestation)
cam_inclusive (Inclusiveness)
ciri_assn (Free. Assembly & Association)
ciri_disap (Disappearance)
ciri_dommov (Free. of Domestic Movement)
ciri_empinx_old (Empowerment Rights)
ciri_kill (Extrajudicial Killing)
ciri_move_old (Freedom of Movement)
iag_rltc (Law & Corruption)
icrg_qog (ICRG indicator of QoG)
p_polity2 (Revised Polity Score)
p_durable (Regime Durability)
p_fragment (Polity Fragmentation)
p_sf (State Failure)
qs_impar (Impartial Public Admin. IPA)
ti_cpi (Corruption Perceptions Idx CPI)
uds_mean (Unified Demo. Score Posterior)
uds_median (UDS Median)
ciri_physint (Physical Integrity Rights Idx.)
ciri_polpris (Political Imprisonment)
ciri_tort (Torture)
fh_status (Status)
fh_pr (Political Rights)
fh_cl (Civil Liberties)
fh_fog (Functioning of Government)
fh_fotpsc5 (Free. Press, Score)
fh_polity2 (Democracy FH/Polity)
fh_ipolity2 (Demo. FH/Imputed Polity)
gd_ptss (Pol. Terror Scale US State Dep.)
iag_iag (Index of African Governance)
van_index (Index of Democratization)
van_part (Participation)
wbgi_vae (Voice and Accountability)
wbgi_pse (Political Stability)
wbgi_gee (Government Effectiveness)
wbgi_rqe (Regulatory Quality)
wbgi_rle (Rule of Law)
wbgi_cce (Control of Corruption)

HTG (HOW TO GET IT)

ajr_settmort (Log Settler Mort.)
al_ethnic (Ethnic fractionalization)
al_language (Linguistic fractionaliz.)
al_religion (Religious fractionaliz.)
ar_li_cbi (Central bank independence)
bl_asy25f (Avg. Schooling Years ♀ 25)
bl_asy25mf (Avg. Schooling Years Tot 25)
dr_ig (Index of Globalization)
fi_index (Econ. Freedom)
fi_index_cl (Econ. Freedom)
gol_est_spec (Detailed Electoral Sys. Type)
h_polcon3 (Political Constraints Index)
h_j (Independent Judiciary)
hf_efiscore (Economic Freedom Index)
hf_trade (Trade Freedom)
hf_govt (Freedom from Gov.)
hf_prights (Property Rights)
hf_labor (Labor Freedom)
ht_regtype (Regime Type)
ht_partsz (Size Largest Party Leg.)
ht_region (Region of the Country)
ht_colonial (Colonial Origin)
iaep_evp (Executive Veto Power)
iaep_lvp (Leg. Veto Power)
iaep_bp (Banned Parties)
iaep_npa (No Parties Allowed)
iaep_osp (Official State Party)
ipu_w_lower (♀/ national parliament, lower)
ipu_w_upper (♀/ national parliament, Upper)
jw_domr (Dominant or Populous
Tier)lp_legor (Legal origin)
lp_lat_abst (Latitude)
lp_catho80 (Religion: Catholic)
lp_muslim80 (Religion: Muslim)
lp_protmg80 (Religion: Protestant)
lp_no_cpm80 (Religion: Other)
m_femlead (Female State Leader)
pwt_rgdpch (Real GDP per capita)
pwt_csg (Consumption Share of GDP)
pwt_gsg (Gov. Share of GDP %)
pwt_isg (Investment Share of GDP %)
pwt_openk (Openness to Trade)
qs_proff (Profess. Pub. Admin. PPA)
qs_closed (Closed Pub. Admin.CPA)
solt_ginet (Gini Disposable Income)
solt_ginmar (Gini Gross Income)
solt_redist (Estimated % Reduction Gross)
wdi_aid (Development Aid)
wdi_gdpc (GDP per capita, PPP)
wdi_fe (Fuel exports)
wdi_oame (Ores and metals exports)
wdi_me (Merchandise exports)

wdi_ttr (Total Trade)

WYG (WHAT YOU GET)

bdm_hobbes (Hobbes Index)
fao_fcc05_10 (Forest Cover Change 2005-10)
fao_fcc00_05 (Forest Cover Change 2000-05)
fao_fcc90_00 (Forest Cover Change 1990-00)
ffp_fsi (Failed States Index)
ihme_nm (Neonatal Mortality Rate)
ihme_fmort (Under-5 Mortality Rate)
ihme_mmr (Maternal Mortality Ratio)
ucdp_count (Number of Conflicts)
ucdp_loc (Conflict Location)
undp_hdi (Human Development Index)
wdi_gdpgr (GDP Growth)
wdi_gdpcgr (GDP per Capita Growth)
wdi_pb2 (Pop. Below $2 a Day)
wdi_pb125 (Pop. Below $1.25 a Day)
wdi_lue (Long-term unemployment)
wvs_a008 (Feeling of Happiness)
wvs_a009 (State of Health)
wvs_a165 (Most people can be trusted)
wvs_e033 (Self-positioning: political scale)
wvs_e037 (Gov. more responsibility)
wvs_e124 (Respect for ind. Human rights)
wvs_e125 (Satisfaction: people in office)
wvs_e128 (Country is run by big interest)
wvs_gen (Gender Equality Scale)
wvs_rs (Religiosity Scale)
wvs_proud (National pride)
wvs_rel (Religiousness)
wvs_tol (Tolerance of diversity)
wvs_trust (Interpersonal trust)
wdi_pbpl (Pop. Below Poverty Line)
wdi_hec (Health expenditure per capita)
wdi_gr (Government revenue)
wdi_gew (Compensation of employees)
wdi_ge (Government Expense)
wdi_co2 (CO2 emissions)
wdi_epc (Electric power consumption)
wdi_fw (Annual freshwater withdraw)
wdi_aas (Access to Adequate Sanitation)
wdi_ise (Industry % Econ.)
wdi_sse (Services % of Econ.)
wdi_idp (Internally Displaced Persons)
wdi_eodb (Ease of Doing Business)
wdi_fr (Fertility Rate)
wdi_gris (Gender Ration in School)

IDENTIFICATION VARIABLES

Country and Case Identifier Codes

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) Back?

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

cname **Country Name**
The name of the countries. Back?

ccodewb **Country Code World Bank**
Numeric country code from the World Bank. Back?

ccodecow **Country Code Correlates of War**
Numeric country code from the Correlates of War. Back?

year **Year**

cname_year **Country Name and Year**

ccodealp_year **3-letter Country Code and Year**

version **Version of the Dataset**

WII (WHAT IT IS)

Bernhard, Nordstrom & Reenock

http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/bernhard/content/data/data.htm (2013- 03-07)

(Bernhard, Nordstrom & Reenock 2001)

Event History Coding of Democratic Breakdowns

bnr_dem Democratic Breakdown

The variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 (included in the QoG dataset are only the years 1946-2005) prepared for use in event history analysis. Countries that meet the minimum conditions for democracy (see below) enter the dataset and are coded "0." When countries cease to meet those minimum criteria they are coded "1" and exit from the dataset. If, after a democratic breakdown, a country again meets our minimum criteria it re-enters the data as a new democratic episode. The time frame onset in 1913 is a function of when the first country (Norway) meets the minimum conditions. All series terminate in either in a breakdown in various years or right censorship in 2005.

The minimal conditions are based on Dahl's notion of polyarchy (competitiveness, inclusiveness) combined with Linz and Stepan's stateness criteria.

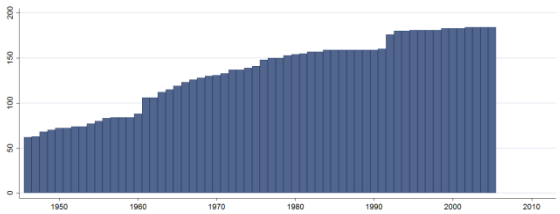
Competitiveness: Like Przeworski et al. we include countries that hold elections for both the executive and legislature, and in which more than one party contests the elections. However, we exclude cases in which we detected outcome changing vote fraud, in which there was either extensive or extreme violence that inhibited voters' preference expression, or in which political parties representing a substantial portion of the population were banned.

Inclusiveness: We only include competitive polities in which at least fifty percent of all adult citizens are enfranchised to vote in our set of democracies.

Stateness: We also considered questions of sovereignty, not including colonial states, where founding elections were held prior to the granting of independence, and countries experiencing internal wars in which twenty percent or greater of the population or territory was out of control of the state.

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1946-2005
N: 196 **n**: 8060 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 41

Bueno de Mesquita, Smith, Siverson & Morrow

http://www.nyu.edu/gsas/dept/politics/data/bdm2s2/Logic.htm (2013-01-21)

(Bueno de Mesquita et al 2003)

The Logic of Political Survival Data Source

The variables are made from data from several data sources; see each variable for the original sources.

Note: We have decided to drop cases that could not be clearly identified.

---

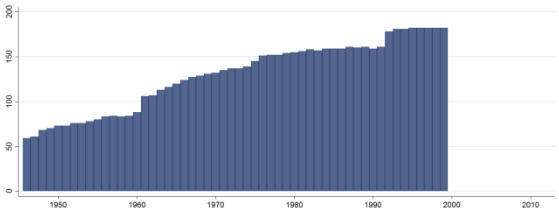
bdm_s Selectorate Size

Selectorate is defined as the set of people whose endowments include the qualities or characteris-tics institutionally required to choose the government's leadership and necessary for gaining access to private benefits doled out by the government's leadership. This variable is measured through the breadth of the selectiveness of the members of each country's legislature.

(0) No legislature
(0.5) The legislature is chosen by heredity or ascription or is simply chosen by the executive
(1) The members of the legislature are directly or indirectly selected by popular election.

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1946-1999
N: 194 **n**: 6998 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 36

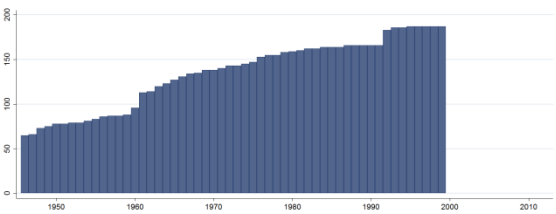
---

bdm_w Winning Coalition Size

The winning coalition is defined as a subset of the selectorate of sufficient size such that the subset's support endows the leadership with political power over the remainder of the selectorate as well as over the disenfranchised members of the society. This variable is measured as a composite index based on whether the regime is civil or military, the openness and competition of executive recruitment, and the competitiveness of participation. The index varies from 0 (smallest) to 1 (largest winning coalition) Original sources are Banks (1996) and Polity IV (Marshall and Jaggers 2002).

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1946-1999
N: 199 **n**: 7268 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 37

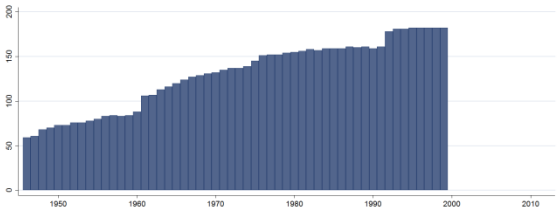
---

bdm_w_s **Winning Coalition Size Relative to Selectorate Size**

The Winning Coalition size relative to Selectorate size. W/S is transformed to avoid division by zero: bdm_w/(log((bdm_s+1)*10)/3).

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1946-1999
N: 194 **n**: 6998 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 36

Coppedge, Alvarez & Maldonado

http://www3.nd.edu/~mcoppedg/crd/datacrd.htm (2013-01-23)

(Coppedge et al. 2008)

Comparative Political Data Set I 1960-2010

Robert Dahl (1971) defined two dimensions of polyarchy – contestation and inclusiveness. There is contestation when citizens have unimpaired opportunities to:

- formulate their preferences
- signify their preferences to their fellow citizens and the government by individual and collective action
- have their preferences weighed equally in the conduct of the government

Inclusiveness is variation in the proportion of the population entitled to participate on a more or less equal plane in controlling and contesting the conduct of the government. These data reflect an effort to measures these two dimensions of polyarchy independently on a cross-section of countries over time.

Both dimensions are measured as a principal component factor index using three overlapping samples of country years: 1950-1971, 1972-1988, and 1981-2000. Each principal component analysis is repeated in each of the three pooled samples. Then the means and standard deviations for contestation and inclusiveness are calculated by year. The standardized score on each dimen-sion is then the original score multiplied by the annual standard deviation, plus the annual mean score. For the years with overlapping samples (1981-1988), the means and standard deviations were chained forward from the 1981 scores based on the average changes in both samples, and from the 1988 scores based on the changes in the most recent sample.

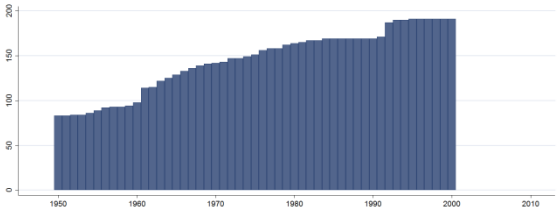
---

cam_contest Contestation (standardized version)

A principal component factor index of a number of indicators of contestation. The exact nature and data sources for these indicators vary by country year sample; see Coppedge et al. (2008) for more detailed information.

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1950-2000
N: 205 **n**: 7376 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 36

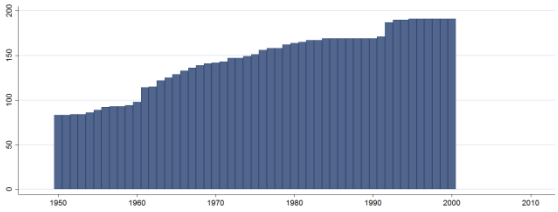
---

cam_inclusive Inclusiveness (standardized version)

A principal component factor index of a number of indicators of contestation. The exact nature and data sources for these indicators vary by country year sample; see Coppedge et al. (2008) for more detailed information.

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1950-2000
N: 205 **n**: 7376 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 36

Cingranelli & Richards

http://www.humanrightsdata.org/ (2013-01-22)

(Cingranelli & Richards 2010)

Human Rights Dataset

The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 195 countries, annually from 1981-2010. It is designed for use by scholars and students who seek to test theories about the causes and consequences of human rights violations, as well as policy makers and analysts who seek to estimate the human rights effects of a wide variety of institutional changes and public policies including democratization, economic aid, military aid, structural adjustment, and humanitarian intervention.

Note: We have decided to recode the following codes as missing: -66 (country is occupied by foreign powers), -77 (complete collapse of central authority) and -999 (missing).

---

ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association

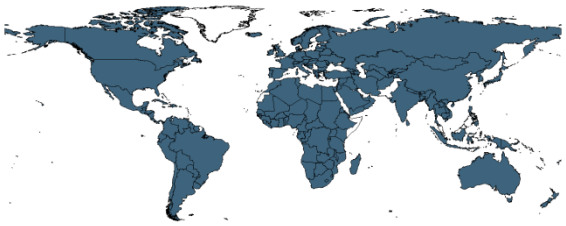
It is an internationally recognized right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, or other special-interest groups. This variable indicates the extent to which the freedoms of assembly and association are subject to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

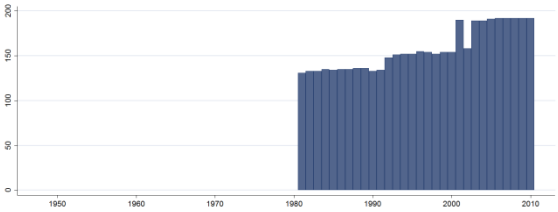
(0) Citizens' rights to freedom of assembly or association were severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens.

(1) These rights were limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups.

(2) These rights were virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 192

Years: 1981-2010
N: 199 **n**: 4724 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 24

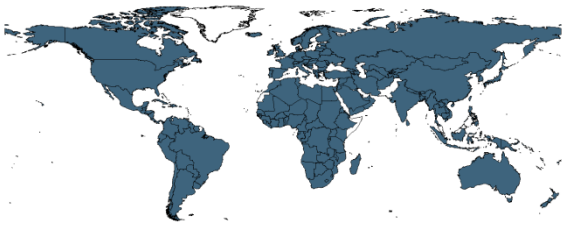
---

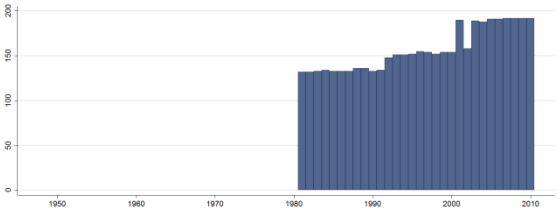
ciri_disap Disappearance

Disappearances are cases in which people have disappeared, political motivation appears likely, and the victims have not been found. Knowledge of the whereabouts of the disappeared is, by definition, not public knowledge. However, while there is typically no way of knowing where victims are, it is typically known by whom they were taken and under what circumstances.

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 192

Years: 1981-2010
N: 199 **n**: 4715 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 24

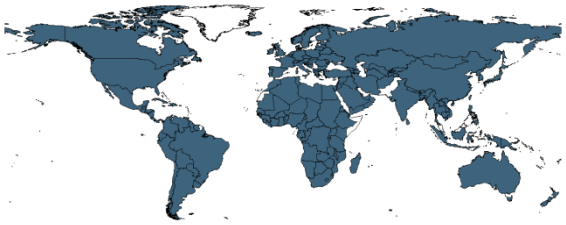
---

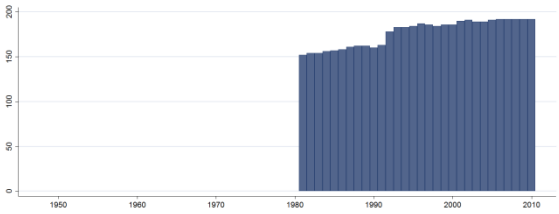
ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement

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

(0) Severely restricted freedom
(1) Somewhat restricted freedom
(2) Unrestricted freedom

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 192

Years: 1981-2010
N: 199 **n**: 5306 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 27

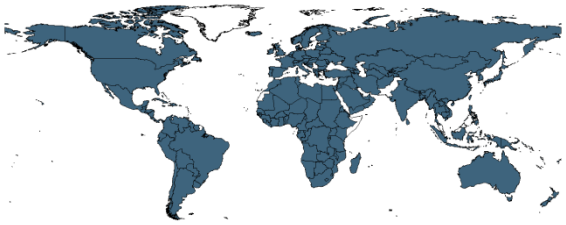
---

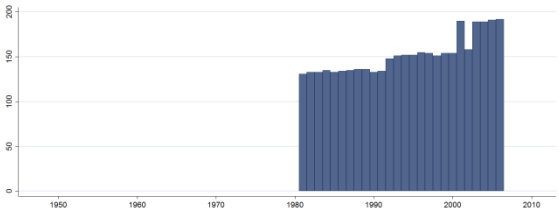
ciri_empinx_old Empowerment Rights Index (old)

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

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006
N: 192

Years: 1981-2006
N: 199 **n**: 3953 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 20

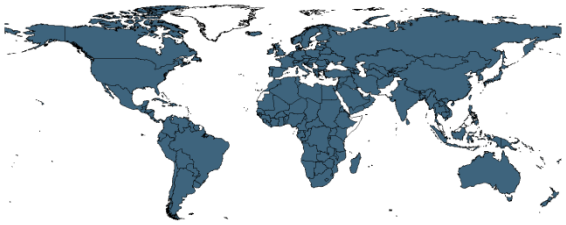
---

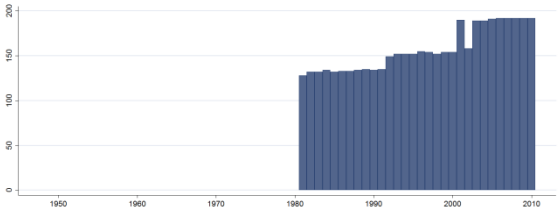
ciri_kill Extrajudicial Killing

Extrajudicial killings are killings by government officials without due process of law. They include murders by private groups *if* instigated by government. These killings may result from the deliberate, illegal, and excessive use of lethal force by the police, security forces, or other agents of the state whether against criminal suspects, detainees, prisoners, or others.

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 192

Years: 1981-2010
N: 199 **n**: 4713 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 24

---

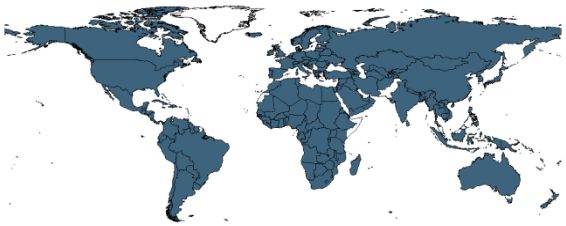
ciri_move_old Freedom of Movement (old)

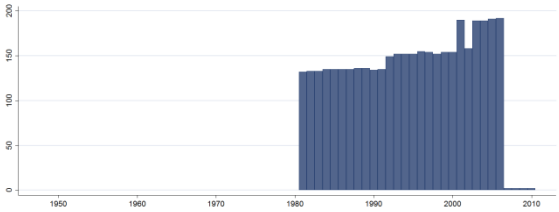
This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country and to leave and return to that country.

(0) Domestic and foreign travel was restricted.
(1) Domestic and foreign travel was generally unrestricted.

Note: Starting with the 2007 coding, this variable was retired and became two separate variables, Freedom of Domestic Movement (ciri_dommov) and Freedom of International Movement (ciri_formov).

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2009
N: 192

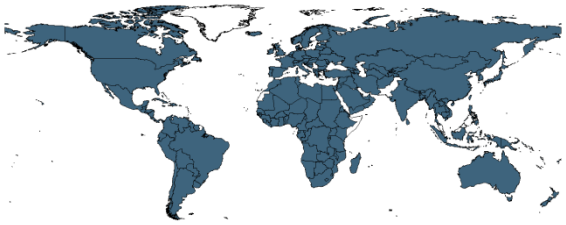
Years: 1981-2010
N: 199 **n**: 3970 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 20

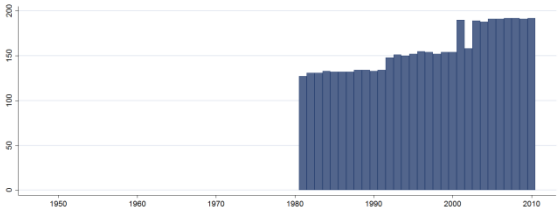
---

ciri_physint Physical Integrity Rights Index

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009-2010
N: 192

Years: 1981-2010
N: 199 **n**: 4697 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 24

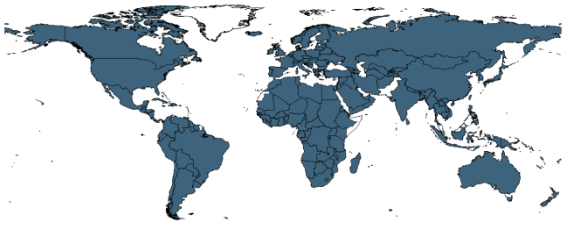
---

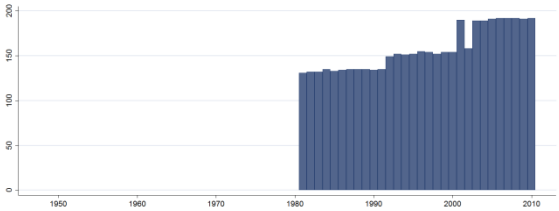
ciri_polpris Political Imprisonment

Political imprisonment refers to the incarceration of people by government officials because of: their speech; their non-violent opposition to government policies or leaders; their religious beliefs; their non-violent religious practices including proselytizing; or their membership in a group, including an ethnic or racial group.

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009-2010
N: 192

Years: 1981-2010
N: 199 **n**: 4720 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 24

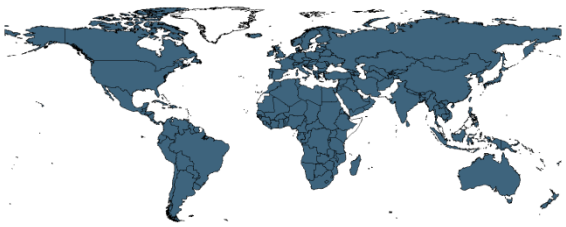
---

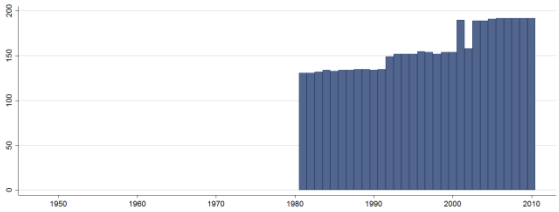
ciri_tort Torture

Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme pain, whether mental or physical, by government officials or by private individuals at the instigation of government officials. Torture includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards that is cruel, inhuman, or degrading. This also includes deaths in custody due to negligence by government officials.

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 192

Years: 1981-2010
N: 199 **n**: 4719 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 24

Freedom House

http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world-aggregate-and-subcategory-scores
(Freedom House 2013) (2013-02-01)

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.

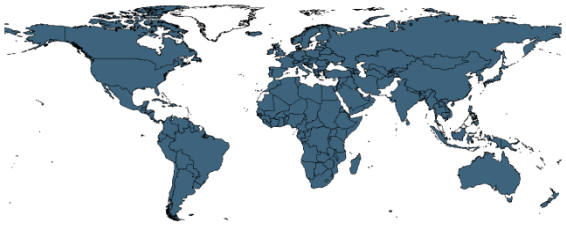
---

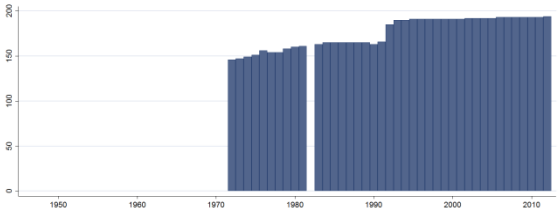
fh_status Status

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

Note: 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".

