THE QUALITY OF
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

THE QOG OECD DATASET 2025

CODEBOOK

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

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

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

1.2 The QoG Data

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

The QoG Standard Dataset is our largest dataset consisting of more than 1,900 variables. For those who prefer a smaller dataset, we provide the QoG Basic Dataset, consisting of approximately the 400 most used variables from the QoG Standard Dataset. We also provide a dataset called the QoG OECD Dataset which covers OECD member countries and has high data coverage in terms of geography and time.

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

The variables in the Standard, Basic, and OECD datasets are categorized in 19 thematic categories. This categorization should be seen as a guideline rather than a definite classification. Most variables belong only to one category, but some variables belong to more than one category.

On the QoG website, we also provide three additional datasets. The QoG Expert Survey (2012, 2015 and 2020), the QoG EU Regional Dataset (2016 and 2020) and the QoG EQI Dataset (2010, 2013, 2017 and 2021). The QoG Expert Survey is a dataset based on a survey among experts on public administration around the world. The data is available in an individual dataset and an aggregated dataset. The QoG EU Regional dataset is a dataset consisting of approximately 450 variables covering three levels of European regions. The EQI dataset is based on a survey among 34,000 respondents and concerns corruption on a regional level within the EU (NUTS 2).

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

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

1.3 Important note on the terms of use of these datasets

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

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

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

1.4 QoG OECD Dataset

1.4.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

In the QoG OECD CS dataset, data from and around 2021 is included. Data from 2021 is prioritized, however, if no data are available for a country for 2021, data for 2022 is included. If no data for 2022 exists, data for 2020 is included, and so on up to a maximum of +/- 3 years.

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

Besides the quality criteria for including new datasets and variables into the QoG datasets, we have chosen to add a few rules regarding the number of countries and years a variable must have available in order to be included in these datasets. This also might mean that the original dataset may include other variables, and we urge the users of these datasets to check the original sources as well. For the QoG OECD CS dataset, we drop variables that have information for less than 30 countries after we have picked the data from the focus year or +/- 3 years.

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

1.4.2 Time-Series (TS)

In the QoG OECD TS dataset, data from 1946 to 2024 are included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947 and so on).

Regarding the inclusion of variables according to the countries and years covered, for the QoG OECD TS dataset, we drop variables that have information for less than 30 countries and less than ten years.

In each entry in this codebook there are basic descriptive statistics (minimum year, maximum year, number of countries (N), number of observations (n), average number of countries per year ($\overline{N}$) and average number of years per country ($\overline{T}$)) and a bar graph indicating the number of countries with data available each year from 1946 to 2021. If the variable is not included in the TS dataset, there is a text simply stating that this is the case. These should not be confused as visualizations of the data itself; it is only visualizations of the data availability in the datasets.

1.4.3 Country and Time Coverage

We included all 38 countries which were members of OECD in the end of year 2024. The data is provided for these countries in TS from the 1946 until present time. For some countries data is presented from the year of independence or the year of the last major border changes, if they were after 1946 (South Korea from 1948, Slovenia from 1991 etc.). In the Appendix we have included the full list of countries and a short note on how we have reasoned for each country.

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

After a merger of two countries, the new country is considered a new case, even when the new state formed could be considered as a continuation of one of the merging states. This rule applies to: Germany, which merged from East and West Germany in 1990. If a country has split, the

new countries are considered new cases, even when one of the new states could be considered as a continuation of the state that split. This rule applies to: (1) Czechoslovakia, which was split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993; (2) France which was split into France and Algeria in 1962.

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

To determine where to put the data for the year of the merger/split and when to include data for a newly independent country, we have relied on the July 1st-principle. If the merger/split or independence occurred after July 1st, the data for this year will belong to the historical country or it will not be included.Thus, for example: If Germany in a data source is treated as a continuation of West Germany, we place data up to and including 1990 on West Germany and leave Germany blank until and including 1990, since the merger of Germany occurred in October 1990 (after July 1st, 1990).

1.4.4 A brief note on the QoG OECD 2025 update

To improve consistency and compatibility of statistical data related to QoG, we continuously work to improve the coverage and data quality. For the 2025 update of the QoG OECD Dataset, we have included four new data sources that previously were not part of the QoG datasets. These are:

- World Population Prospects (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2024). It presents population estimates from 1950 to the present for 237 countries or areas, underpinned by analyses of historical demographic trends.
- University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (Chen et al., 2024). The dataset brings together more than 40 core indicators to measure vulnerability and readiness of 182 UN countries from 1995 to the present.
- Worldwide Age Representation in Cabinet Dataset (Stockemer & Kolodziejczyk, 2024). It provides information on the gendered composition of cabinets across the globe as well as the mean and median age of cabinet members.
- IDF Diabetes Atlas (International Diabetes Federation, 2021). The dataset provides global data, statistics, and analysis on the prevalence, impact, and trends of diabetes.

1.5 Changes in this edition

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

Changes in variables:

The variables in UNESCO's Other Policy Relevant Indicators (OPRI) dataset have been renamed as follows:

- **OPRI Variables:**

opri_oaeece	replaces une_oaecce,
opri_oaepe	replaces une_oaepe,
opri_oeace	replaces une_oeace,
opri_oeals	replaces une_oeals,
opri_oeapsnt	replaces une_oeapsnt,
opri_oeaus	replaces une_oeaus,
opri_reprlsef	replaces une_reprlsef,
opri_reprlsem	replaces une_reprlsem,
opri_reprlset	replaces une_reprlset,
opri_reprpef	replaces une_reprpef,
opri_reprpem	replaces une_reprpem,
opri_reprpet	replaces une_reprpet,
opri_surg4pef	replaces une_surg4pef,
opri_surg4pem	replaces une_surg4pem,
opri_surg4pet	replaces une_surg4pet,
opri_surg5pef	replaces une_surg5pef,
opri_surg5pem	replaces une_surg5pem,
opri_surg5pet	replaces une_surg5pet,
opri_surlgpef	replaces une_surlgpef,
opri_surlgpem	replaces une_surlgpem,
opri_surlgpet	replaces une_surlgpet,
opri_tdurce	replaces une_tdurce,
opri_tdurece	replaces une_tdurece,
opri_tdurls	replaces une_tdurls,
opri_tdurpsnt	replaces une_tdurpsnt,
opri_tdurused	replaces une_tdurused,
opri_tilsef	replaces une_tilsef,
opri_tilset	replaces une_tilset,
opri_tipef	replaces une_tipef,
opri_tipet	replaces une_tipet,
opri_tiprepef	replaces une_tiprepef,
opri_tiprepet	replaces une_tiprepet,
opri_tipsntf	replaces une_tipsntf,
opri_tipsntt	replaces une_tipsntt,
opri_tisef	replaces une_tisef,
opri_tiset	replaces une_tiset,
opri_tiusef	replaces une_tiusef,
opri_tiuset	replaces une_tiuset.

- **Other Renamed Variables:**
  - iiag_rs is now called *Rural Economy Score* instead of *Rural sector*.
  - une_screen4 replaces une_screen.
  - voh_gti is renamed as gti_gti.
- **Added and Removed Variables from Existing Sources:**

- The ccp_initiat (Legislative Initiative Allowed) variable has been dropped due to limited data availability.
- Child Health Indicators from NRMI (nrmi_chi) have been introduced as a new variable.
- The Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type (pei_peit) is no longer provided by the original data source and has therefore been removed.
- The existing PEI variables are reported at a more granular level, with separate scores provided for each election. Consequently, for cases where multiple elections occur within the same country-year combination, we end up with multiple scores for a single PEI variable (e.g., pei_eir_1, pei_eir_2, pei_eir_3, etc.). This year, we needed to calculate these separate scores to accurately represent each election within the same time frame.
- voh_gti is renamed as gti_gti.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Hannah Kalemba and Manuel Pagura for their invaluable help in the production of these codebooks.

2 List of Variables by Category

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3 Identification Variables

3.0.1 ccode Country Code

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

3.0.2 ccode_qog Country Code QoG

The country code using the QoG standard.

3.0.3 ccodealp 3-letter Country Code

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

3.0.4 ccodealp_year 3-letter Country Code and Year

A three-letter country code and year.

3.0.5 ccodecow Country Code COW

Country code from the Correlates of War.

3.0.6 ccodewb Country Code World Bank

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

3.0.7 cname Country Name

The name of the country based in the ISO standard.

3.0.8 cname_qog Country Name QoG

The name of the country using the QoG standard.

3.0.9 cname_year Country Name and Year

Country name and year.

3.0.10 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

3.0.11 year Year

Year.

4 Description of Variables by Original Data Source

4.1 AidData v. 3.1

Dataset by: AidData

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

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

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

Dataset found at: http://aiddata.org/aiddata-research-releases

Last update by original source: 2016-10-01
Date of download: 2024-10-08

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

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

QoG Code: aid_crnc

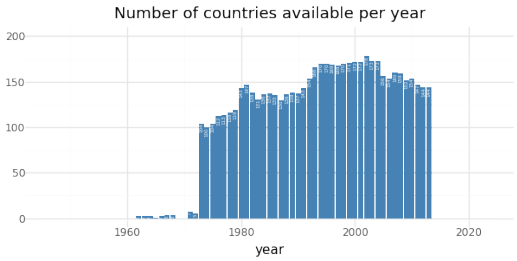
Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved, not including International Organizations

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1962
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

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

QoG Code: aid_crsc

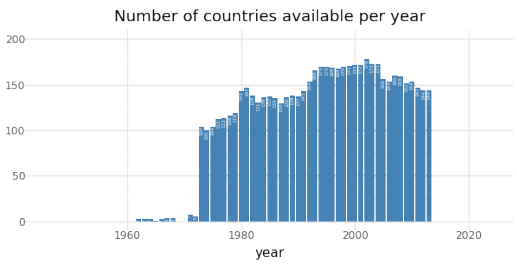
Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including International Organizations

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1962
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.2 Autocratic Regime Data: All Political Regimes

Dataset by: Geddes, Wright and Frantz

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

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

Dataset found at: http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/

Last update by original source: 2014-06-20
Date of download: 2024-09-20

Data to identify and analyze autocracy-to-autocracy transitions. Version 1.2.

When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens: 1. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. 2. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces him, and the regime persists. 3. the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group, replacing it with a new autocracy. Much scholarship exists on the first kind of transition, but little on transitions from one autocracy to another, though they make up about half of all regime changes.

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

4.2.1 Non-Autocracy

QoG Code: wr_nonautocracy

Variable on what substituted the autocracy. Classes are:

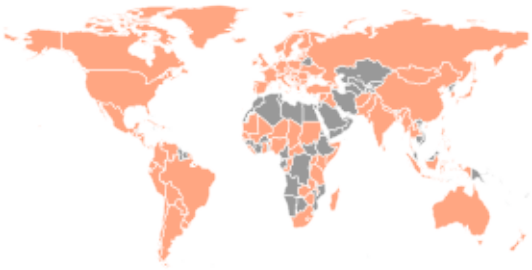
1. Democracy
2. Foreign-Occupied
3. Not-Independent
4. Provisional
5. Warlord
6. Warlord/Foreign-occupied

Type of variable: Categorical

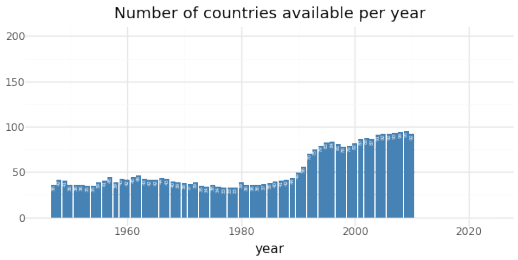
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3 Bjørnskov-Rode regime data

Dataset by: Bjørnskov and Rode

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

Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, *15*(2), 531–551

Dataset found at: https://sites.google.com/unav.es/martin-rode/home/data

Last update by original source: 2023-06-14
Date of download: 2024-10-10

Bjørnskov-Rode update and provide an expansion of Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreelands Democracy-Dictatorship dataset. The authors expand the coverage to a total of 192 sovereign countries and 16 self-governing territories between 1950 and 2024. They provide more institutional details relevant in the literature and finally, they introduce an indicator of successful and failed coups d'état.

4.3.1 No. of chambers in parliament

QoG Code: br_chpar

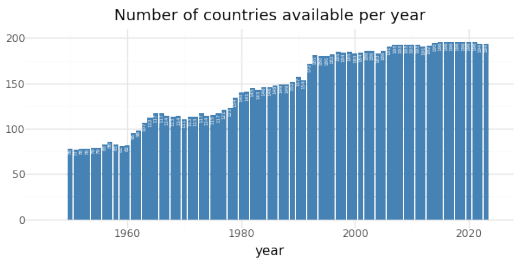
Total number of chambers in parliament.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.2 Is the country a colony

QoG Code: br_col

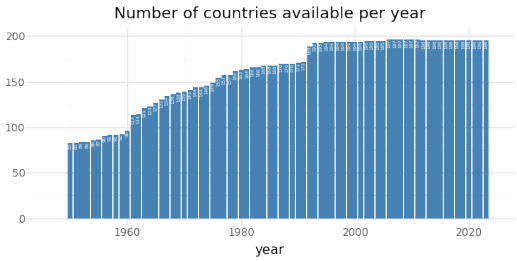
Is the country a colony? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.3 Is the country's regime communist / socialist

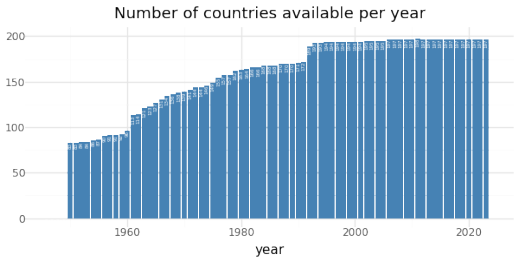
QoG Code: br_com

Is the country's regime communist / socialist? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.4 No. of coups

QoG Code: br_coup

Total number of coups.

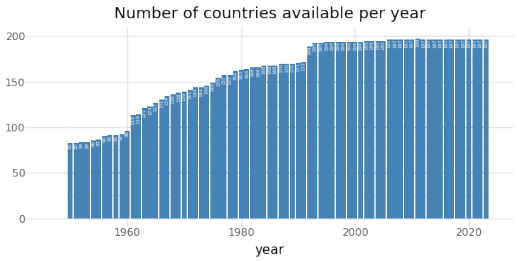
Type of variable: Discrete

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.5 Is the country in the Commonwealth

QoG Code: br_cw

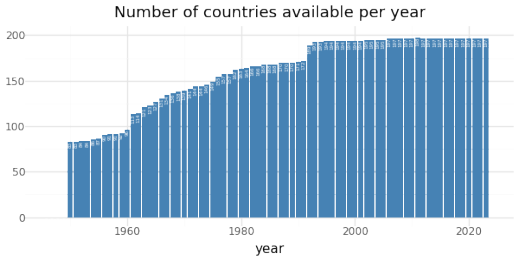
Is the country a member of the British Commonwealth? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.6 Is the country a democracy

QoG Code: br_dem

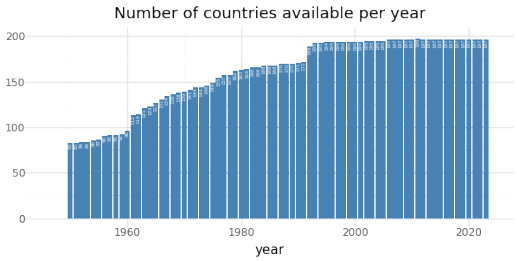
Is the country democratic or not?

Following Cheibub, Gandhi, and Vreeland (2010). Dichotomous indicator of democracy based on a minimalist definition. A country is defined as democratic, if elections were conducted, these were free and fair, and if there was a peaceful turnover of legislative and executive offices following those elections. (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.7 Whether an election was postponed

QoG Code: br_elecpost

Whether an election at the Parliament held that year was postponed from an earlier date (0: No, 1: Yes)

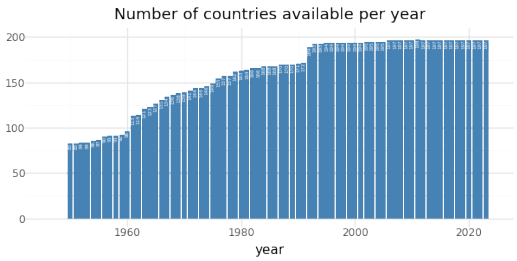
Type of variable: Binary

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.8 Typology of political institutions

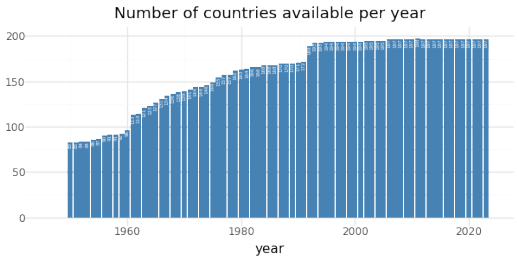
QoG Code: br_elect

Alternative democracy indicator capturing degree of multi-party competition. (0: No elections; 1: Single-party elections; 2: Non-democratic multi-party elections; 3: Democratic elections).

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.9 Whether an election was held during the year

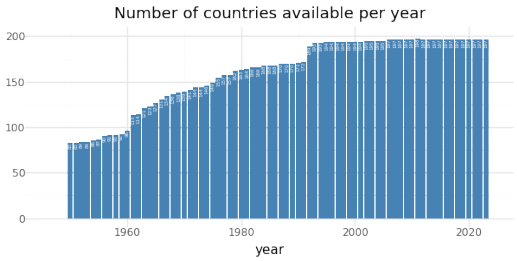
QoG Code: br_elecyear

Whether an election at the Parliament was held that year (0: No, 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.10 No. of failed coups

QoG Code: br_fcoup

Number of failed coups.

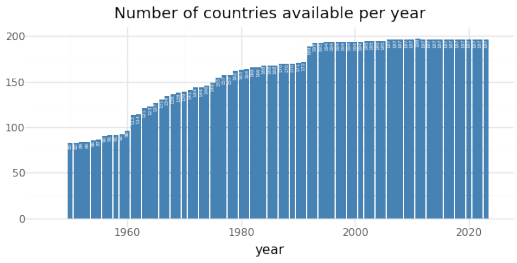
Type of variable: Discrete

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.11 Is the country a monarchy

QoG Code: br_mon

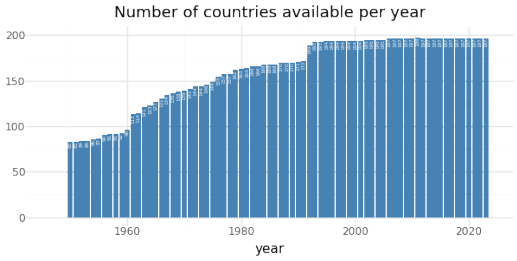
Is the country a hereditary monarchy? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.12 New constitution implemented

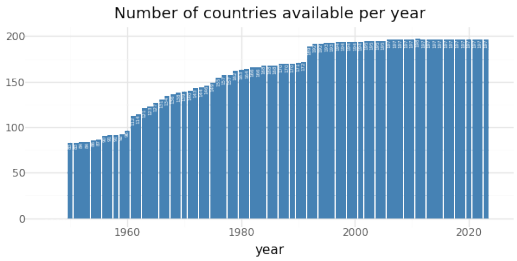
QoG Code: br_newconst

Whether a new constitution was implemented (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.13 Is the political system presidential

QoG Code: br_pres

Is the political system presidential? (0: No; 1: Yes)

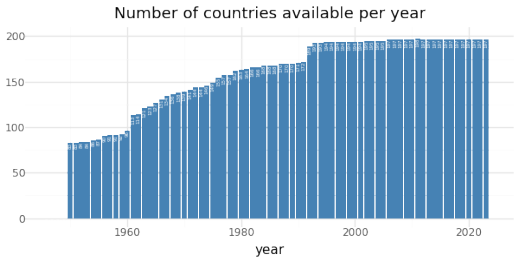
Type of variable: Binary

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.14 Does the country have proportional voting

QoG Code: br_pvote

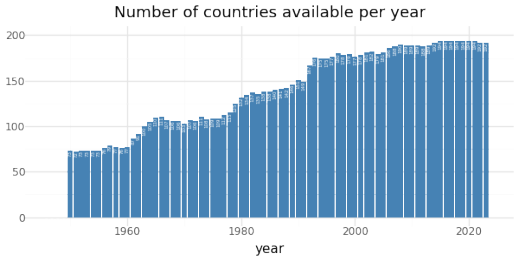
Is the electoral system characterized by including proportional representation? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.15 Did the main regime change

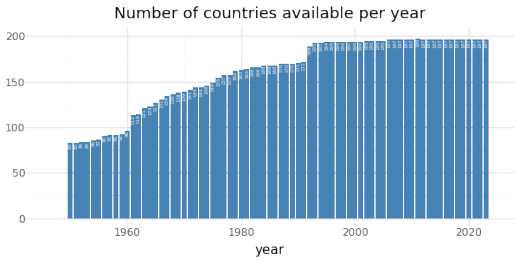
QoG Code: br_regch

If a coded event, such as a change in the Presidency, took place after 01.07 it is assigned to the following calendar year in the data. In this case, the lag variable will be equal to one. For all change events before that date, the lag dummy is equal to zero. (0: No; 1: Yes).

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.16 No. of successful coups

QoG Code: br_scoup

Number of successful coups.

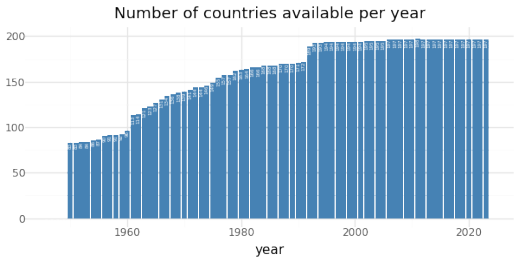
Type of variable: Discrete

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.3.17 Full suffrage

QoG Code: br_suff

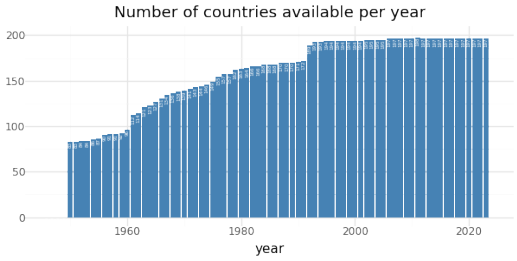
Whether the electoral system attributes full suffrage (0: No; 1: Yes)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

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

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

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

Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse*, *V1*. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR

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

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

Last update by original source: 2022-01-03
Date of download: 2024-10-10

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

The authors define a country as democratic if it satisfies conditions for both contestation and participation. Specifically, democracies feature political leaders chosen through free and fair elections and satisfy a threshold value of suffrage.