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 193

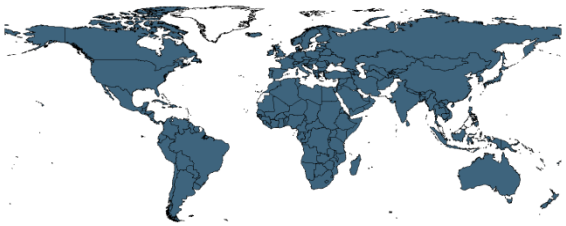
Years: 1972-2012
N: 207 **n**: 7040 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 34

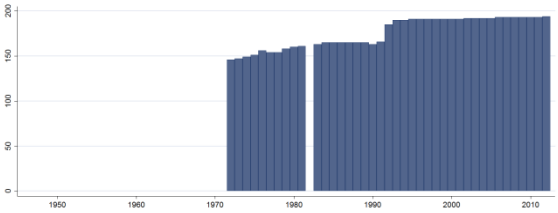
---

fh_pr Political Rights

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 193

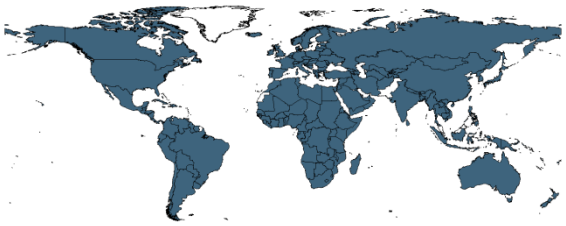
Years: 1972-2012
N: 207 **n**: 7040 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 34

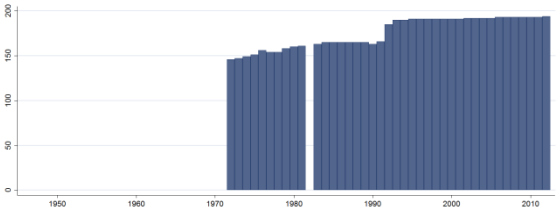
---

fh_cl Civil Liberties

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 193

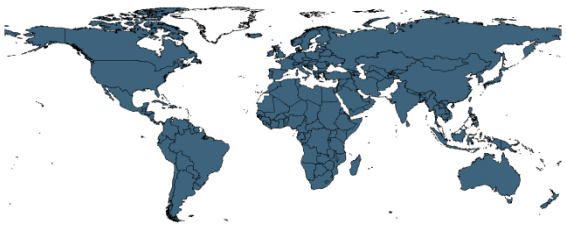
Years: 1972-2012
N: 207 **n**: 7040 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 34

---

fh_fog Functioning of Government

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 193

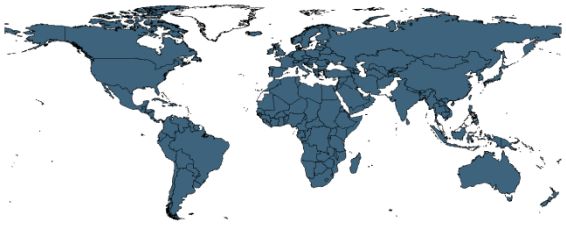
Years: 2005-2012
N: 196 **n**: 1542 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 8

---

fh_fotpsc5 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2011)

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 193

Years: 2001-2011
N: 194 **n**: 2110 $\overline{N}$: 192 $\overline{T}$: 11

Freedom House / Polity

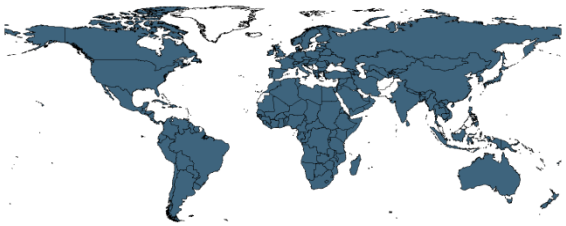
(Hadenius & Teorell 2005)

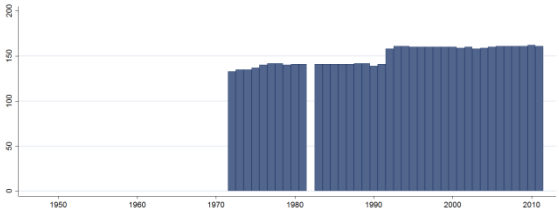
---

fh_polity2 Democracy (Freedom House/Polity)

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009-2010
N: 162

Years: 1972-2011
N: 176 **n**: 5858 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 33

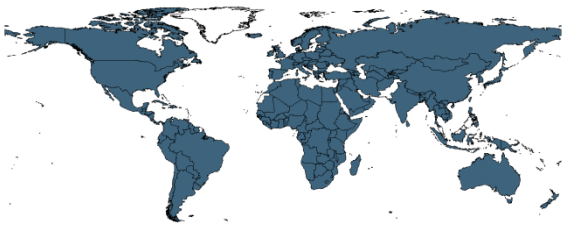
---

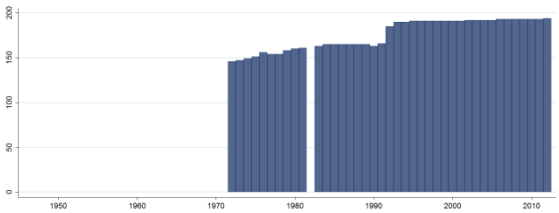
fh_ipolity2 Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity)

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

The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius & Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 193

Years: 1972-2012
N: 207 **n**: 7040 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 34

Gibney, Cornett & Wood

http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/download.php (2013-01-31)

(Gibney, Cornett & Wood 2013)

Political Terror Scale

The PTS is computed annually by Mark Gibney, Reed Wood and a group of volunteers well versed in human rights practices. The "data" for the PTS here is provided by the U.S. State Department (S).

---

gd_ptss Political Terror Scale – US State Department

Human rights score (1 to 5 scale):

(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.

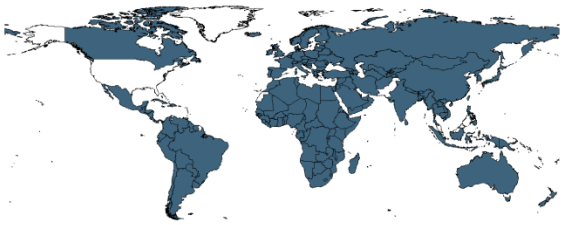
(2) There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.

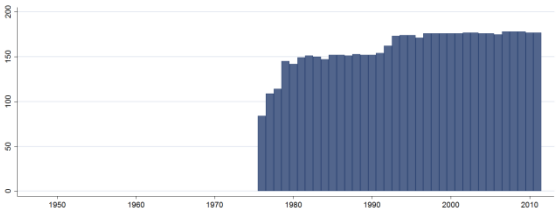
(3) There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.

(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.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 178

Years: 1976-2011
N: 187 **n**: 5760 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 31

Rotberg & Gisselquist

http://www.nber.org/data/iag.html (2013-04-09)

(Rotberg and Gisselquist 2009)

2009 Index of African Governance Data Set

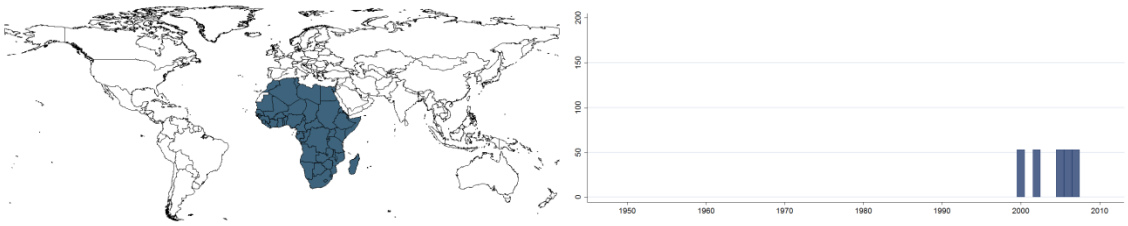
The Index of African Governance measures to which degree five categories of political goods are provided within Africa's fifty-three countries. Please refer to the original documentation for de-tailed information on how the indexes are constructed.

---

iag_iag Index of African Governance

The index is based on five sub-indicators: safety and security; rule of law, transparency and corruption; participation and human rights, sustainable economic opportunity; human development. In the calculation of the overall index each category is weighted equally. For more information on how the sub-categories are constructed, see below. The index varies between 0 and 100 where higher values indicate better governance.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2007
N: 53

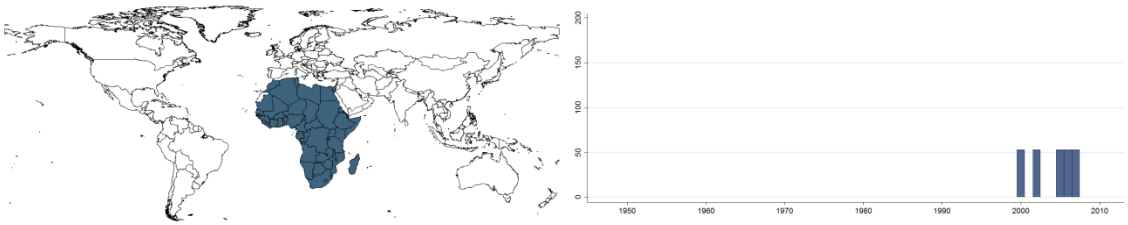
Years: 2000-2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

---

iag_rltc Rule of Law, Transparency and Corruption

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst).

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2007
N: 53

Years: 2000-2007
N: 53 **n**: 265 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 5

International Country Risk Guide – The PRS Group

http://www.prsgroup.com/ICRG.aspx (2013-04-25)

http://www.prsgroup.com/CountryData.aspx

(ICRG 2013)

ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

ICRG collects political information and financial and economic data, converting these into risk points.

---

icrg_qog ICRG indicator of Quality of Government

The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

Corruption (originally 6 points)

This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process.

The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it dif-ficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases my force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment.

Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, 'favor-for-favors', secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market.

The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

Law and order (originally 6 points)

Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).

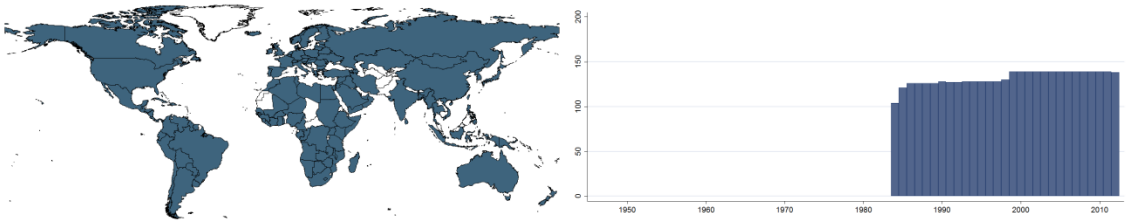
Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)

The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points

because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The component variables can be purchased at http://www.countrydata.com

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 139

Years: 1984-2012
N: 146 **n**: 3826 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 26

Polity IV

http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm (2013-02-29)

(Marshall & Jaggers 2011)

Polity IV Project Data Set

The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resource for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority.

Missing codes:

(-66) Interruption periods.
(-77) Interregnum periods.
(-88) Transition periods.

p_polity2 Revised Combined Polity Score

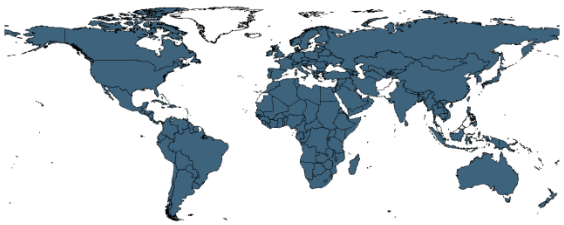
The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the polity regime measure in time-series 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:

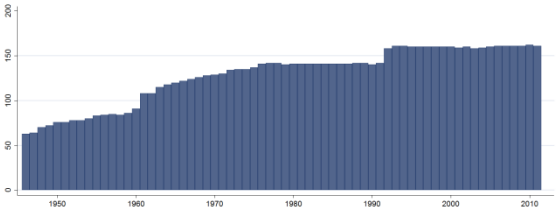
(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing".
(-77) Cases of "interregnum," or anarchy, are converted to a "neutral" Polity score of "0".
(-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.

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.

Note: Ongoing (-88) transitions in the most recent year are converted to "system missing" values. Transitions (-88) following a year of independence, interruption (-66), or interregnum (-77) are prorated from the value "0".

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009-2010
N: 162

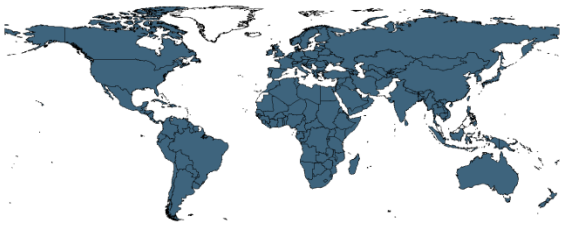
Years: 1946-2011
N: 179 **n**: 8501 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 47

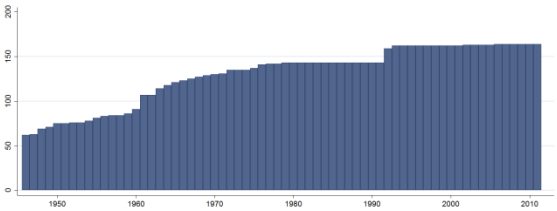
---

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 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.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 164

Years: 1946-2011
N: 179 **n**: 8565 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

---

p_fragment Polity Fragmentation

This variable codes the operational existence of a separate polity, or polities, comprising substantial territory and population within the recognized borders of the state and over which the coded polity exercises no effective authority (effective authority may be participatory or coercive). Local autonomy arrangements voluntarily established and accepted by both central and local authorities are not considered fragmentation. A polity that cannot exercise effective authority over at least 50 percent of its established territory is necessarily considered to be in a condition of "state failure" (i.e., interruption or interregnum, see below, or civil war). Polity fragmentation may result from open warfare (active or latent) or foreign occupation and may continue in the absence of open warfare if a situation of de facto separation remains unresolved and unchallenged by the state.

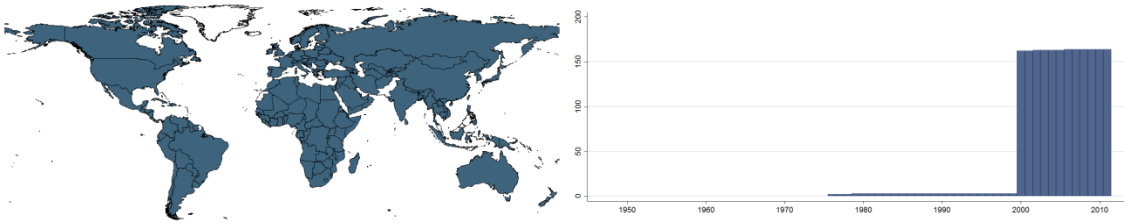
(0) **No overt fragmentation**

(1) **Slight fragmentation**: Less than ten percent of the country's territory is effectively under local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.

(2) **Moderate fragmentation**: Ten to twenty-five percent of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.

(3) **Serious fragmentation**: Over twenty-five percent (and up to fifty percent) of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 164

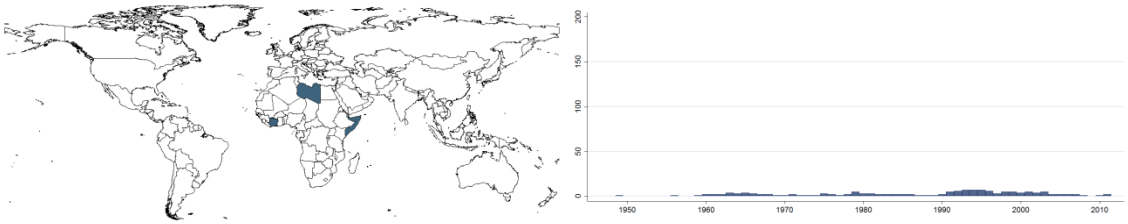
Years: 1976-2011
N: 165 **n**: 2029 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 12

---

p_sf State Failure

Variable p_sf is a flag variable that designates (by code "1") every year during which a Polity is considered to be in a condition of "complete collapse of central authority" or "state failure" (i.e., -77). The variable p_sf is also coded "1" for years when a state disintegrates and when a pro- found revolutionary change in political authority occurs (during which the authority of the previous Polity is assumed to have collapsed completely prior to the revolutionary seizure of power and subsequent restructuring of authority). Using the p_sf variable to select regime information will facilitate identification of periods of state failure.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2008-2011
N: 3

Years: 1949-2011
N: 32 **n**: 149 $\overline{N}$: 2 $\overline{T}$: 5

Teorell, Dahlström & Dahlberg

http://www.ipw.unibe.ch/content/team/klaus_armingeon/comparative_political_data_sets/index_ger.html (2013-01-29)

(Teorell et al 2011)

The QoG Expert-Survey

The QoG Survey is a data set on the structure and behavior of public administration, based on a web survey. The dataset covers key dimensions of quality of government, such as politicization, professionalization, openness, and impartiality.

Included in the QoG dataset are three indexes, each based on a group of questions from the survey. When constructing the indexes we excluded countries with less than three responding experts. (Two indexes are listed below. The third index is listed in the "What It Is" section.)

The confidence interval variables give the higher and lower limits of the 95% confidence interval.

---

qs_impar Impartial Public Administration (IPA)

The index measures to what extent government institutions exercise their power impartially. The impartiality norm is defined as: "When implementing laws and policies, government officials shall not take into consideration anything about the citizen/case that is not beforehand stipulated in the policy or the law." (Rothstein and Teorell 2008, p. 170)

The index is built on five items from the survey:

- By a common definition, impartiality implies that when implementing policies, public sector employees should not take anything about the citizen/case into consideration that is not stipulated in the policy. Generally speaking, how often would you say that public sector employees today, in your chosen country, act impartially when deciding how to implement a policy in an individual case? (Response categories from 1-7, "hardly ever" to "almost always")

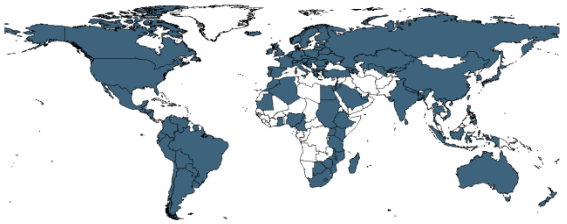
- Hypothetically, let's say that a typical public employee was given the task to distribute an amount equivalent to 1000 USD per capita to the needy poor in your country. According to your judgment, please state the percentage that would reach: (Six response categories for which the respondents could fill in a number from 0 to 100 percent. The percentage reaching "the needy poor" was here used as the indicator of how impartial the policy would be implemented).

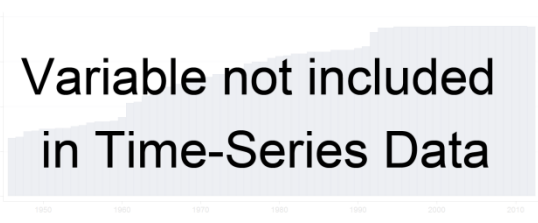
Thinking about the country you have chosen, how often would you say the following occurs today?

- Firms that provide the most favorable kickbacks to senior officials are awarded public procurement contracts in favor of firms making the lowest bid?
- When deciding how to implement policies in individual cases, public sector employees treat some groups in society unfairly?
- When granting licenses to start up private firms, public sector employees favor applicants with which they have strong personal contacts? (Response categories from 1-7, from "hardly ever" to "almost always".)

The index is constructed by adding each measure weighted by the factor loading obtained from a principle components factor analysis. Missing values on one or more of the questions have been imputed on the individual expert level. After that, aggregation to the country level has been made (mean value of all experts per country).

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☐ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2011
N: 105

Years: N/A
N: N/A **n**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

Transparency International

http://www.transparency.org/ (2013-01-29)

(Transparency International 2012)

Corruption Perceptions

---

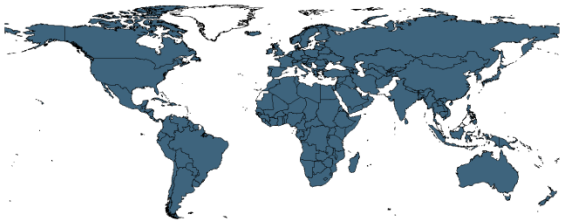
ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index

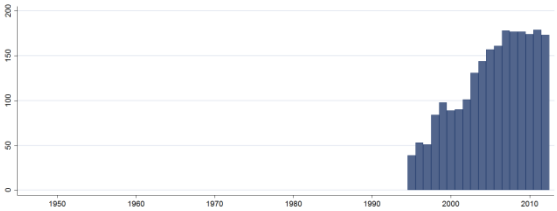
The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, on bribe-taking by public officials in public procurement. The sources do not distinguish between administrative and political corruption. The CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

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

Note: In 2012 TI changed to a scale ranging from 0-100 only assigning whole numbers. We have decided to divide the values for 2012 by 10. Note also that there seems to have been some adjustment in the relative grading.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2007-2011
N: 181

Years: 1995-2012
N: 184 **n**: 2256 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 12

Pemstein, Meserve & Melton

http://www.unified-democracy-scores.org/uds.html (2013-03-21)

(Pemstein et al 2010)

Unified Democracy Scores

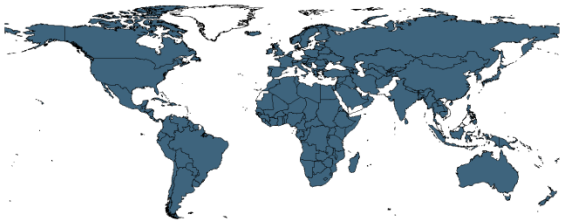
Using a Bayesian latent variable approach, the Unified Democracy Scores (UDS) synthesize a new measure of democracy.

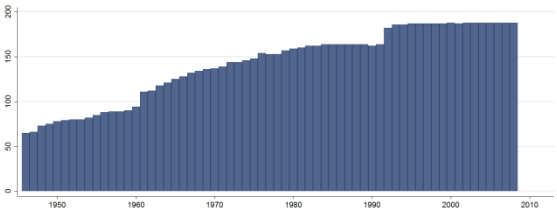
---

uds_mean Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Mean)

Unified democracy score posterior mean. Higher values indicating more democratic.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2008
N: 188

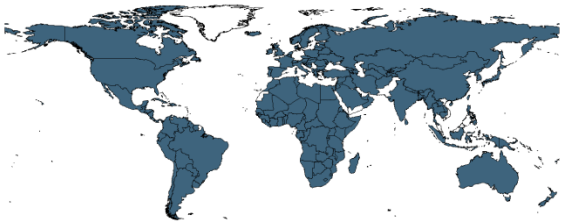
Years: 1946-2008
N: 204 **n**: 8938 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 44

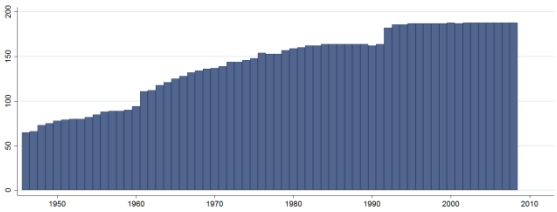
---

uds_median Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Median)

Unified democracy score posterior median.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2008
N: 188

Years: 1946-2008
N: 204 **n**: 8938 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 44

Vanhanen

http://www.fsd.uta.fi/en/data/catalogue/FSD1289/index.html (2013-01-30)

(Vanhanen 2011)

Index of Democratization

Three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen in his long-term research, for each year from 1946 to 2010. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

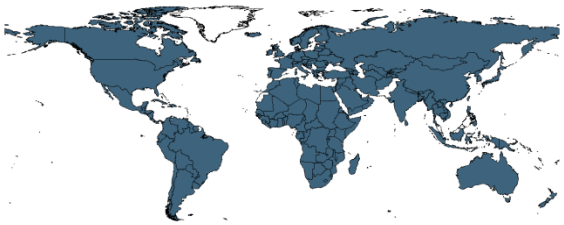
Note: The original source provide values from 1810.

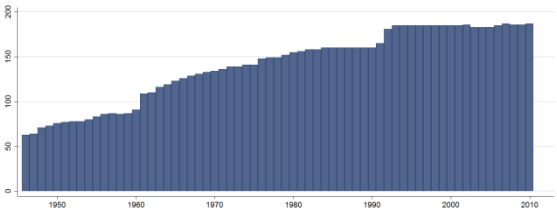
---

van_index Index of Democratization

This index combines two basic dimensions of democracy – competition and participation – measured as the percentage of votes not cast for the largest party (Competition) times the percentage of the population who actually voted in the election (Participation). This product is di-vided by 100 to form an index that in principle could vary from 0 (no democracy) to 100 (full democracy). (Empirically, however, the largest value is 49).

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009-2010
N: 187

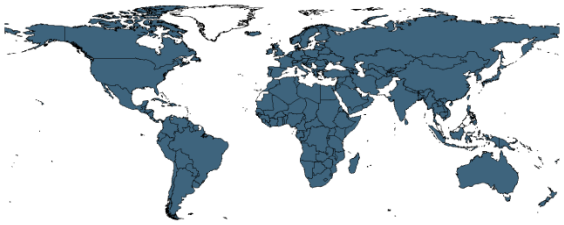
Years: 1946-2010
N: 200 **n**: 9128 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 46

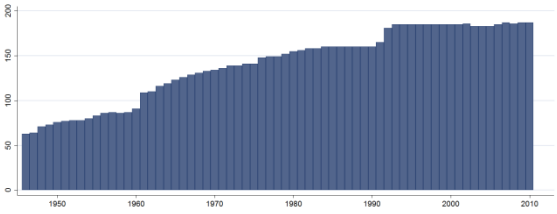
---

van_part Participation

The percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 187

Years: 1946-2010
N: 200 **n**: 9129 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 46

World Bank

http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_country.asp (2013-04-12)
(Kauffman et al 2009)

The Worldwide Governance Indicators

These indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 31 separate data sources constructed by 25 different organizations. These individual measures of governance are assigned to categories capturing key dimensions of governance. An unobserved component model is used to construct six aggregate governance indicators. Point estimates of the dimensions of governance, the margins of error as well as the number of sources are presented for each country.