4.4.1 Dichotomous democracy measure

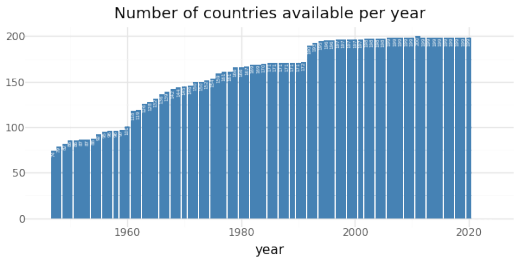
QoG Code: bmr_dem

Dichotomous democracy measure.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.4.2 Number of previous democratic breakdowns

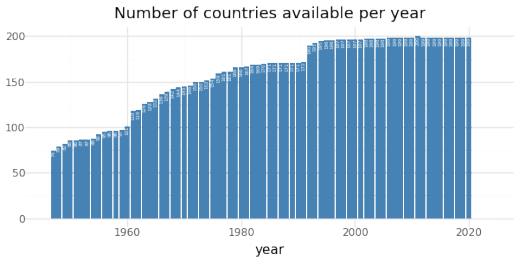
QoG Code: bmr_dembr

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.4.3 Consecutive years of current regime type

QoG Code: bmr_demdur

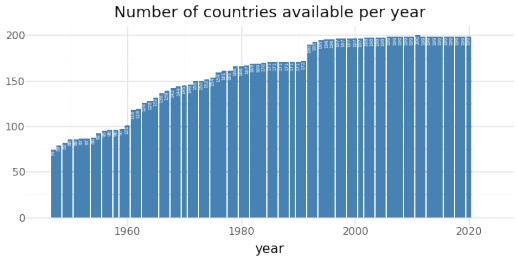
Consecutive years of current regime type.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.4.4 Democracy measure, requiring min. 50% of adult women have the right to vote

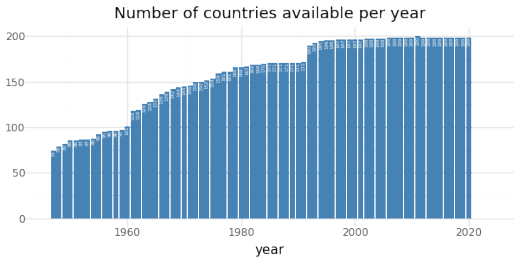
QoG Code: bmr_demfsuf

This variable adjusts the democracy index by also requiring that at least half of the adult women have the right to vote.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.4.5 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries)

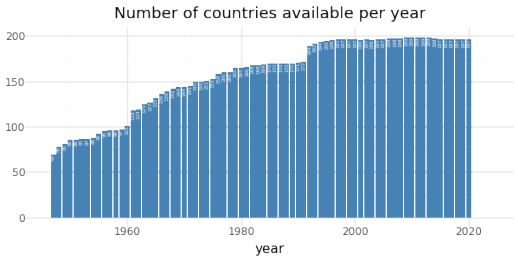
QoG Code: bmr_demmis

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

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.4.6 Democratic transition

QoG Code: bmr_demtran

(-1) Democratic breakdown

(0) No change

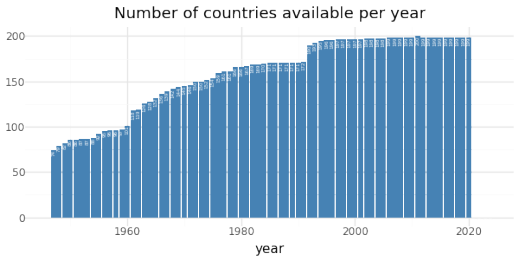
(1) Democratic transition

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2020 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2020 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.5 Central Bank Independence Dataset

Dataset by: Ana Carolina Garriga

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

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

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

Dataset found at: https://sites.google.com/site/carogarriga/cbi-data-1?authuser=0

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

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

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

4.5.1 Central Bank Independence unweighted index

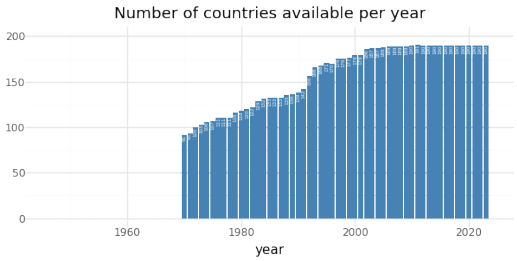
QoG Code: cbi_cbiu

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2012
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.5.2 Central Bank Independence weighted index

QoG Code: cbi_cbiw

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

Type of variable: Continuous

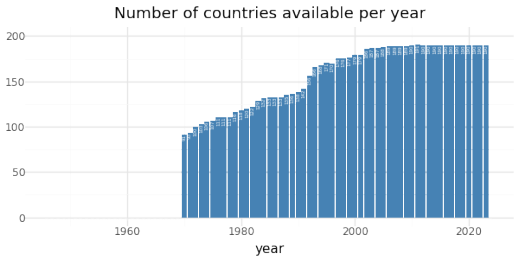
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.5.3 Component 1: Chief executive officer

QoG Code: cbi_cceo

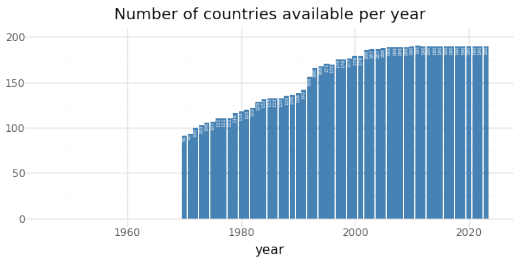
Component 1: Chief executive officer. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Term of office of CEO (0.25), Who appoints the CEO (0.25), Provisions for dismissal of CEO (0.25), CEO allowed to hold another office in government (0.25).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2012
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.5.4 Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government

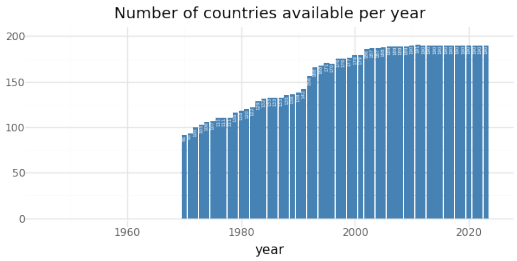
QoG Code: cbi_cll

Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Limitations on advances (0.30); Limitations on securitized lending (0.20); Who decides the terms of lending to government (0.20); Beneficiaries of central bank lending (0.10); Type of limits when they exist (0.05); Maturity of loans (0.05); Restrictions on interest rates (0.05); Prohibition on central bank lending in primary market to Government (0.05).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2012
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.5.5 Component 2: Objectives

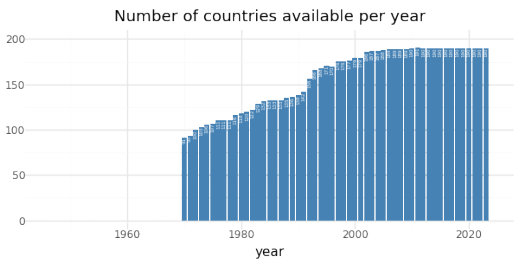
QoG Code: cbi_cobj

Component 2: Objectives. Central bank objectives as stated in the law (coding between parentheses): Price stability is the major or only objective, and in case of conflict with other objectives, the Central Bank has final authority (1); Price stability is the only objective (0.8); Price stability is one of the objectives, with other compatible objectives (0.6); Price stability is one of the objectives, with other potentially conflicting goals (0.4); Central Bank charter does not contain any objective (0.2); Some objectives appear in the charter but price stability is not one of them (0).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2012
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.5.6 Component 3: Policy formulation

QoG Code: cbi_cpol

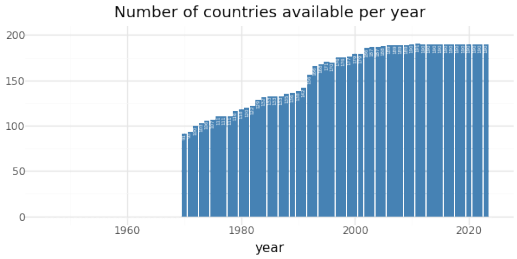
Component 3: Policy formulation. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Who formulates monetary policy (0.25); Who has the final decision in monetary policy (0.50), Role of the central bank in the budget process (0.25).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2012
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.5.7 Year of law creating the central bank

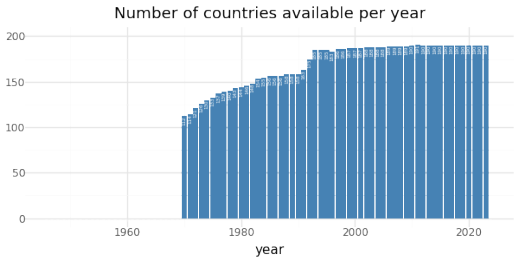
QoG Code: cbi_create

1 indicates the year of the law creating the central bank, 0 otherwise.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2012
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.5.8 Year of a reform that decreased central bank independence

QoG Code: cbi_dec

1 indicates the year of a reform that decreased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise

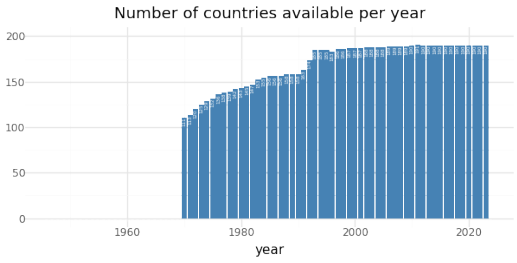
Type of variable: Binary

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

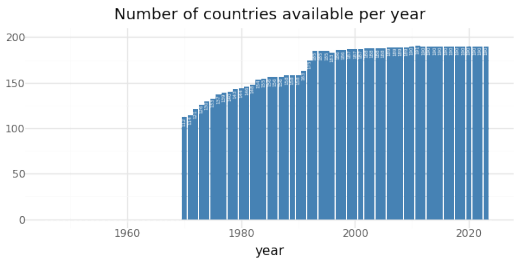
4.5.9 Regional Diffusion for CBI

QoG Code: cbi_difreg

The regional diffusion variable in the dataset represents the regional averages of central bank independence (CBI) scores. These averages are calculated for specific regions: Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Europe and North America, Eastern Europe and former Soviet countries, Africa and the Middle East, and Asia and the Pacific. For the estimation of these regional averages, the Asia and the Pacific region explicitly excludes the Middle East and former Soviet countries. This variable acts as a strong predictor of the level of CBI in individual countries within the same region, highlighting how regional norms or practices in central bank governance may influence individual countries.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.5.10 Effect of the central bank reform on the weighted index

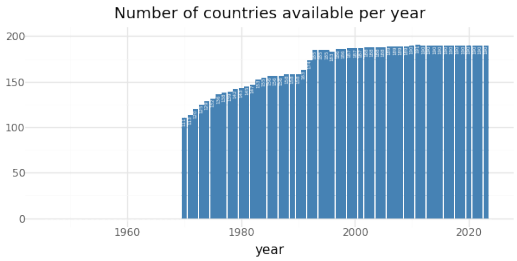
QoG Code: cbi_dir

Effect of the central bank reform on the CBI weighted index: 1 indicates an increase in CBI; 0 indicates no changes in the level of CBI; 1 indicates the presence of a central bank reform that increased CBI.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2012 Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.5.11 Year of a reform that increased central bank independence

QoG Code: cbi_inc

1 indicates the year of a reform that increased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise.

Type of variable: Binary

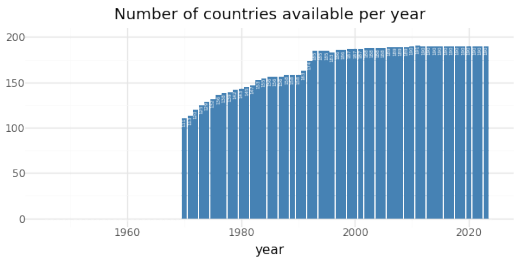
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.5.12 Year of a reform that affects the central bank independence

QoG Code: cbi_ref

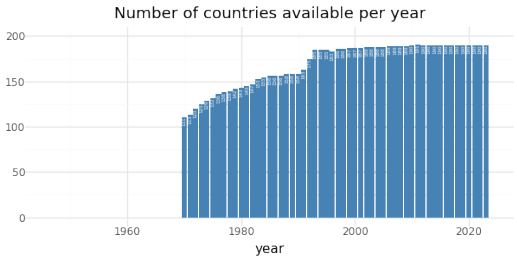
1 indicates the year of a reform that affects CBI, 0 otherwise.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2012
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.5.13 Whether the central bank is a regional organization

QoG Code: cbi_reg

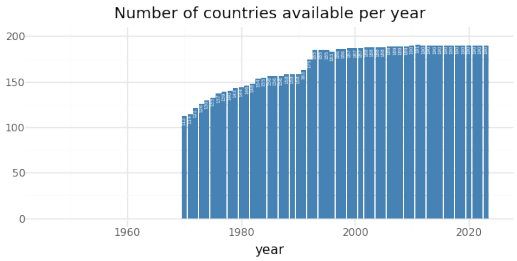
Indicates whether the central bank is a regional organization (1), or a national central bank (0).

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2012
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6 Centripetal Democratic Governance

Dataset by: Gerring, Thacker and Moreno

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

Gerring, J., Thacker, S. C., & Moreno, C. (2005). Centripetal democratic governance: A theory and global inquiry. *American Political Science Review*, *99*(4), 567–581. http://www.jstor.org/stable/30038965

Dataset found at: http://www.bu.edu/sthacker/research/articles-and-data/

Last update by original source: 2008-06-12
Date of download: 2024-09-18

Data used in the book "A Centripetal Theory of Democratic Governance" (Gerring, John and Thacker, Strom C, 2008).

4.6.1 Parliamentarism

QoG Code: gtm_parl

The parliamentary/presidential distinction is conceptualized as a continuum with two dimensions: (a) the degree of separation (independence) between president and parliament (unity = parliamentary, separation = presidential) and, if there is any separation at all, (b) the relative power of the two players (the more power the president possesses, the more presidential is the resulting system). This complex reality is captured with a three-part coding scheme:

0. Presidential

1. Semi-presidential

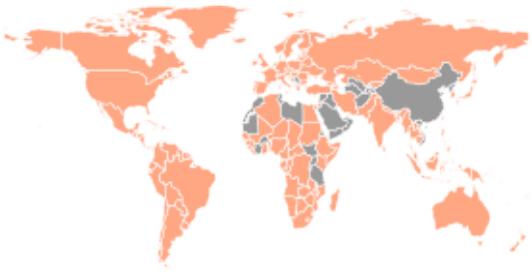
2. Parliamentary

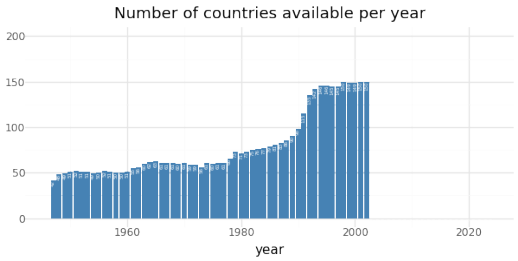
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2002
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.2 Proportional Representation

QoG Code: gtm_pr

The centripetal theory of democratic governance emphasizes the following three features of an electoral system: (a) district magnitude (M), (b) seat allocation rules (majoritarian or proportional), and (c) candidate selection rules. The centripetal ideal type is defined by M>1, proportional seat allocation rules, and party-controlled candidate selection. This is the closed-list-PR electoral system. Other systems are ranked lower in this coding according to their deviation from this ideal type. Thus, the coding for the list-PR variable is as follows:

0. Majoritarian or Preferential-vote.

1. Mixed-member majority or Block vote.

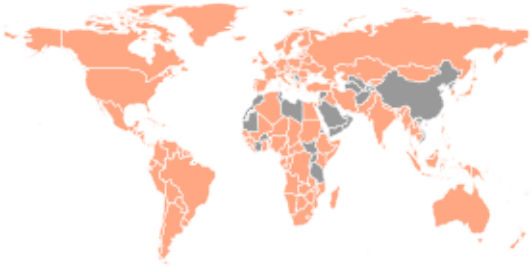
2. Closed-list-PR.

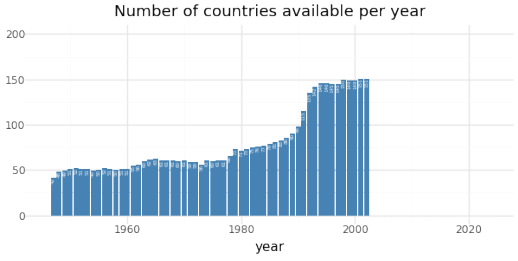
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2002
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.6.3 Unitarism

QoG Code: gtm_unit

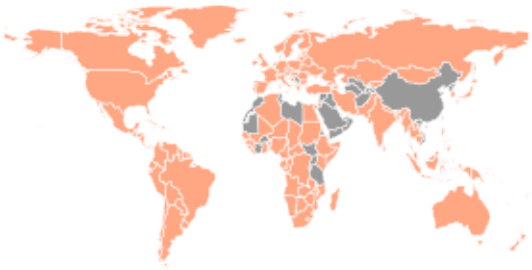
Average of Nonfederalism and Nonbicameralism: Nonfederalism is coded as 0 = federal (elective regional legislatures plus conditional recognition of subnational authority), 1 = semifederal (where there are elective legislatures at the regional level but in which constitutional sovereignty is reserved to the national government), or 2 = non-federal. Nonbicameralism is coded as 0 = strong bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power; the two houses are incongruent), 1 = weak bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power, though not necessarily a formal veto; the two houses are congruent), or 2 = unicameral (no upper house or weak upper house).

Type of variable: Categorical

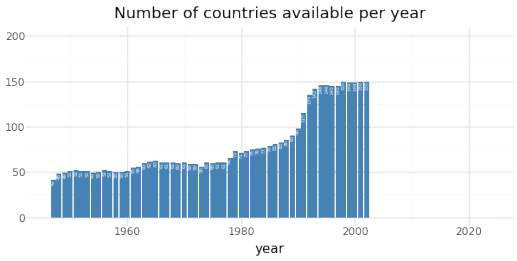
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2002
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7 Change in Source of Leader Support

Dataset by: Change in Source of Leader Support

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

Mattes, M., Leeds, B. A., & Matsumura, N. (2016). Measuring change in source of leader support: The chisols dataset. *Journal of Peace Research*, *53*(2), 259–267. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0022343315625760?journalCode=jpra

Dataset found at: http://www.chisols.org/data-sets.html

Last update by original source: 2021-03-15
Date of download: 2024-10-21

The 'Change in Source of Leader Support' (CHISOLS) data is a collaborative effort by Brett Ashley Leeds (Rice University) and Michaela Mattes (University of California, Berkeley). The data collection was supported by National Science Foundation grant SES-0921781 'Collaborative Research: Interests, Institutions, and Foreign Policy Change.'

The goal of the CHISOLS data is to differentiate leader transitions in which a new leader comes to office who depends on different societal groups for support than their predecessor from leader transitions where both the current leader and their predecessor rely on essentially the same groups for support.

The data cover all countries with a population of more than 500,000 between 1919-2018. CHISOLS is available in two formats, one with the state-year as unit of analysis, and one with the leader as unit of analysis. The current release is version 5.0.

4.7.1 Whether the autocratic regime ended in the year

QoG Code: chisols_autend

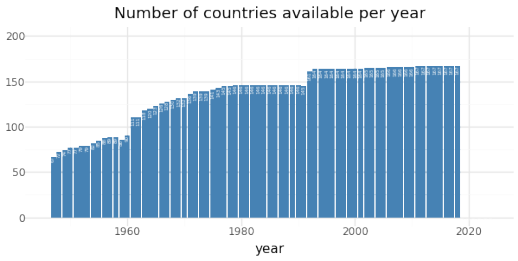
Coded 1 when a particular autocratic subregime ends either in a nondemocratic country-year (chisols_-auttrans coded 1) or in the first democratic year following an autocratic subregime (chisols_regtrans coded 1), 0 if no autocratic subregime ends during a nondemocratic country-year, and -9 for not applicable for all democratic country years except for the first democratic year following an autocratic subregime.

(See section 6.4 of the data manual for more details:

http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf)

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2018 N. of countries: 30	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2018 Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.2 Whether the autocracy type of the state changed in the year

QoG Code: chisols_auttrans

Coded 1 when there is a transition from one autocratic subregime to another (e.g. a change from military to personalist or military-single-party to military) in a non-democratic country-year, 0 if there is no transition among autocratic subregimes in a non-democratic country-year, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

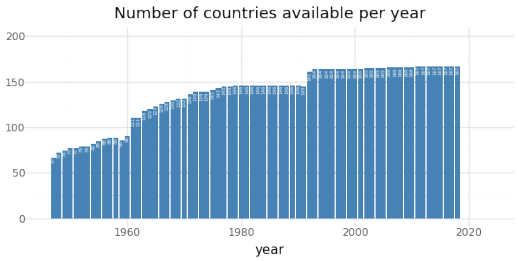
(See section 6.4 of the data manual for more details:

http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf)

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2018 N. of countries: 30	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2018 Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.3 Whether the state was democratic in the year

QoG Code: chisols_dem

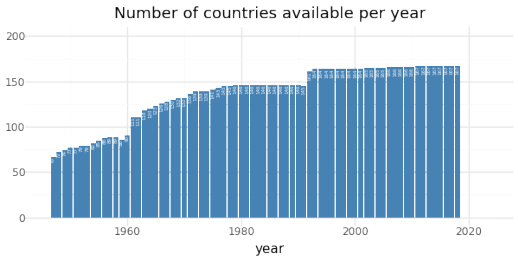
Coded 1 if the country is democratic, 0 if it is non-democratic, and -88 for transition years (i.e. years that Polity codes as transition years and that the authors have not been able to categorize as democratic or non-democratic according to their coding rules).

Coding rules are available at http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.4 Whether the democracy type of the state changed in the year

QoG Code: chisols_demtrans

Coded 1 when there is a transition from one democratic subregime to another (e.g. a change from parliamentary to presidential) in a democratic country-year, 0 when there is no transition among democratic subregimes in a democratic country-year, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is nondemocratic.

See the section 6.4 of the data manual available here:

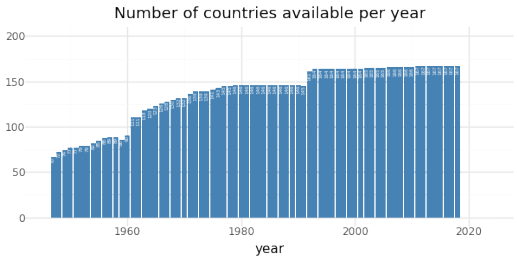
http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2018 N. of countries: 30	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2018 Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

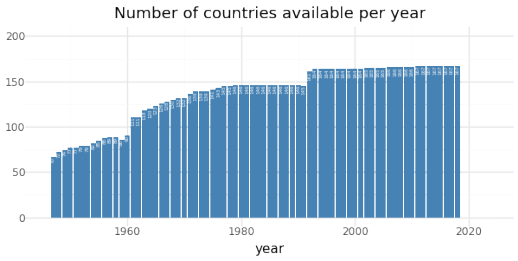
4.7.5 Whether the state is a hybrid regime in the year

QoG Code: chisols_hybrid

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by an autocratic hybrid regime (military-personalist, military-single-party, personalist-single-party, or military-personalist-single-party), 0 if it is a pure autocratic system, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2018 N. of countries: 30	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2018 Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

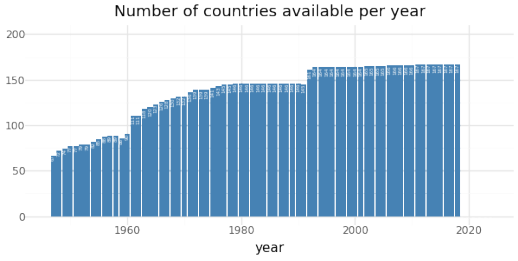
4.7.6 Whether the state is an indirect military regime in the year

QoG Code: chisols_indmil

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by indirect military rule, 0 if it is not characterized by indirect military rule, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2018 N. of countries: 30	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2018 Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.7 Whether the state is a military regime in the year

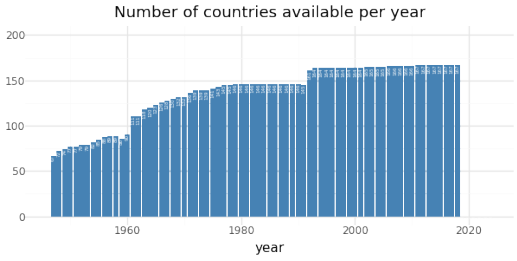
QoG Code: chisols_mil

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by a military, military-single-party, military-personalist, or military-personalist-single-party system, 0 if it is not pure military or a military hybrid, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.8 Whether the state is mixed in the year

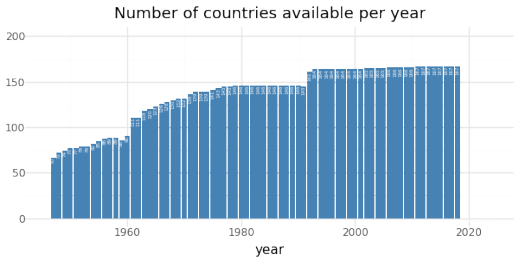
QoG Code: chisols_mixed

Coded 1 if a democratic country-year is characterized by a mixed presidential-parliamentary system, 0 if it is not mixed, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is not democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.9 Whether the state is a monarchy in the year

QoG Code: chisols_mon

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by a monarchy, 0 if it is not monarchical, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

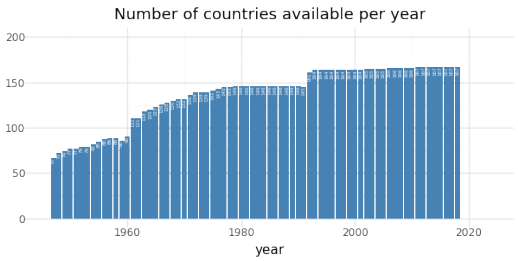
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.10 Whether the state was not independent in the year