The governance estimates are normally distributed with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one each year of measurement. This implies that virtually all scores lie between –2.5 and 2.5, with higher scores corresponding to better outcomes.

Note: Since the estimates are standardized (with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one) at each year of measurement, they are not directly suitable for over-time comparisons within countries. Kaufmann et al. (2006) however find no systematic time-trends in a selection of indicators that do

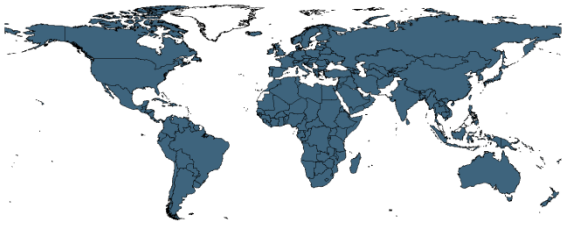
allow for comparisons over time, which suggests that time-series information in the WBGI scores can be used if interpreted with caution.

---

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.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 193

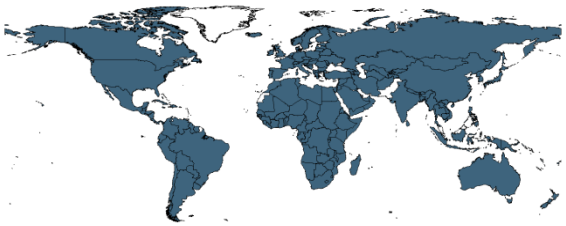
Years: 1996-2011
N: 193 **n**: 2492 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 13

---

wbgi_pse Political Stability (Estimate)

"Political Stability" combines several indicators which measure perceptions of the likelihood that the government in power will be destabilized or overthrown by possibly unconstitutional and/or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 193

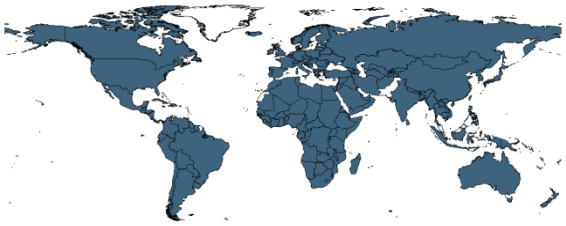
Years: 1996-2011
N: 193 **n**: 2452 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 13

---

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.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 191

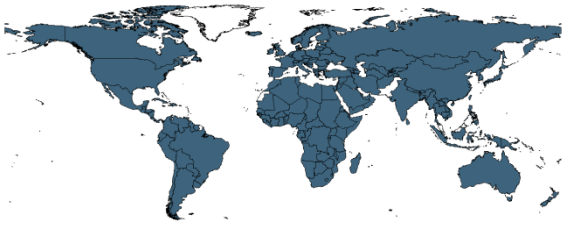
Years: 1996-2011
N: 191 **n**: 2437 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 13

---

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.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 191

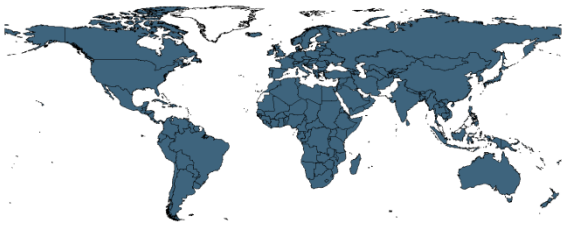
Years: 1996-2011
N: 191 **n**: 2438 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 13

---

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.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 193

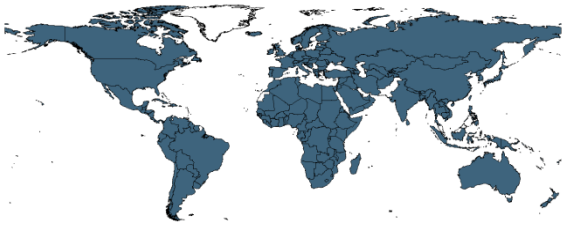
Years: 1996-2011
N: 193 **n**: 2492 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 13

---

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".

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 191

Years: 1996-2011
N: 191 **n**: 2437 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 13

HTG (HOW TO GET IT)

Acemoglu, Johnson & Robinson

http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/data/ajr2001 (2013-04-10)

(Acemoglu et al 2001)

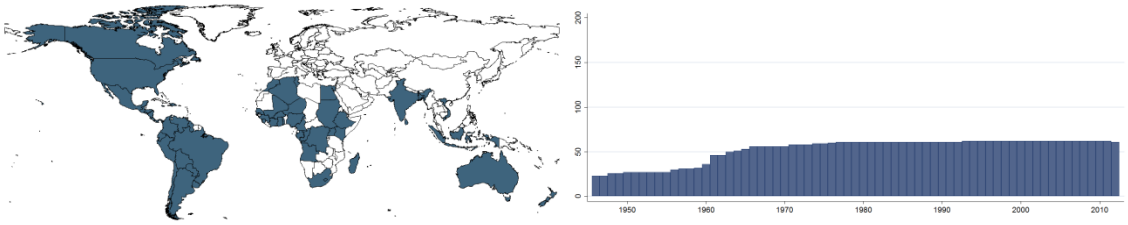
Settler Mortality

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

ajr_settmort Log Settler Mortality

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 62

Years: 1946-2012
N: 62 Country Constant Variable

Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat & Wacziarg

http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty_pages/romain.wacziarg/papersum.html (2013-01-31)

(Alesina et al 2003)

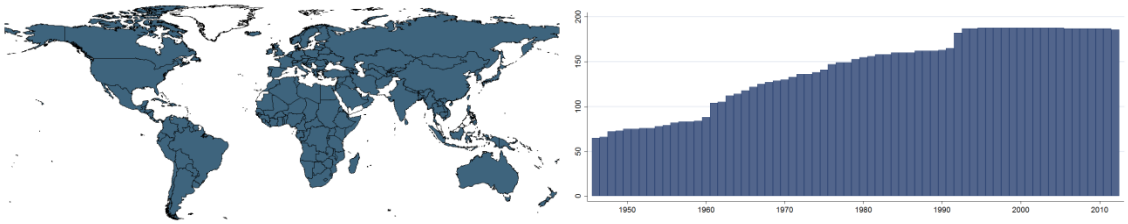
Fractionalisation

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

al_ethnic Ethnic fractionalization

The definition of ethnicity involves a combination of racial and linguistic characteristics. The result is a higher degree of fractionalization than the commonly used ELF-index (see QOG Standard el_elf60).

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



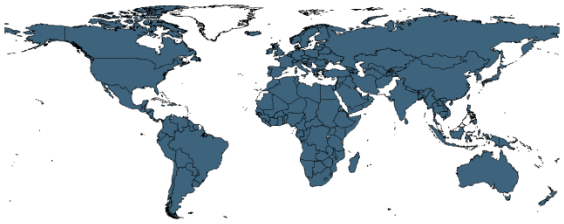
Years: 2009
N: 187

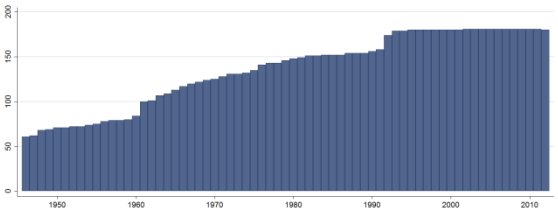
Years: 1946-2012
N: 189 Country Constant Variable

al_language Linguistic fractionalization

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 181

Years: 1946-2012
N: 182

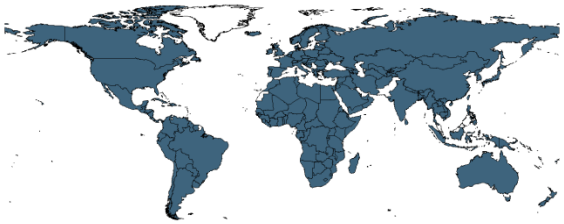
Country Constant Variable

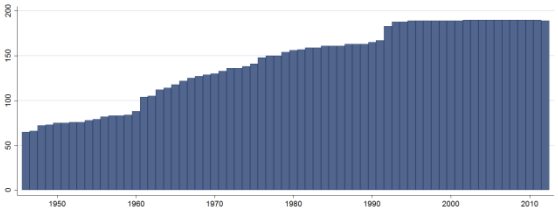
---

al_religion Religious fractionalization

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 190

Years: 1946-2012
N: 191

Country Constant Variable

Armingeon, Weisstanner, Engler, Potolidis & Gerber

http://www.ipw.unibe.ch/content/team/klaus_armingeon/comparative_political_data_sets/index_ger.html (2013-01-31)

(Armingeon et al 2012)

Comparative Political Data Set I 1960-2010

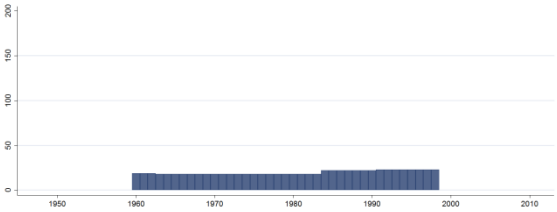
The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2010 is a collection of political and institutional data which have been assembled in the context of the research projects “Die Handlungs-spielräume des Nationalstaates“ and “Critical junctures”.

---

ar_li_cbi Central bank independence

Higher values indicate a more independent central bank. The variable originally comes from Lijphart (1999). The variable has two values for each country: one representing the period 1945-1970, and the other value representing the period 1971-1996.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1960-1998
N: 24 **n**: 773 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 32

Barro & Lee

http://www.barrolee.com/ (2013-04-15)

(Barro & Lee 2010)

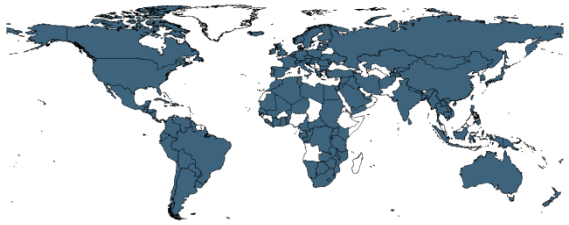
The Barro-Lee Data set (2011) provide data disaggregated by sex and by 5-year age intervals. It provides educational attainment data for 146 countries in 5-year intervals from 1950 to 2010. It also provides information about the distribution of educational attainment of the adult population over age 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 in the world.

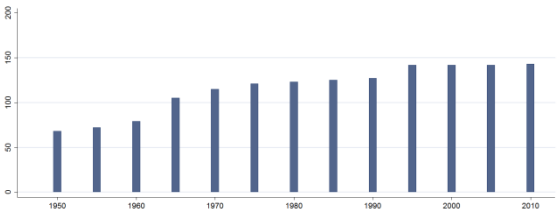
---

bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)

Average schooling years in the female population aged 25 and over.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2010
N: 143

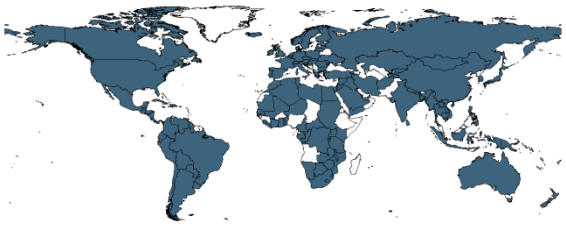
Years: 1950-2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

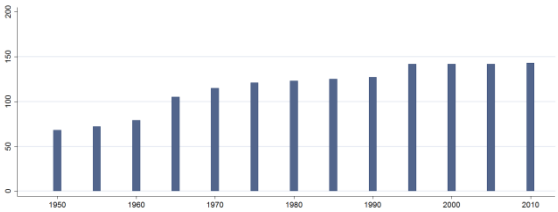
---

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

Average schooling years in the total population aged 25 and over.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2010
N: 143

Years: 1950-2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

Dreher

http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/ (2013-03-07)

(Dreher 2006; Dreher et al 2008)

KOF Index of Globalization

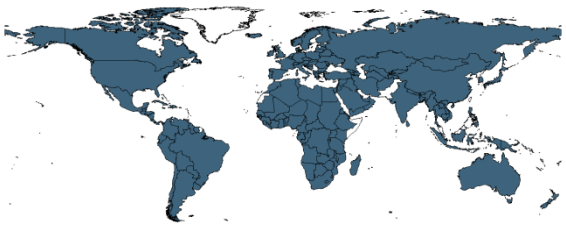
All indexes below range between 0 and 100, where higher values indicate a higher degree of globalization.

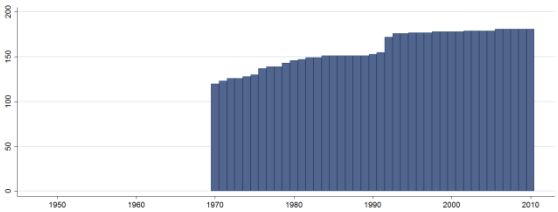
---

dr_ig Index of Globalization

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 181

Years: 1970-2010
N: 184 **n**: 6504 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 35

Fraser Institute

http://www.freetheworld.com/datasets_efw.html (2013-01-23)

(Gwartney, Lawson & Hall 2012)

---

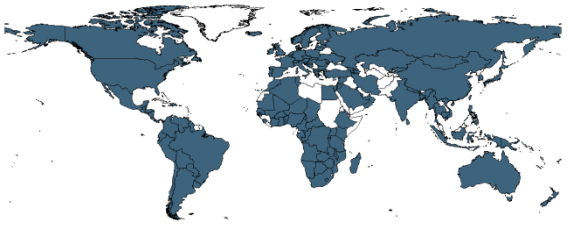
fi_index Economic Freedom of the World Index (Current)

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index comprises 21 components designed to identify the consistency of institutional arrangements and policies with economic freedom in five major areas:

- size of government (fi_sog)
- legal structure and security of property rights (fi_legprop)
- access to sound money (fi_sm)
- freedom to trade internationally (fi_ftradeint)
- regulation of credit, labor and business (fi_reg)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to 'less economic freedom' and 10 to 'more economic freedom'. This is the version of the index published at the current year of measurement, without taking methodological changes over time into account.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009-2010
N: 143

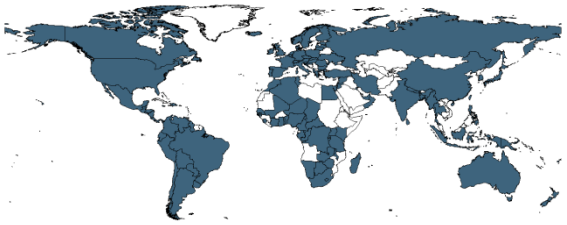
Years: 1970-2010
N: 144 **n**: 2026 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 14

---

fi_index_cl Economic Freedom of the World Index (Chain-Linked)

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 122

Years: 1970-2010
N: 123 **n**: 1900 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 15

Bormann & Golder

https://files.nyu.edu/mrg217/public/elections.html (2013-02-01)

(Bormann & Golder 2013)

Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World

Updated version of Golder's (2005) *Democratic Electoral Systems* (*DES*) dataset. Extending the temporal scope of the original dataset by including all legislative and presidential elections that took place in democratic states from 2001 through 2011. In addition to significantly expanding the size of the *DES* dataset, it offers a simplified classification scheme for electoral systems.

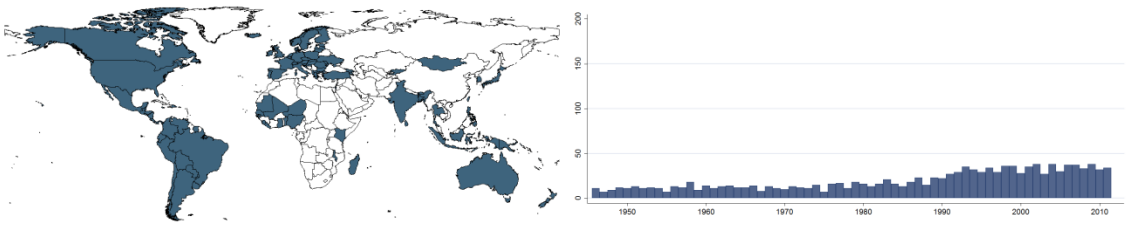
---

gol_est_spec Detailed Electoral System Type

A 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)

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2006-2011
N: 118

Years: 1946-2011
N: 134 **n**: 1298 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 10

Henisz

http://mgmt5.wharton.upenn.edu/henisz/POLCON/ContactInfo.html (2013-04-09)

(Henisz 2000)

The Political Constraints Data

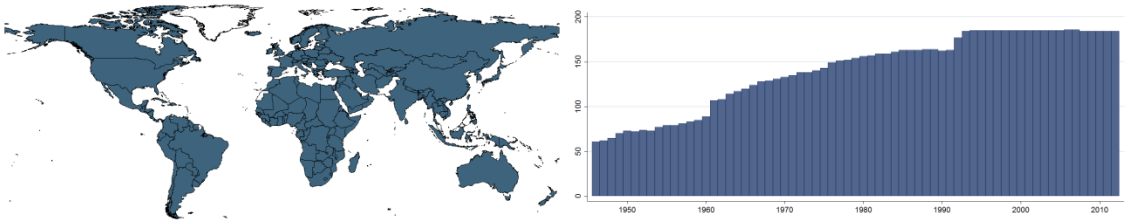
Measures political risk focusing on political constraints.

---

h_polcon3 Political Constraints Index III

This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one political actor may lead to a change in government policy. The index is composed from the following information: the number of independent branches of government with veto power over policy change, counting the executive and the presence of an effective lower and upper house in the legislature (more branches leading to more constraint); the extent of party alignment across branches of government, measured as the extent to which the same party or coalition of parties control each branch (decreasing the level of constraint); and the extent of preference heterogeneity within each legislative branch, measured as legislative fractionalization in the relevant house (increasing constraint for aligned executives, decreasing it for opposed executives). The index scores are derived from a simple spatial model and theoretically ranges from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating more political constraint and thus less feasibility of policy change. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2002) uses this index to demonstrate that political environments that limit the feasibility of policy change are an important determinant of investment in infrastructure.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2007-2009
N: 186

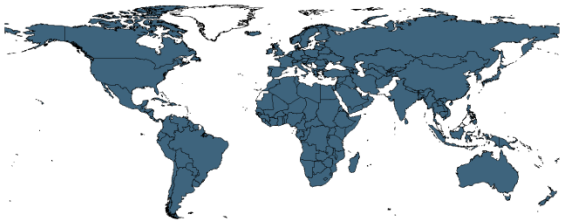
Years: 1946-2012
N: 201 **n**: 9441 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 47

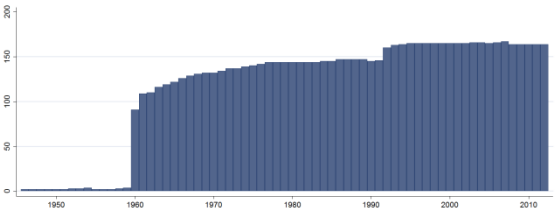
---

h_j Independent Judiciary

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an independent judiciary (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst) and - where available - on ICRG's index of Law & Order).

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2007-2009
N: 168

Years: 1946-2012
N: 185 **n**: 7815 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 42

Heritage Foundation

http://www.heritage.org/index/explore (2013-01-22)

(Heritage Foundation 2013)

---

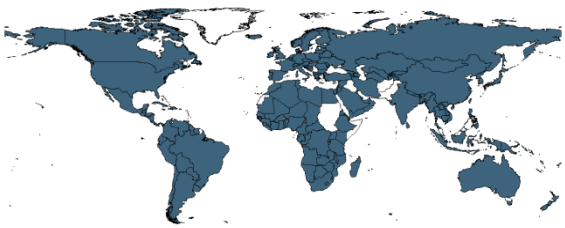
hf_efiscore Economic Freedom Index

The Economic Freedom index uses 10 specific freedoms, some as composites of even further detailed and quantifiable components:

- Business freedom (hf_business)
- Trade freedom (hf_trade)
- Fiscal freedom (hf_fiscal)
- Freedom from government (hf_govt)
- Monetary freedom (hf_monetary)
- Investment freedom (hf_invest)
- Financial freedom (hf_financ)
- Property rights (hf_prights)
- Freedom from corruption (hf_corrupt)
- Labor freedom (hf_labor)

Each of these freedoms is weighted equally and turned into an index ranging from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum economic freedom. Although changes in methodology have been undertaken throughout the measurement period, continuous backtracking has been used to maximize comparability over time.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 177

Years: 1994-2012
N: 179 **n**: 2981 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 17

---

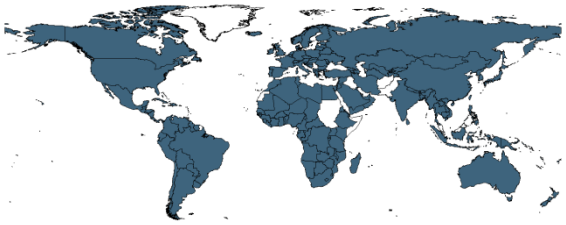
hf_trade Trade Freedom

The trade freedom score is based on two inputs:

- The trade-weighted average tariff rate
- Non-tariff barriers (NTBs)

Weighted average tariffs is a purely quantitative measure and accounts for the basic calculation of the score. The presence of NTBs in a country affects its trade freedom score by incurring a penalty of up to 20 percentage points, or one-fifth of the maximum score. The country's trade freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of trade freedom.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009-2012
N: 178

Years: 1994-2012
N: 180 **n**: 2984 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 17

---

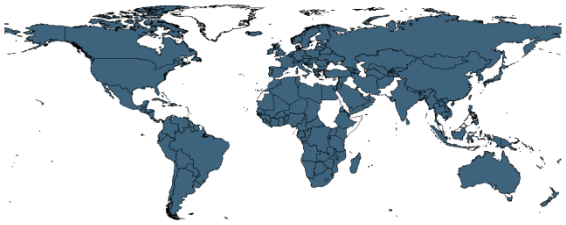
hf_govt Freedom from Government

Scoring of the freedom from government factor is based on two components:

- Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP
- Revenues generated by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and property as a percentage of total government revenue.

Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP is weighted as two-thirds of the freedom from government factor score, and revenue from SOEs is weighted as one-third. In cases where SOE data does not exist, the data is excluded from the factor score. The country's freedom from government ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of freedom from government.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009-2012
N: 178

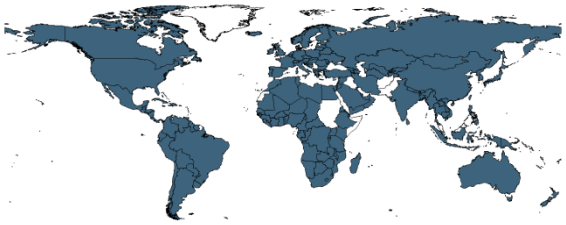
Years: 1994-2012
N: 181 **n**: 2983 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 17

---

hf_prights Property Rights

This factor scores the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws. It also accounts for the possibility that private property will be expropriated. In addition, it analyzes the independence of the judiciary, the existence of corruption within the judiciary, and the ability of individuals and businesses to enforce contracts. The less certain the legal protection of property is and the greater the chances of government expropriation of property are, the higher a country's score is. The country's property rights score ranges from 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of protection of property rights.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 177

Years: 1994-2012
N: 179 **n**: 2983 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 17

---

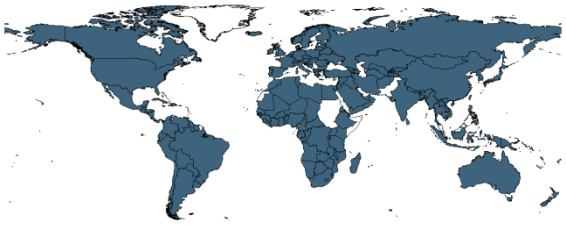
hf_labor Labor Freedom

The new labor freedom factor is a quantitative factor based on objective data from the World Bank's *Doing Business* study. It provides reliable cross-country data on regulations concerning minimum wages, laws inhibiting layoffs, severance requirements, and measurable regulatory burdens on hiring, hours, and so on. Specifically, four quantitative components are equally weighted as 25 percent of the labor freedom factor:

- Minimum wage
- Rigidity of hours
- Difficulty of firing redundant employees
- Cost of firing redundant employees

The country's labor freedom score ranges from 0 to 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of labor freedom.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009-2012
N: 179

Years: 2004-2012
N: 180 **n**: 1509 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 8

Hadenius, Teorell & Wahman

http://www.svet.lu.se/ARD/ (2013-04-12)

(Hadenius, Teorell & Wahman 2012)
(Hadenius & Teorell 2007)

Authoritarian Regimes Data Set

The Authoritarian Regimes Dataset, version 5.0, is a comprehensive dataset over authoritarian regimes in the world between 1972-2010. The dataset enables researchers and practitioners to distinguish between different authoritarian regime types, follow global trends in authoritarianism and study the specific institutional trajectories of a particular country or set of countries.