QoG Code: chisols_nonindep

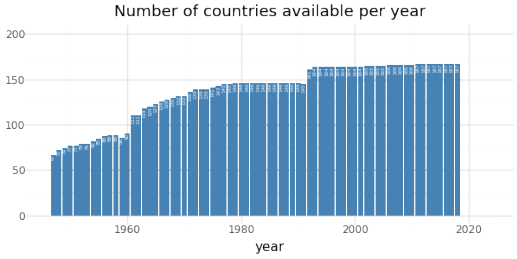
Dummy variable that is coded 1 if the country was not independent at any point during the year according to the Correlates of War state system membership data and 0 otherwise.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.11 Whether the state is an oligarchy

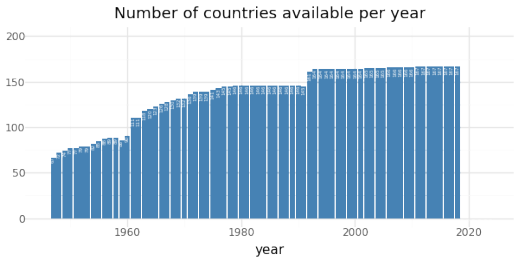
QoG Code: chisols_olig

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by oligarchy, 0 if it is not characterized by oligarchy, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.12 Whether the state is not one of the other Geddes et al types

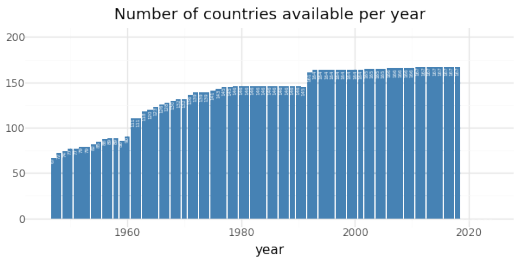
QoG Code: chisols_other

Coded 1 if the non-democratic country-year does not meet the criteria for any of the autocratic subregime type categories, 0 if it is another type of autocratic regime, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.13 Whether the state is parliamentary in the year

QoG Code: chisols_parl

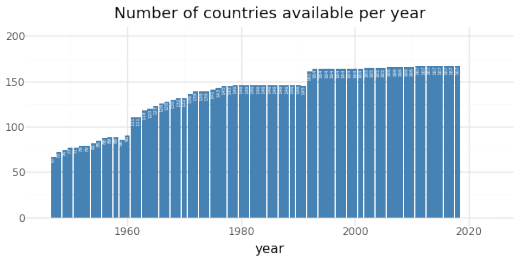
Coded 1 if a democratic country-year is characterized by a parliamentary system, 0 if it is not parliamentary, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is not democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.14 Whether the state is a personalist regime in the year

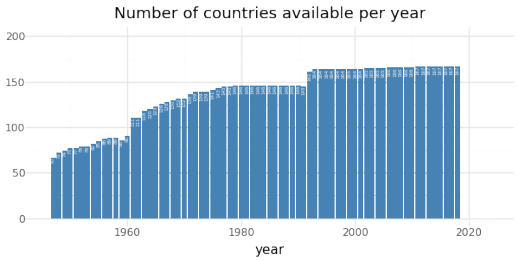
QoG Code: chisols_per

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized as a personalist, military-personalist, single-party-personalist, or military-personalist-single-party system, 0 if it is not pure personalist or a personalist hybrid, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.15 Whether the state was presidential in the year

QoG Code: chisols_pres

Coded 1 if a democratic country-year is characterized by a presidential system, 0 if it is not presidential, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is not democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

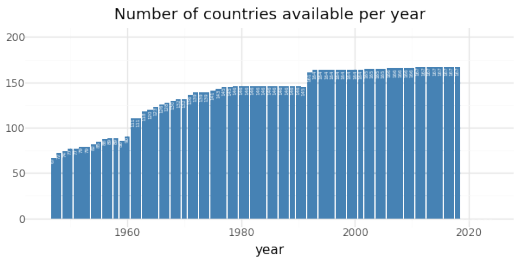
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.16 Whether the regime type of the state changed in the year

QoG Code: chisols_regtrans

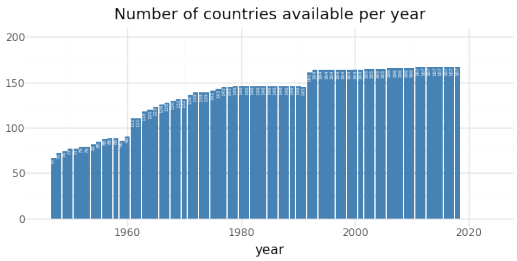
Coded 1 when there is a regime transition from democracy to autocracy or a regime transition from autocracy to democracy and 0 otherwise. (See section 6.4 of the dataset manual for more details: http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.17 Number of SOLS changes in the year

QoG Code: chisols_solschange

This variable codes the number of support of leadership changes in the year of reference.

This variable is equal to the count of SOLS changes during the country-year in which the new SOLS was in power for more than 30 days in a row. Coded 0 if there are no SOLS changes in the year that last more than 30 days in total. This count variable does not include minor SOLS changes nor SOLS changes that last less than 30 days.

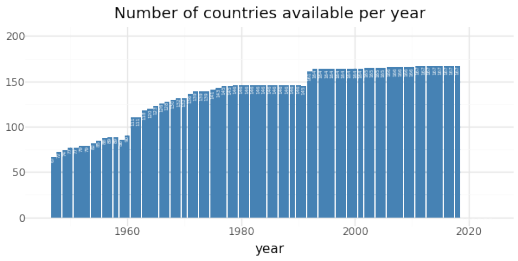
The conceptual definition of change in the source of leader support, i.e., SOLS change, is: a case in which the subset of societal groups whose support allows a leader to retain and exercise power is different from the subset of societal groups whose support allowed the leader's predecessor to retain and exercise power. Operationally, this required the authors first to identify who the leader of a state is and when leadership transitions occur, and then to identify the groups necessary for a leader to retain and exercise power.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2018 N. of countries: 30	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2018 Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.18 Whether the state is a single-party regime in the year

QoG Code: chisols_sp

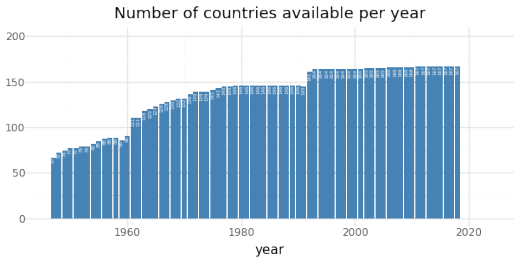
Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by a single-party, military-single-party, single-party-personalist, or military-personalist-single-party system, 0 if it is not pure single-party or a single-party hybrid, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2018 N. of countries: 30	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2018 Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.19 Number of leader transitions in the year

QoG Code: chisols_totalldrtrans

This variable codes the number of leader transitions in the year of reference. The authors rely on existing data by Goemans, Gleditsch, and Chiozza (2009) to determine leaders and leadership changes. This database (Archigos v. 4.1 for the 5th version of this dataset) identifies the effective primary ruler and the dates the leader was in power for each independent state, as coded by Gleditsch and Ward (1999), between 1875 and 2014.

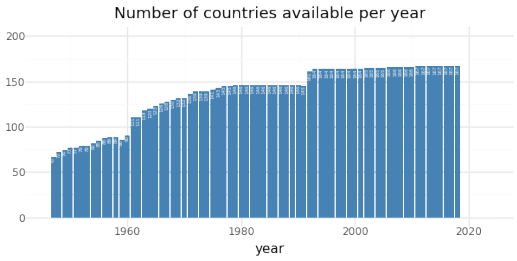
The authors code the leader transition as occurring on the day the new leader assumes power. Thus, if one leader departs from office in December and the new leader takes power in January, the leader who left office in December will continue to be listed as the first leader in January until the transition occurs.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.7.20 Whether the state is characterized by warlordism in the year

QoG Code: chisols_warlord

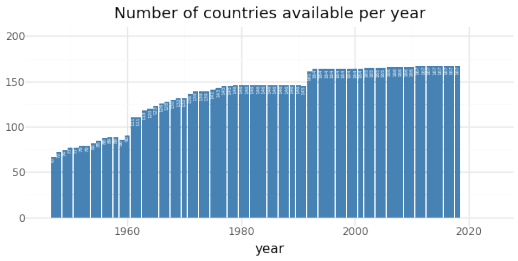
Coded 1 if a nondemocratic country-year is characterized by warlordism, 0 if it is not characterized by warlordism, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2018 N. of countries: 30	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2018 Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8 Characteristics of National Constitutions

Dataset by: The Comparative Constitutions Project

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

Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2022). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 4.0 [Last modified: October 24, 2022. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

Dataset found at: http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/

Last update by original source: 2022-10-24
Date of download: 2024-10-10

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

4.8.1 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_buildsoc

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

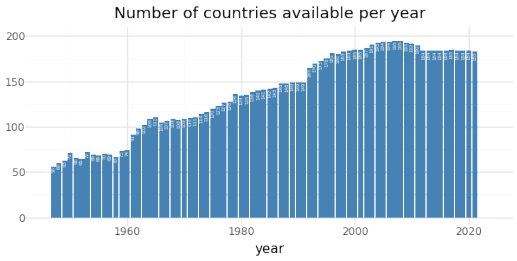
1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.2 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_cc

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

1. Yes

2. No

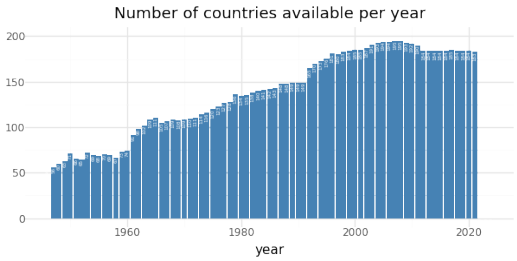
96. Other

97. Unable to determine

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.3 Limits on Child Work in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_childwrk

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

1. Yes

2. No

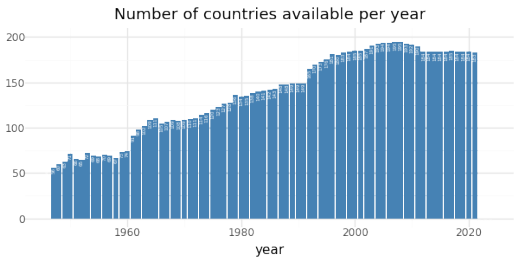
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.4 Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_civil

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

1. Yes

2. No

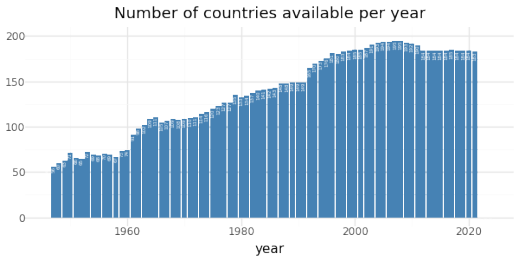
96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.5 Reference in Constitution to Democracy

QoG Code: ccp_democ

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

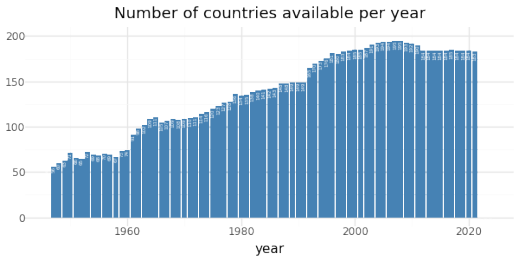
1. Yes

2. No

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.6 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_equal

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

1. Yes

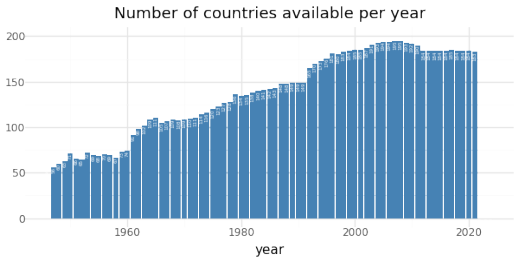
2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.7 Freedom of Religion in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_freerel

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

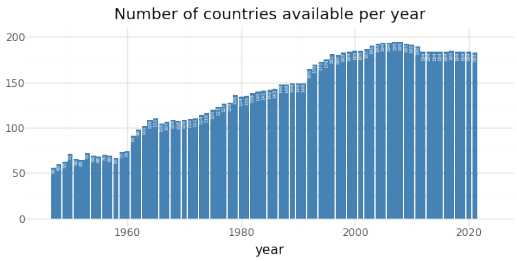
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.8 Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_hr

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes

2. No

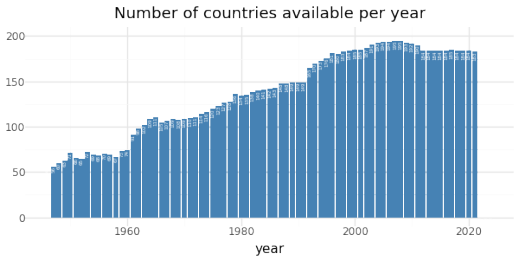
96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.9 Right to View Government Documents in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_infoacc

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

1. Yes

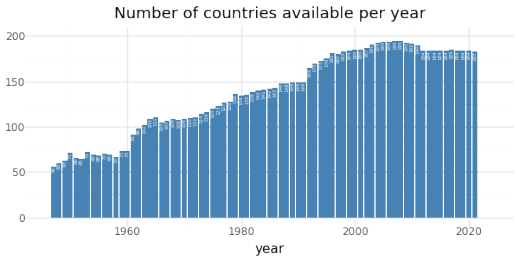
2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.10 Reference in Constitution to Capitalism

QoG Code: ccp_market

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

1. Yes

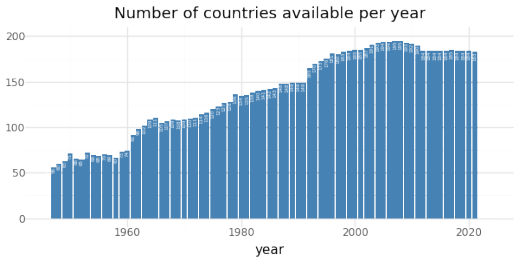
2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.11 Right to Marry in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_marriage

Does the constitution provide for the right to marry?

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

Type of variable: Categorical

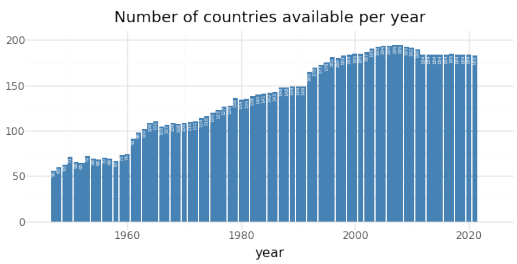
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.12 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_samesexm

Does the constitution provide the right for same sex marriages?

1. Yes

2. No

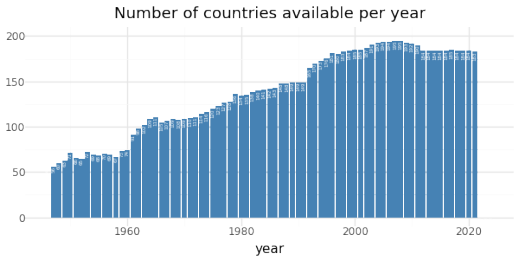
96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.13 Status of Slavery in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_slave

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

1. Universally prohibited

2. Prohibited except in the case of war

3. Prohibited with other exception(s)

4. Explicitly allowed

90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

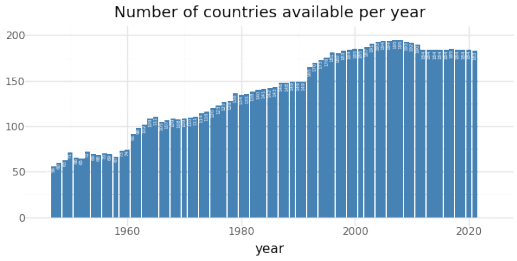
96. Other

98. Not specified

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.14 Reference in Constitution to Socialism

QoG Code: ccp_socialsm

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

1. Yes

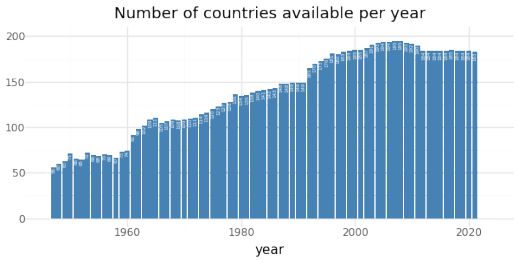
2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.15 Right to Strike in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_strike

Does the constitution provide for the right to strike?

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

Type of variable: Categorical

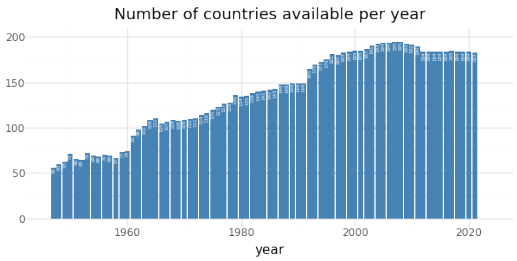
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.16 New Constitutional System

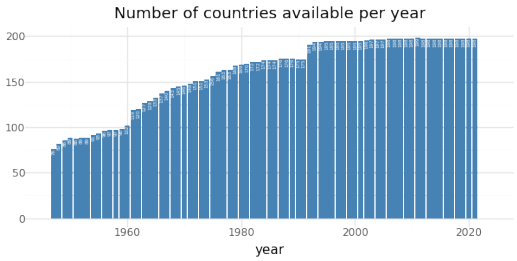
QoG Code: ccp_syst

Identifies new constitutional systems.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.17 Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated

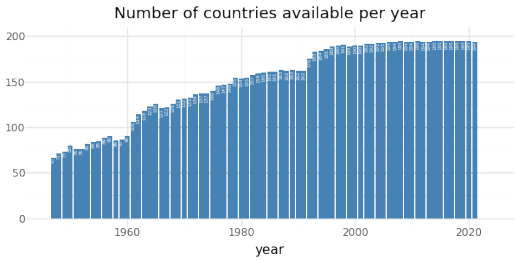
QoG Code: ccp_systyear

Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.8.18 Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution

QoG Code: ccp_taxes

Does the constitution refer to the duty to pay taxes?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

Type of variable: Categorical

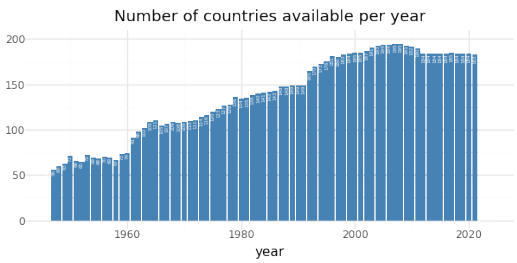
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.9 Classification of Political Regimes

Dataset by: Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland

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

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

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

Last update by original source: 2010-09-13
Date of download: 2024-10-18

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

4.9.1 Democracy

QoG Code: chga_demo

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

0. No Democracy

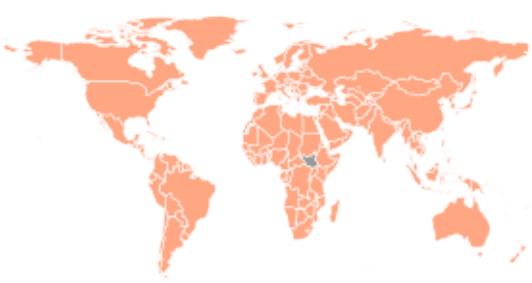
1. Democracy

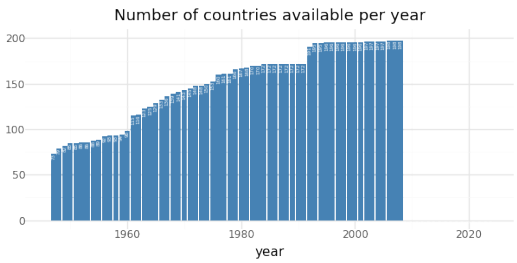
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2008
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.9.2 Regime Institutions

QoG Code: chga_hinst

Six-fold classification of political regimes:

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

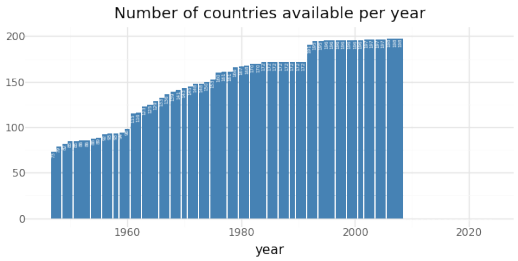
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2008
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.10 Contestation and Inclusiveness, 1950-2000

Dataset by: Coppedge, Alvarez and Maldonado

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

Coppedge, M., Alvarez, A., & Maldonado, C. (2008). Two persistent dimensions of democracy: Contestation and inclusiveness. *The Journal of Politics*, *70*(3), 632–647. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022381608080663

Dataset found at: http://www3.nd.edu/~mcoppedg/crd/datacrd.htm

Last update by original source: 2009-06-25
Date of download: 2024-10-18

These are the two principal components of 13-15 indicators of democracy, including those compiled by Freedom House; Polity; Arthur Banks; Alvarez, Cheibub, Limongi, and Przeworski, as updated by Cheibub and Gandhi; Bollen; and Cingranelli and Richards. The dataset covers most countries in the world from 1950 through 2000. In an article in the Journal of Politics (July 2008), the authors argue that these principal components, which capture 75 percent of variation in the most commonly used democracy indicators, measure Robert Dahl's two dimensions of polyarchy: contestation and inclusiveness.

4.10.1 Contestation (standardized version)

QoG Code: cam_contest

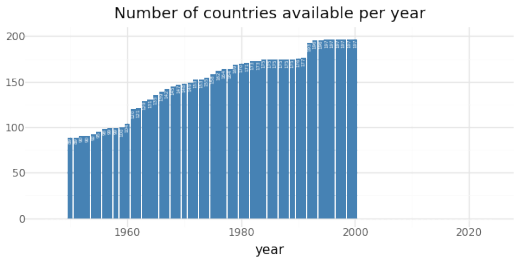
Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.10.2 Inclusiveness (standardized version)

QoG Code: cam_inclusive

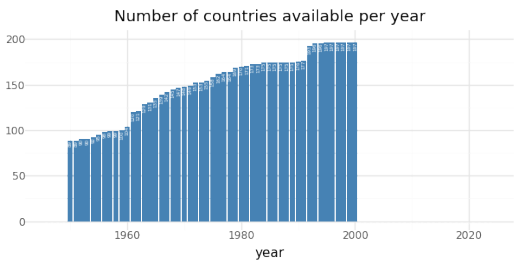
Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.11 Corruption Perceptions Index

Dataset by: Transparency International

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

Transparency International. (2024). Corruption perception index 2023 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. http://www.transparency.org/cpi

Dataset found at: https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2023/

Last update by original source: 2024-01-30
Date of download: 2024-11-18

The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, on bribe-taking by public officials in public procurement. The sources do not distinguish between administrative and political corruption. The CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 0 (highly corrupt) and 100 (highly clean).

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

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

4.11.1 Corruption Perceptions Index

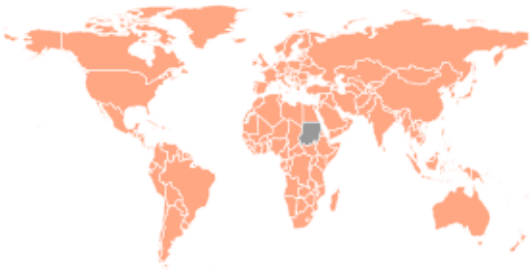
QoG Code: ti_cpi

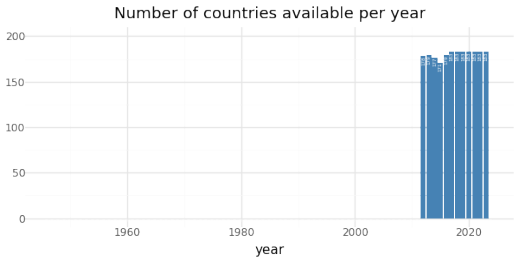
Corruption Perceptions Index. Scale of 0-100 where 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2012
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.11.2 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range

QoG Code: ti_cpi_max

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range. Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 90% confidence interval.

Type of variable: Continuous

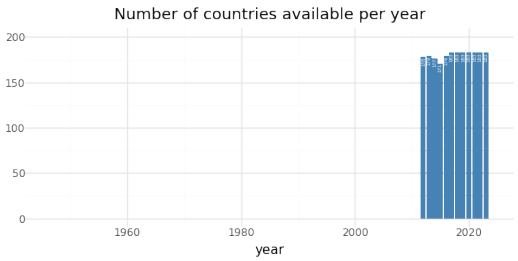
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.11.3 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (old method.)