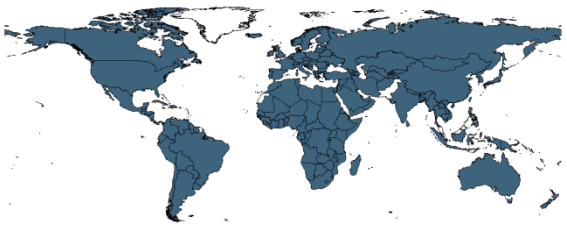
---

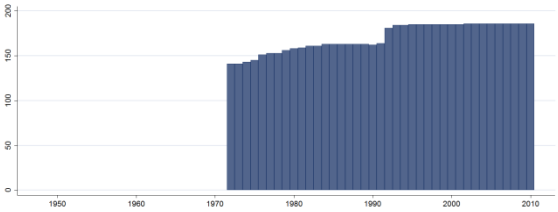
ht_regtype Regime Type

This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession (lineage), corresponding to *monarchies*; the actual or threatened use of military force, corresponding to *military* regimes; and popular elections, designating electoral regimes. Among the latter we distinguish among *no-party* regimes (where all parties are prohibited), *one-party* regimes (where all but one party is prohibited), and *limited multiparty regimes* (where multiple parties are allowed but the system still does not pass as democratic); a subtype of these regimes where no parties are present, although not being prohibited, are coded as “partyless” regimes. A subtype of military regimes are coded ”rebel regimes”, where a rebel movement has taken power by military means. We also code hybrids (or amalgams) combining elements from more than one regime type, as well as several minor types of regimes: “theocracies”, “transitional” regimes, “civil war”, foreign “occupation”, and a residual “other” category. Using the mean of the Freedom House and Polity scales (fh_ipolity2), the line between democracies and autocracies is drawn at 7.5. This threshold value was chosen by estimating the mean cutoff point separating democracy from autocracy in five well-known categorical measures of democracy: those of Przeworski et al. (2000), Mainwaring et al. (2001), and Reich (2002), together with Freedom House’s and Polity’s own categorical thresholds for democracy.

(1)	Limited Multiparty
(2)	Partyless
(3)	No-Party
(4)	Military
(5)	Military No-Party
(6)	Military Multiparty
(7)	Military One-party
(8)	One-Party
(9)	Other
(16)	One-Party Monarchy
(17)	Monarchy
(18)	Rebel Regime
(19)	Civil War
(20)	Occupation
(21)	Theocracy
(22)	Transitional Regime
(23)	No-Party Monarchy
(24)	Multiparty Monarchy
(25)	Multiparty Occupied
(100)	Democracy

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 186

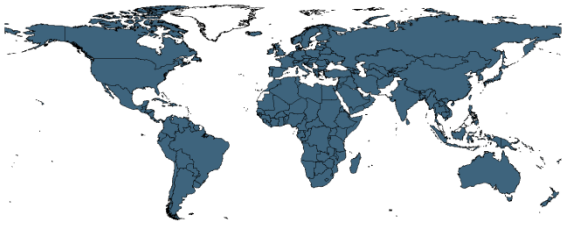
Years: 1972-2010
N: 197 **n**: 6644 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 34

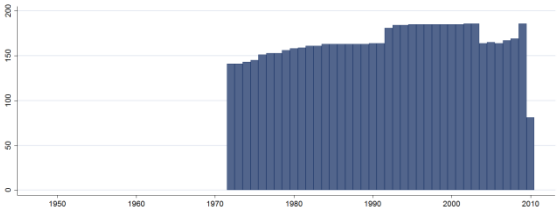
---

ht_partsz Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions)

Counts the largest parties' number of seats divided by the legislative assemblies' total number of seats expressed in fractions. In countries with a two-chamber parliament the lower house is counted.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 186

Years: 1972-2010
N: 197 **n**: 6440 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 33

Hadenius & Teorell

(Hadenius & Teorell. 2005) (2013-03-04)

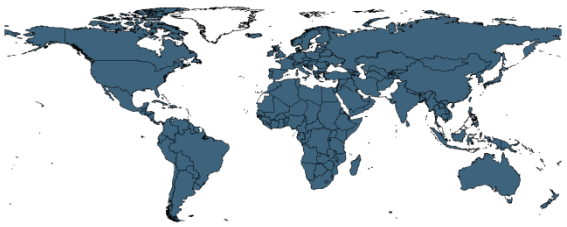
---

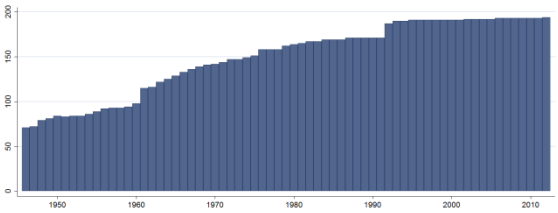
ht_region The Region of the Country

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

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 193

Years: 1946-2012
N: 211 Country Constant Variable

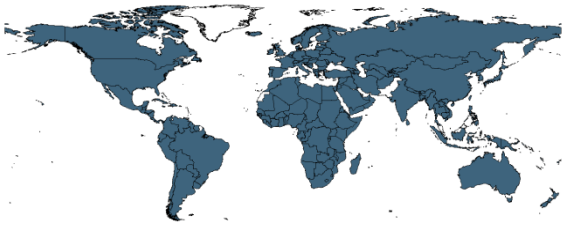
---

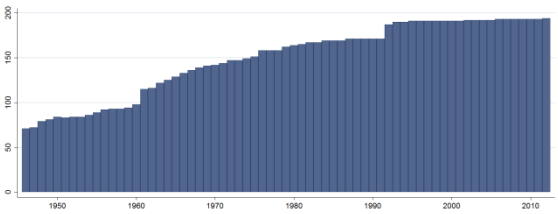
ht_colonial Colonial Origin

This is a tenfold classification of the former colonial ruler of the country. Following Bernard et al (2004), we have excluded the British settler colonies (the US, Canada, Australia, Israel and New Zeeland), and exclusively focused on "Western overseas" colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers (e.g. excluding Japanese colonialism), and only countries located in the non-Western hemisphere "overseas" (e.g. excluding Ireland & Malta), have been coded. Each country that has been colonized since 1700 is coded. In cases of several colonial powers, the last one is counted, if it lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:

(0)	Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power
(1)	Dutch
(2)	Spanish
(3)	Italian
(4)	US
(5)	British
(6)	French
(7)	Portuguese
(8)	Belgian
(9)	British-French
(10)	Australian

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 193

Years: 1946-2012
N: 211 Country Constant Variable

Institutions and Elections Project

http://www2.binghamton.edu/political-science/institutions-and-elections-project.html (2013-01-29) (IAEP 2013)

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.

Please also note that 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.

---

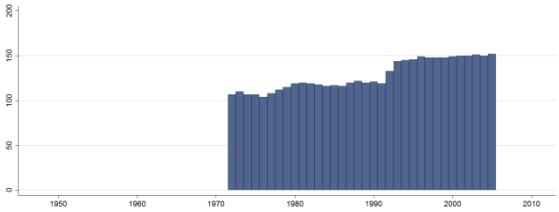
iaep_evp Executive Veto Power

Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature?

(0) No
(1) Yes

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1972-2005
N: 170 **n**: 4360 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 26

---

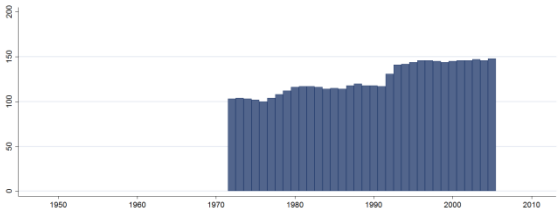
iaep_lvp Legislature Veto Power

Does the legislature have the constitutional power to stop executive action, in effect a legislative veto?

(0) No
(1) Yes

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1972-2005
N: 170 **n**: 4253 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 25

---

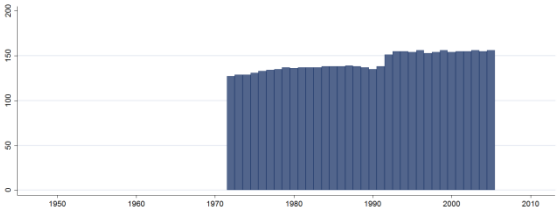
iaep_bp Banned Parties

Are there banned parties?

(0) No
(1) Yes

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1972-2005
N: 170 **n**: 4868 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 29

---

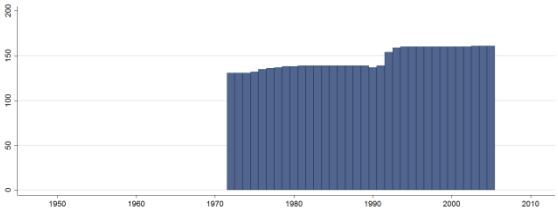
iaep_npa No Parties Allowed

Are no parties allowed?

(0) No
(1) Yes

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1972-2005
N: 170 **n**: 4972 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

---

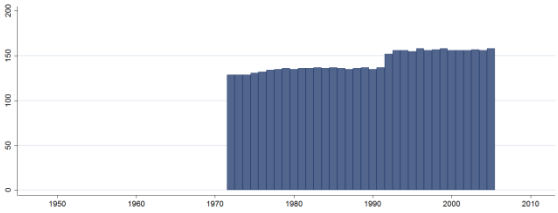
iaep_osp Official State Party

Is there an official state party?

(0) No
(1) Yes

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1972-2005
N: 170 **n**: 4875 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 29

Inter-Parliamentary Union

http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world-arc.htm (2013-01-31)

(IPU 2013)

Women in National Parliaments

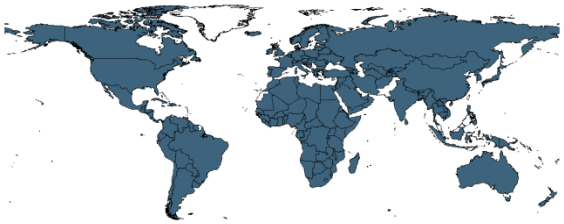
IPU publish figures monthly and the figures here included are the latest available each year.

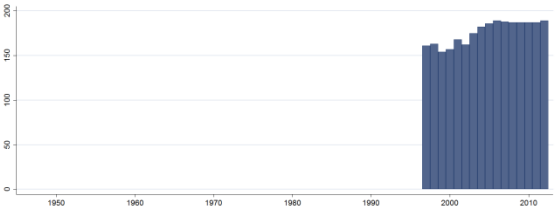
---

ipu_w_lower Women in national parliament (lower house)

Percentage women in single house or lower house.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☐ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2007-2010
N: 190

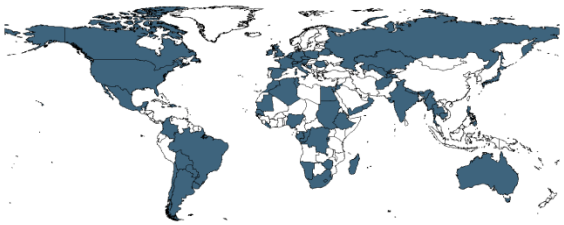
Years: 1997-2012
N: 194 **n**: 2822 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 15

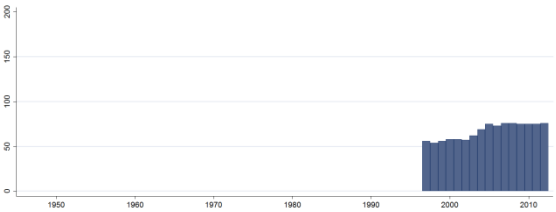
---

ipu_w_upper Women in national parliament (upper house)

Percentage women in upper house or senate.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☐ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2010
N: 78

Years: 1997-2012
N: 86 **n**: 1071 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 12

Johnson & Wallack

http://dvn.iq.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/jwjohnson/faces/study/StudyPage.xhtml;jsessionid=47a977427600326b184bdffd136e?studyId=84670&versionNumber=1 (2013-02-07)

(Johnson & Wallack 2006)

Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote

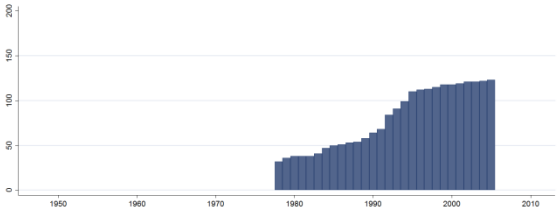
This database updates, expands and (to some extent) corrects the electoral systems coding presented in Wallack et al. (2003). As in the original database, the underlying rationale for coding is derived from Carey & Shugart (1995) and it takes into account four dimensions of the electoral system: ballot, vote, pool, and district magnitude.

---

jw_domr Dominant or Populous Tier

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their most dominant or populous tier (or tier with the greater number of legislators). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 1 would have a tier with the lowest possible rank of personal vote incentives, and that tier would account for the majority of the members in the assembly.

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1978-2005
N: 126 **n**: 2234 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 18

La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer & Vishny

http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/rafael.laporta/publications.html (2013-02-07)

(La Porta et al 1999)

The Quality of Government

Data used in the article "The Quality of Government".

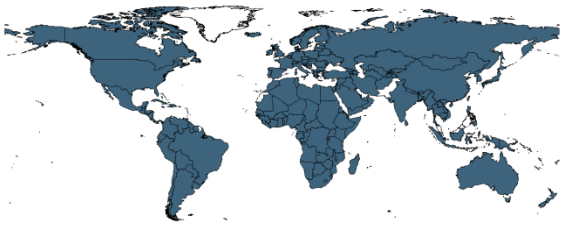
---

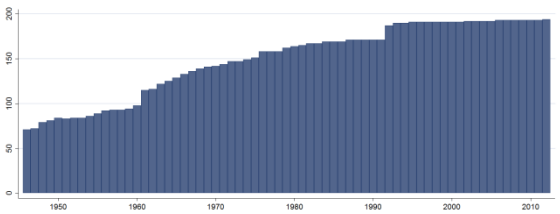
lp_legor Legal origin

Identifies the legal origin of the Company Law or Commercial code of each country. There are five possible origins:

(1) English Common Law
(2) French Commercial Code
(3) Socialist/Communist Laws
(4) German Commercial Code
(5) Scandinavian Commercial Code

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 193

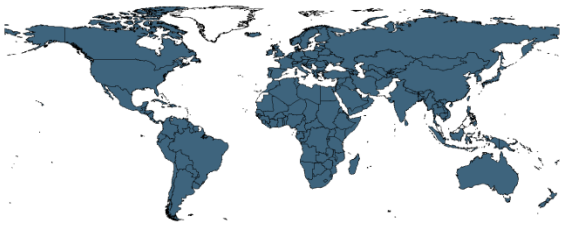
Years: 1946-2012
N: 211 Country Constant Variable

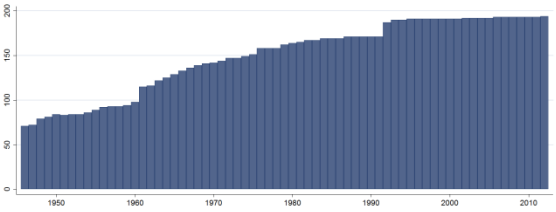
---

lp_lat_abst Latitude

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 193

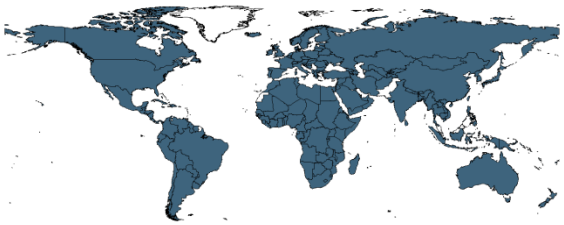
Years: 1946-2012
N: 211 Country Constant Variable

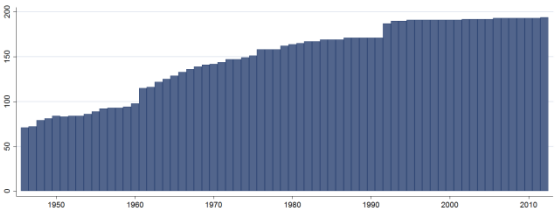
---

lp_catho80 Religion: Catholic

Catholics as percentage of population in 1980.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 193

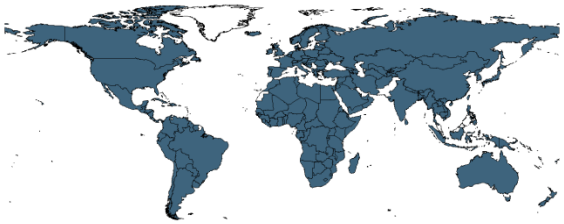
Years: 1946-2012
N: 211 Country Constant Variable

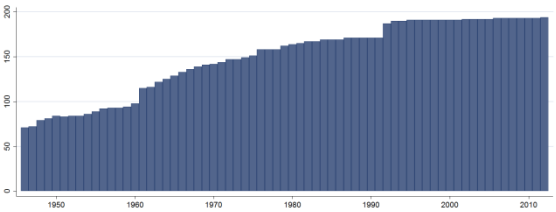
---

lp_muslim80 Religion: Muslim

Muslims as percentage of population in 1980.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 193

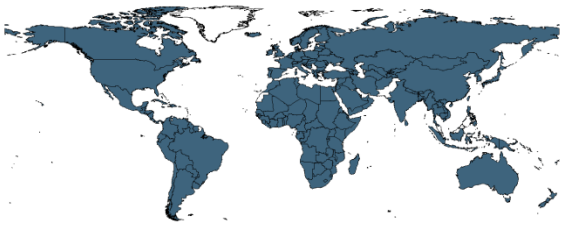
Years: 1946-2012
N: 211 Country Constant Variable

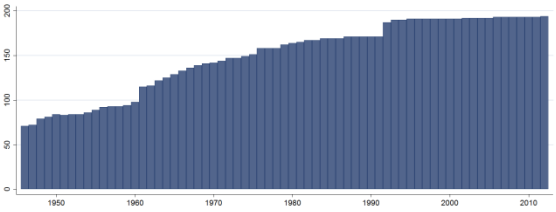
---

lp_protmg80 Religion: Protestant

Protestants as percentage of population in 1980.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 193

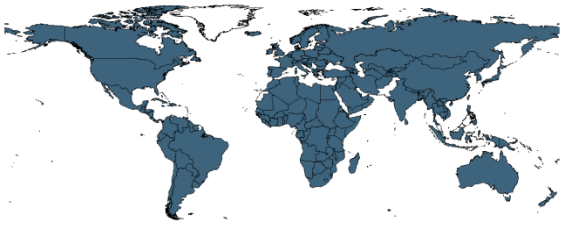
Years: 1946-2012
N: 211 Country Constant Variable

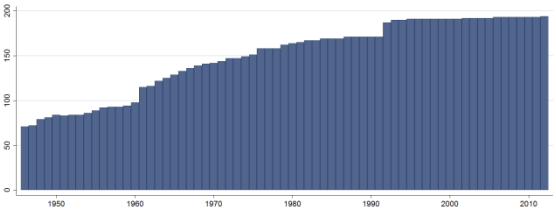
---

lp_no_cpm80 Religion: Other Denomination

Percentage of population belonging to other denominations in 1980. Defined as 100 – lp_catho80 – lp_muslim80 – lp_protmg80.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 193

Years: 1946-2012
N: 211 Country Constant Variable

Melander

(Melander 2005) (2013-02-13)

Political Gender Equality and State Human Rights Abuse

Data used in the article *Political Gender Equality and State Human Rights Abuse*.

---

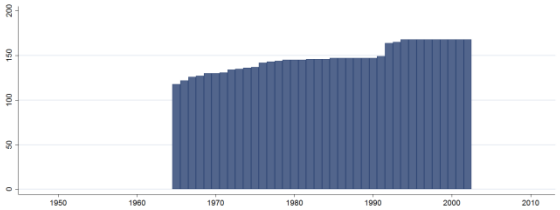
m_femlead Female State Leader

Female leaders during the 20th century defined as "the president, prime minister, or any other decision maker who is essentially the 'decision maker of last resort'". Original source: Caprioli & Boyer (2001), Melander has extended the data using the information available in Schemmel (2004).

(0) Male leader
(1) Female leader

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1965-2002
N: 178 **n**: 5600 $\overline{N}$: 147 $\overline{T}$: 31

Heston, Summers & Aten

https://pwt.sas.upenn.edu/php_site/pwt_index.php (2013-02-04)

(Heston, Summers & Aten 2012)

Penn World Table

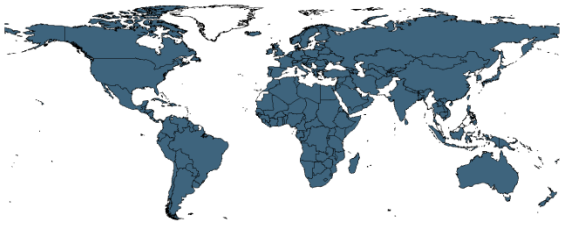
In Penn World Table the users are offered two different series of data for China. “China Version 1” uses the official growth rates for the whole period. “China Version 2” uses the recent modifications of official Chinese growth rates. We have chosen to include China Version 1.

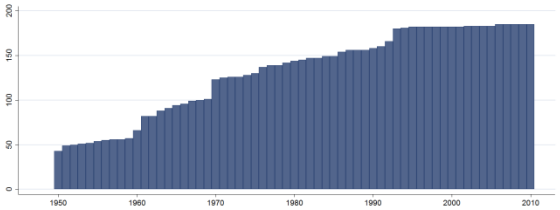
---

pwt_rgdpch Real GDP per capita (Constant Prices: Chain series)

pwt_rgdpch is a chain index obtained by first applying the component growth rates between each pair of consecutive years, t-1 and t (t=1951 to 2000), to the current price component shares in year t-1 to obtain the DA growth rate for each year. This DA growth rate for each year t is then applied backwards and forwards from 1996, and summed to the constant price net foreign balance to obtain the Chain GDP series.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 185

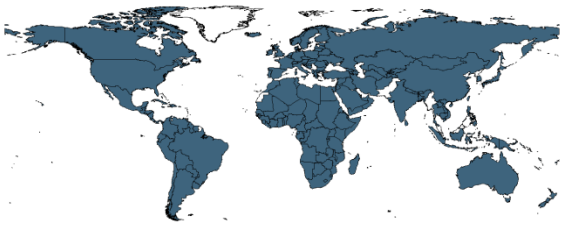
Years: 1950-2010
N: 190 **n**: 8016 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 42

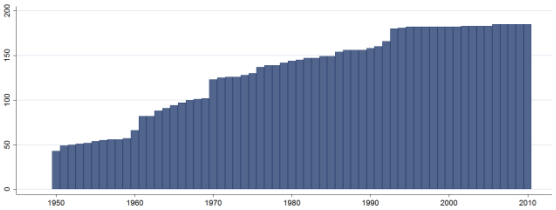
---

pwt_csg Consumption Share of GDP (%)

Growth rate of real GDP per capita.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 185

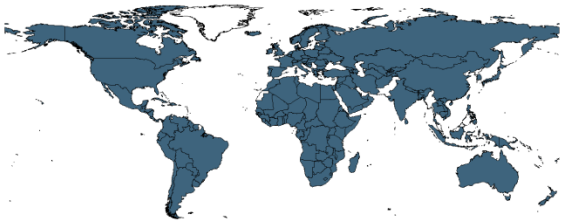
Years: 1950-2010
N: 190 **n**: 8020 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 42

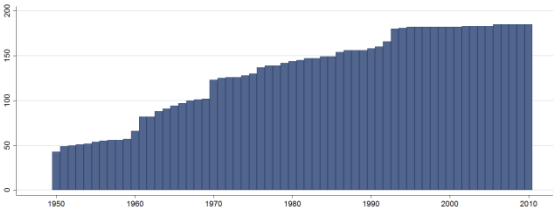
---

pwt_gsg Government Share of GDP (%)

The share of government spending as a percentage of GDP.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 185

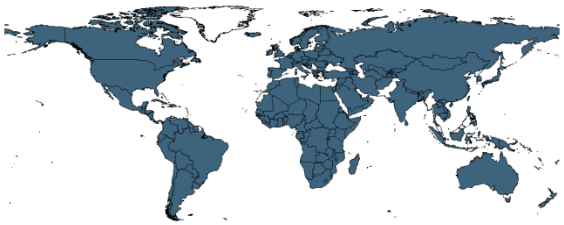
Years: 1950-2010
N: 190 **n**: 8020 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 42

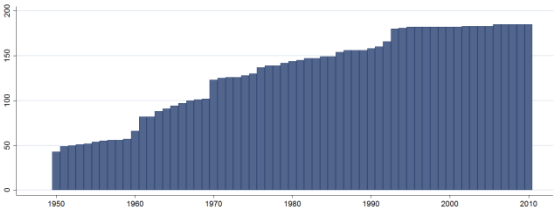
---

pwt_isg Investment Share of GDP (%)

The share of investment as a percentage of GDP.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 185

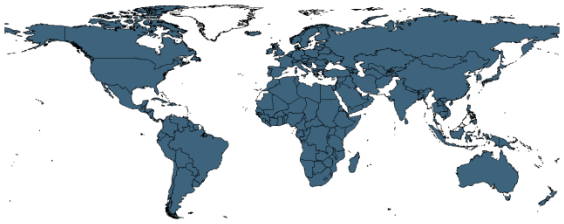
Years: 1950-2010
N: 190 **n**: 8020 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 42

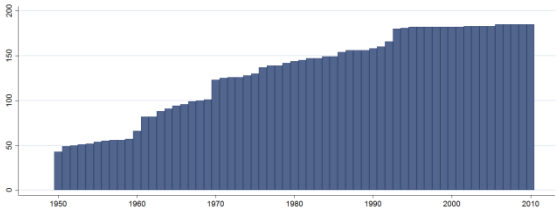
---

pwt_openk Openness to Trade, Constant Prices

Exports plus Imports divided by real GDP per capita. This is the constant price equivalent of the pwt_openc variable and is the total trade as a percentage of GDP.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 185

Years: 1950-2010
N: 190 **n**: 8016 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 42

Teorell, Dahlström & Dahlberg

http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogexpertsurveydata/ (2013-01-29)

(Teorell et al 2011)

The QoG Expert-Survey

The QoG Survey is a data set on the structure and behavior of public administration, based on a web survey. The dataset covers key dimensions of quality of government, such as politicization, professionalization, openness, and impartiality.

Included in the QoG dataset are three indexes, each based on a group of questions from the survey. When constructing the indexes we excluded countries with less than three responding experts. (Two indexes are listed below. The third index is listed in the "What It Is" section.)

The confidence interval variables give the higher and lower limits of the 95% confidence interval.

---

qs_proff Professional Public Administration (PPA)

The index measures to what extent the public administration is professional rather than politicized. Higher values indicate a more professionalized public administration. It is based on four questions from the survey:

Thinking about the country you have chosen, how often would you say the following occurs today:

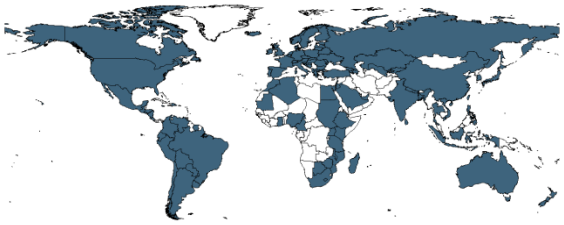
- When recruiting public sector employees, the skills and merits of the applicants decide who gets the job?
- When recruiting public sector employees, the political connections of the applicants decide who gets the job?
- The top political leadership hires and fires senior public officials?
- Senior public officials are recruited from within the ranks of the public sector?

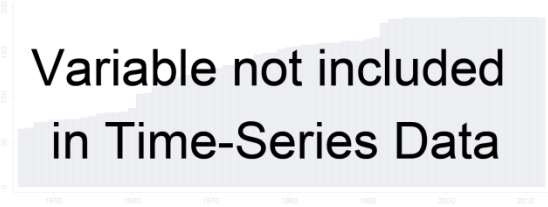
The scale for each question is 1-7 (from "hardly ever" to "almost always").

The index is constructed by first taking the mean for each responding expert of the four questions above. The value for each country is then calculated as the mean of all the experts' means. (If one or more answers are missing, these questions are ignored when calculating the mean value for each

expert. The scales of the second and third questions are reversed so that higher values indicate more professionalism).

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☐ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2011
N: 105

Years: N/A
N: N/A **n**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

qs_closed Closed Public Administration (CPA)

The index measures to what extent the public administration is more closed or public-like, rather than open or private-like. Higher values indicate a more closed public administration. It is based on three questions from the survey:

Thinking about the country you have chosen, how often would you say the following occurs today:

- Public sector employees are hired via a formal examination system?
- Once one is recruited as a public sector employee, one stays a public sector employ-ee for the rest of one's career?

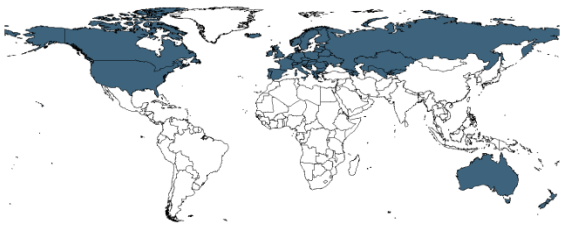
To what extent would you say the following applies today to the country you have chosen to submit your answers for?

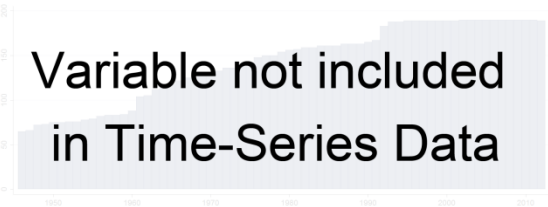
- The terms of employment for public sector employees are regulated by special laws that do not apply to private sector employees?

The scale for the first two questions is 1-7 (from "hardly ever" to "almost always"). The scale for the third question is 1-7 (from "not at all" to "to a very large extent").

The index is constructed by first taking the mean for each responding expert of the three ques-tions above. The value for each country is then calculated as the mean of all the experts' means. (If one or more answers are missing, these questions are ignored when calculating the mean value for each expert).

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☐ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2011
N: 47

Years: N/A
N: N/A **n**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

Solt

http://dvn.iq.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/fsolt/faces/study/StudyPage.xhtml?studyId=36908 (2013-02-28)
(Solt 2008)

The Standardized World Income Inequality Database

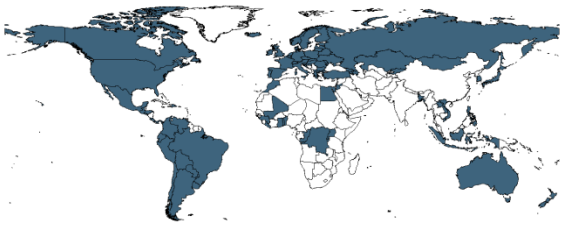
A custom missing-data algorithm was used to standardize the United Nations University's World Income Inequality Database; data collected by the Luxembourg Income Study served as the standard.

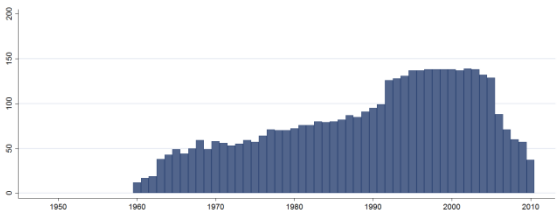
---

solt_ginet Gini Household Disposable Income

Estimate of Gini index of inequality in equivalized (square root scale) household disposable income, using Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2009
N: 88

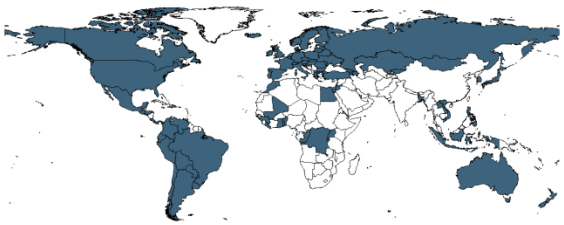
Years: 1960-2010
N: 169 **n**: 4194 $\overline{N}$: 82 $\overline{T}$: 25

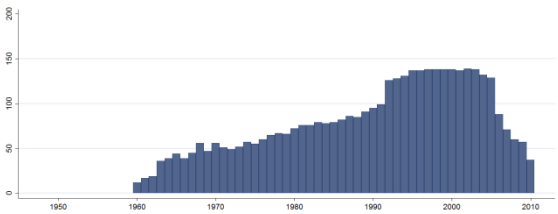
---

solt_ginmar Gini Household Gross Income

Estimate of Gini index of inequality in equivalized (square root scale) household gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income, using Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2009
N: 88

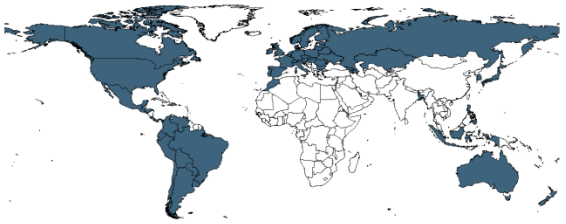
Years: 1960-2010
N: 169 **n**: 4129 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 24

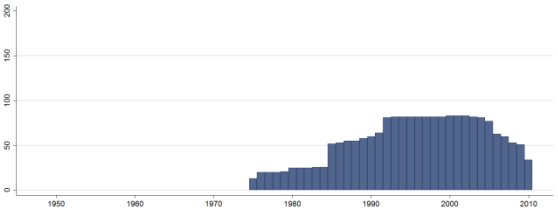
---

solt_redist Estimated % Reduction Gross Income Inequality

Estimated percentage reduction in gross income inequality: the difference between the solt_ginmar and solt_ginet, divided by solt_ginmar, multiplied by 100.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2009
N: 63

Years: 1975-2010
N: 86 **n**: 2023 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 24

World Bank

http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators (2013-01-24)

(World Bank WDI 2013)

World Development Indicators

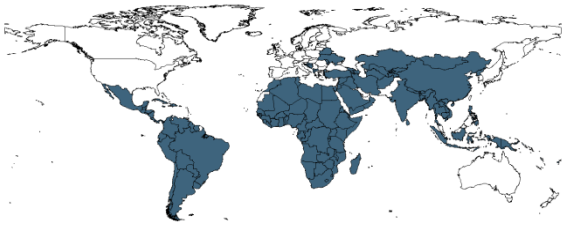
The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources. It presents the most current and accurate global development data available.

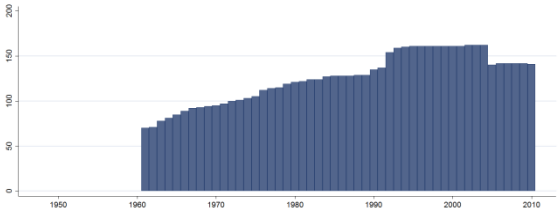
---

wdi_aid Net Development Assistance and Aid (Constant USD)

Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent). Net official aid refers to aid flows (net of repayments) from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. Data are in constant 2009 U.S. dollars.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 142

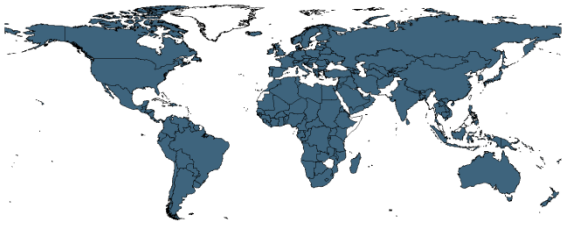
Years: 1961-2010
N: 168 **n**: 6821 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 37

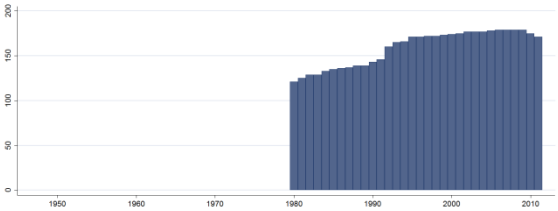
---

wdi_gdpc GDP per capita, PPP (constant international $)

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 2005 international dollars.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 179

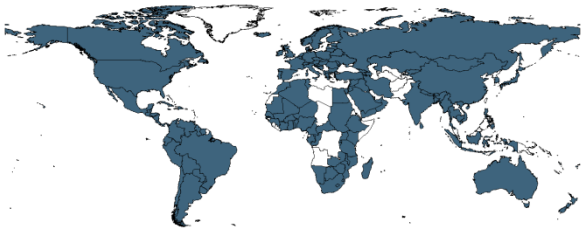
Years: 1980-2011
N: 181 **n**: 5082 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 28

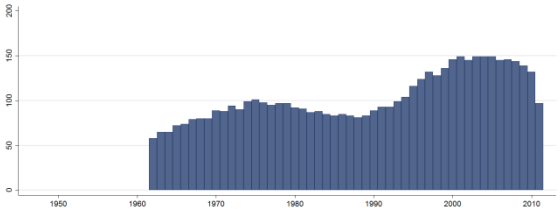
---

wdi_fe Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)

Fuels comprise SITC section 3 (mineral fuels).

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2011
N: 161

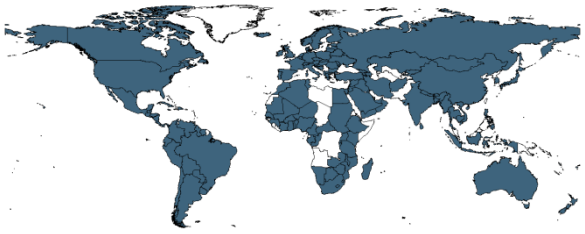
Years: 1962-2011
N: 186 **n**: 5183 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 28

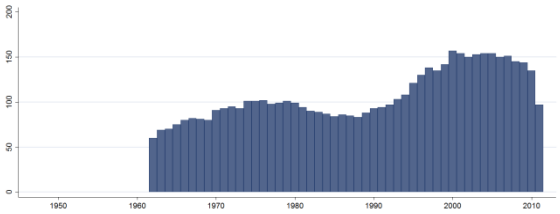
---

wdi_oame Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)

Ores and metals comprise the commodities in SITC sections 27 (crude fertilizer, minerals nes); 28 (metalliferous ores, scrap); and 68 (non-ferrous metals).

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2010
N: 162

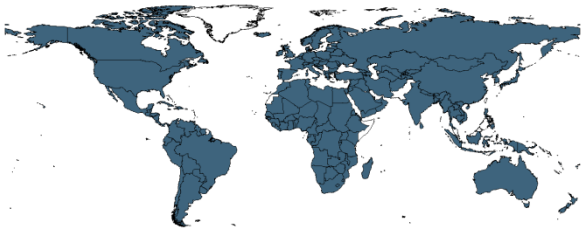
Years: 1962-2011
N: 185 **n**: 5361 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 29

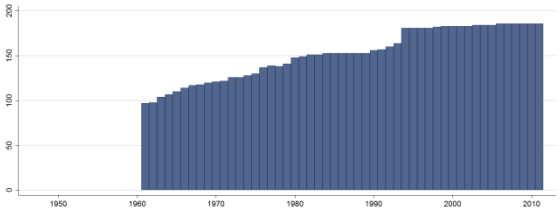
---

wdi_me Merchandise exports (current US$)

Merchandise exports show the f.o.b. value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in current U.S. dollars.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 186

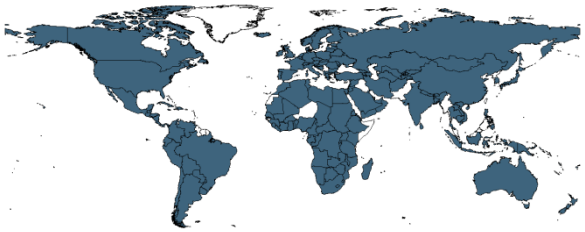
Years: 1961-2011
N: 191 **n**: 7753 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 41

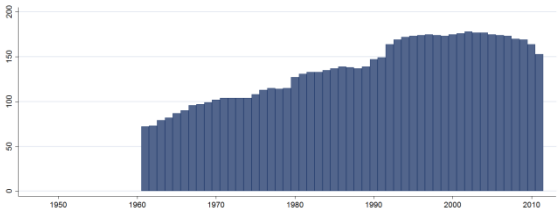
---

wdi_ttr Total Trade (% of GDP)

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2009
N: 174

Years: 1961-2011
N: 185 **n**: 6938 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 38

WYG (WHAT YOU GET)

Bueno de Mesquita, Smith, Siverson & Morrow

http://www.nyu.edu/gsas/dept/politics/data/bdm2s2/Logic.htm (2013-01-22)

(Bueno de Mesquita et al 2003)

The Logic of Political Survival Data Source

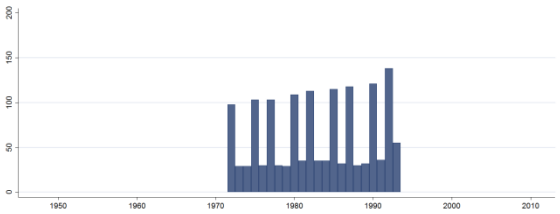
This index reflects an attempt to measure how far nations have come from the state of nature, which Hobbes (in Leviathan, 1651) describes as a state where life is short, nasty, solitary, poor and brutish.

Note: Cases that could not be clearly identified has been dropped.

bdm_hobbes Hobbes Index

To capture these miseries of life, the Hobbes index ranges from 0 to 100 by combining cross-national indicators of the number of deaths per capita (short), the presence of civil liberties (nasty), media communications (solitary), national income (poor), and the annual experience with civil war, revolution, and international war (brutish). Higher values indicate a longer distance from the state of nature.

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1972-1993
N: 141 **n**: 1455 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 10

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

http://weber.ucsd.edu/~jrauch/research_bureaucracy.html (2013-01-28)

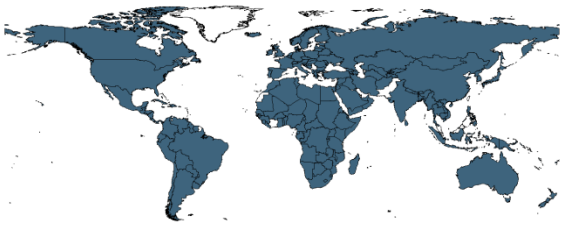
(FAO 2010)

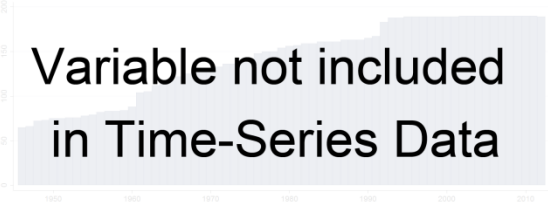
FAO Statistics

fao_fcc05_10 Forest Cover Change 2005-2010 (Annual %)

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☐ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: See variable description
N: 187

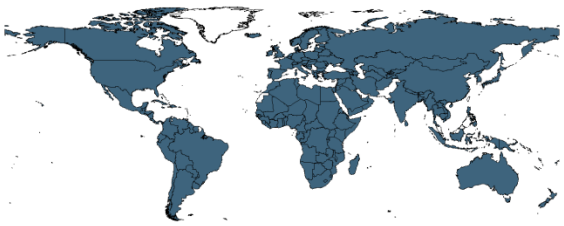
Years: N/A
N: N/A **n**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

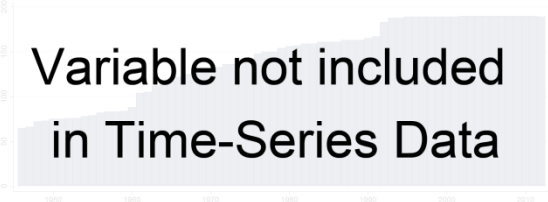
---

fao_fcc00_05 Forest Cover Change 2000-2005 (Annual %)

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☐ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: See variable description
N: 188

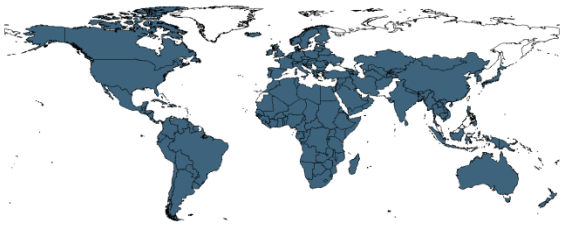
Years: N/A
N: N/A **n**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

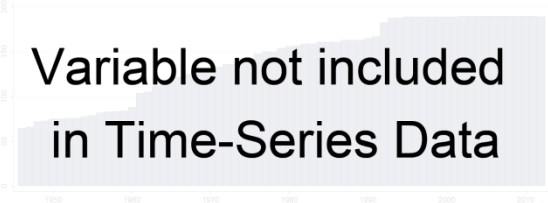
---

fao_fcc90_00 Forest Cover Change 1990-2000 (Annual %)

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

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☐ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: See variable description
N: 187

Years: N/A
N: N/A **n**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

Fund for Peace

http://ffp.statesindex.org/ (2013-04-22)

Failed States Index

The FSI focuses on the indicators of risk and is based on thousands of articles and reports that are processed by our CAST Software from electronically available sources.

---

ffp_fsi Failed States Index

The Failed States Index includes an examination of the pressures on states, their vulnerability to internal conflict and societal deterioration. The country ratings are based on the total scores of 12 indicators:

Social Indicators

(1) Mounting Demographic Pressures.
(2) Massive Movement of Refugees or Internally Displaced Persons creating Complex Humanitarian Emergencies.
(3) Legacy of Vengeance-Seeking Group Griev-ance or Group Paranoia.
(4) Chronic and Sustained Human Flight.

Economic Indicators

(5) Uneven Economic Development along Group Lines.
(6) Sharp and/or Severe Economic Decline.

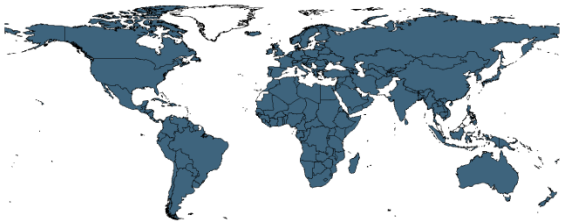
Political Indicators

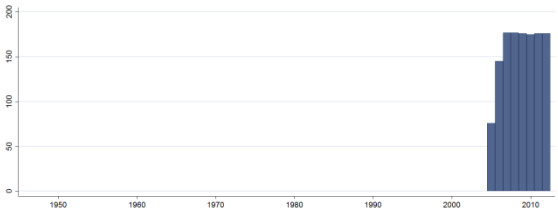
(7) Criminalization and/or Delegitimization of the State.
(8) Progres-sive Deterioration of Public Services.
(9) Suspension or Arbitrary Application of the Rule of Law and Widespread Violation of Human Rights.
(10) Security Apparatus Operates as a “State Within a State”.
(11) Rise of Factionalized Elites;
(12) Intervention of Other States or External Political Actors.

For each indicator, the ratings are placed on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being the lowest intensity (most stable) and 10 being the highest intensity (least stable). The total score is the sum of the 12 indicators and is on a scale of 0-120.

Note: We have treated Israel/West Bank as missing.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2008-2009
N: 177

Years: 2005-2012
N: 179 **n**: 1278 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 7

IHME

http://www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/ (2013-02-05)

(Rajaratnam et al. 2010; Hogan et al. 2010)

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation – University of Washington

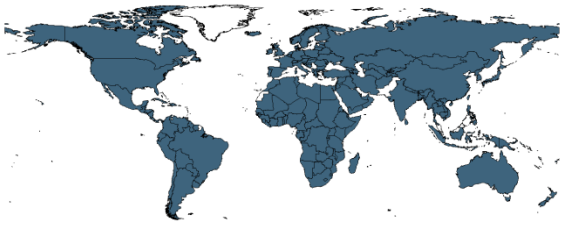
IHME provides rigorous and comparable measurement of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them.

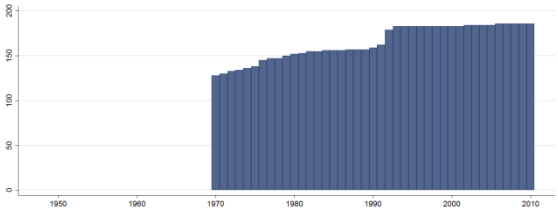
---

ihme_nm Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Births)

Probability of death from birth to age 1 month, expressed as deaths per 1,000.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 186

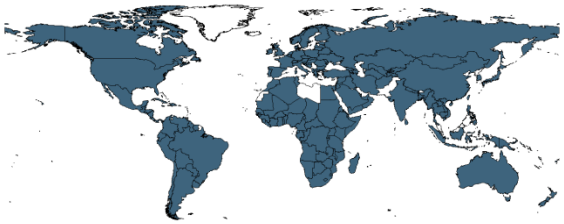
Years: 1970-2010
N: 189 **n**: 6755 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 36

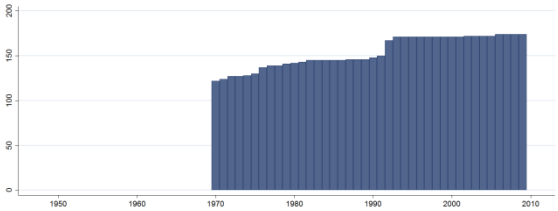
---

ihme_fmort Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)

Probability of death from birth to age 5, expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 174

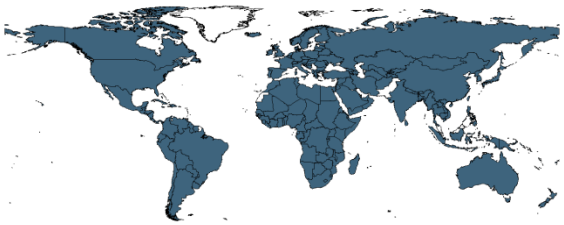
Years: 1970-2009
N: 177 **n**: 6150 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 35

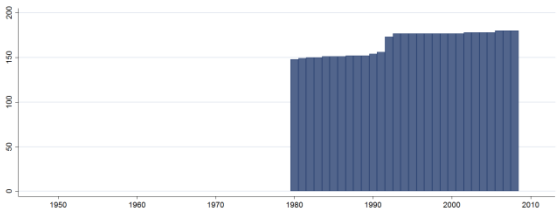
---

ihme_mmr Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 Live Births)

Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live Births.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2008
N: 180

Years: 1980-2008
N: 181 **n**: 4834 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 27

UCDP/PRIO

http://www.prio.no/Data/Armed-Conflict/UCDP-PRIO/Old-Versions/3-2005b/ (2013-04-22)

(UCDP 2013)

Armed Conflict Dataset Version 3-2005

The UCDP/PRIO Conflict Database is a free resource of information on armed conflicts of the world. The project records all armed conflicts following the definitions of Uppsala Conflict Data Program. All variables in the database follow strict definitions presented in a codebook (see http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/index.php).

Classifications of armed conflicts:

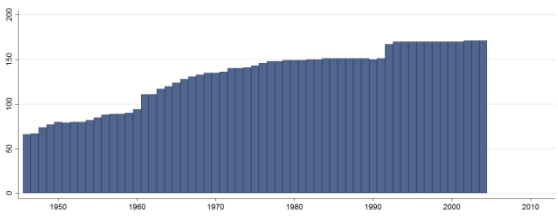
- Minor armed conflict: At least 25 battle-related deaths per year for every year in the period.
- Intermediate armed conflict: More than 25 battle-related deaths per year and a total conflict history of more than 1000 battle-related deaths, but fewer than 1000 per year.
- War: At least 1000 battle-related deaths per year.

---

ucdp_count Number of Conflicts

The number of conflicts in which the government of the country is involved.