QoG Code: ti_cpi_max_om

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range (Old methodology). Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 90% confidence interval.

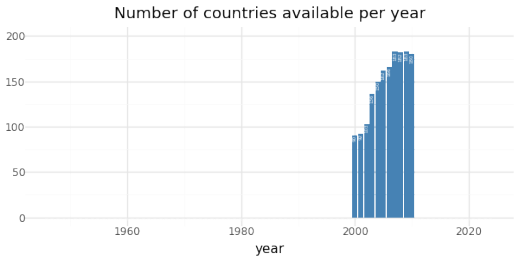
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2011
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.11.4 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range

QoG Code: ti_cpi_min

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range. Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 90% confidence interval.

Type of variable: Continuous

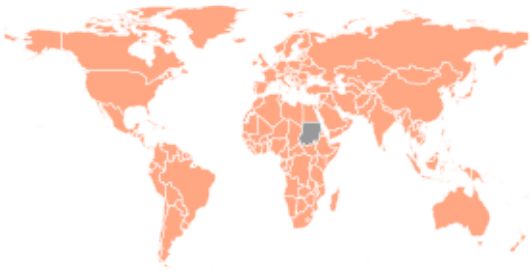
Available in Cross-section

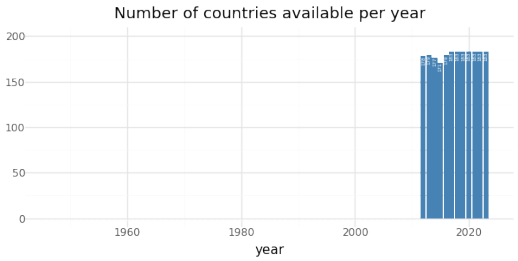
Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2012
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.11.5 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (old method.)

QoG Code: ti_cpi_min_om

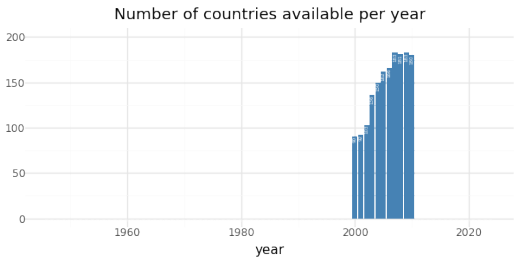
Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range (Old methodology). Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 90% confidence interval.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2011
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.11.6 Corruption Perceptions Index (old methodology)

QoG Code: ti_cpi_om

Corruption Perceptions Index (Old methodology). Scale of 0-10 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 10 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

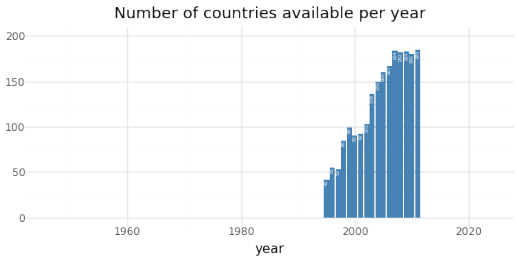
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1995
Time-series max. year: 2011
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.11.7 Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index

QoG Code: ti_se

Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

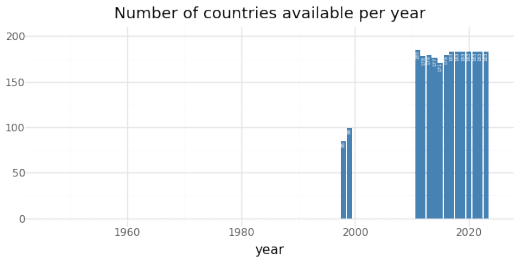
Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1998
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12 Country Statistical Profiles

Dataset by: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

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

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2024). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

Dataset found at: http://stats.oecd.org/

Last update by original source: 2024-12-17
Date of download: 2024-12-17

The Country Statistical Profiles database from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) includes a wide range of indicators on economy, education, energy, environment, foreign aid, health, information and communication, labour, migration, R&D, trade, and society that better reflect key figures about the member states of the OECD. Historical data refer to the latest eight time periods.

Please note we have selected some of these variables for this version of the QoG Datasets. Find the full list of variables in the source's website.

4.12.1 Current account balance

QoG Code: oecd_bop_t1

Current account balance as a percentage of GDP

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.2 CPI: all items

QoG Code: oecd_cpi_t1a

Consumer price index: all items, annual growth in percentage

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.3 CPI: all items non food non energy

QoG Code: oecd_cpi_t1b

Consumer price index: all non-food non-energy items, annual growth in percentage

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.4 CPI: food

QoG Code: oecd_cpi_t1c

Consumer price index: food, annual growth in percentage

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.5 CPI: energy

QoG Code: oecd_cpi_t1d

Consumer price index: energy, annual growth in percentage

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.6 Employment rates for age group 15-24

QoG Code: oecd_emplage_t1a

Employment rates for age group 15-24 as a percentage of population in that age group

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.7 Employment rates for age group 25-54

QoG Code: oecd_emplage_t1b

Employment rates for age group 25-54 as a percentage of population in that age group

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.8 Employment rates for age group 55-64

QoG Code: oecd_emplage_t1c

Employment rates for age group 55-64 as a percentage of population in that age group

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.9 Employment rates: Women

QoG Code: oecd_emplgndr_t1a

Employment rates, share of persons of working age in employment: women

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.10 Employment rates: Men

QoG Code: oecd_emplgndr_t1b

Employment rates, share of persons of working age in employment: men

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.11 Employment rates: Total

QoG Code: oecd_emplgndr_t1c

Employment rates, share of persons of working age in employment: total

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.12 Real GDP growth

QoG Code: oecd_evogdp_t1

Annual real GDP growth in percentage

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.13 Total FDI Index

QoG Code: oecd_fdindex_t1a

Total FDI Index

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.14 Primary sector

QoG Code: oecd_fdindex_t1b

FDI Index for Primary sector

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.15 Manufacturing

QoG Code: oecd_fdindex_t1c

FDI Index for Manufacturing sector

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.16 Electricity

QoG Code: oecd_fdindex_t1d

FDI Index for Electricity sector

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.17 Distribution

QoG Code: oecd_fdindex_t1e

FDI Index for Distribution sector

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.18 Transport

QoG Code: oecd_fdindex_t1f

FDI Index for Transport sector

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.19 Media

QoG Code: oecd_fdindex_t1g

FDI Index for Media sector

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.20 Communications

QoG Code: oecd_fdindex_t1h

FDI Index for Communications sector

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.21 Financial services

QoG Code: oecd_fdindex_t1i

FDI Index for Financial services sector

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.22 Business services

QoG Code: oecd_fdindex_t1j

FDI Index for Business services sector

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.23 Real effective exchange rates

QoG Code: oecd_intlcomp_t1

Real effective exchange rates, index, 2010=100

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.24 Levels of GDPpc & labour productivity (% gap in USD)

QoG Code: oecd_prodincom_g2a

Levels of GDP per capita as a percentage gap with respect to US GDP per capita in 2011

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.25 Purchasing power parities

QoG Code: oecd_rtsconv_t1a

Purchasing power parities, national currency units per US dollar

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.26 Indices of price levels

QoG Code: oecd_rtsconv_t1b

Indices of price levels, OECD = 100

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.27 GDP per capita

QoG Code: oecd_sizegdp_t1

GDP per capita, US dollars, current prices and PPPs

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.28 Trade balance of services

QoG Code: oecd_svctrade_t1

Trade balance of services, US Dollar, billions

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.29 Imports of services

QoG Code: oecd_svctrade_t2

Imports of services, US Dollar, billions

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.30 Exports of services

QoG Code: oecd_svctrade_t3

Exports of services, US Dollar, billions

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.31 Taxes on the average worker

QoG Code: oecd_taxapw_t1

Taxes on the average worker as a percentage of labour cost

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.32 Unemployment rates: Women

QoG Code: oecd_unemplrt_t1a

Unemployment rates as a percentage of labour force: women

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.33 Unemployment rates: Men

QoG Code: oecd_unemplrt_t1b

Unemployment rates as a percentage of labour force: men

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.12.34 Unemployment rates: Total

QoG Code: oecd_unemplrt_t1c

Unemployment rates as a percentage of labour force: total

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.13 COVID-19 Data Repository

Dataset by: Center for Systems Science and Engineering

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

Ensheng, D., Du, H., & Gardner, L. (2020). An interactive web-based dashboard to track covid-19 in real time. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, *20*(5), 533–534. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30120-1

Dataset found at: https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19

Last update by original source: 2023-03-10
Date of download: 2024-10-21

The data repository for the 2019 Coronavirus Visual Dashboard operated by the Johns Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering (JHU CSSE). Also, Supported by ESRI Living Atlas Team and the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Lab (JHU APL).

4.13.1 Number of COVID-19 cases reported

QoG Code: jht_ccc

This is the number of reported cases of COVID-19 during the year 2020.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.13.2 Number of COVID-19 deaths reported

QoG Code: jht_ccd

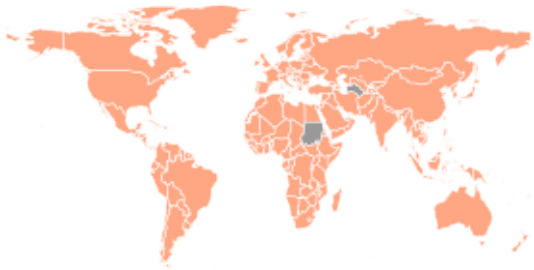
This is the number of reported deaths due to COVID-19 during the year 2020.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14 Data on Central Bank Independence

Dataset by: Davide Romelli

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

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

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

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

Last update by original source: 2024-09-07
Date of download: 2024-10-02

This dataset provides information on a comprehensive index of CBI covering a wide range of central bank characteristics based on the charters of 154 central banks, over the period from 1972 to 2017. The construction of the index uses, as a starting point, the two most commonly employed CBI indices, namely the Grilli et al. (1991) [GMT] and the Cukierman et al. (1992) [CWN]. This new index, called CBI extended (CBIE) index, provides information on 42 criteria of central bank institutional design across six dimensions: (1) governor and central bank board, (2) monetary policy and conflict resolution, (3) objectives, (4) limitations on lending to the government, (5) financial independence and (6) reporting and disclosure.

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

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

4.14.1 Central Bank's governor and central bank board

QoG Code: cbie_board

Governor and central bank board.

Average of the following components: Who appoints the governor, Term of office of the governor, Reappointment option for the governor, Dismissal of governor, Governor allowed to hold another office in government, Qualification requirements for governor, Who appoints the board members, Term of office of board members, Reappointment option for board members, Dismissal of board members, Board members allowed to hold another office in government, Qualification requirements

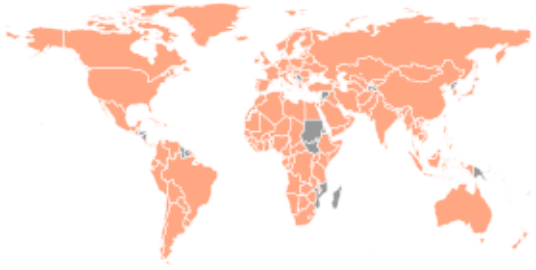
for board members, Staggering term of office for board members, Government representatives in the board.

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

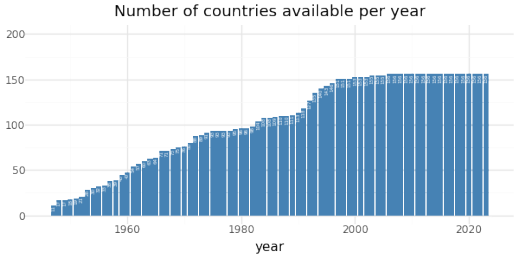
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.2 Central Bank's governor and central bank board reform

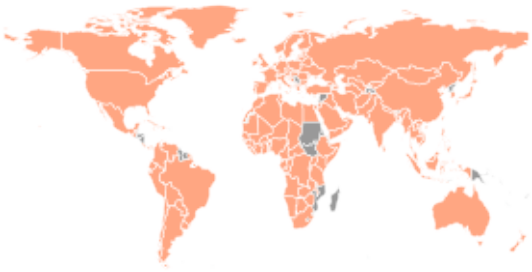
QoG Code: cbie_boardref

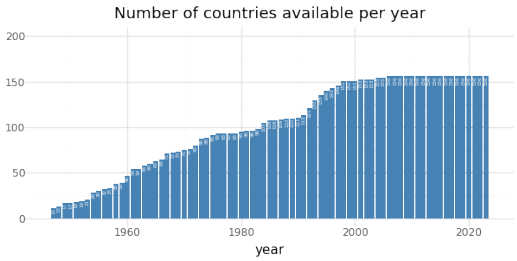
Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Governor and central bank board index has changed between year t and t-1.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.3 Central bank independence in the constitution

QoG Code: cbie_cbiconstitution

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the degree of independence of the central bank is entrenched in the constitution.

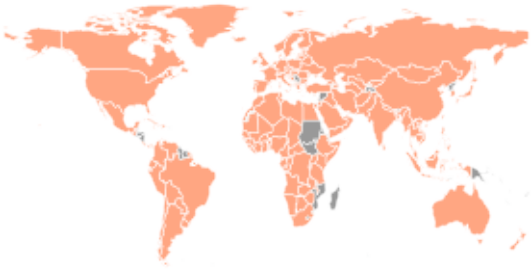
Type of variable: Binary

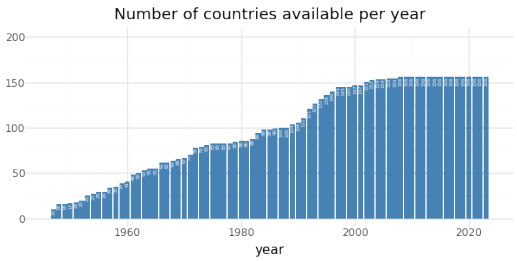
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.4 Index of central bank independence (Jácome and Vázquez, 2008)

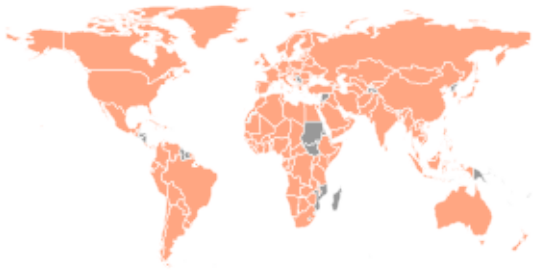
QoG Code: cbie_cwne

Jácome and Vázquez (2008) Index of central bank independence. The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

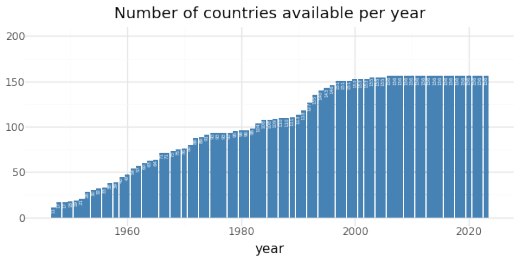
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.5 Central Bank's Financial independence

QoG Code: cbie_finances

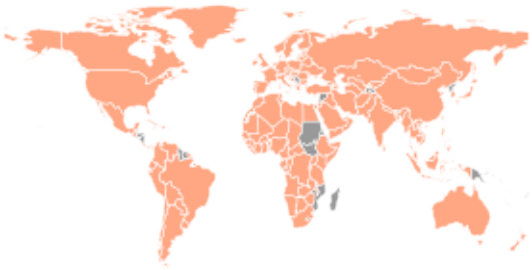
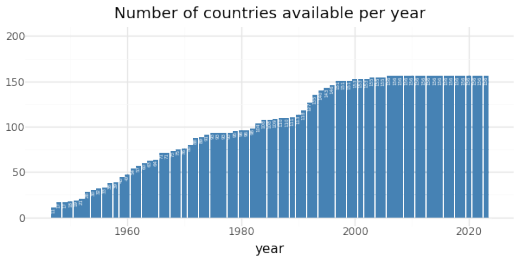
Financial independence.

Average of the following components: Payment of the initial capital of the central bank, Authorized capital of the central bank, Central bank financial autonomy, Arrangements for automatic recapitalization, Transfers of money from the treasury, Central bank approves its annual budget, Central bank adopt its annual balance sheet, Auditing agency, Allocation of net profits, Allocation of profits to a general reserve fund, Partial payments of dividends before the end of the fiscal year, Unrealized profits included in the calculation of distributable profits.

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

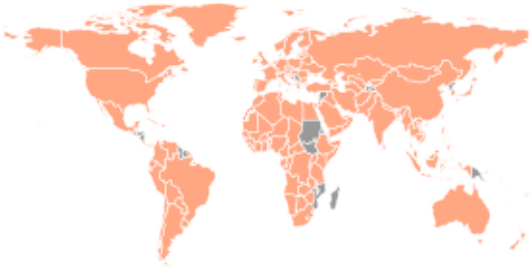
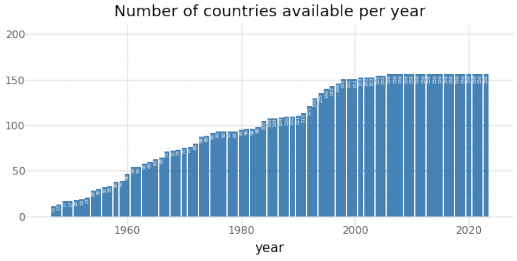
4.14.6 Central Bank's Financial independence reform

QoG Code: cbie_financesref

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Financial independence index has changed between year t and t-1.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.7 Index of central bank independence (Grilli et al., 1991)

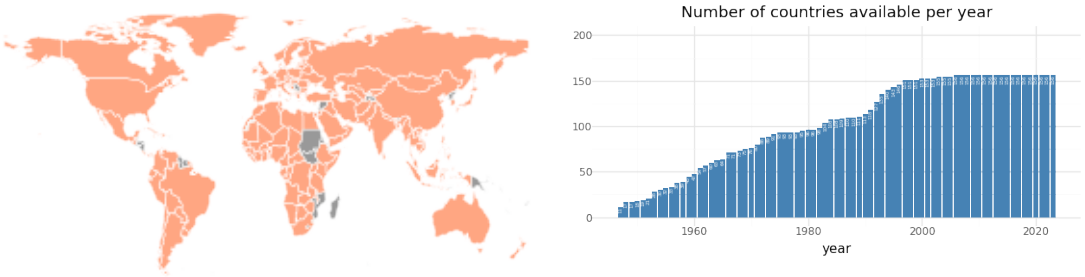
QoG Code: cbie_gmt

Grilli et al. (1991) index of central bank independence. The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.8 Central Bank Independence Extended Index

QoG Code: cbie_index

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

(1) governor and central bank board,

(2) monetary policy and conflict resolution,

(3) objectives,

(4) limitations on lending to the government,

(5) financial independence and

(6) reporting and disclosure.

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

level.

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

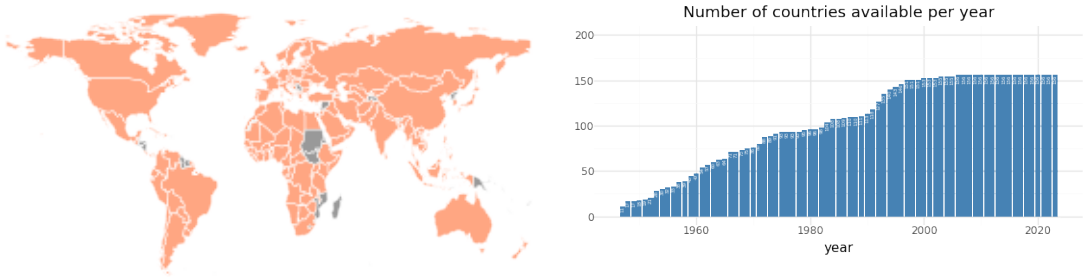
This index is in a scale from 0 to 1 where 1 indicates more central bank independence.

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.9 Central Bank Independence Extended index reform

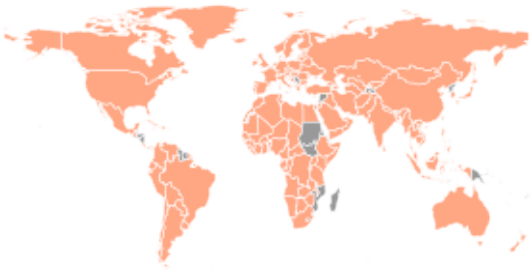
QoG Code: cbie_indexref

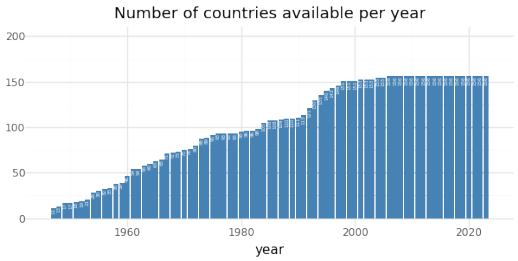
Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE index has changed between year t and t-1.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.10 Central Bank's Limitations on lending to the government

QoG Code: cbie_lending

Limitations on lending to the government.

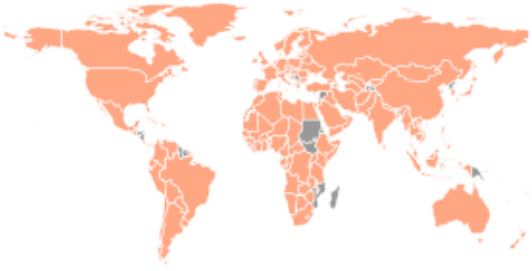
Average of the following components: Direct credit: not automatic, Direct credit: market for lending, Who decides financing conditions to government, Beneficiaries of central bank lending, Direct credit: type of limit, Direct credit: maturity of loans, Direct credit: interest rates, Prohibition from buying government securities in primary market.

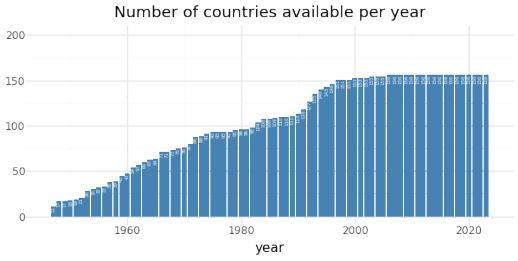
The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.11 Central Bank's Limitations on lending to the government reform

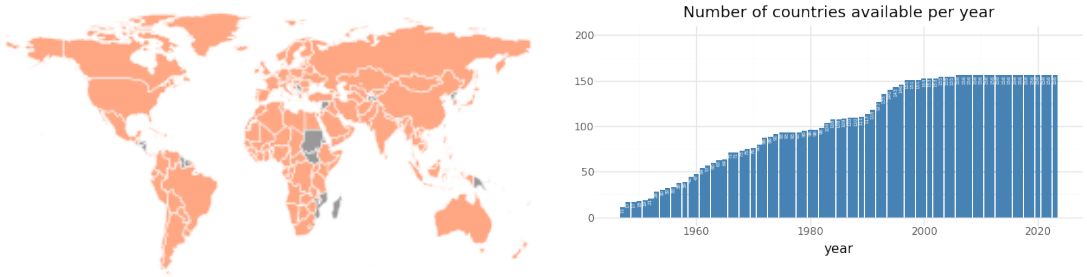
QoG Code: cbie_lendingref

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Limitations on lending to the government index has changed between year t and t-1.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.12 Index of central bank independence (Cukierman et al., 1992)

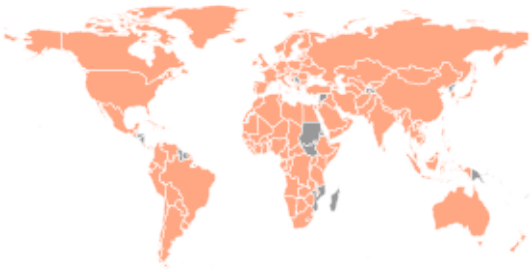
QoG Code: cbie_lvau

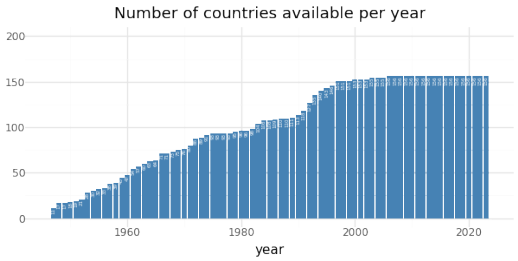
Cukierman et al. (1992) Unweighted Index of central bank independence. The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.13 Central Bank's Objectives

QoG Code: cbie_obj

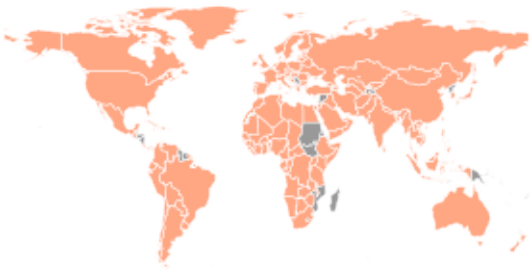
Objectives. Provides information on the central banks statutory goals.

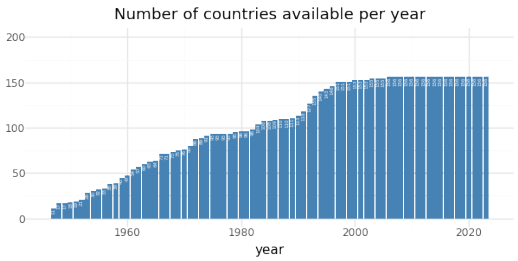
The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.14 Central Bank's Objectives reform

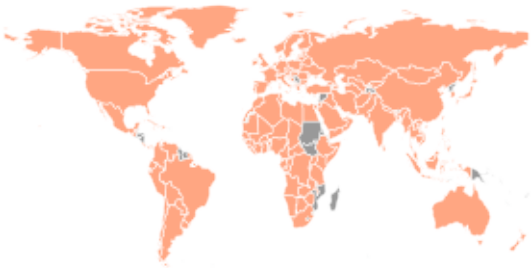
QoG Code: cbie_objref

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Objectives index has changed between year t and t-1.

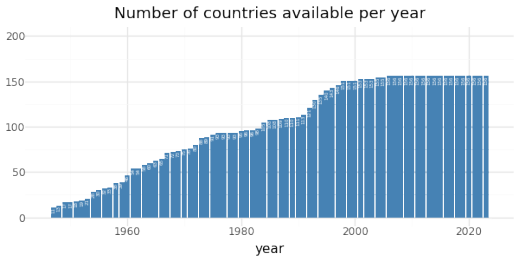
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.15 Central Bank's Monetary policy and conflicts resolution

QoG Code: cbie_policy

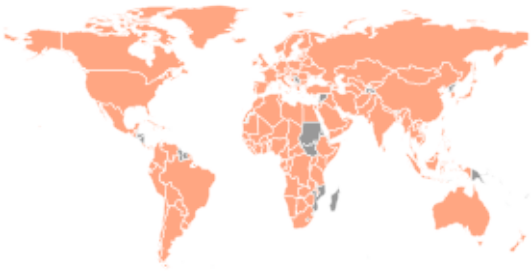
Monetary policy and conflicts resolution. Average of the following components: Who formulates monetary policy, Central bank responsible to fix key policy rates, Banking sector supervision, Central bank role in governments budget and/or debt, Final authority in monetary policy.

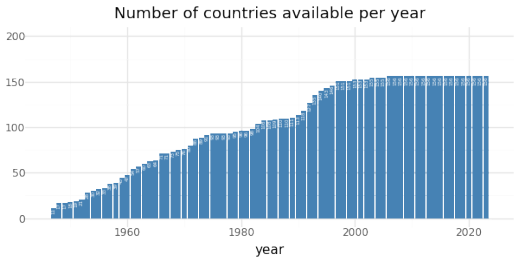
The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.16 Central Bank's Monetary policy and conflicts resolution reform

QoG Code: cbie_policyref

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Monetary policy and conflicts resolution index has changed between year t and t-1.

Type of variable: Binary

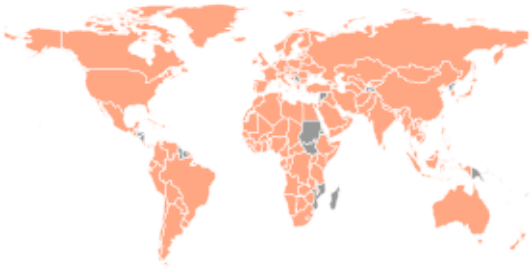
Available in Cross-section

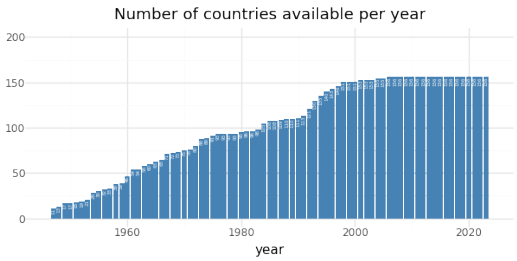
Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.17 Central Bank's Reporting and disclosure

QoG Code: cbie_report

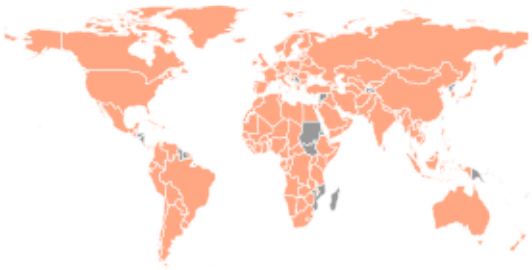
Financial independence. Average of the following components: Central bank reporting, Central bank financial statements.

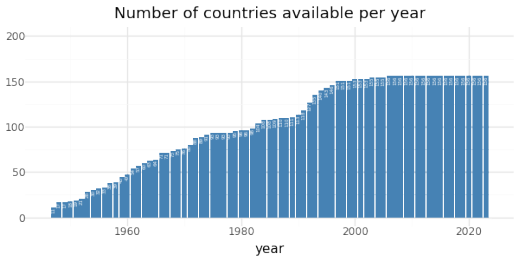
The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.14.18 Central Bank's Reporting and disclosure reform

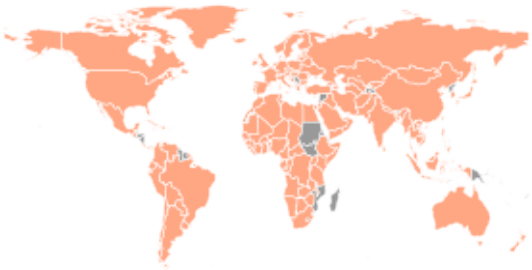
QoG Code: cbie_reportref

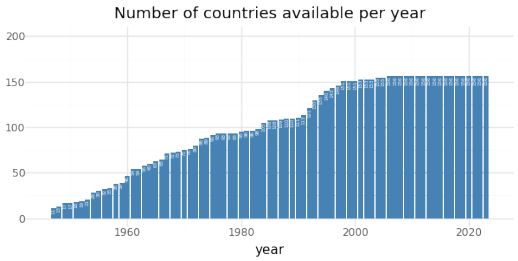
Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Financial independence index has changed between year t and t-1.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.15 Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency (2014)

Dataset by: Andrew Williams

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

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

Dataset found at: https://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/

Last update by original source: 2014-09-23
Date of download: 2024-11-12

The article "A global index of information transparency and accountability" (Williams, 2014) uses a relatively new methodology, similar to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, to construct composite indicators of Informational Transparency, and Accountability. These new indicators use data from 29 sources, with scores being derived annually between 1980 and 2010 across more than 190 countries.

4.15.1 Accountability Transparency

QoG Code: diat_ati

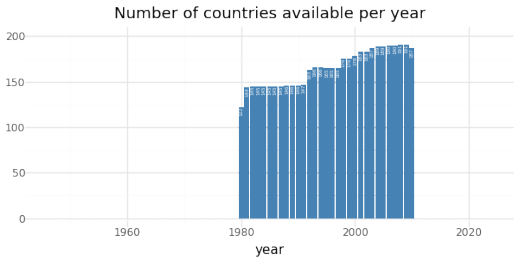
Accountability Transparency. The author has 16 separate indicators for the Accountability Transparency Index (six for the measurement of a free media, four for fiscal transparency, and six for political constraints). 1980 is considered to be the base year. The Accountability Transparency Index has 115 countries in 1980, but rising to up to 189 countries towards the end of the period.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.15.2 Information Transparency

QoG Code: diat_iti

Information Transparency. Sub-indicators are constructed to reflect the nuances of this type of transparency. Specifically, three sub-components are constructed: (1) the existence of a free and independent media; (2) fiscal (budgetary) transparency; (3) political constraints.

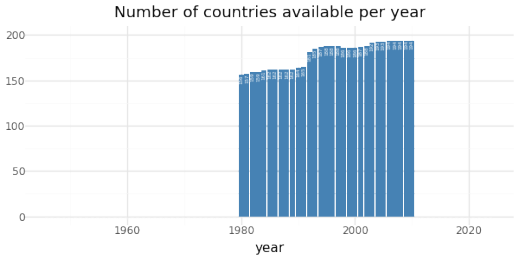
The author has 13 separate indicators for the Information Transparency Index (six for the quantity of information, four for the processes that generate that information, and three for the infrastructure required to disseminate that information). 1980 is considered to be the base year. The Information Transparency Index (ITI) has scores for initially 153 countries in 1980, increasing over time to 191 by the year 2010.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.15.3 Transparency Index

QoG Code: diat_ti

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

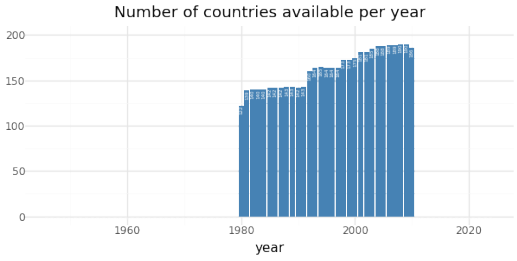
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.16 Dataset of Electoral Volatility in Western Europe

Dataset by: Vincenzo Emanuele

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

Emanuele, V. (2015). Dataset of electoral volatility and its internal components in western europe (1946-2015). https://doi.org/10.7802/1112

Dataset found at: http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-electoral-volatility.html

Last update by original source: 2023-11-24
Date of download: 2023-12-04

This dataset provides data on electoral volatility and its internal components in parliamentary elections (lower house) in 20 countries of Western Europe for the period 1945-2023. It covers the entire universe of Western European elections held after World War II under democratic regimes. Data for Greece, Portugal and Spain have been collected after their democratizations in the 1970s. Altogether, a total of 347 elections (or, more precisely, electoral periods) are included.

When several elections were held in a single year, the data for the last election is included in the QoG dataset.

4.16.1 Electoral Volatility - Parties above 1% (2nd election in year)

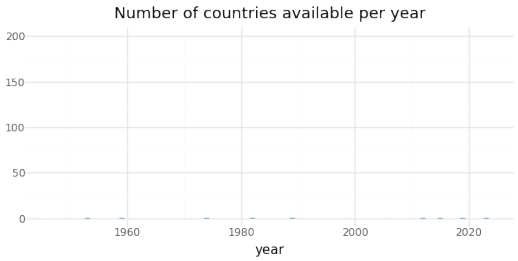
QoG Code: dev_altv2

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between existing parties in a second election in the same year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 2	Total N. of countries covered: 5

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.16.2 Electoral Volatility - Parties below 1% (2nd election in year)

QoG Code: dev_othv2

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties falling below 1% of the national share in both the elections at time t and t+1 in a second election in the same year.

Type of variable: Continuous

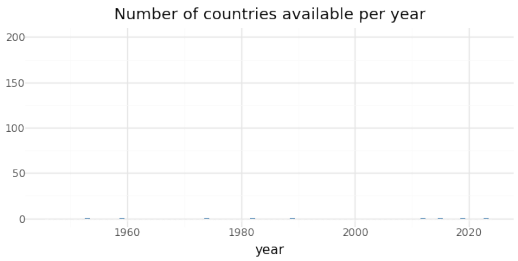
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 2

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 5

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.16.3 Electoral Volatility - Parties enter/exit party system (2nd election in year)

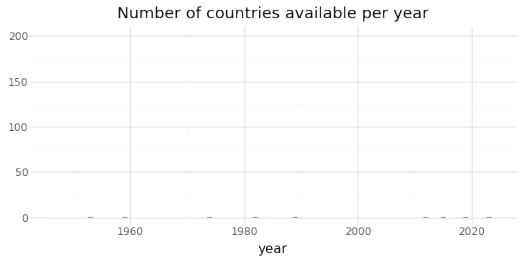
QoG Code: dev_regv2

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system in a second election in the same year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 2	Total N. of countries covered: 5

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.16.4 Electoral Volatility - Total (2nd election in year)

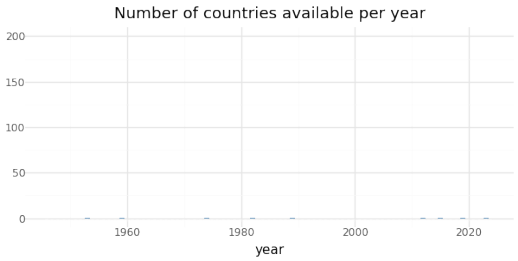
QoG Code: dev_tv2

Total electoral volatility in the party system in a second election in the same year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 2	Total N. of countries covered: 5

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17 Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946-2020

Dataset by: Bormann and Golder

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

Bormann, N.-C., & Golder, M. (2022). Democratic electoral systems around the world, 19462020. *Electoral Studies*, *78*, 102487. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electstud.2022.102487

Dataset found at: http://mattgolder.com/elections

Last update by original source: 2022-12-21
Date of download: 2024-10-29

The Democratic Electoral Systems (DES) dataset covers all of the legislative and presidential elections that have taken place in democratic states from 1946 through 2020. It also continues to include information on all elections that are considered democratic by at least one of five different measures of regime type: Democracy and Dictatorship (DD), Freedom House (FH), Polity5, Boix-Miller-Rosato (BMR), and Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem). The DES 4.1 dataset provides information on electoral rules and party system size for 1,578 lower-house parliamentary and 602 first-round presidential elections in democracies.

Note: The original values of -99 (the information is missing but should theoretically be available) and -88 (there is no single value for this particular variable) have been recoded to "." (missing).

4.17.1 Average District Magnitude

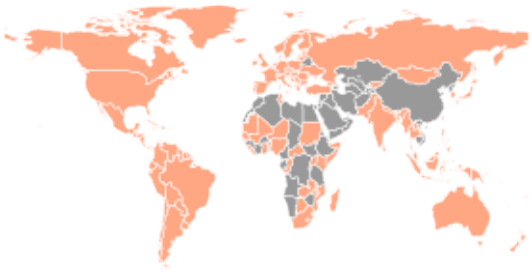
QoG Code: gol_adm

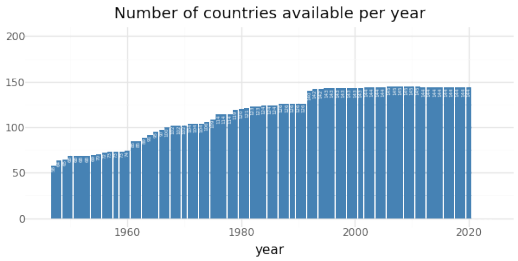
Average district magnitude in an electoral tier. This is calculated as the total number of seats allocated in an electoral tier divided by the total number of districts in that tier.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.2 Districts

QoG Code: gol_dist

This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.

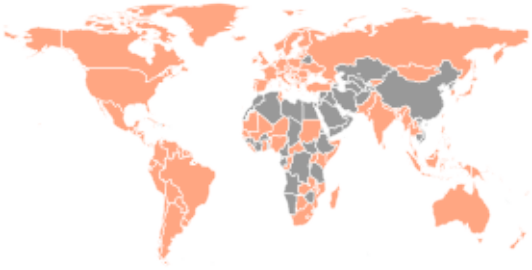
Type of variable: Discrete

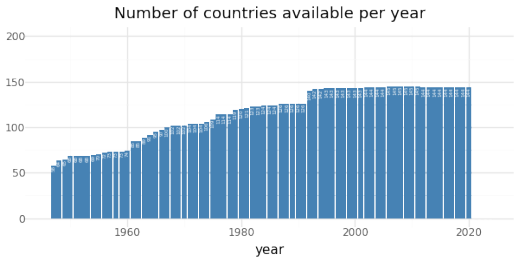
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.3 Effective Number of Electoral Parties

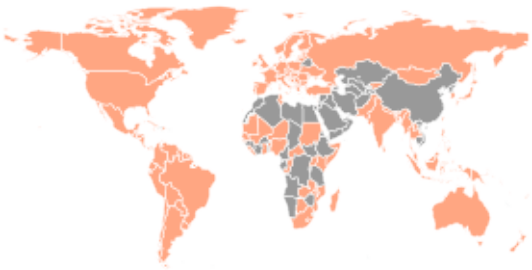
QoG Code: gol_enep

Effective number of electoral parties.

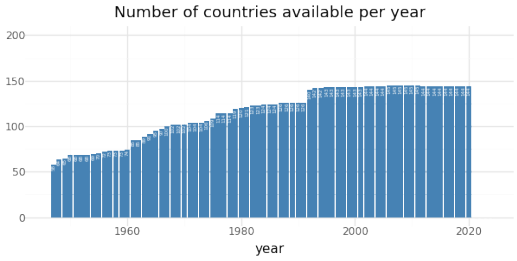
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.4 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1

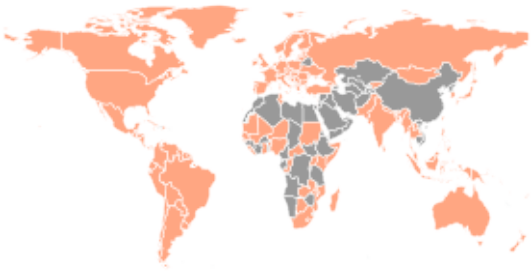
QoG Code: gol_enep1

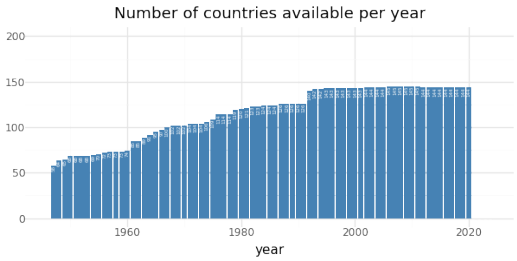
The effective number of electoral parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.5 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others)

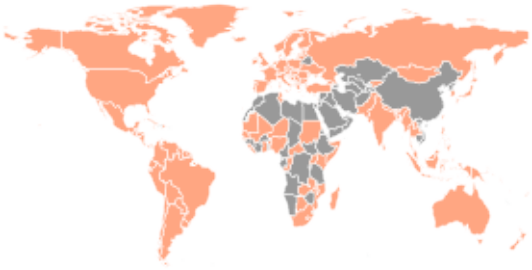
QoG Code: gol_enepo

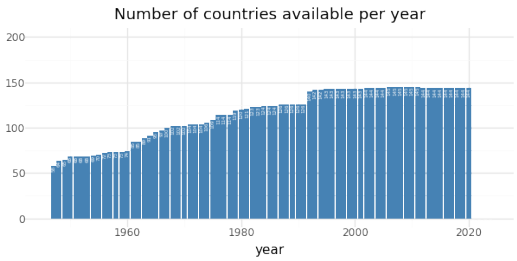
The percentage of the vote going to parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.6 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties

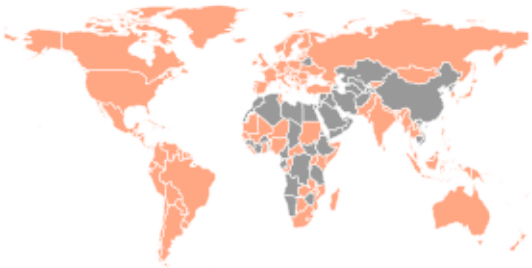
QoG Code: gol_enpp

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.

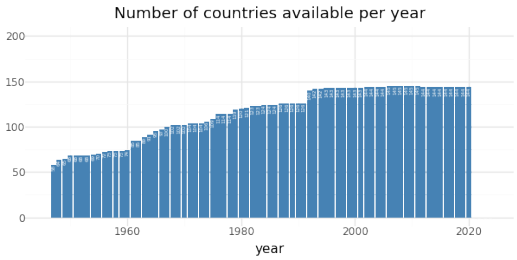
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.7 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties, other corrected

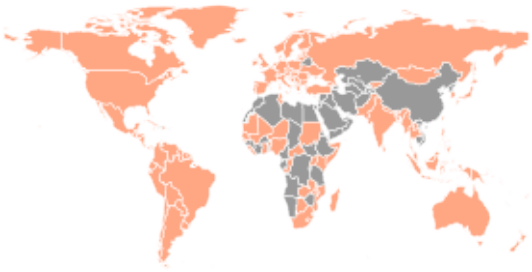
QoG Code: gol_enpp1

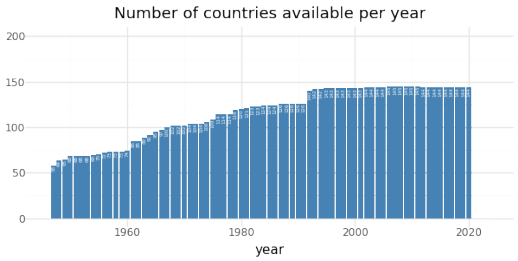
This is the effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.8 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others)

QoG Code: gol_enppo

The percentage of seats won by parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

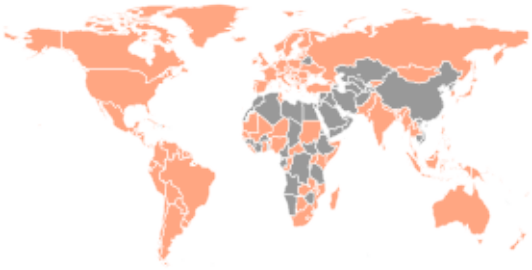
Type of variable: Continuous

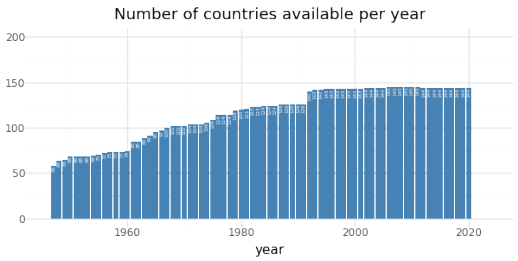
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.9 Effective Number of Presidential Candidates

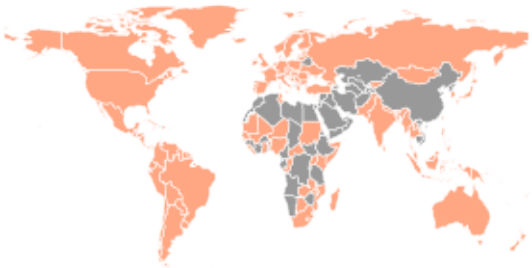
QoG Code: gol_enpres

The effective number of presidential candidates.

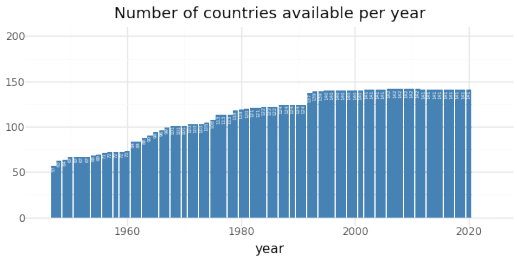
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.10 Electoral System Type-3 classes

QoG Code: gol_est

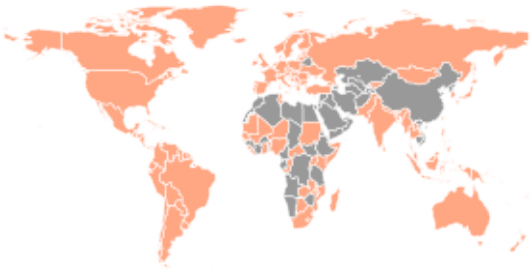
This is a categorical variable that takes on one of three values indicating the basic type of electoral system used in the elections.

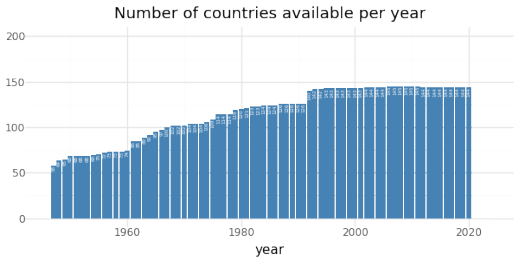
1. Majoritarian
2. Proportional
3. Mixed

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.11 Electoral System Type-12 classes

QoG Code: gol_est_spec

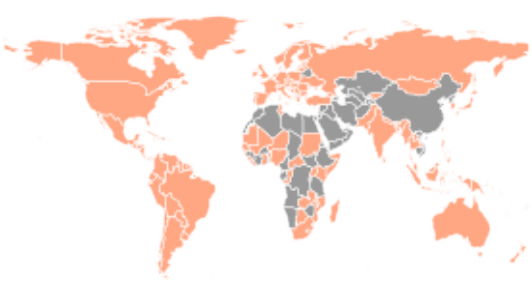
This is a categorical variable that provides a more detailed indication of the type of electoral system used in the election.