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1946-2004
N: 186 **n**: 7771 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 42

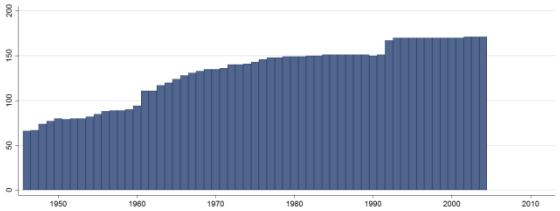
---

ucdp_loc Conflict Location

Consists of four indicators:

(0) Country is not listed as location of a conflict
(1) Country is listed as location of a minor armed conflict
(2) Country is listed as location of an intermediate armed conflict
(3) Country is listed as location of a war

☐ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: N/A
N: N/A

Years: 1946-2004
N: 186 **n**: 7770 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 42

UNDP

http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/tables/ (2013-02-18)
(UNDP 2013)

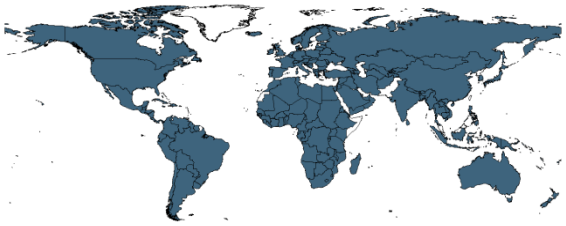
Human Development Report

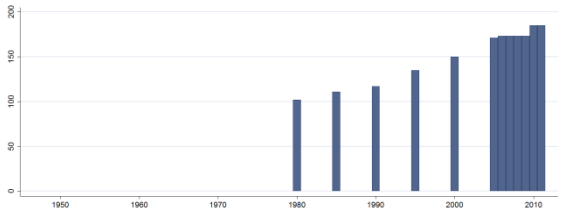
---

undp_hdi Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index that measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate and the combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools; and a decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP) US dollars.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009-2010
N: 185

Years: 1980-2011
N: 185 **n**: 1848 $\overline{N}$: 58 $\overline{T}$: 10

World Bank

http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators (2013-01-24)

(World Bank WDI 2013)

World Development Indicators

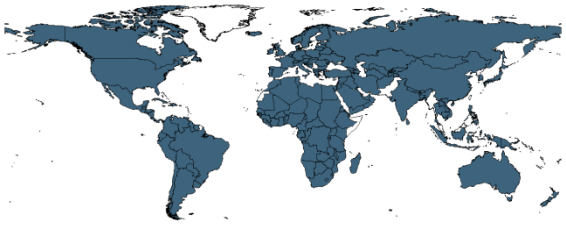
The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources. It presents the most current and accurate global development data available, and includes national, regional and global estimates.

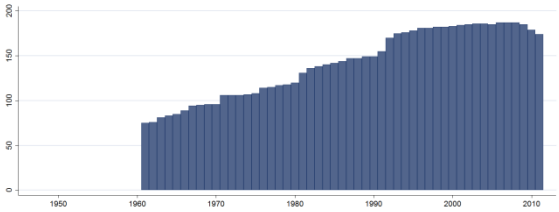
---

wdi_gdpgr GDP Growth (%)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 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.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2008-2009
N: 187

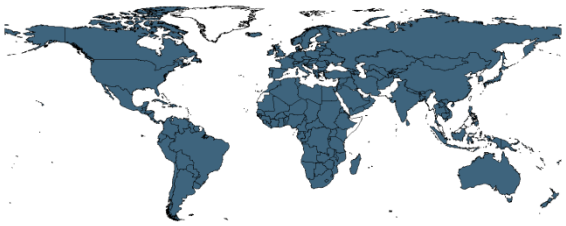
Years: 1961-2011
N: 194 **n**: 7198 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 37

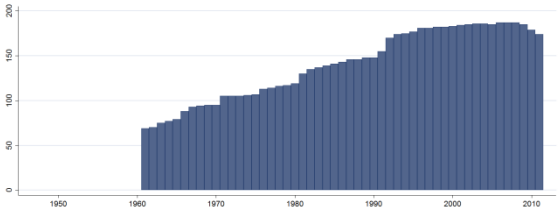
---

wdi_gdpcgr GDP per Capita Growth (%)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. 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.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2008-2009
N: 187

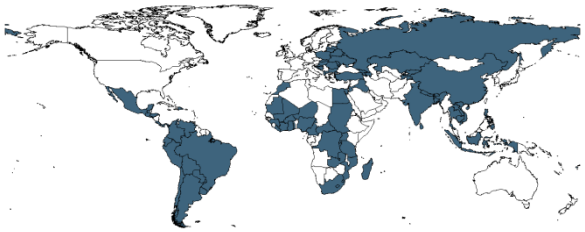
Years: 1961-2011
N: 193 **n**: 7140 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 37

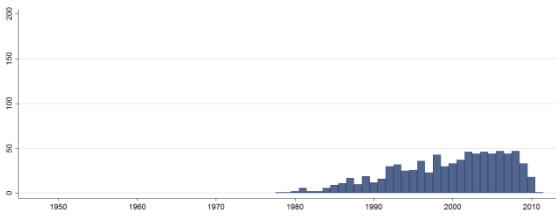
---

wdi_pb2 Population Below $2 a Day (%)

Population below $2 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than $2.00 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2011
N: 85

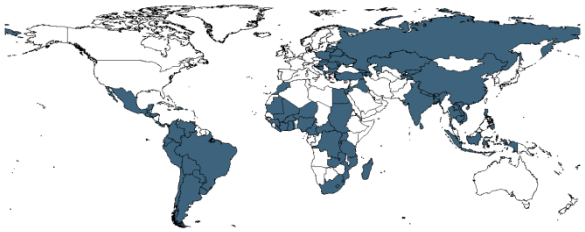
Years: 1978-2011
N: 124 **n**: 799 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 6

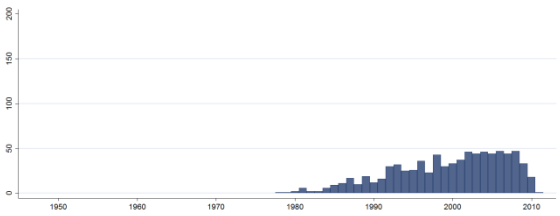
---

wdi_pb125 Population Below $1.25 a Day (%)

Population below $1.25 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than $1.25 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2011
N: 85

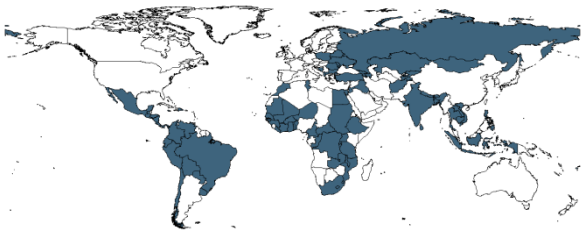
Years: 1978-2011
N: 124 **n**: 799 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 6

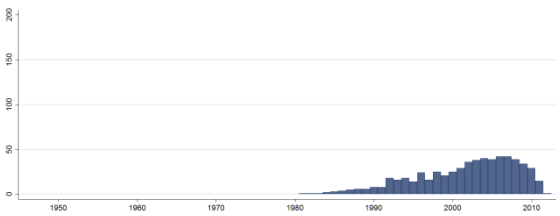
---

wdi_pbpl Population Below National Poverty Line (%)

National poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2012
N: 90

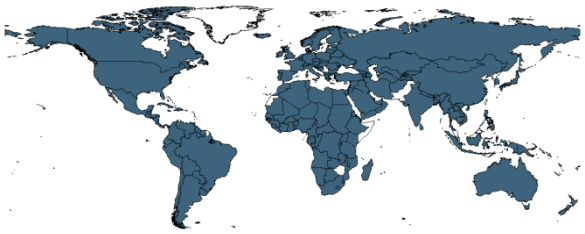
Years: 1957-2012
N: 204 **n**: 6518 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 32

---

wdi_hec Health expenditure per capita, PPP

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation. Data are in international dollars converted using 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) rates.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2009
N: 187

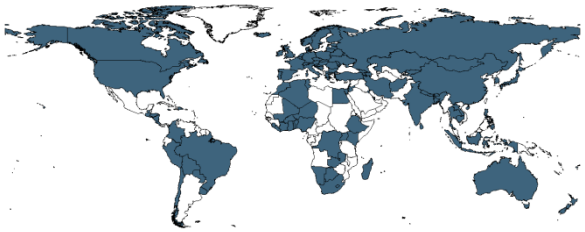
Years: 1995-2011
N: 188 **n**: 2964 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 16

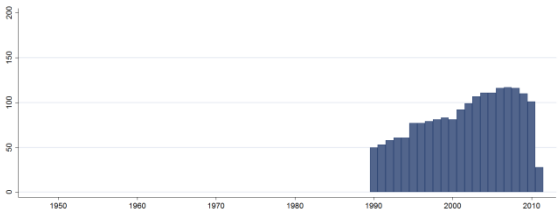
---

wdi_gr Government revenue (% of GDP)

Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2009
N: 122

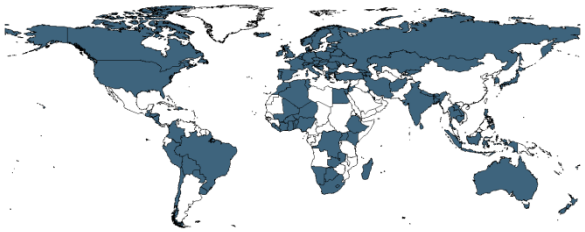
Years: 1990-2011
N: 149 **n**: 1869 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 13

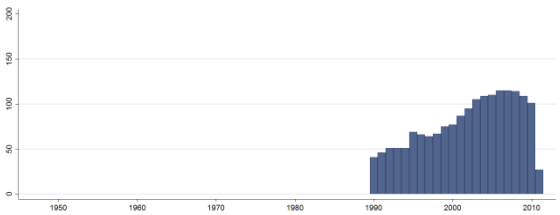
---

wdi_gew Compensation of employees (% of expense)

Compensation of employees consists of all payments in cash, as well as in kind (such as food and housing), to employees in return for services rendered, and government contributions to social insurance schemes such as social security and pensions that provide benefits to employees.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2010
N: 121

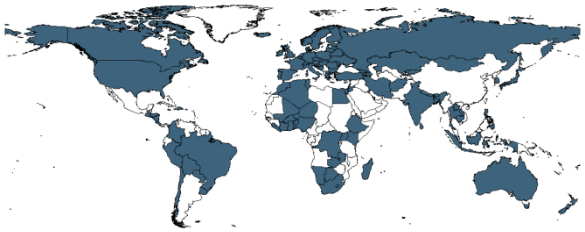
Years: 1990-2011
N: 147 **n**: 1745 $\overline{N}$: 79 $\overline{T}$: 12

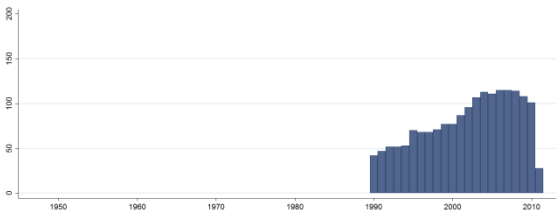
---

wdi_ge Government Expense (% of GDP)

Expense is cash payments for operating activities of the government in providing goods and services. It includes compensation of employees (such as wages and salaries), interest and subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other expenses such as rent and dividends.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2010
N: 121

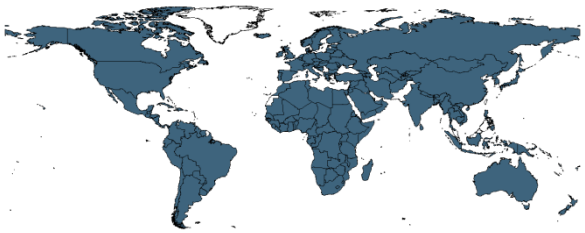
Years: 1990-2011
N: 149 **n**: 1772 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 12

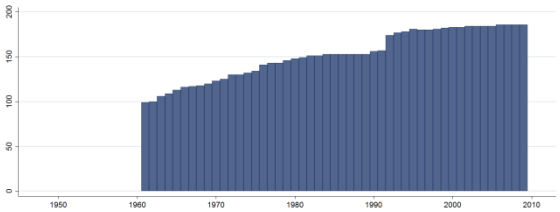
---

wdi_co2 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2009
N: 186

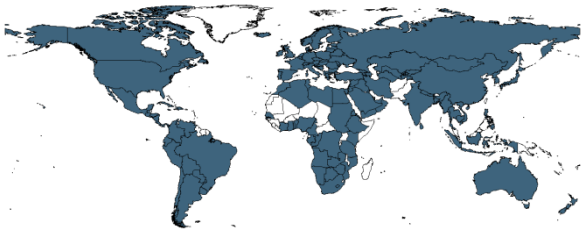
Years: 1961-2009
N: 190 **n**: 7454 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 39

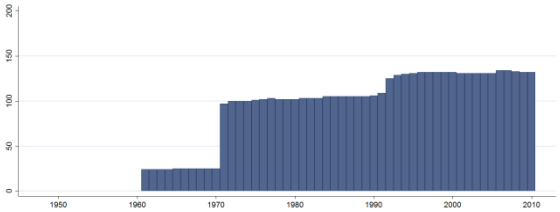
---

wdi_epc Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2007-2009
N: 134

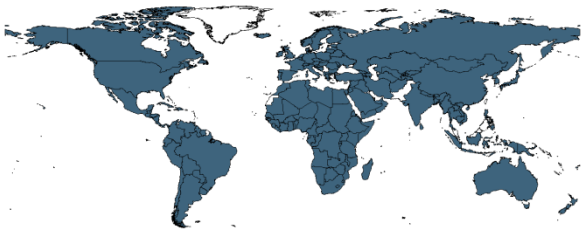
Years: 1961-2010
N: 137 **n**: 4904 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 36

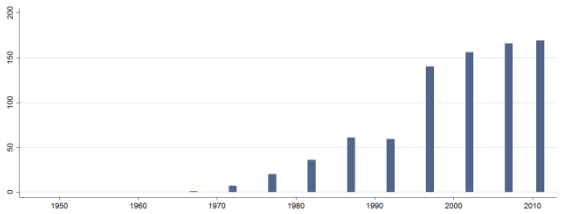
---

wdi_fw Annual freshwater withdrawals (% of internal resources)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture and industry are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production and for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2011
N: 169

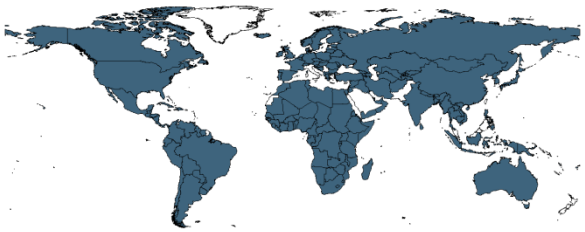
Years: 1967-2011
N: 169 **n**: 815 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 5

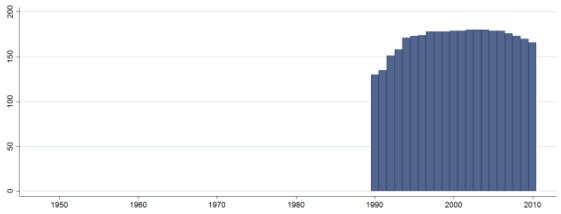
---

wdi_aas Access to Adequate Sanitation (% of population)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2009
N: 179

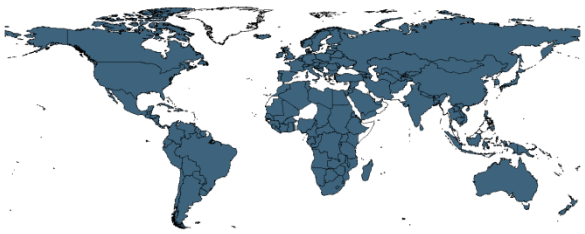
Years: 1990-2010
N: 183 **n**: 3567 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 19

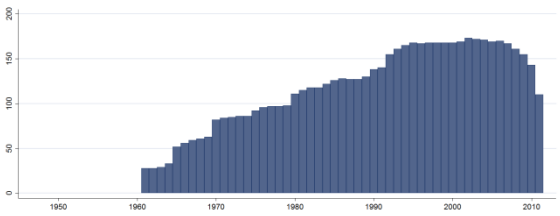
---

wdi_ise Industry's share of Economy (% of GDP)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2009
N: 170

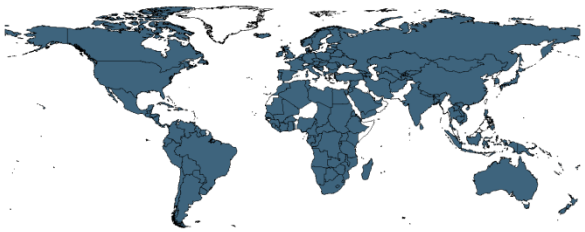
Years: 1961-2011
N: 182 **n**: 6060 $\overline{N}$: 119 $\overline{T}$: 33

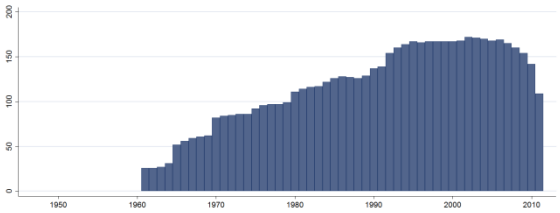
---

wdi_sse Services' share of Economy (% of GDP)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2009
N: 169

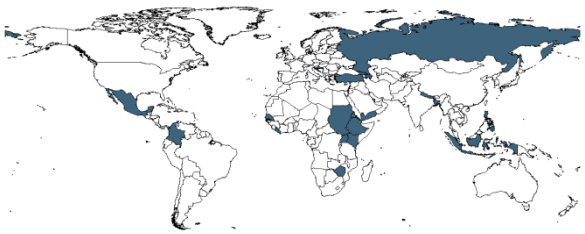
Years: 1961-2011
N: 181 **n**: 6023 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 33

---

wdi_idp Internally Displaced Persons (low estimate)

Internally displaced persons are people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2006-2010
N: 23

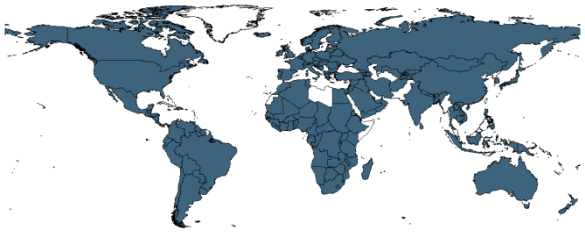
Years: 2001-2010
N: 185 **n**: 6939 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 38

---

wdi_eodb Ease of Doing Business

Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 185, with first place being the best. A high ranking means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: 2011
N: 180

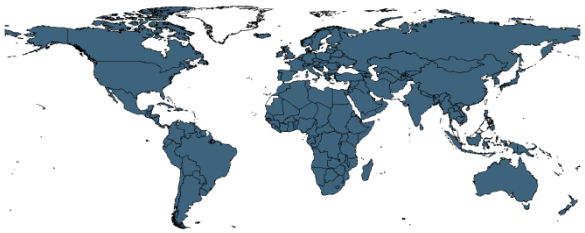
Years: 2011-2012
N: 181 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 2

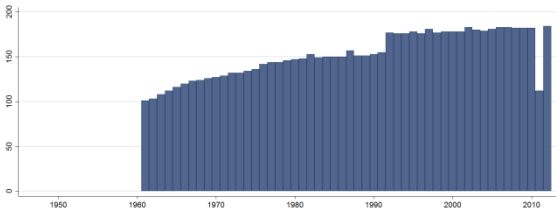
---

wdi_fr Fertility Rate (Births per Woman)

Fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2007-2012
N: 187

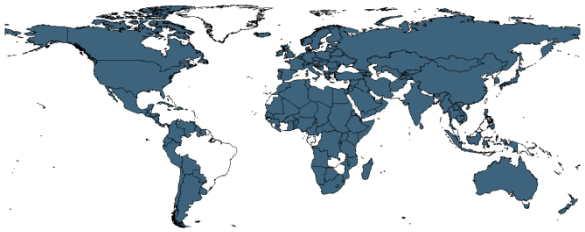
Years: 1961-2012
N: 194 **n**: 7919 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 41

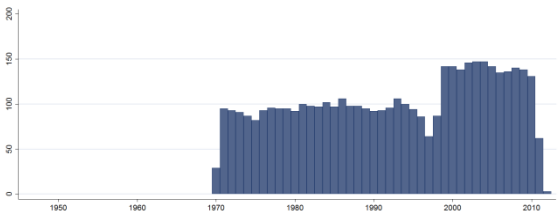
---

wdi_gris Gender Ration in School (%)

Gender parity index for gross enrolment ratio. Primary & Secondary combined is the ratio of female gross enrolment ratio for primary and secondary to male gross enrolment ratio for primary and secondary. It is calculated by dividing the female value for the indicator by the male value. A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. In general, a value less than 1 indicates disparity in favor of males and a value greater than 1 indicates disparity in favor of females.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2011
N: 167

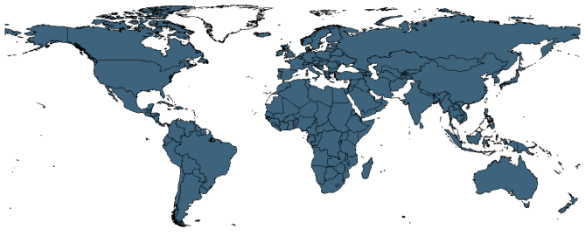
Years: 1970-2012
N: 188 **n**: 4406 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 23

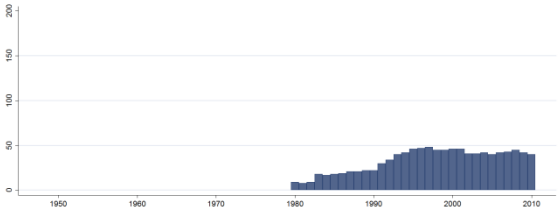
---

wdi_lue **Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment)**

Long-term unemployment refers to the number of people with continuous periods of unemployment extending for a year or longer, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: 2006-2009
N: 47

Years: 1980-2010
N: 62 **n**: 1029 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 17

World Values Survey

http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org (2013-02-05)

(World Values Survey 1981-2008)

In this section we have aggregated individual level World Values Survey data to the country level. The value of each observation is thus the country mean of the variable in question.

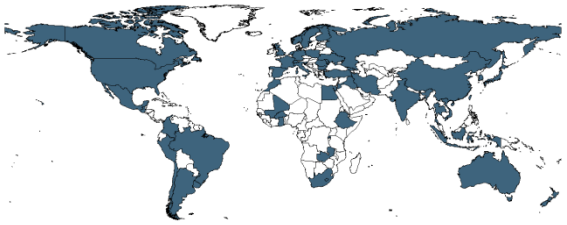
---

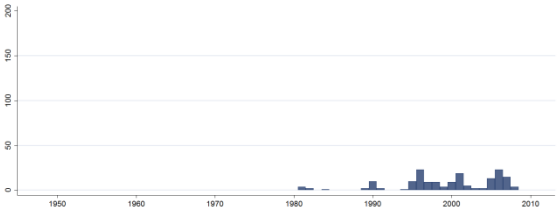
wvs_a008 **Feeling of Happines**

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

(1) Very happy
(2) Quite happy
(3) Not very happy
(4) Not at all happy

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 56

Years: 1981-2008
N: 85 **n**: 169 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 2

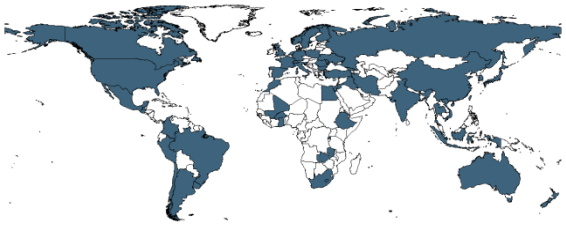
---

wvs_a009 State of Health

All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is…

(1) Very good
(2) Good
(3) Fair
(4) Poor
(5) Very poor

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 56

Years: 1981-2008
N: 85 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 2

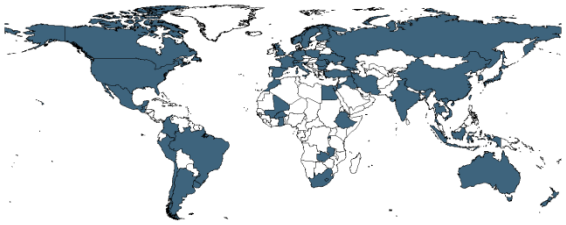
---

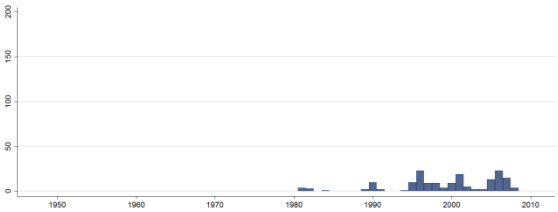
wvs_a165 Most people can be trusted

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

(1) Most people can be trusted
(2) Can't be too careful

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 56

Years: 1981-2008
N: 85 **n**: 170 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 2

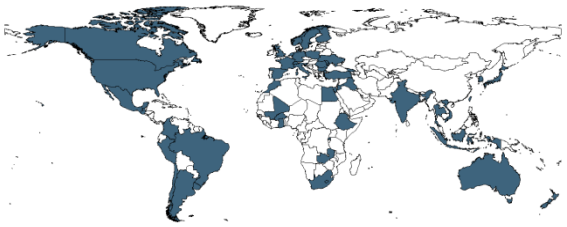
---

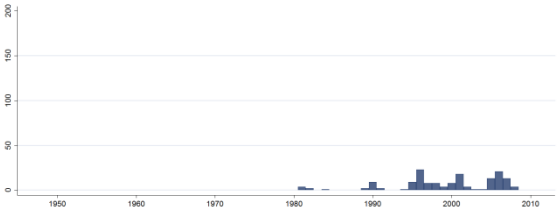
wvs_e033 Self-positioning in political scale

In political matters, people talk of the left and the right. How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking?