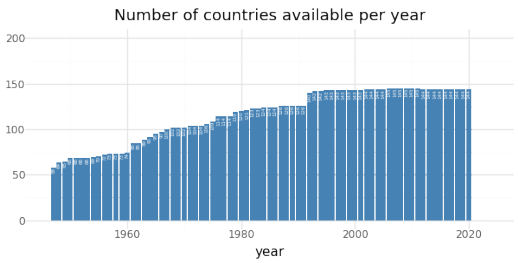
1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two-Round System (TRS)
3. Alternative Vote (AV)
4. Borda Count (BC)
5. Block Vote (BV)
6. Party Block Vote (PBV)
7. Limited Vote (LV)
8. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
9. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
10. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
11. Mixed Dependent (or Mixed Member Proportional)
12. Mixed Independent (or Mixed Parallel)

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.12 Institution

QoG Code: gol_inst

This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of a given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which we updated through 2011.

0. Parliamentary democracy

1. Semi-presidential democracy

2. Presidential democracy

3. Civilian dictatorship

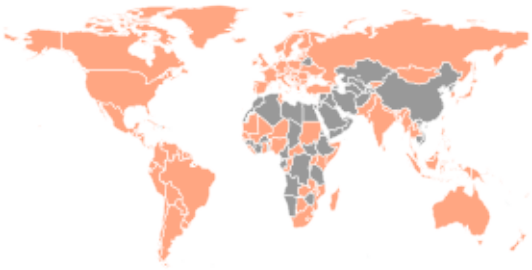
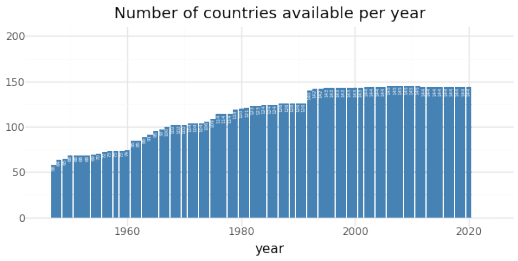
4. Military dictatorship

5. Royal dictatorship

Not all elections that occur when a regime is classified as a dictatorship (regime = 4-6) are dictatorial. This apparent anomaly has to do with the fact that a country's regime type is coded based on its status at the end of a given year. Elections like those in Argentina 1962, Nicaragua 1983, Philippines 1965, and Thailand 1976 all preceded a democratic collapse in the same year. Although these countries are considered dictatorial at the end of these years, we code these particular elections as democratic and therefore include them in our data set. We should note that we code the 1997 elections in Kenya, the 1999 elections in Guinea Bissau, the 2005 elections in Liberia, the 2006 elections in Mauritania, and the 2008 elections in Bangladesh as democratic even though Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code these countries as democratic until the following year. The reason for this is that these elections are the primary reason cited by Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) for their eventual recoding of these countries as democratic. As an example, Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code Liberia as democratic until 2006 despite the fact that presidential elections took place in October 2005, because the winner of these elections, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, did not officially take office until January 2006. The bottom line is that there are a few observations in our data set of democratic elections where regime indicates that the country was a dictatorship by the end of the year.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2020 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2016 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.13 Mixed Type

QoG Code: gol_mix

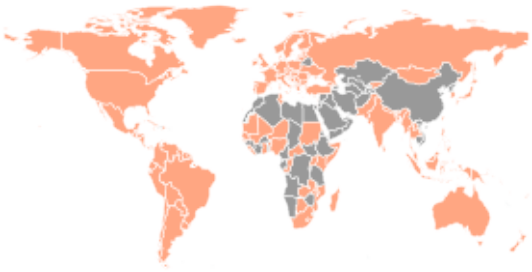
This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise type of mixed electoral system that is being used.

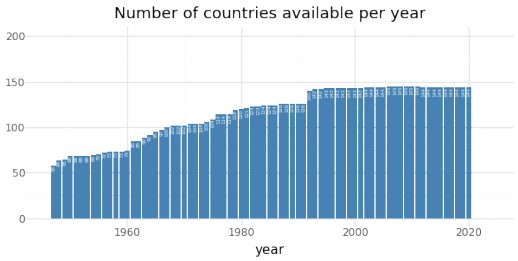
1. Coexistence
2. Superposition
3. Fusion
4. Correction
5. Conditional

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2020 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2016 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.14 Multi-Tier Type

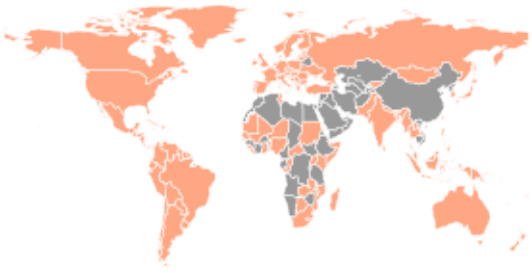
QoG Code: gol_mt

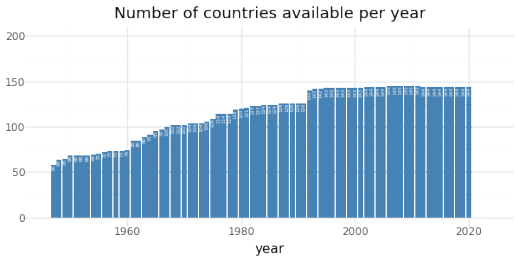
This is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether different electoral tiers are linked (1) or not (0). Electoral tiers are linked if the unused votes from one electoral tier are used to allocate seats in another electoral tier, or if the allocation of seats in one electoral tier is conditional on the seats received in a different electoral tier.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.15 Number of Seats

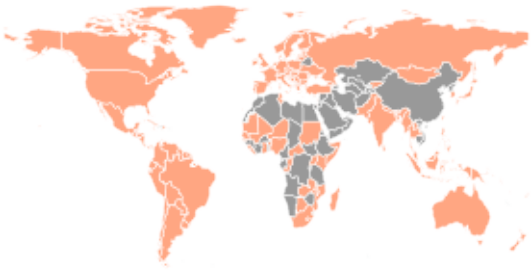
QoG Code: gol_nos

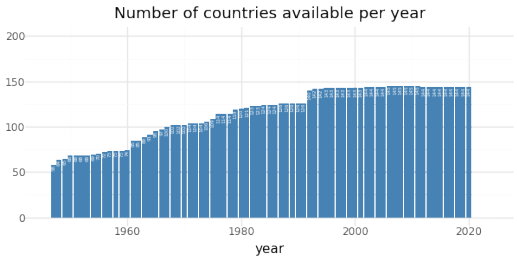
This indicates the total number of seats in the lower house of the national legislature.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.16 Presidential Electoral System Type

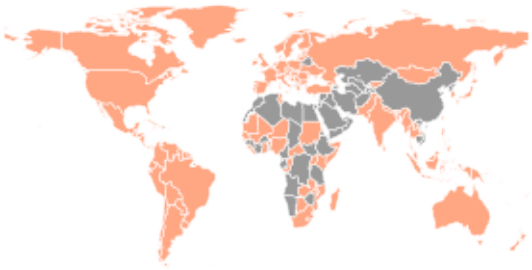
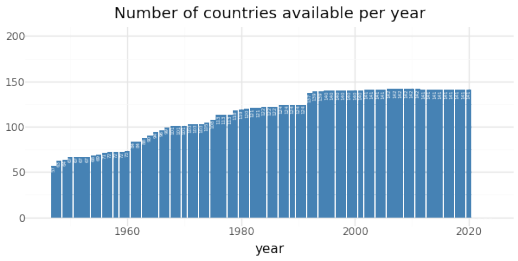
QoG Code: gol_pest

This is a categorical variable that indicates the electoral formula used in the presidential election.

1. Plurality
2. Absolute Majority
3. Qualified Majority
4. Electoral College
5. Alternative Vote

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2020 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2016 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.17 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier

QoG Code: gol_pr

This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise electoral formula used in an electoral tier.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two Round Majority-Plurality
3. Two Round Qualified Majority
4. Two Round Majority Runoff
5. Alternative Vote (AV)
6. Borda Count (BC)
7. Modified Borda Count (mBC)
8. Block Vote (BV)
9. Party Block Vote (PBV)
10. Limited Vote (LV)
11. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
12. Hare quota
13. Hare quota with largest remainders
14. Hare quota with highest average remainders
15. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota

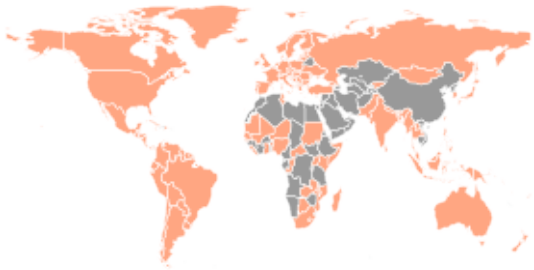
16. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders
17. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders
18. Droop quota
19. Droop quota with largest remainders
20. Droop quota with highest average remainders
21. Imperiali quota
22. Imperiali quota with largest remainders
23. Imperiali quota with highest average remainders
24. Reinforced Imperiali quota
25. D'Hondt
26. Sainte-Laguë
27. Modified Sainte-Laguë
28. Single Transferable Vote.

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

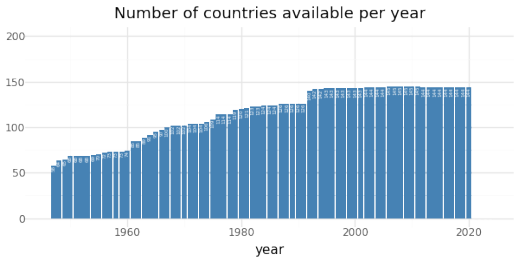
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.18 Presidential Election

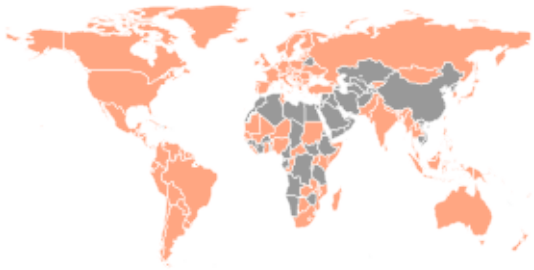
QoG Code: gol_preel

This is a dichotomous variable that takes on the value 1 if the election is presidential and 0 if the election is legislative.

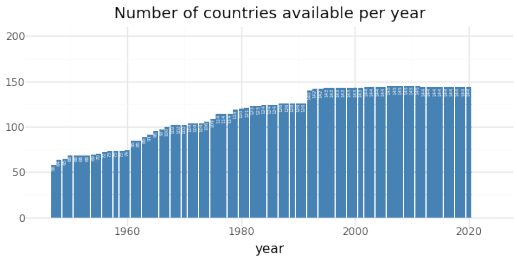
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.19 Upper Seats

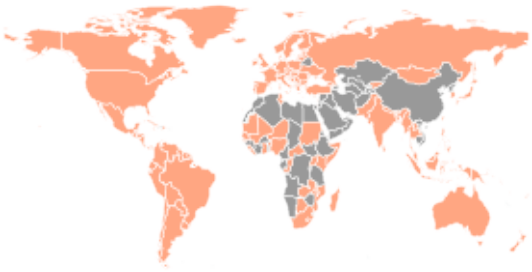
QoG Code: gol_upseat

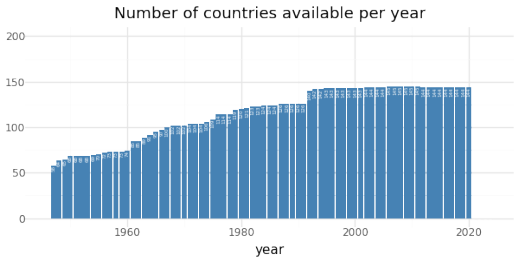
This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.17.20 Upper Tier

QoG Code: gol_uptier

This indicates the percentage of all legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

Type of variable: Continuous

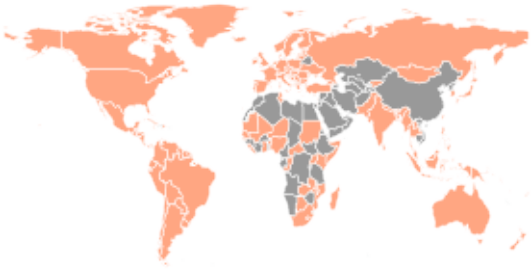
Available in Cross-section

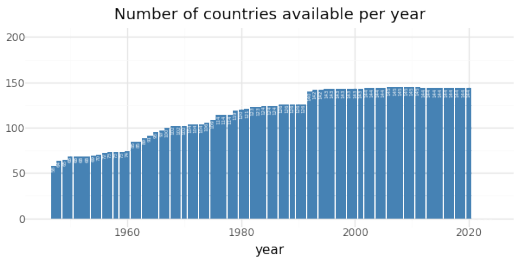
Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.18 Economic Freedom of the World Dataset

Dataset by: Fraser Institute

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

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

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

Last update by original source: 2024-09-10
Date of download: 2024-10-25

The index published in Economic Freedom of the World measures the degree to which countries' policies and institutions support economic freedom. The cornerstones of economic freedom are personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to enter markets and compete, and security of the person and privately owned property. The EFW index now ranks 165 countries and territories. Data are available for more than 100 nations and territories back to 1950. This dataset makes it possible for scholars to analyze the impact of both cross-country differences in economic freedom and changes in that freedom across a time frame of three and a half decades.

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

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

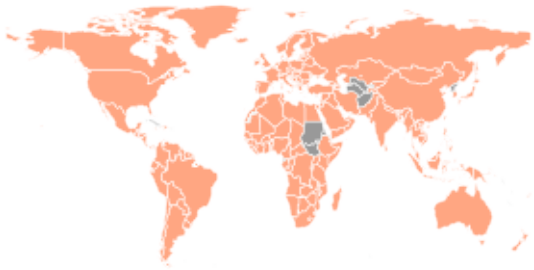
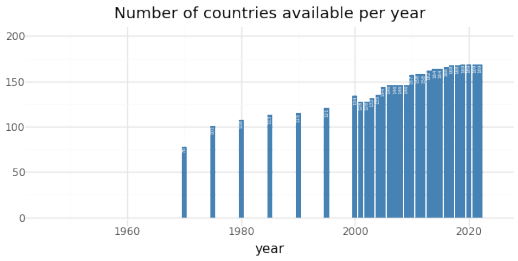
4.18.1 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current)

QoG Code: fi_ftradeint

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.18.2 Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data)

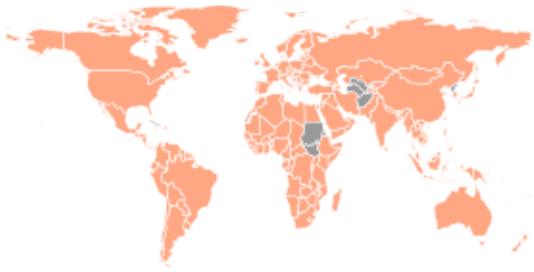
QoG Code: fi_ftradeint_pd

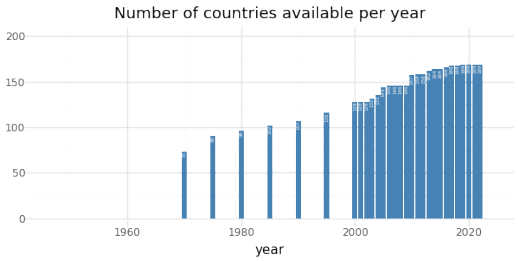
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls. Panel-data adjusted.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.18.3 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current)

QoG Code: fi_index

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

Type of variable: Continuous

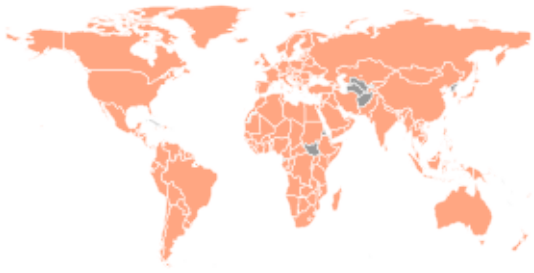
Available in Cross-section

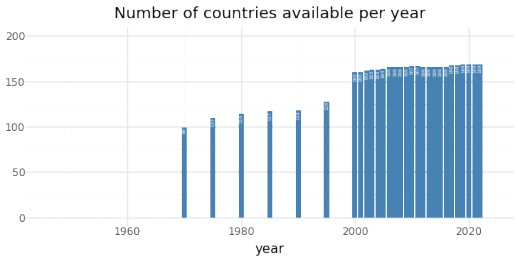
Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.18.4 Economic Freedom of the World Index (panel data)

QoG Code: fi_index_pd

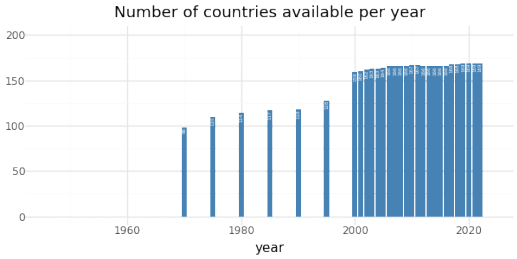
The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". Panel-data adjusted.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.18.5 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights, gender adjusted (current)

QoG Code: fi_legprop

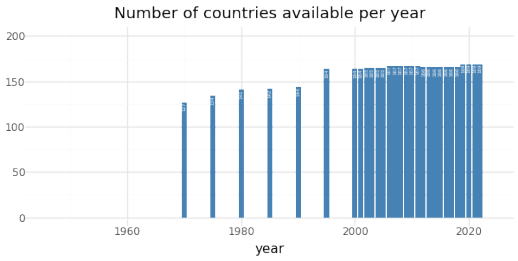
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "no judicial independence", "no trusted legal framework exists", "no protection of intellectual property", "military interference in rule of law", and "no integrity of the legal system" and 10 corresponds to "high judicial independence", "trusted legal framework exists", "protection of intellectual property", "no military interference in rule of law", and "integrity of the legal system". The index consists of the following indicators: Judicial independence: The judiciary is independent and not subject to interference by the government or parties in dispute, Impartial courts: A trusted legal framework exists for private businesses to challenge the legality of government actions or regulations, Protection of intellectual property, Military interference in rule of law and the political process, Integrity of the legal system.

The ratings are adjusted to reflect inequalities in the legal treatment of women.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.18.6 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights, gender adjusted (panel data)

QoG Code: fi_legprop_pd

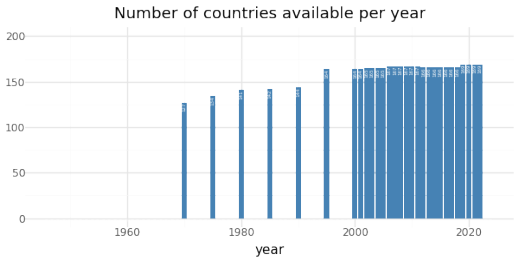
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "no judicial independence", "no trusted legal framework exists", "no protection of intellectual property", "military interference in rule of law", and "no integrity of the legal system" and 10 corresponds to "high judicial independence", "trusted legal framework exists", "protection of intellectual property", "no military interference in rule of law", and "integrity of the legal system". The index consists of the following indicators: Judicial independence: The judiciary is independent and not subject to interference by the government or parties in dispute, Impartial courts: A trusted legal framework exists for private businesses to challenge the legality of government actions or regulations, Protection of intellectual property, Military interference in rule of law and the political process, Integrity of the legal system. Panel-data adjusted.

The ratings are adjusted to reflect inequalities in the legal treatment of women.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.18.7 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current)

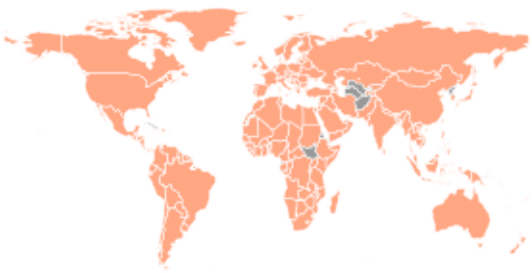
QoG Code: fi_reg

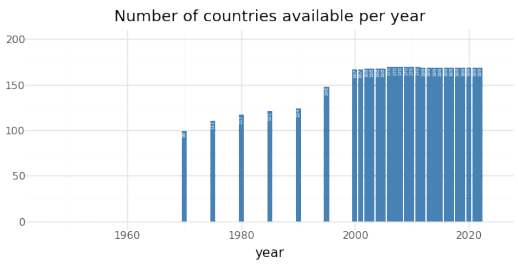
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.18.8 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data)

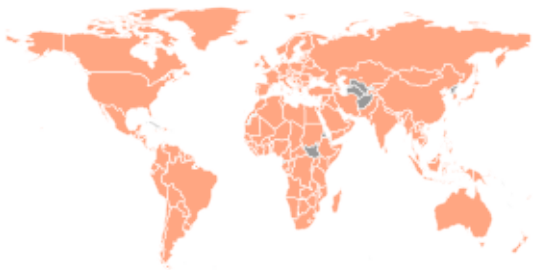
QoG Code: fi_reg_pd

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations. Panel-data adjusted.

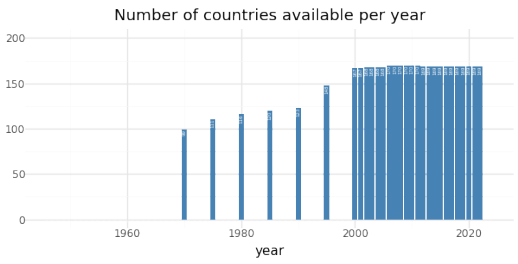
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.18.9 Access to Sound Money (current)

QoG Code: fi_sm

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The

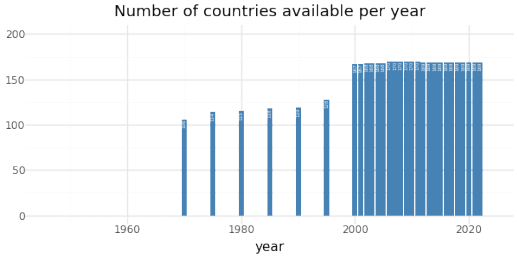
index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.18.10 Access to Sound Money (chain_linked)

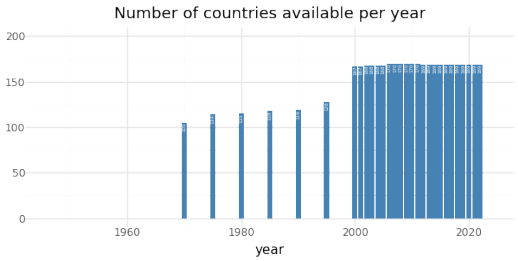
QoG Code: fi_sm_pd

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad. Panel-data adjusted.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.18.11 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current)

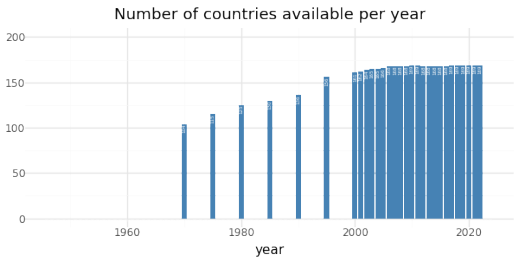
QoG Code: fi_sog

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.18.12 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (panel data)

QoG Code: fi_sog_pd

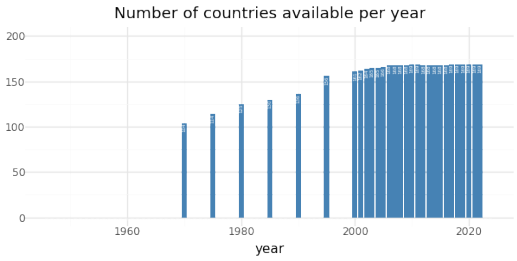
The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies). Panel-data adjusted.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19 Educational Attainment Dataset

Dataset by: Barro and Lee

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

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

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

Dataset found at: http://www.barrolee.com/

Last update by original source: 2021-09-01
Date of download: 2024-11-12

The Barro-Lee Data set provides data dis-aggregated by sex and by 5-year age intervals. It provides educational attainment data for 146 countries in 5-year intervals from 1950 to 2010. It also provides information about the distribution of educational attainment of the adult population over age 15 and over age 25 by sex at seven levels of schooling - no formal education, incomplete primary, complete primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, incomplete tertiary, and complete tertiary. Average years of schooling at all levels - primary, secondary, and tertiary - are also measured for each country and for regions in the world.