(1) Left
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9)
(10) Right

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 52

Years: 1981-2008
N: 81 **n**: 156 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 2

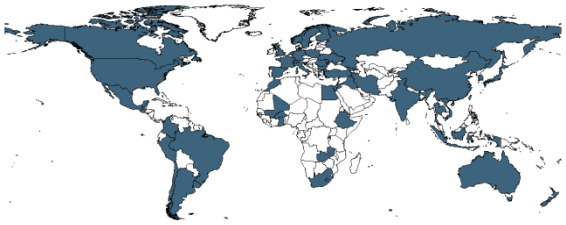
---

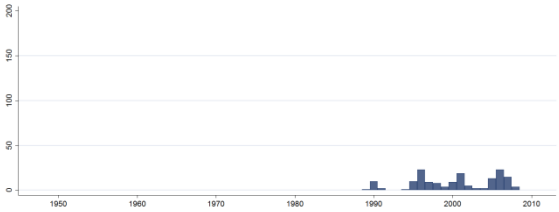
wvs_e037 Government more responsibility

The respondents were asked to place their views on a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 meant complete agreement with the first statement and 10 meant complete agreement with the second statement. If their view fell somewhere in between, they could choose any number in between.

(1) The Government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9)
(10) People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 56

Years: 1989-2008
N: 85 **n**: 160 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 2

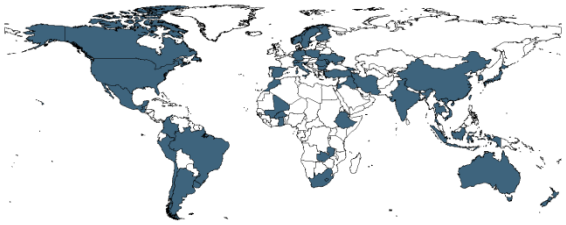
---

wvs_e124 Respect for individual human rights

How much respect is there for individual human rights nowadays (in our country)? Do you feel there is:

(1) A lot of respect for individual human rights
(2) Some respect
(3) Not much respect
(4) No respect at all

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 50

Years: 1996-2008
N: 72 **n**: 97 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 1

---

wvs_e125 Satisfaction with the people in national office

How satisfied are you with the way the people now in national office are handling the country's affairs?

(1) Very satisfied
(2) Fairly satisfied
(3) Fairly dissatisfied
(4) Very dissatisfied

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?

Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 2

Years: 1994-2005
N: 65 **n**: 87 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 1

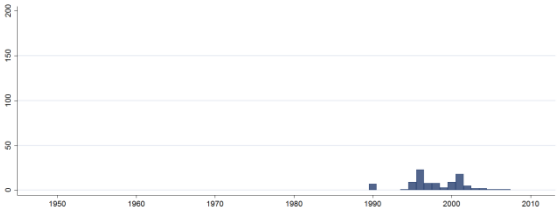
---

wvs_e128 Country is run by big interest vs. all people

Generally speaking, would you say that this country is run by a few big interests looking out for themselves, or that it is run for the benefit of all the people?

(1) Run by few big interests
(2) Run for all people

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?



Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 4

Years: 1990-2007
N: 68 **n**: 98 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 1

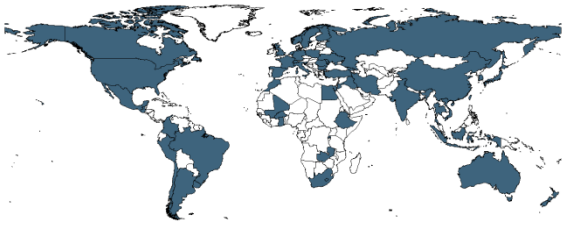
---

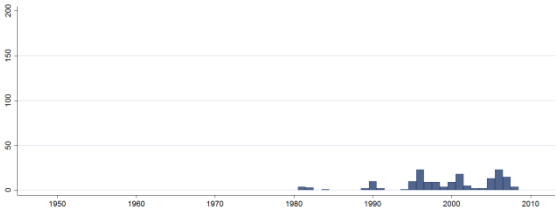
wvs_gen Gender Equality Scale

Gender Equality Scale is a 0-100 scale composed of five items:

- "On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do," (agree coded low).
- "When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women," (agree coded low).
- "A university education is more important for a boy than a girl," (agree coded low).
- "Do you think that a woman has to have children in order to be fulfilled or is this not necessary?" (agree coded low).
- If a woman wants to have a child as a single parent but she doesn't want to have a stable relationship with a man, do you approve or disapprove?" (disapprove coded low).

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 56

Years: 1981-2008
N: 84 **n**: 169 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 2

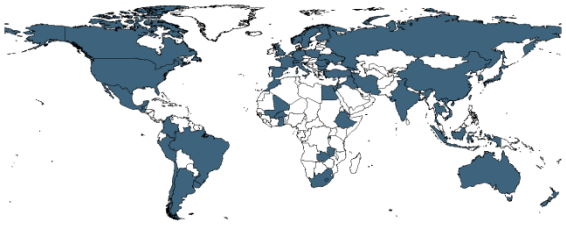
---

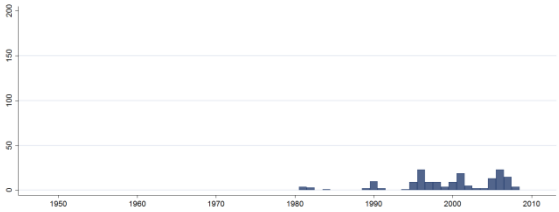
wvs_rs Religiosity Scale

Religiosity Scale is a 0-100 scale composed of six items:

- "Independently of whether you go to church or not, would you say you are…a religious person, not a religious person, or a convinced atheist?" (% religious).
- "Apart from weddings, funerals and christenings, about how often do you attend religious services these days?" (% once a week or more).
- "How important is God in your life?" (% "very" scaled 6-10)
- "Do you believe in God?" (% Yes).
- "Do you believe in life after death?" (% Yes).
- "Do you find that you get comfort and strength from religion?"

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 56

Years: 1981-2008
N: 85 **n**: 169 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 2

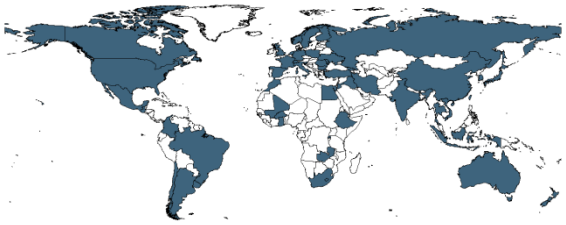
---

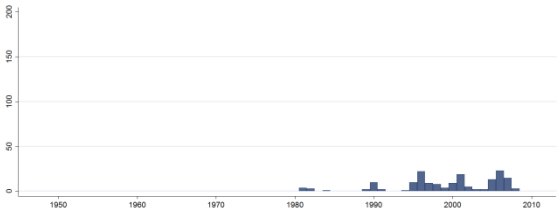
wvs_ proud National pride

How proud are you to be (NATIONALITY)?

(1) Very proud
(2) Quite proud
(3) Not very proud
(4) Not at all proud

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 55

Years: 1981-2008
N: 85 **n**: 167 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 2

---

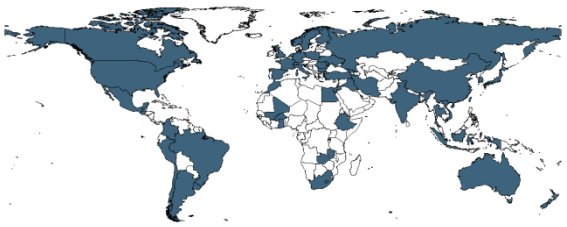
wvs_ rel Religiousness

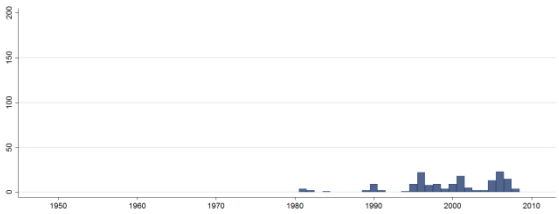
How important is God in your life? Please use this scale to indicate - 1 means very important and 10 means not at all important.

(1) Very
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9)
(10) Not at all

(In the original question (1) is not at all important and (10) very important).

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 56

Years: 1981-2008
N: 85 **n**: 164 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 2

---

wvs_ tol Tolerance of diversity

On this list are various groups of people. Could you please sort out any that you would not like to have as neighbors?

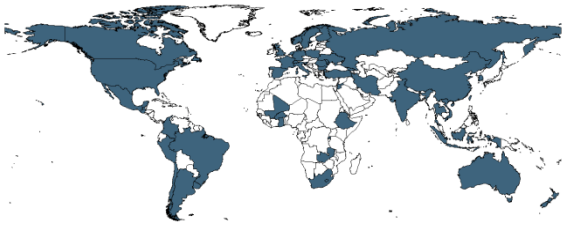
(A) People who have AIDS.
(B) Homosexuals

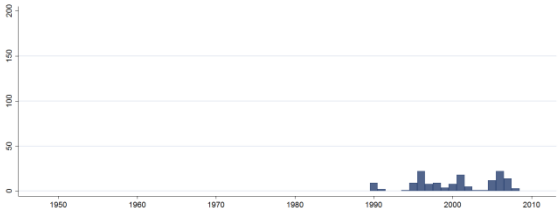
(0) Mentioned
(1) Not mentioned

Scores added for neighbors with AIDS and homosexual neighbors to create a 0-2 scale (where 2 means tolerant).

Note: Some inconsistencies found in the original data. Two examples: In Iran only 0.5 percent in wave 4 mentioned that they would not like to have people with AIDS as neighbors while 86 percent in Iran in wave 5 mentioned this. This can be compared with Jordan where 95 percent in wave 4 mentioned that they would not like to have people with AIDS as neighbors. In Bangladesh only 4.9 percent of the people in wave 4 said that they would not like homosexuals as neighbors, while 83.7 percent said this in Bangladesh in wave 3.

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 52

Years: 1990-2008
N: 82 **n**: 148 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 2

---

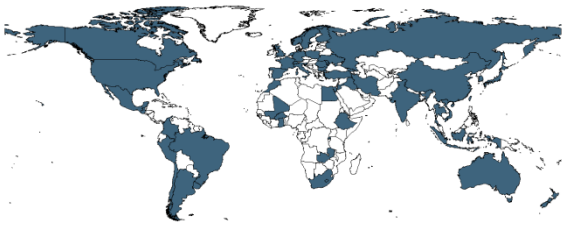
wvs_ trust Interpersonal trust

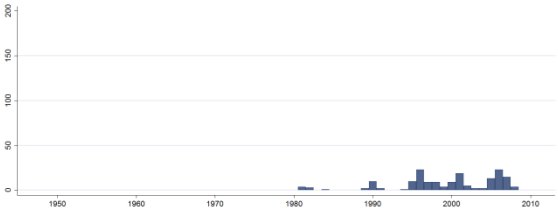
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

(0) Need to be very careful
(1) Most people can be trusted

(=wvs_a165 recoded).

☑ Cross-Section Dataset ☑ Time-Series Dataset Back?





Years: Fifth wave (2004-2008)
N: 56

Years: 1981-2008
N: 85 **n**: 170 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 2

References

Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., and Robinson, J.A. 2001. “The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation.” *The American Economic Review,* 91(5): 1369-1401.

Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., and Wacziarg, R. 2003. “Fractionalization.” *Journal of Economic Growth,* 8: 155-194.

Amorim Neto, O. and Cox, G. 1997. “Electoral Institutions: Cleavage Structures and the number of Parties.” *American Journal of Political Science* 41(1): 149-174.

Armingeon, K. et al. 2008. Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2005. Institute of Political Science, University of Berne.
http://www.ipw.unibe.ch/content/team/klaus_armingeon/comparative_political_data_sets/index_ger.html

Atlas Narodov Mira. 1964. Moscow: Miklukho-Maklai Ethnological Institute at the Department of Geodesy and Cartography of the State Geological Committee of the Soviet Union.

Austin, R. and Tjernström, M. (eds.) 2003. *Funding of Political Parties and Election Campaigns*. Stockholm: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA).

Banks, A. S. 1996. *Cross-National Time-Series Data Archive*. Binghamton, NY: Center for Social Analysis, State University of New York at Binghamton.

Barrett, D. B., ed. 1982. *World Christian Encyclopedia: a Comparative Study of Churches and Religions in the Modern World, AD 1900-2000*, New York: Oxford University Press.

Barro, Robert and Jong-Wha Lee, April 2010, "A New Data Set of Educational Attainment in the World, 1950-2010." NBER Working Paper No. 15902

Beck, T., Clarke, G., Groff, A., Keefer, P. and Walsh, P. 2000. “New Tools and New Tests in Comparative Political Economy: The Database of Political Institutions”, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 2283.

Beck, T., Clarke, G., Groff, A., Keefer, P. and Walsh, P. 2001. “New Tools in Comparative Political Economy: The Database of Political Institutions”, *World Bank Economic Review*, 15(1): 165-176.

The Bertelsmann Stiftung’s Transformation Index 2012 (BTI), Published online http://www.bti-project.org/index/.

Bernard, M., Reenock, C., and Nordstrom, T. 2004. “The Legacy of Western Overseas Colonialism on Democratic Survival.” *International Studies Quarterly,* 48: 225-50.

Bernhard, M., Nordstrom T., and Reenock, C., "Economic Performance, Institutional Intermediation and Democratic Breakdown," *Journal of Politics* 63:3 (2001), pp. 775-803

Bolt, J. and J. L. van Zanden (2013). ”The First Update of the Maddison Project; Re-Estimating Growth Before 1820”. *Maddison Project Working Paper 4*.

Bormann, N-C. & Matt Golder. 2013. "Democratic electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2011." *Electoral Studies*.

Botero, J.C., Djankov, S., La Porta, R., López-de-Silanes, F. and Shleifer, A. 2004. “The Regulation of Labor.” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics.* 119(4): 1339-1382.

Bueno De Mesquita, B., Smith, A., Siverson, R. M. and Morrow, J. D. 2003. *The Logic of Political Survival*. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 2003.

Caprioli, Mary & Mark A. Boyer. 2001. “Gender, Violence, and International Crisis.” *Journal of Conflict Resolution,* 45: 503-518.

Carey, J. and Shugart, M. S. 1995. “Incentives to Cultivate a Personal Vote.” *Electoral Studies,* 14(4): 417-439.

Central Intelligence Agency. 1996. *CIA World Factbook*, published online.

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

Cingranelli, D. L. and Richards, D. L. 2010. *The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset*. Version 2010.05.17. http://www.humanrightsdata.org.

Cingranelli, D. L. and Richards, D. L. 1999. “Measuring the Level, Pattern, and Sequence of Government Respect for Physical Integrity Rights.” *International Studies Quarterly,* 43(2): 407-418.

Clark, D. and Regan, P. 2010. *Institutions and Elections Project*. *Institutions data in STATA*. http://www2.binghamton.edu/political-science/institutions-and-elections-project.html. Downloaded March 3rd 2010.

Coppedge, M. and Reinicke, W. 1990. “Measuring Polyarchy.” *Studies in Comparative International Development* No. 25(1): 51-72.

Coppedge, M. and Alvarez, A., Maldonado, C. 2008. “Two Persistent Dimensions of Democracy: Contestation and Inclusiveness.” *Journal of Politics*, 70(3).

Cukierman, A., Webb, S. B. and Neypati, B. 1992. “Measuring Independence of Central Banks and Its Effect on Policy Outcomes.” *The World Bank Economic Review*, 6(3): 353-398.

Crowe, C. and Meade, E. E. 2007. “The Evolution of Central Bank Governance around the World.” *Journal of Economic Perspectives*. 21(4): 69-90.

Crowe, C. and Meade, E. E. 2008. “Central bank independence and transparency: Evolution and effectiveness. *European Journal of Political Economy*. 24: 763-777.

Dahl, Robert A. 1971. *Polyarchy: Participation and Opposition*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Dahlström, C., Lapuente, V. and Teorell, J. 2010. ”Dimensions of Bureaucracy. A Cross-National Dataset on the Structure and Behavior of Public Administration.” QoG Working Paper Series 2010:13, The Quality of Government Institute, University of Gothenburg. http://www.qog.pol.gu.se

Deininger, K. and Squire, L. 1996. “A New Data Set Measuring Income Inequality.” *The World Bank Economic Review,* 3: 565-591.

Djankov, S., La Porta, R., López-de-Silanes, F. and Shleifer, A. 2002. “The Regulation of Entry. “*Quarterly Journal of Economics,* 117: 1-37.

Djankov, S., La Porta, R., López-de-Silanes, F. and Shleifer, A. 2003. “Courts: The Lex Mundi Project.” *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* 118: 453-517.

Djankov, S. McLeish, C., Nenova, T. and Shleifer, A. 2003. “Who Owns the Media?” *The Journal of Law and Economics,* 46: 341-382.

Dreher, A. 2006. “Does Globalization Affect Growth? Evidence from a New Index of Globalization.” *Applied Economics*, 38(10): 1091-1110.

Dreher, A., Gaston, N. and Martens, P. 2008. *Measuring Globalization – Gauging its Consecquences*. New York: Springer.

Easterly, W. and Levine R. 1997. “Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions.” *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 4: 1203-1250.

Eckstein, H. and Gurr, T. R.. 1975. *Patterns of Authority: A Structural Basis for Political Inquiry*. New York: Wiley-Interscience.

Elazar, Daniel J. 1995. “From Statism to Federalism: A Paradigm Shift,” Publius, 25, 2, spring, pp.5-18.

Esty, D. C. et al. 2008. *2008 Environmental Performance Index.* Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, Center for International Earth Science Information Network (Columbia University), World Economic Forum, Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. http://epi.yale.edu/Home

European Values Study Group and World Values Survey Association 2006. *European and World Values Surveys four-wave integrated data file, 1981-2004, v.20060423*. File Producers: ASEP/JDS, Madrid, Spain and Tilburg University, Tilburg, the Netherlands. File Distributors: ASEP/JDS and GESIS, Cologne, Germany.

Evans, P.B. and Rauch, J.E., 2000. Bureaucratic Structure and Bureaucratic Performance in Less Developed Countries. *Journal of Public Economic*, 75: 49-71.

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). 2010. *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010*.

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). 2008. Global Statistical Collections of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department.
http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/en

Fearon, J.D. 2003. “Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country.” *Journal of Economic Growth,* 8: 195-222.

Feld, L.P. and Voigt, S. 2003. “Economic growth and judicial independence: cross-country evidence using a new set of indicators” *European Journal of Political Economy*, 19: 497–527.

Fish, M.S. and Kroenig, M. 2009. *The Handbook of National Legislatures: A Global Survey*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Freedom House. 2013. *Freedom of the World* and *Freedom of the Press*, published online.

Freitag, M. 1999. Politik und Währung. Ein internationaler Vergleich”. PhD dissertation, University of Bern.

Gakidou, E., Cowling, K., Lozano, R. and Murray, C.J.L. 2010. “Increased educational attainment and its effect on child mortality in 175 countries between 1970 and 2009:
a systematic analysis”. *Lancet*, 376: 959-974.

Galbraith, James. 2009. “Inequality, unemployment and growth: New measures for old controversies”. *Journal of Economic Inequailty*, 7: 189-206.

Galbraith, James and Hyunsub Kum. 2003. Inequality and Economic Growth: A Global View Based on Measures of Pay, *CESifo Economic Studies* 49(4): 527–556.

Galbraith, James and Hyunsub Kum. 2004. Estimating the Inequality of Household Incomes: A Statistical Approach to the Creation of a Dense and Consistent Global Data Set. *UTIP Working Paper No. 22* (<http://utip.gov.utexas.edu/papers/utip_22rv5.pdf>)

Geddes, B. 1999. “What Do We Know about Democratization after Twenty Years?”*Annual Review of Political Science* 2: 115–44.

Geddes, Barbara, Joseph Wright and Erica Frantz. 2013. “New Data on Autocratic Breakdown and Regime Transitions"

Gerring, J., Thacker, S. C. and Moreno, C. 2005. "Centripetal Democratic Governance: A Theory and Global Inquiry." *American Political Science Review*, 99(4): 567-581.

Gibney, M., and Dalton, M. 1996. "The Political Terror Scale." *Policy Studies and Developing Nation,*. 4: 73-84.

Gibney, M., Cornett, L., And Wood, R. 2013. *Political Terror Scale 1976-2006.* Retrieved January 31, 2013 from the Political Terror Scale web site: http://www.politicalterrorscale.org

Gleditsch, K. S. 2002. "Expanded Trade and GDP Data." *Journal of Conflict Resolution,* 46: 712-724.

Uppsala Conflict Data Program (Date of retrieval: 13/04/22) UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia: www.ucdp.uu.se/database, Uppsala University

Global Integrity. 2011. *The Global Integrity Report 2011. Methodology Whitepaper*. http://www.globalintegrity.org, January 22, 2013.

Grimes. M. 2008. "Contestation or Complicity: Civil Society as Antidote or Accessory to Political Corruption." *QoG Working Paper Series,* 2008:8. The Quality of Government Institute, Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg.

Gunnemark, E. V. 1991. *Countries, Peoples and Their Languages: the Linguistic Handbook*. Göteborg, Sweden: Länstryckeriet.

Gurr, T. R. 1974. "Persistence and Change in Political Systems, 1800-1971." *American Political Science Review*, 68: 1482-1504.

Gwartney, J. and Lawson, R. Hall, J., 2012. *Economic Freedom Dataset,* published in *Economic Freedom of the World: 2012 Annual Report*: The Fraser Institute.

Hadenius, A. and Teorell, J. 2005. "Assessing Alternative Indices of Democracy", C&M Working Papers 6, IPSA, August 2005 (http://www.concepts-methods.org/working_papers/20050812_16_PC%206%20Hadenius%20&%20Teorell.pdf).

Hadenius, A and Teorell, J.. "Pathways from Authoritarianism." *Journal of Democracy* 18(1): 143-156, 2007.

Hadenius, A, Teorell, J. and Wahman, M. *Authoritarian Regimes Data Set*, version 3.0. Department of Political Science, Lund University.

Hausmann, R., Tyson, L. D., Zahidi, S. 2012. The Global Gender Gap Report 2012, Published Online. World Economic Forum.

Henisz, W. J. 2000. "The Institutional Environment for Economic Growth." *Economics and Politics,* 12(1): 1-31.

Henisz, W. J. 2002. "The Institutional Environment for Infrastructure Investment." *Industrial and Corporate Change,* 11(2): 355-389

Heritage Foundation 2013. 2013 Index of Economic Freedom, published online. http://www.heritage.org/index/ January 22, 2013.

Heston, A., Summers, R. and Aten, B. August 2009. *Penn World Table* Version 7.1, Center for International Comparisons of Production, Income and Prices at the University of Pennsylvania.

Hogan, M. C. et al. 2010. "Maternal mortality for 181 countries, 1980–2008: a systematic analysis of progress towards Millennium Development Goal 5". *Lancet*, 375: 1609-1623.

Holmberg, S. 2007. *The Good Society Index*. QoG Working Paper Series 2007:6. http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/working_papers/2007_6_Holmberg.pdf University of Gothenburg: The quality of Government Institute.

IAEP. 2013. *The Institutions and Elections Project*, published online. http://www2.binghamton.edu/political-science/institutions-and-elections-project.html January 29, 2013

ICRG – The PRS Group. 2013. International Country Risk Guide http://www.prsgroup.com/icrg.aspx.

IDEA. 2005. *Electoral System Design*, published online.
http://www.idea.int/ January 29, 2013.

IDEA. 2012. *Political Finance Database*, published online.
http://www.idea.int/ January 29, 2013.

IMF, 1986. *A Manual on Government Finance Statistics. (GFSM 1986).* http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/gfs.htmWashington DC: International Monetary Fund.

IMF, 2001. *A Manual on Government Finance Statistics 2001. (GFSM 2001).* http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/gfs.htm Washington DC: International Monetary Fund.

Inglehart, R., and Baker, W. E. 2000. "Modernization, Cultural Change, and the Persistence of Traditional Values." *American Sociological Review*, 65(1): 19-51.

Inglehart, R., and Norris, P. 2003. *Rising Tide, Gender Equality and Cultural Change around the World,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Inglehart, R., and Welzel, C. 2003. "Political Culture and Democracy: Analyzing Cross-Level Linkages." *Comparative Politics*, 36(1): 61-79.

IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union. 2013. *Women in Parliament*, published online.
http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm January 31, 2013.

Johnson, J. W., Wallack, J. S. 2006. "Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote: Update of database from 'Particularism Around the World'", 2003. San Diego: University of California.

Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A. and Mastruzzi, M. 2006. "Governance Matters V: Aggregate and Individual Governance Indicators for 1996–2005", The World Bank.

Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A. and Mastruzzi, M. 2009. "Governance Matters VIII: Aggregate and Individual Governance Indicators for 1996–2008". World Bank Policy Research Paper No. 4978. http://ssrn.com/abstract=1424591

Keefer, P. 2009. DPI2009. "Database of Political Institutions: Changes and Variable Definitions." Development Research Group, World Bank.

Kekic, L. 2007. "The Economist Intelligence Unit's index of democracy." *The Economist. The World in 2007.* London.

Klingemann, H.-D. 1999 "Mapping Political Support in the 1990s: A Global Analysis," in Norris, P. ed., *Critical Citizens: Global Support for Democratic Governance*. New York: Oxford University Press, 31-56.

Knack, S., and Kugler, M. 2002. "Constructing an Index of Objective Indicators of Good Governance". PREM Public Sector Group, World Bank.

Laakso, M., and Taagepera, R. 1979. "Effective Number of Parties: A Measure with Application to Western Europe". *Comparative Political Studies* 12:3-27.

Lambsdorff, J. G. 2005. "Determining Trends for Perceived Levels of Corruption". Discussion Paper of the Economics Department, Passau University, No 38-05, October 2005.

La Porta, R., López-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A.. and Vishny, R. 1999. The Quality of Government. *Journal of Law, Economics and Organization*, 15(1): 222-279.

La Porta, R., Glaeser, F., López-de-Silanes, F.and Shleifer, A. 2004. Do Institutions Cause Growth. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 9(3): 271-303.