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

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

4.19.1 Average schooling years, female

QoG Code: bl_asyf

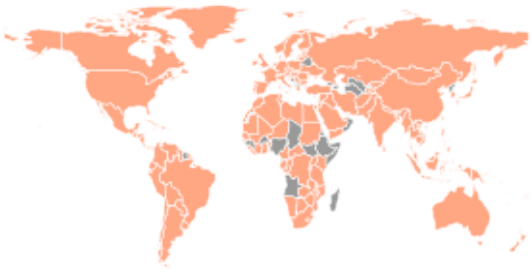
Average schooling years, females between 15 and 64 years old.

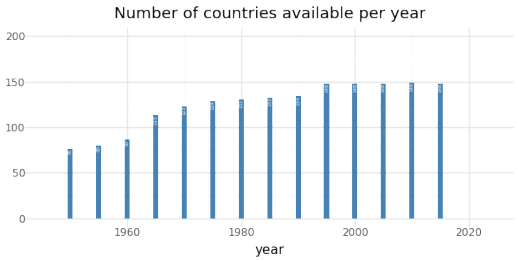
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.2 Average schooling years, male

QoG Code: bl_asym

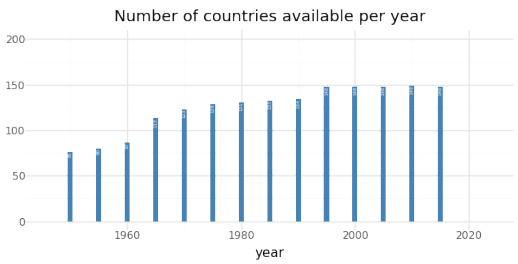
Average schooling years, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.3 Average schooling years, female and male

QoG Code: bl_asymf

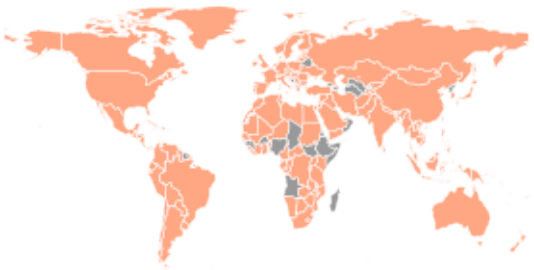
Average schooling years, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Type of variable: Continuous

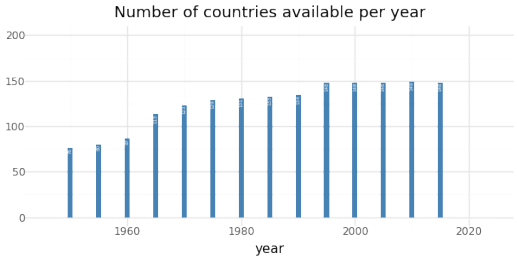
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.4 Percentage with tertiary schooling, female

QoG Code: bl_lhf

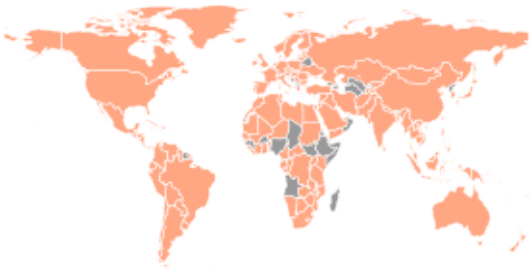
Percentage with tertiary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

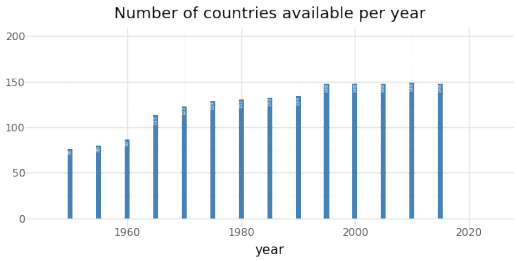
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.5 Percentage with tertiary schooling, male

QoG Code: bl_lhm

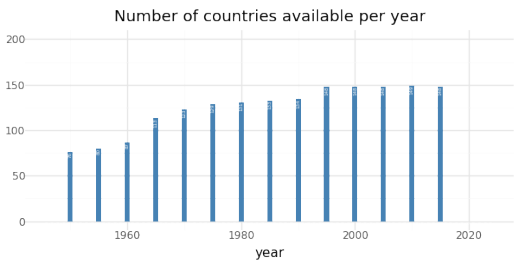
Percentage with tertiary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.6 Percentage with tertiary schooling, female and male

QoG Code: bl_lhmf

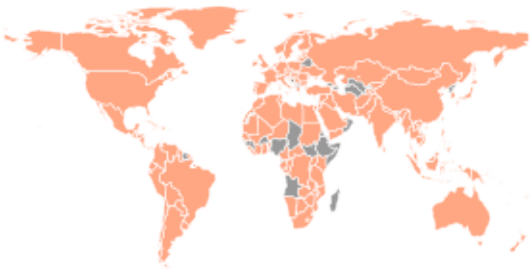
Percentage with tertiary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Type of variable: Continuous

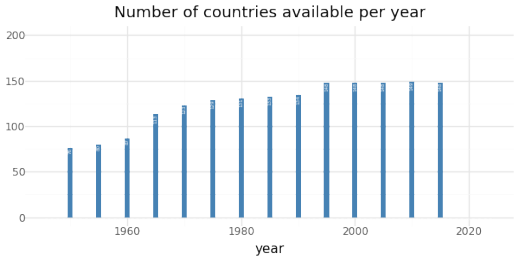
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.7 Percentage with primary schooling, female

QoG Code: bl_lpf

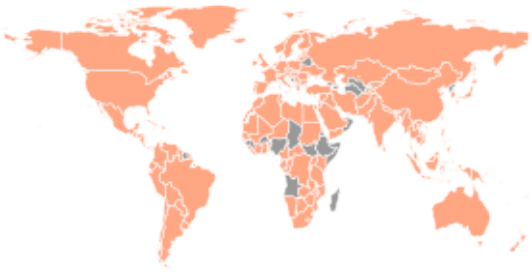
Percentage with primary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

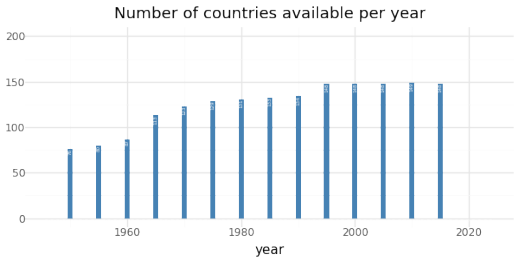
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.8 Percentage with primary schooling, male

QoG Code: bl_lpm

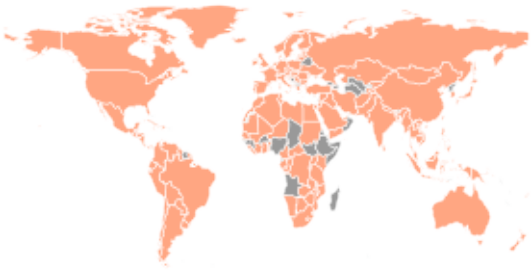
Percentage with primary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

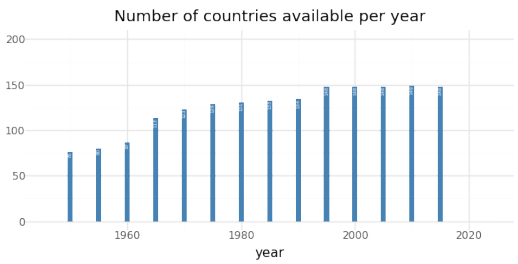
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.9 Percentage with primary schooling, female and male

QoG Code: bl_lpmf

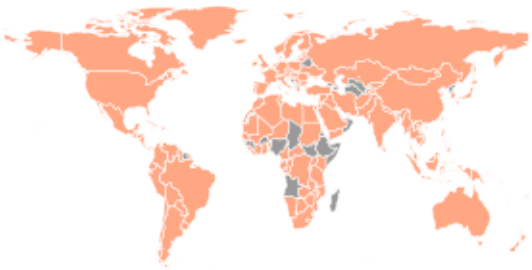
Percentage with primary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Type of variable: Continuous

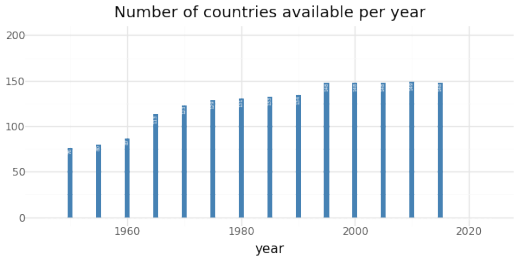
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.10 Percentage with secondary schooling, female

QoG Code: bl_lsf

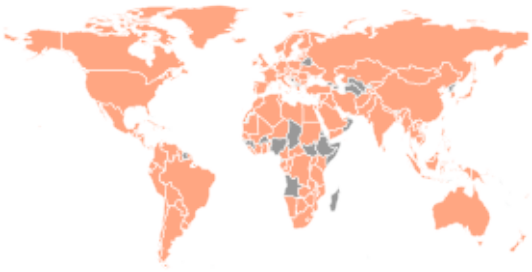
Percentage with secondary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

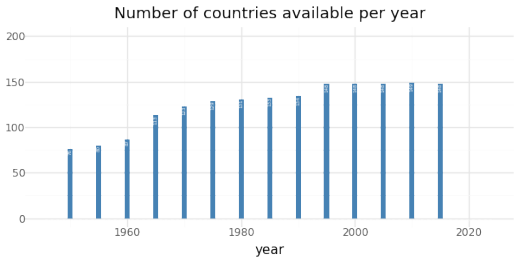
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.11 Percentage with secondary schooling, male

QoG Code: bl_lsm

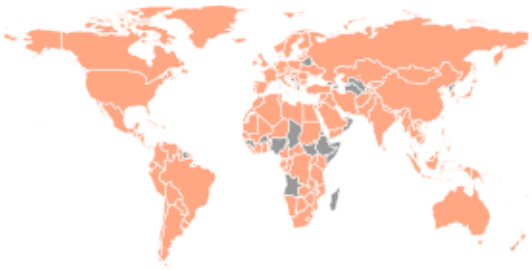
Percentage with secondary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

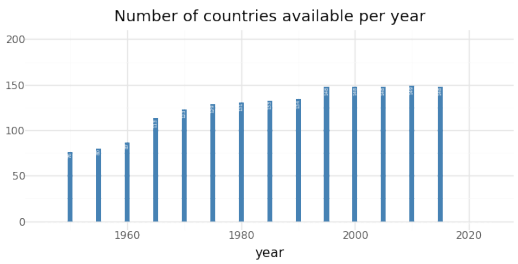
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.12 Percentage with secondary schooling, female and male

QoG Code: bl_lsmf

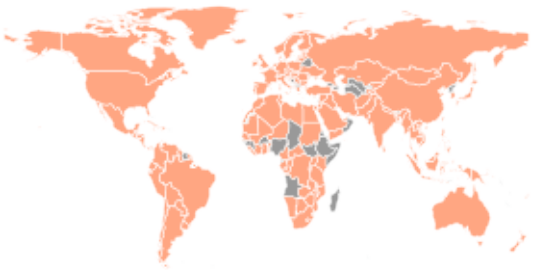
Percentage with secondary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Type of variable: Continuous

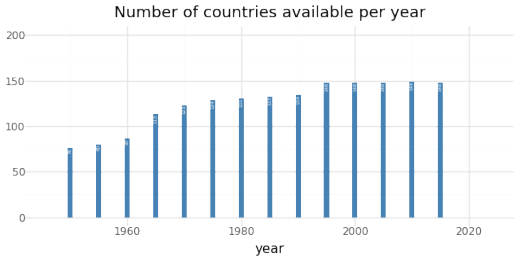
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.13 Percentage with no schooling, female

QoG Code: bl_luf

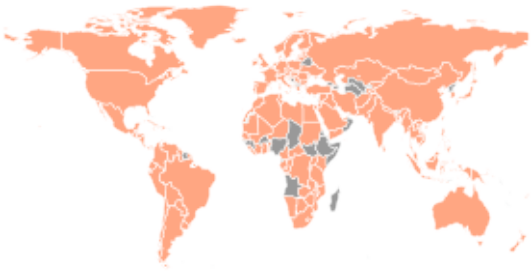
Percentage with no schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

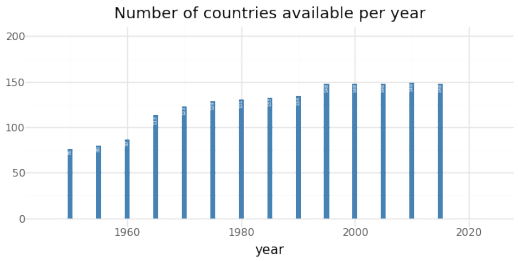
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.14 Percentage with no schooling, male

QoG Code: bl_lum

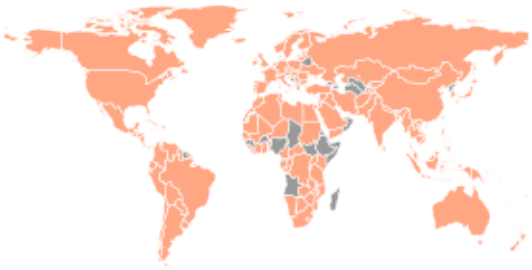
Percentage with no schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

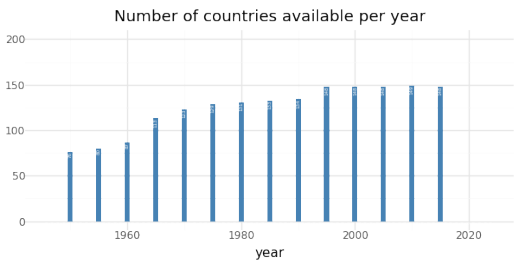
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.19.15 Percentage with no schooling, female and male

QoG Code: bl_lumf

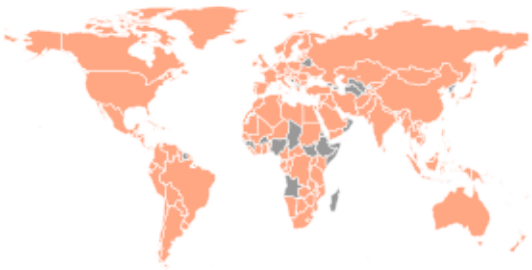
Percentage with no schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Type of variable: Continuous

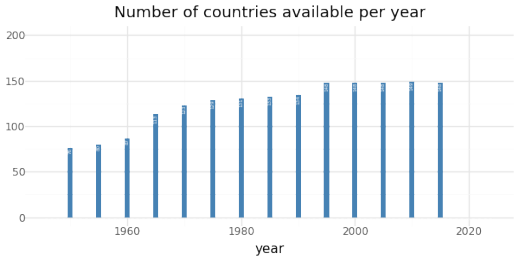
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.20 Electoral System Design

Dataset by: Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

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

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2024a). Electoral system design database. https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design

Dataset found at: https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design

Date of download: 2024-10-11

The Electoral System Design Database is comprised of various reviews of the electoral legislation of countries from around the world. The database research was sourced from national legal documents from different sources, including the official web portals of governments, regional organizations that work in the area of democracy and electoral processes, and research institutes specialized in the area of elections and politics in general.

4.20.1 Electoral System Family

QoG Code: ideaesd_esf

Electoral System Family

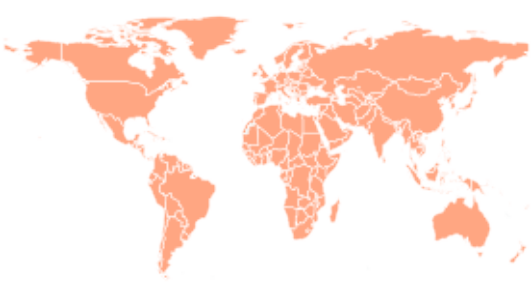
1. Proportional Representation
2. Plurality/Majority
3. Plurality/Majority and Proportional Representation
4. Mixed
5. Transition
6. Other
7. Not Applicable

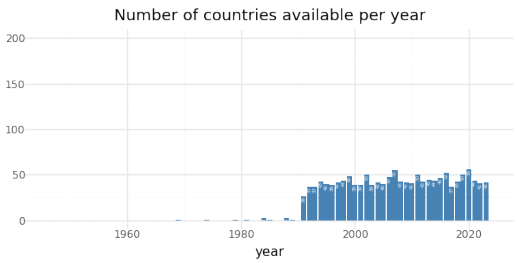
99. Missing

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1969
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.20.2 Electoral System for the National Legislature

QoG Code: ideaesd_esnl

Electoral System for National Legislature:

1. List Proportional Representation (List PR)

Under a List Proportional Representation (List PR) system each party or grouping presents a list of candidates for a multi-member electoral district, the voters vote for a party, and parties receive seats in proportion to their overall share of the vote. In some (closed list) systems the winning candidates are taken from the lists in order of their position on the lists. If the lists are 'open' or 'free' the voters can influence the order of the candidates by marking individual preferences.

2. Block Vote (BV)

Block Vote is a plurality/majority system used in multi-member districts. Electors have as many votes as there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats. Usually voters vote for candidates rather than parties and in most systems may use as many, or as few, of their votes as they wish.

3. First Past the Post (FPTP)

First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

4. Two-Round System (TRS)

The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.

5. Mixed Member Proportional (MMP)

Mixed Member Proportional is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one

plurality/majority system-where the List PR system compensates for the disproportionality in the results from the plurality/majority system.

6. Single Transferable Vote (STV)

The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.

7. Alternative Vote (AV)

The Alternative Vote is a preferential plurality/majority system used in single-member districts. Voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper. A candidate who receives an absolute majority (50 per cent plus 1) of valid first preference votes is declared elected. If no candidate achieves an absolute majority of first preferences, the least successful candidates are eliminated and their votes reallocated according to their second preferences until one candidate has an absolute majority. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

8. Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV)

Under the Single Non-Transferable Vote system voters cast a single vote in a multi-member district. The candidates with the highest vote totals are declared elected. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

9. Two-Round System, Party Block Vote (TRS PBV)

Party Block Vote (PBV) is a plurality/majority system using multi-member districts in which voters cast a single party-centered vote for a party of choice, and do not choose between candidates. The party with the most votes will win every seat in the electoral district.

10. Limited Vote (LV)

Limited Vote is a candidate-centred electoral system used in multi-member districts in which electors have more than one vote, but fewer votes than there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats.

11. First Past The Post, Party Block Vote (FPTP PBV)

12. First Past the Post, List Proportional Representation (FPTP List PR)

13. First Past the Post, Block Vote (FPTP BV)

14. First Past the Post, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (FPTP PBV List PR)

15. Parallel

A Parallel System is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-but where no account is taken of the seats allocated under the first system in calculating the results in the second system.

16. In transition

17. Modified Borda Count (Modified BC)

Borda Count (BC) - A candidate-centred preferential system used in either single- or multimember districts in which voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper and each preference marked is then assigned a value using equal steps. These are summed and the candidate(s) with the

highest total(s) is/are declared elected.

18. Two-Round System, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (TRS PBV List PR)

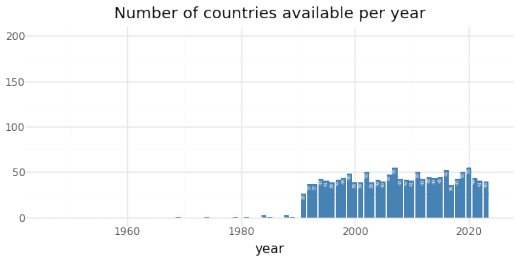
19. No direct elections.

99. Missing.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1969
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.20.3 Electoral System for the President

QoG Code: ideaesd_esp

Electoral System for the President:

1. Two-Round System (TRS)

The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one who wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.

2. First Past the Post (FPTP)

First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

3. Supplementary Vote (SV)

Supplementary vote: Voters can rank up to three candidates, and if no candidate wins a majority in the first round of voting, second and third preferences from ballots whose first preference candidate has been eliminated are used to determine the winner.

4. Single Transferable Vote (STV)

The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.

5. In Transition

6. Other

7. Not applicable

99. Missing

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.20.4 Legislative Size (Directly Elected)

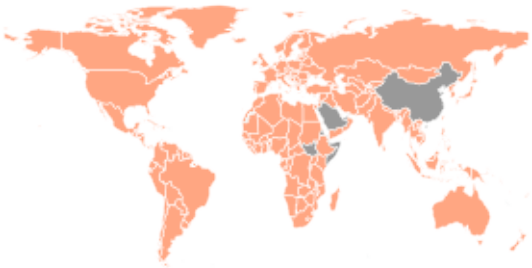
QoG Code: ideaesd_lsde

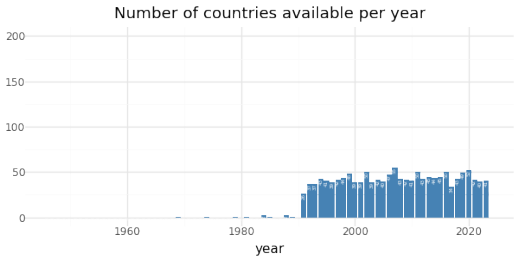
Legislative size, directly elected. Total number of directly elected representatives, excluding those appointed or indirectly elected.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1969 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.20.5 Legislative Size (Voting Members)

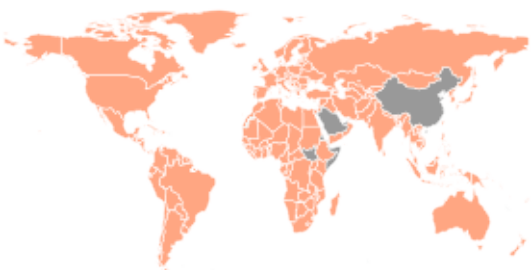
QoG Code: ideaesd_lsvm

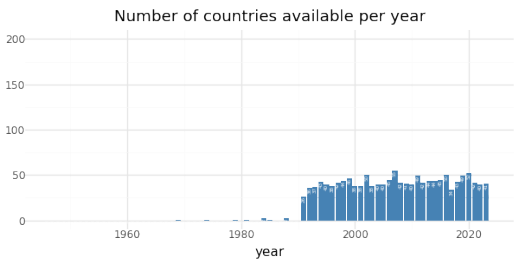
Legislative size, voting members. Total number of directly elected representatives, including those appointed or indirectly elected.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2024 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1969 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.20.6 Number of Tiers

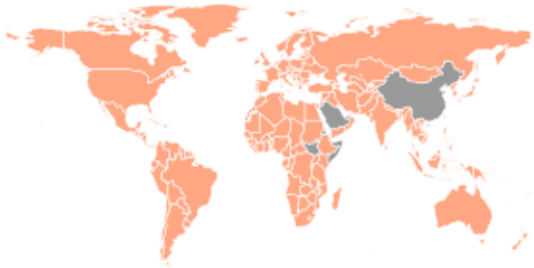
QoG Code: ideaesd_tiers

Number of tiers. The tiers of an electoral system can be understood as the sets of representatives that are elected to the same chamber by the entire electorate of a country. 99 indicates a hybrid system, where one part of the country elects representatives using one electoral system, while another distinct part of the country elects representatives using a different system.