La Porta, R., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Pop-Eleches, C. and Shleifer, A. 2004. Judicial Checks and Balances. *Journal of Political Economy,* 112(2): 445-470.

Lijphart, A. 1999. *Patterns of Democracy - Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-Six Countries.* New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

Maddison, Angus. 2003. *The World Economy: Historical Statistics*, Paris: OECD Development Centre.

Maddison, A. and Wu, H.X. 2007. *Measuring China's economic performance: how fast has its economy grown and how big is it compared with the USA?* Penn World Table Research Papers. http://pwt.econ.upenn.edu/papers/Maddison-Wu%20(Harry%27s%20draft%20version%2029%20Jan%2007).pdf

Mainwaring, S. and Brinks, D., Pérez-Liñán, A. 2001. "Classifying Political Regimes in Latin America, 1945–1999." *Studies in Comparative International Development*, 36(1): 37–65.

Marshall, M. G. and Jaggers, K. Gurr, T. R. 2011. 'Polity IV Project: Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2011. http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm, January 29, 2013

Melander, Erik. 2005. "Gender Equality and Intrastate Armed Conflict." *International Studies Quarterly* 49(4): 695-714.

Midlarsky, M. 1997. *Inequality, Democracy, and Economic Development.* Cambridge: Cambridge UP.

Mocan, N. 2007. "What Determines Corruption? International Evidence from Micro Data." Revised version of NBER Working Paper 10460, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.

Muller, S. H. 1964. *The World's Living Languages: Basic Facts of Their Structure, Kinship, Location, and Number of Speakers*. New York, NY: Ungar.

Norris, P. 2009. *Democracy Time-Series Dataset*, release 3.0. http://www.pippanorris.com January 29, 2013.

OECD. 2009. *The Gender, Institutions and Development Database.* Data downloaded from http://stats.oecd.org May 12 2009. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation And Development.

Pemstein, D., Meserve, S. A., Melton, J. 2010. "Democratic Compromise: A Latent Variable Analysis of Ten Measures of Regime Type". *Political Analysis*. 18, 426-449.

Persson, T., and Tabellini, G. 2003. The Economic Effects of Constitutions. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

Reporters Without Borders. 2011-2012. *Press Freedom Index 2011-2012*, published online. http://en.rsf.org/press-freedom-index-2011-2012,1043.html. January 29, 2013.

Przeworski, A., Alvarez, M.E., Cheibub, J. A. and Fernando, L. 2000. "Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Material Well-Being in the World, 1950-1990". New York: Cambridge University Press.

Rajaratnam, J.K. et al. 2010. " Neonatal, postneonatal, childhood, and under-5 mortality for 187 countries, 1970–2010: a systematic analysis of progress towards Millennium Development Goal 4. *Lancet*, 375: 1988-2008.

Reich, G. 2002. "Categorizing Political Regimes: New Data for Old Problems." *Democratization* 9: 1–24.

Regan, P and Clark, D. 2010. The Institutions and Elections Project data collection. http://www2.binghamton.edu/political-science/institutions-and-elections-project.html

Richards, D. L., Gelleny, R. and Sacko, D. 2001. Money With A Mean Streak? Foreign Economic Penetration and Government Respect for Human Rights in Developing Countries. *International Studies Quarterly*. 45(2): 219-239.

Roberts, J. 1962. "Sociocultural change and communication problems," in *Study of the Role of Second Languages in Asia, Africa, and Latin America*, Frank A. Rice, ed. Washington DC: Center for Applied Linguistics of the Modern Language Association of America. 105-123.

Roeder, P. G. 2001. Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985. http://weber.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm

Ross, M. L., 2013-02, "Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2011", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/20369 UNF:5:dc22RlDasveOTAJvwIjBTA== V2 [Version]

Rotberg, R. I. and Gisselquist, R. M. 2009. *Strengthening African Governance. Index of African Governance Results and Rankings. 2009.* The World Peace Foundation and the Program on Intrastate Conflict and Conflict Resolution, the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. http://www.nber.org/data/iag.html, January 28, 2013.

Sachs, J. D. 2003. *Institutions Don't Rule: Direct Effects of Geography on Per Capita Income*. Working Paper 9490. http://www.nber.org/papers/w9490.pdf Cambridge, Massachusettes: National Bureau of Economic Research.

Sachs, J. D. and Warner, A. M. 1995. "Economic Reform and the Process of Global Integration." *Brooking Paperson Economic Activity*, 1: 1-118.

Salamon, Lester M., Sokolowski, S. W. and List, R. 2003. Global Civil Society: An Overview. The Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project.

Schemmel, Benjamin. 2004. Rulers. http://www.rulers.org 2004, 18 December.

Schwab, Klaus, "The Global Competetiveness Report 2012-2013", World Economic Forum.

Solt, F. 2008-09, "The Standardized World Income Inequality Database", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/11992 V4 [Version]

Statistical Abstract of the World .1995. New York, NY: Gale Research, Inc.

Taagepera, R. 1997. "Effective Number of Parties for Incomplete Data." *Electoral Studies* 16:145-151.

Taylor, C. L., and Hudson, M. C. 1972. *World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators,* 2nd ed. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Teorell, J., C. Dahlström & S. Dahlberg. 2011. The QoG Expert Survey Dataset. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute. www.qog.pol.gu.se. January 29, 2013

Teorell, J. and Hadenius, A. 2005 "Determinants of Democratization: Taking Stock of the Large-N Evidence", mimeo., Department of Government, Uppsala University.

Transparency International. 2012. *Corruption perception Index 2012*, published online. http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/overview. January 29, 2013.

Treisman, Daniel. 2007. ”What Have We Learned About the Causes of Corruption from Ten Years of Cross-National Empirical Research?” *Annual Review of Political Science,* 10: 211-244.

United Nations. 1995. *Demographic Yearbook*, New York, NY: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, United Nations.

UNDP 2013. Human Development Report 2013. "The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World". Published online.

UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2012. Montreal. http://www.uis.unesco.org

United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). 2004. *World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)*. CD-ROM. Available on-line at: http://sea.unep-wcmc.org/wdbpa/download/wdpa2004/index.html. Cambridge, U.K

United Nations Statistics Division, Economic Statistics Branch. 2013. *National Accounts Statistics Database.* http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama

United Nations University. 2008. UNU-WIDER World Income Inequality Database, Version 2.0c, May 2008.

Vanhanen, T. *Democratization and Power Resources 1850-2000* [computer file]. FSD1216, version 1.0 (2003-03-10). Tampere: Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor], 2003

Vanhanen, T. 2011. *Measures of Democracy 1810-2010* [computer file]. FSD1289, version 5.0 (2011-07-07). Tampere: Finnish Social Science Data Archive [distributor], 2011

Veenhoven, R. (2013) *Happiness in Nations,*World Database of Happiness, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands Assessed on (2013-02-13) at: http://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/hap_nat/nat_fp.php?mode=1

Wallack, J., Gaviria, A., Panizza, U and Stein, E. 2003. “Political Particularism Around the World”. *World Bank Economic Review*, 17 (1): 133-143.

Wahman, M., J. Teorell & A. Hadenius. 2012. “Authoritarian Regime Types Revisited.” Unpublished Manuscript

Welzel, C., Inglehart, R. and Klingemann, H.-D. 2003. “The Theory of Human Development: A Cross-cultural Analysis.” *European Journal of Political Research*, 42(3): 341-373.

World Bank 2006. *Doing Business 2007: How to Reform.* Washington DC: The World Bank Group

World Bank 2013. *IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI) - 2011.* Washington DC: The World Bank Group, Published Online, January 28, 2013.

World Bank 2013. *World Development Indicators.* Washington DC: The World Bank Group, Published Online, January 24, 2013.

World Resources Institute. 2011. *World Database on Protected Areas*, published online.

World Values Survey Association 2009. *World Values Survey 1981-2008 Official Aggregate v.20090901*. Aggregate File Producer: ASEP/JDS, Madrid. www.worldvaluessurvey.org.

Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations, 8th ed. 1995. Detroit: Gale Research.

Wright, J. 2008. “Do Authoritarian Institutions Constrain? How Legislatures Affect Economic Growth and Investment.” *American Journal of Political Science*, 52(2): 322-343.

Appendix A

Country	Data from	Data to	Comment
Afghanistan	1946	2012	Independence from the UK 1919
Albania	1946	2012	Independence recognized by the Great Powers 1913
Algeria	1963	2012	Independence from France 1962
Andorra	1946	2012	Independence from the Crown of Aragon 1278
Angola	1976	2012	Independence from Portugal 1975
Antigua and Barbuda	1982	2012	Independence from the UK 1981
Argentina	1946	2012	Independence from Spain 1816
Armenia	1992	2012	Independence from the Soviet Union recognized 1991
Australia	1946	2012	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942
Austria	1955	2012	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Azerbaijan	1992	2012	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Bahamas	1974	2012	Independence from the UK 1973
Bahrain	1972	2012	End of treaties with the UK 1971
Bangladesh	1971	2012	Independence from Pakistan 1971
Barbados	1967	2012	Independence from the UK 1966
Belarus	1992	2012	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Belgium	1946	2012	Independence from the Netherlands recognised 1839
Belize	1982	2012	Independence from the UK 1981
Benin	1961	2012	Independence from France 1960
Bhutan	1946	2012	Monarchy established 1907
Bolivia	1946	2012	Independence from Spain recognized 1847
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1992	2012	Independence from Yugoslavia 1992
Botswana	1967	2012	Independence from the UK 1966
Brazil	1946	2012	Independence from the UK of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves recognized 1825
Brunei	1984	2012	Independence from the UK 1984
Bulgaria	1946	2012	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1909
Burkina Faso	1961	2012	Independence from France 1960
Burundi	1963	2012	UN Trust Territory ceased to exist 1962
Cambodia	1954	2012	Independence from France 1953
Cameroon	1960	2012	Independence from France 1960
Canada	1946	2012	Statute of Westminster 1931
Cape Verde	1976	2012	Independence from Portugal 1975
Central African Republic	1961	2012	Independence from France 1960
Chad	1961	2012	Independence from France 1960
Chile	1946	2012	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
China	1946	2012	Unification of China under the Qin Dynasty 221 BC
Colombia	1946	2012	Independence from Spain recognized 1819
Comoros	1976	2012	Independence from France 1975
Congo, Democratic Rep. of the	1960	2012	Independence from Belgium 1960
Congo, Republic of the	1961	2012	Independence from France 1960
Costa Rica	1946	2012	Independence from United Provinces of Central America 1847
Côte d'Ivoire	1961	2012	Independence from France 1960
Croatia	1992	2012	Independence 1991
Cuba	1946	2012	Independence from the United States 1902
Cyprus (-1974)	1961	1974	Independence from the UK 1960
Cyprus (1975-)	1975	2012	Division of the island 1974
Czech Republic	1993	2012	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Czechoslovakia	1946	1992	Independence 1918, Liberation 1945
Denmark	1946	2012	Consolidation 8th century
Djibouti	1977	2012	Independence from France 1977
Dominica	1979	2012	Independence from the UK 1978

Dominican Republic	1946	2012	Independence from Spain 1865
Ecuador	1946	2012	Independence from Gran Colombia 1830
Egypt	1946	2012	Independence from the UK 1922
El Salvador	1946	2012	Independence from the Greater Republic of Central America 1898
Equatorial Guinea	1969	2012	Independence from Spain 1968
Eritrea	1993	2012	Independence from Ethiopia 1993
Estonia	1992	2012	Independence restored 1991
Ethiopia (-1992)	1946	1992	Empire of Ethiopia 1137
Ethiopia (1993-)	1993	2012	Eritrean independence 1993
Federated States of Micronesia	1987	2012	Independence from Compact of Free Association 1986
Fiji	1971	2012	Independence from the UK 1970
Finland	1946	2012	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (-1962)	1946	1962	French Republic 1792
France (1963-)	1963	2012	Algeria independence from France 1962
Gabon	1961	2012	Independence from France 1960
Gambia	1965	2012	Independence from the UK 1965
Georgia	1992	2012	Independence from Soviet Union 1991
Germany	1991	2012	Reunification 1990
Germany, East	1950	1990	Established 1949
Germany, West	1949	1990	Established 1949
Ghana	1957	2012	Independence from the British Empire 1957
Greece	1946	2012	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Grenada	1974	2012	Independence from the UK 1974
Guatemala	1946	2012	Independence from the First Mexican Empire 1823
Guinea	1959	2012	Independence from France 1958
Guinea-Bissau	1975	2012	Independence from Portugal recognized 1974
Guyana	1966	2012	Independence from the UK 1966
Haiti	1946	2012	Independence recognized 1825
Honduras	1946	2012	Independence declared as Honduras 1838
Hungary	1946	2012	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland	1946	2012	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
India	1948	2012	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1947
Indonesia	1950	2012	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1949
Iran	1946	2012	Safavid Empire 1501
Iraq	1946	2012	Independence from the UK 1932
Ireland	1946	2012	The Anglo-Irish Treaty 1921
Israel	1948	2012	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy	1946	2012	Unification 1861
Jamaica	1963	2012	Independence from the UK 1962
Japan	1946	2012	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Jordan	1946	2012	League of Nation mandate ended 1946
Kazakhstan	1992	2012	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Kenya	1964	2012	Independence from the UK 1963
Kiribati	1980	2012	Independence from the UK 1979
Kuwait	1961	2012	Independence from the UK 1961
Kyrgyzstan	1992	2012	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Laos	1954	2012	Independence from France 1953
Latvia	1992	2012	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Lebanon	1946	2012	Independence from France 1943
Lesotho	1967	2012	Independence from the UK 1966
Liberia	1946	2012	Independence from the American Colonization Society 1847
Libya	1952	2012	Released from British and French oversight 1951
Liechtenstein	1946	2012	Independence from German Confederation 1866
Lithuania	1992	2012	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991

Luxembourg	1946	2012	End of Personal Union 1890
Macedonia	1993	2012	Independence from Yugoslavia recognized 1993
Madagascar	1960	2012	Independence from France 1960
Malawi	1965	2012	Independence from the UK 1964
Malaysia (-1965)	1964	1965	Federation of Malaya, N Borneo, Sarawak, Singapore 1963
Malaysia (1966-)	1966	2012	Singapore separation from Malaysia 1965
Maldives	1966	2012	Independence from the UK 1965
Mali	1961	2012	Independence from France 1960
Malta	1965	2012	Independence from the UK 1964
Marshall Islands	1987	2012	Independence from Compact of Free Association 1986
Mauritania	1961	2012	Independence from France 1960
Mauritius	1968	2012	Independence from the UK 1968
Mexico	1946	2012	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Moldova	1992	2012	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Monaco	1946	2012	Franco-Monegasque Treaty 1861
Mongolia	1946	2012	Independence from Qin Dynasty 1911
Montenegro	2006	2012	Independence from Serbia and Montenegro 2006
Morocco	1956	2012	Independence from France och Spain 1956
Mozambique	1975	2012	Independence from Portuguese republic 1975
Myanmar	1948	2012	Independence from the UK 1948
Namibia	1990	2012	Independence from South Africa 1990
Nauru	1968	2012	Independence from UN Trusteeship 1968
Nepal	1946	2012	Kingdom declared 1768
Netherlands	1946	2012	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	1948	2012	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947
Nicaragua	1946	2012	Independence from the Federal Republic of Central America 1838
Niger	1961	2012	Independence from France 1960
Nigeria	1961	2012	Independence from the UK 1960
North Korea	1949	2012	Division of Korea 1948
Norway	1946	2012	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
Oman	1946	2012	Imamate established 751
Pakistan (-1970)	1948	1970	Independence from the UK 1947
Pakistan (1971-)	1971	2012	Bangladesh independence from Pakistan 1971
Palau	1995	2012	Independence from Compact of Free Association with the United States 1994
Panama	1946	2012	Independence from Colombia 1903
Papua New Guinea	1976	2012	Independence from Australia 1975
Paraguay	1946	2012	Independence from Spain 1811
Peru	1946	2012	Independence from Spain recognized 1824
Philippines	1947	2012	Independence from the United States 1946
Poland	1946	2012	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	1946	2012	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognized 1143
Qatar	1972	2012	Independence from the UK 1971
Romania	1946	2012	Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1878
Russia	1992	2012	Russian Federation 1991
Rwanda	1963	2012	Independence from Belgium 1962
St. Kitts and Nevis	1984	2012	Independence from the UK 1983
St. Lucia	1979	2012	Independence from the UK 1979
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1980	2012	Independence from the UK 1979
Samoa	1962	2012	Independence from New Zealand 1962
San Marino	1946	2012	Independence from the Roman Empire 301
São Tomé and Príncipe	1976	2012	Independence from Portugal 1975
Saudi Arabia	1946	2012	Kingdom founded 1932
Senegal	1961	2012	Withdrawal from the Mali Federation 1960
Serbia	2006	2012	Independent republic 2006

Serbia and Montenegro	1992	2005	Established 1992, Dissolution 2006
Seychelles	1976	2012	Independence from the UK 1976
Sierra Leone	1961	2012	Independence from the UK 1961
Singapore	1966	2012	Separation from Malaysia 1965
Slovakia	1993	2012	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	1991	2012	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Solomon Islands	1979	2012	Independence from the UK 1978
Somalia	1961	2012	Union, Independence and Constitution 1960
South Africa	1946	2012	The Union of South Africa came into being 1910
South Korea	1948	2012	Division of Korea 1948
South Sudan	2012	2012	Independence 2011
Spain	1946	2012	Nation State 1812
Sri Lanka	1948	2012	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1948
Sudan (-2011)	1956	2011	Independence from the UK and Egypt 1956
Suden (2012-)	2012	2012	South Sudandese independence 2011
Suriname	1976	2012	Independence from the Netherlands 1975
Swaziland	1969	2012	Independence from British mandate 1968
Sweden	1946	2012	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	1946	2012	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Syria	1946	2012	Independence from France 1946
Taiwan	1950	2012	Kuomintang retreat to Taiwan 1949
Tajikistan	1992	2012	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tanzania	1964	2012	Merger (Tanganyika, Zanzibar & Pemba) 1964
Thailand	1946	2012	Rattanakosin Kingdom 1782
Tibet	1946	1950	Independence from Qing Dynasty 1913
Timor-Leste	2002	2012	Independence from Indonesia 2002
Togo	1960	2012	Independence from France 1960
Tonga	1970	2012	Independence from British protection 1970
Trinidad and Tobago	1963	2012	Independence from the UK 1962
Tunisia	1956	2012	Independence from France 1956
Turkey	1946	2012	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
Turkmenistan	1992	2012	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tuvalu	1979	2012	Independence from the UK 1978
Uganda	1963	2012	Independence from the UK 1962
Ukraine	1992	2012	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
United Arab Emirates	1972	2012	UK treaties ended 1971
United Kingdom	1946	2012	Acts of Union 1707
United States	1946	2012	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783
Uruguay	1946	2012	Independence from the Empire of Brazil recognized 1828
Soviet Union	1946	1991	Treaty of Creation 1922, Union dissolved 1991
Uzbekistan	1992	2012	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Vanuatu	1981	2012	Independence from France and the UK 1980
Venezuela	1946	2012	Independence from Gran Colombia recognized 1845
Vietnam	1977	2012	Reunification 1976
Vietnam, North	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the Country. 1954
Vietnam, South	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the Country. 1954
Yemen	1990	2012	Unification 1990
Yemen, North	1946	1989	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1918
Yemen, South	1968	1989	Independence from the UK 1967
Yugoslavia	1946	1991	The union of the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs and the Kingdom of Serbia est. 1918
Zambia	1965	2012	Independence from the UK 1964
Zimbabwe	1966	2012	The Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) of Rhodesia 1965

Appendix B

cname	ccodealp	ccode
Afghanistan	AFG	4
Albania	ALB	8
Algeria	DZA	12
Andorra	AND	20
Angola	AGO	24
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	28
Argentina	ARG	32
Armenia	ARM	51
Australia	AUS	36
Austria	AUT	40
Azerbaijan	AZE	31
Bahamas	BHS	44
Bahrain	BHR	48
Bangladesh	BGD	50
Barbados	BRB	52
Belarus	BLR	112
Belgium	BEL	56
Belize	BLZ	84
Benin	BEN	204
Bhutan	BTN	64
Bolivia	BOL	68
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	70
Botswana	BWA	72
Brazil	BRA	76
Brunei	BRN	96
Bulgaria	BGR	100
Burkina Faso	BFA	854
Burundi	BDI	108
Cambodia	KHM	116
Cameroon	CMR	120
Canada	CAN	124
Cape Verde	CPV	132
Central African Republic	CAF	140
Chad	TCD	148
Chile	CHL	152
China	CHN	156
Colombia	COL	170
Comoros	COM	174
Congo	COG	178
Congo, Democratic Republic	COD	180
Costa Rica	CRI	188
Cote d'Ivoire	CIV	384
Croatia	HRV	191
Cuba	CUB	192
Cyprus (-1974)	CYP	993
Cyprus (1975-)	CYP	196
Czech Republic	CZE	203
Czechoslovakia	CSK	200
Denmark	DNK	208
Djibouti	DJI	262
Dominica	DMA	212
Dominican Republic	DOM	214

cname	ccodealp	ccode
Ecuador	ECU	218
Egypt	EGY	818
El Salvador	SLV	222
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	226
Eritrea	ERI	232
Estonia	EST	233
Ethiopia (-1992)	ETH	230
Ethiopia (1993-)	ETH	231
Fiji	FJI	242
Finland	FIN	246
France (-1962)	FRA	991
France (1963-)	FRA	250
Gabon	GAB	266
Gambia	GMB	270
Georgia	GEO	268
Germany	DEU	276
Germany, East	DDR	278
Germany, West	DEU	280
Ghana	GHA	288
Greece	GRC	300
Grenada	GRD	308
Guatemala	GTM	320
Guinea	GIN	324
Guinea-Bissau	GNB	624
Guyana	GUY	328
Haiti	HTI	332
Honduras	HND	340
Hungary	HUN	348
Iceland	ISL	352
India	IND	356
Indonesia	IDN	360
Iran	IRN	364
Iraq	IRQ	368
Ireland	IRL	372
Israel	ISR	376
Italy	ITA	380
Jamaica	JAM	388
Japan	JPN	392
Jordan	JOR	400
Kazakhstan	KAZ	398
Kenya	KEN	404
Kiribati	KIR	296
Korea, North	PRK	408
Korea, South	KOR	410
Kuwait	KWT	414
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	417
Laos	LAO	418
Latvia	LVA	428
Lebanon	LBN	422
Lesotho	LSO	426
Liberia	LBR	430
Libya	LBY	434
Liechtenstein	LIE	438

cname	ccodealp	ccode
Lithuania	LTU	440
Luxembourg	LUX	442
Macedonia	MKD	807
Madagascar	MDG	450
Malawi	MWI	454
Malaysia (-1965)	MYS	992
Malaysia (1966-)	MYS	458
Maldives	MDV	462
Mali	MLI	466
Malta	MLT	470
Marshall Islands	MHL	584
Mauritania	MRT	478
Mauritius	MUS	480
Mexico	MEX	484
Micronesia	FSM	583
Moldova	MDA	498
Monaco	MCO	492
Mongolia	MNG	496
Montenegro	MNE	499
Morocco	MAR	504
Mozambique	MOZ	508
Myanmar	MMR	104
Namibia	NAM	516
Nauru	NRU	520
Nepal	NPL	524
Netherlands	NLD	528
New Zealand	NZL	554
Nicaragua	NIC	558
Niger	NER	562
Nigeria	NGA	566
Norway	NOR	578
Oman	OMN	512
Pakistan (-1970)	PAK	997
Pakistan (1971-)	PAK	586
Palau	PLW	585
Panama	PAN	591
Papua New Guinea	PNG	598
Paraguay	PRY	600
Peru	PER	604
Philippines	PHL	608
Poland	POL	616
Portugal	PRT	620
Qatar	QAT	634
Romania	ROU	642
Russia	RUS	643
Rwanda	RWA	646
Samoa	WSM	882
San Marino	SMR	674
Sao Tome and Principe	STP	678
Saudi Arabia	SAU	682
Senegal	SEN	686
Serbia	SRB	688
Serbia and Montenegro	SCG	891

cname	ccodealp	ccode
Seychelles	SYC	690
Sierra Leone	SLE	694
Singapore	SGP	702
Slovakia	SVK	703
Slovenia	SVN	705
Solomon Islands	SLB	90
Somalia	SOM	706
South Africa	ZAF	710
South Sudan	SSD	728
Spain	ESP	724
Sri Lanka	LKA	144
St Kitts and Nevis	KNA	659
St Lucia	LCA	662
St Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	670
Sudan (-2011)	SDN	736
Sudan (2012-)	SDN	729
Suriname	SUR	740
Swaziland	SWZ	748
Sweden	SWE	752
Switzerland	CHE	756
Syria	SYR	760
Taiwan	TWN	158
Tajikistan	TJK	762
Tanzania	TZA	834
Thailand	THA	764
Tibet	XTI	994
Timor-Leste	TLS	626
Togo	TGO	768
Tonga	TON	776
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	780
Tunisia	TUN	788
Turkey	TUR	792
Turkmenistan	TKM	795
Tuvalu	TUV	798
USSR	SUN	810
Uganda	UGA	800
Ukraine	UKR	804
United Arab Emirates	ARE	784
United Kingdom	GBR	826
United States	USA	840
Uruguay	URY	858
Uzbekistan	UZB	860
Vanuatu	VUT	548
Venezuela	VEN	862
Vietnam	VNM	704
Vietnam, North	VNM	998
Vietnam, South	VDR	999
Yemen	YEM	887
Yemen, North	YEM	886
Yemen, South	YMD	720
Yugoslavia	YUG	890
Zambia	ZMB	894
Zimbabwe	ZWE	716