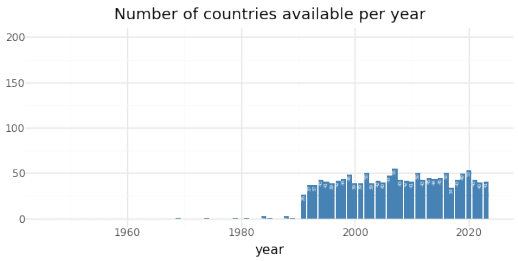
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1969
Cross-section max. year: 2024	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21 Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote

Dataset by: Johnson and Wallack

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

Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. https://doi.org/1902.1/17901

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

Last update by original source: 2012-03-24
Date of download: 2024-10-11

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

4.21.1 Party Control over Ballot (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_avgballot

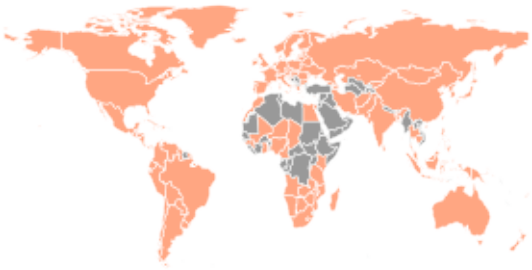
Country-level weighted averages of Party Control over Ballot - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdballot) and Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of ballots for the average member sitting in the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Type of variable: Continuous

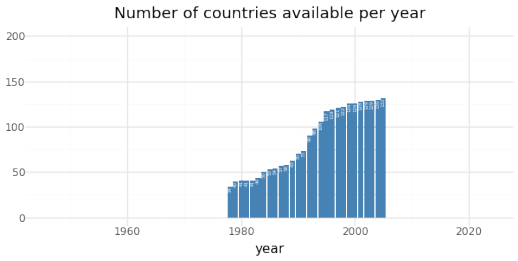
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.2 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_avgpool

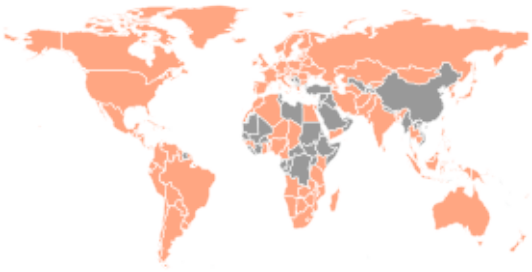
Country-level weighted averages of Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdpool) and Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of the pooling of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

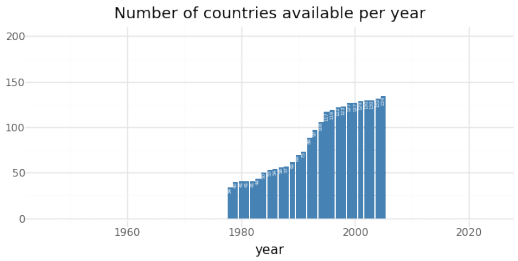
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.3 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_avgvote

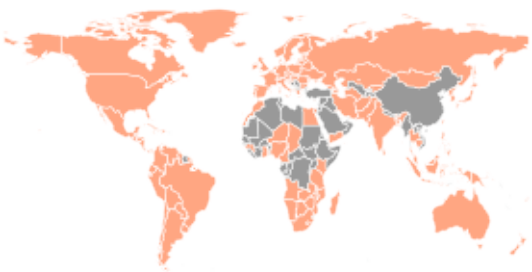
Country-level weighted averages of Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdvote) and Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

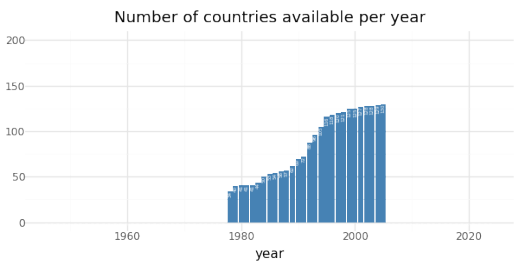
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.4 Bicameral System

QoG Code: jw_bicameral

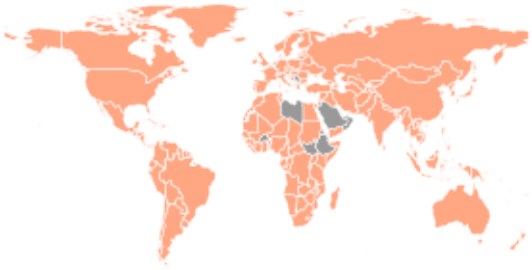
Equals 1 whenever a country has a bicameral legislature.

Type of variable: Continuous

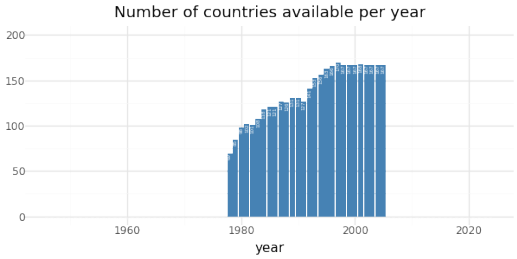
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.5 Dominant or Populous Tier

QoG Code: jw_domr

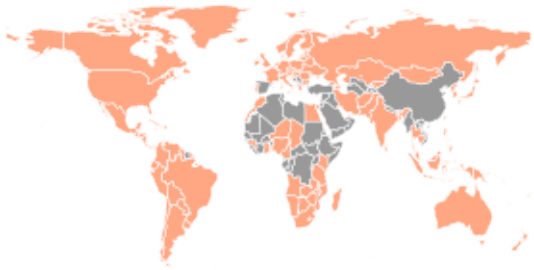
This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their most dominant or populous tier (or tier with the greater number of legislators). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking.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

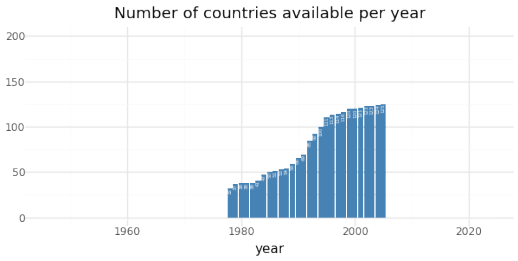
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.6 Year of Election (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_election

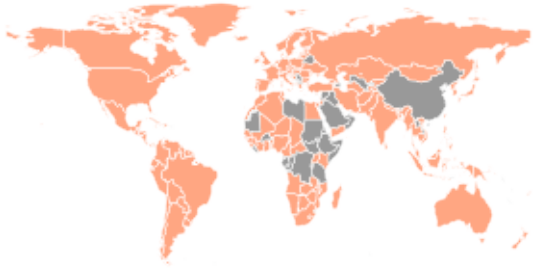
Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to lower house.

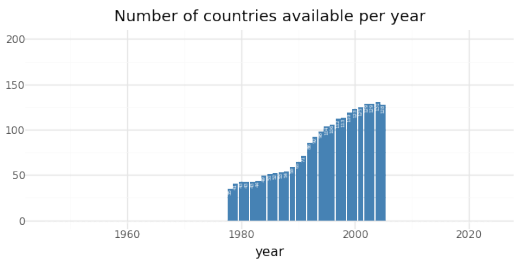
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.7 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_indy

Equals 1 wherever independent candidates are legally allowed (even where the legal requirements are strict), and 0 otherwise. This complements the cases where the ballot variables above equal 1 or 2, since they are adjusted to capture de facto practice. jw_indy instead captures the de jure rules. A user could adjust the ballot variables above to be de jure if (s)he replaced values of 2 with values of 1 when jw_indy = 0. Refers to lower house elections. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

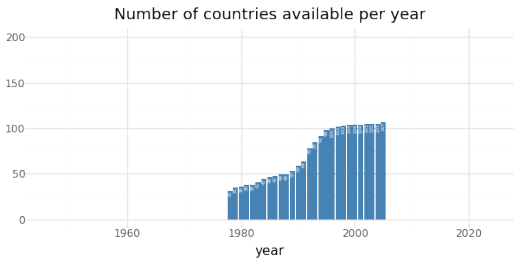
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.8 Number of Coded Legislators (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_legsize

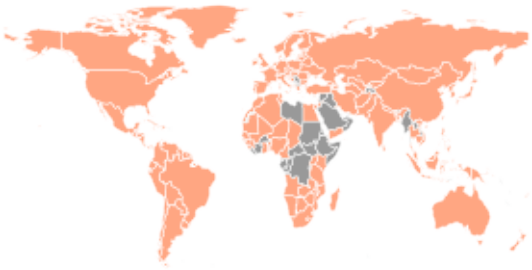
The number of legislators coded in the dataset. These may not account for the total number of legislators if there are appointed legislators that have no electoral rules to code.

Type of variable: Discrete

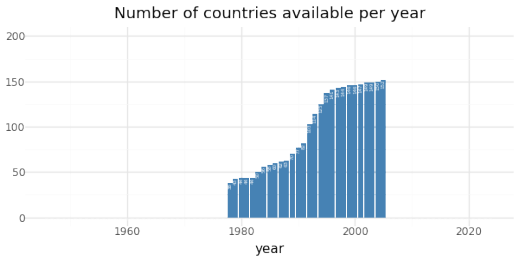
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.9 Average District Magnitude (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_mdist

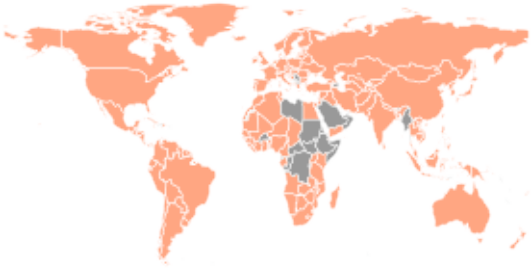
This is the standard magnitude of the average district in the lower house. For example: A country with 300 seats divided among one national district with 200 members and 100 single-member districts would have an average district magnitude (jw_mdist) of 2.97 (i.e., 300/101).

Type of variable: Continuous

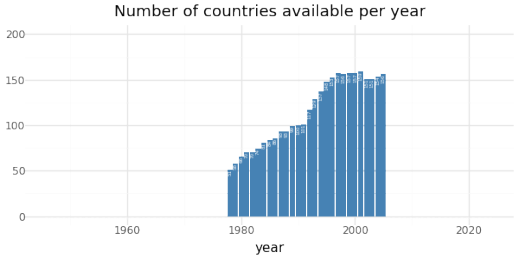
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.10 Runoff Elections

QoG Code: jw_multiround

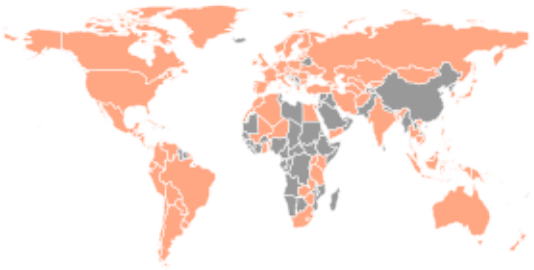
The variable indicates whether there are run-off elections. These are usually for SMDs with absolute majority requirements. Where jw_multiround is equal to 1, voters have more than a single vote to cast, albeit votes occur on separate election days.

Type of variable: Binary

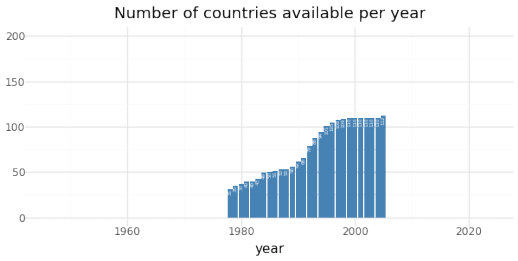
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.11 Multi Tier (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_multitier

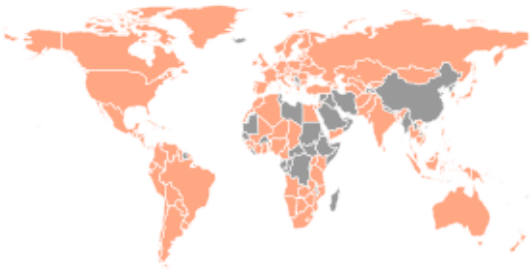
Indicates whether there are two or more tiers to the legislature.

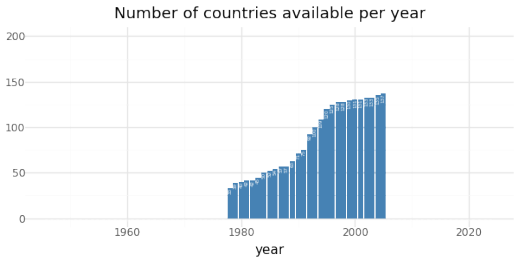
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.12 Single Party System

QoG Code: jw_oneparty

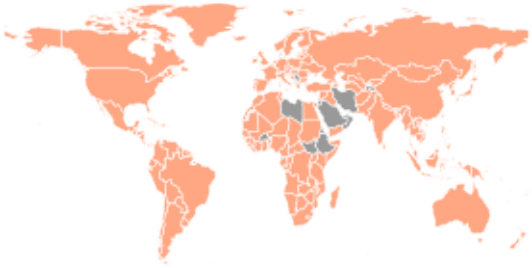
Dummy variable, 1 if single-party system.

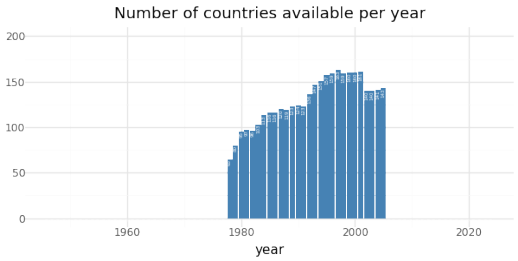
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.13 Personalistic Tier

QoG Code: jw_persr

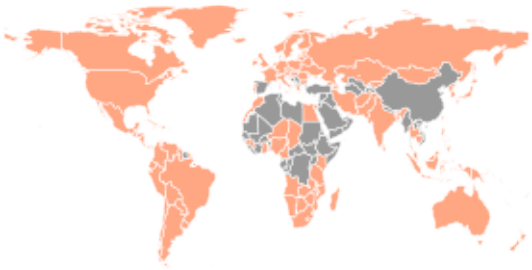
This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their more personalistic tier (or tier with the greater incentives to cultivate a personal vote). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 13 would have a tier with the highest possible rank of incentives to cultivate a personal vote, although that tier may only account for a minority or small fraction of its members.

Type of variable: Categorical

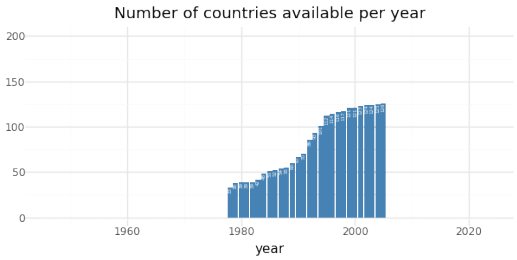
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.14 Proportion Coded Legislators (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_propcoded

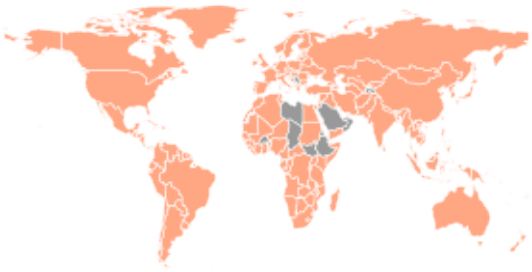
Shows the proportion of total legislators (elected and non-elected) that are included in the database (i.e. those that are elected).

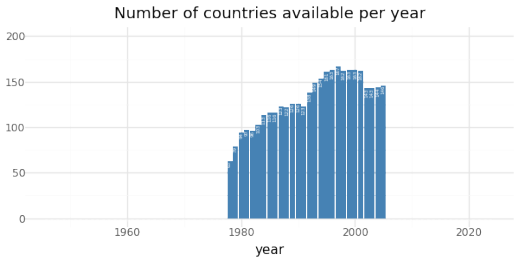
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.15 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_propmmd

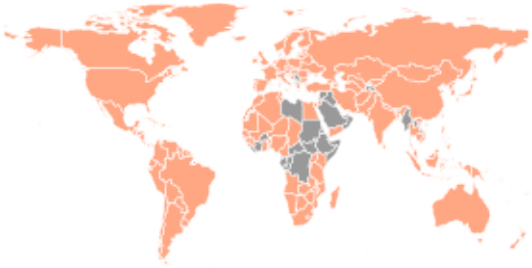
Proportion of seats from Multi-Member District (lower/only house).

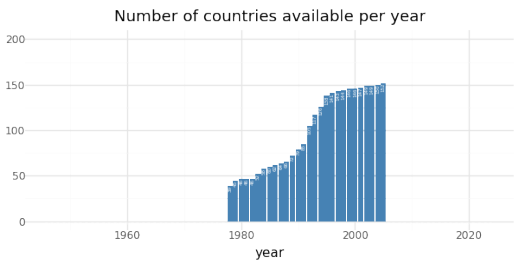
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.16 Seats from a National District (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_propn

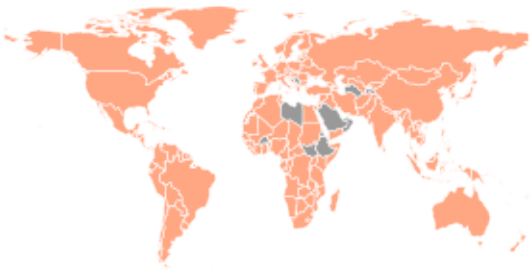
The proportion of legislators that are elected via a national tier.

Type of variable: Continuous

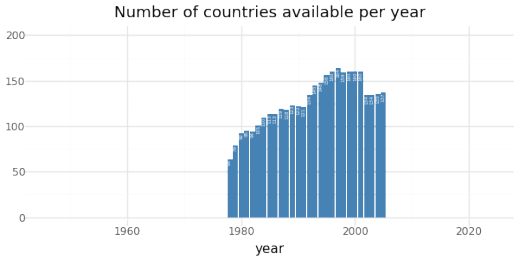
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.17 Seats from Single-Member Districts (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_propsmd

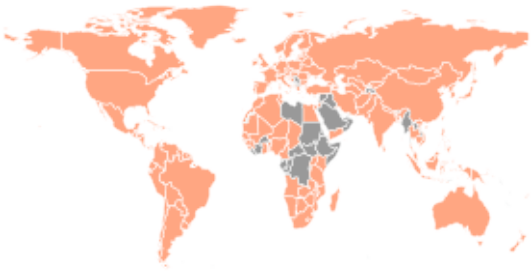
Proportion of seats from Single-Member Districts.

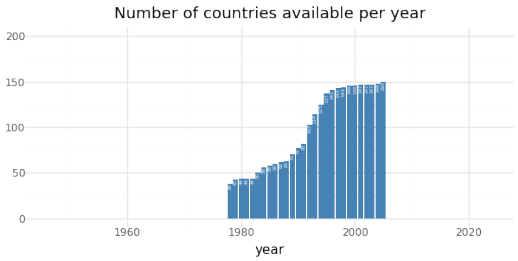
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.21.18 Tiervote (lower/only house)

QoG Code: jw_tiervote

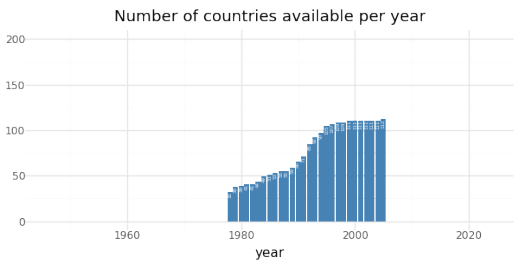
Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1978
Time-series max. year: 2005
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22 Environmental Performance Index Data 2024

Dataset by: Environmental Performance Index

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

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

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

Last update by original source: 2024-10-07
Date of download: 2024-10-23

The Environmental Performance Index provides a ranking that shines light on how each country manages environmental issues. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks how well countries perform on high-priority environmental issues in two broad policy areas: protection of human health from environmental harm and protection of ecosystems. Within these two policy objectives the EPI scores country performance in 11 issue areas comprised of 32 indicators. Indicators in the EPI measure how close countries are to meeting internationally established targets or, in the absence of agreed-upon targets, how they compare to the range of observed countries.

Note: In many cases the EPI variables lack actual observations and rely on imputation. Please refer to the original documentation on more information about this. Also, some values (usually the value 0) are very unlikely, please use your judgement whether to treat these as the value 0 or as "Data missing".

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

4.22.1 Agriculture Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_agr

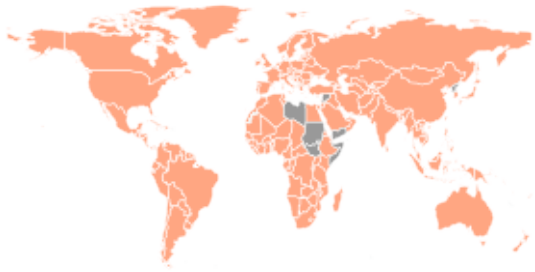
Agriculture Issue Category consists of the Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index, which measures the Euclidean distance from an ideal point with optimal nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and crop yield. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22.2 Air Quality Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_air

Air Quality Issue Category consists of three indicators:

1) Household air pollution (HAP), measured with the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to the health risk posed by the incomplete combustion of solid fuels. It is log-transformed and given 40% weight in the aggregation.

2) Ambient particulate matter pollution, measured as the PM2.5 exposure using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to fine air particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5). It is log-transformed and given 55% weight in the aggregation.

3) Ozone exposure, measured by the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to ground-level ozone pollution. It is log-transformed and given 5% weight in the aggregation.

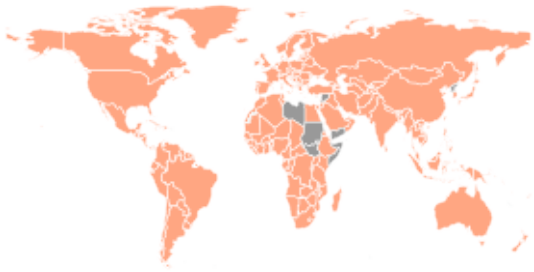
The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22.3 Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_bdh

Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category consists of 7 indicators:

1) The terrestrial biome protection (national weights) indicator. It is calculated by first taking proportions of the area of each of a countrys biome types that are covered by protected areas and then constructing a weighted sum of the protection percentages for all biomes within that country. The protection percentages are weighted according to the prevalence of each biome type within that country. This indicator evaluates a country's efforts to achieve 17% protection for all biomes within its borders, as per Aichi Target 11. It is given 20% weight in the aggregation.

2) The terrestrial biome protection (global weights) indicator, where protection percentages are weighted according to the global prevalence of each biome type. This indicator evaluates a countrys contribution toward the global 17% protection goal. It is given 20% weight in the aggregation.

3) The marine protected areas indicator, measured as a percentage of a countrys total exclusive economic zone (EEZ) designated as marine protected areas (MPAs). Because each country may have multiple EEZs, the summed area of MPAs is divided by the summed EEZ. It is given 20% weight in the aggregation.

4) The Protected Areas Representativeness Index (PARI), which measures ecological representativeness as the proportion of biologically scaled environmental diversity included in a country's terrestrial protected areas. The measure relies on remote sensing, biodiversity informatics, and global modeling of fine-scaled variation in biodiversity composition for plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate species. It is given 10% weight in the aggregation.

5) Species Habitat Index (SHI) estimates potential population losses, as well as regional and global extinction risks of individual species, using habitat loss as a proxy. The SHI indicator measures the proportion of suitable habitat within a country that remains intact for each species in that country relative to a baseline set in the year 2001. It is given 10% weight in the aggregation.

6) Species Protection Index (SPI) evaluates the species-level ecological representativeness of each country's protected area network. The SPI metric uses remote sensing data, global biodiversity informatics, and integrative models to map suitable habitat for over 30,000 terrestrial vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species at high resolutions. It is given 10% weight in the aggregation.

7) The Biodiversity Habitat Index (BHI), which estimates the effects of habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation on the expected retention of terrestrial biodiversity. It is given 10% weight in the

aggregation.

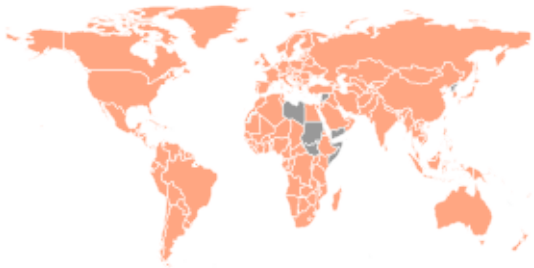
The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22.4 Climate Change Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_cch

Climate Change Issue Category consists of 8 indicators:

1) The CO2 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw carbon dioxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 55% weight in the aggregation.

2) The CH4 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw methane emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 15% weight in the aggregation.

3) The F-gas growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw fluorinated gas emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 10% weight in the aggregation.

4) The N2O growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw nitrous oxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5% weight in the aggregation.

5) The black carbon growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in black carbon over the years 2005-2014. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5% weight in the aggregation.

6) Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita in the year 2017. First, the EPI team calculates total greenhouse gas emissions, applying Global Warming Potentials to convert all units to Gg of CO2-equivalents. Second, they calculate GHG emissions per capita (GHP) as the GHG emissions divided by population (POP). It is log-transformed and given 2.5% weight in the aggregation.

7) CO2 emissions from land cover change, calculated over the years 2001-2015. First, the EPI team regresses logged CO2 emissions from land cover change (LULC) over 15 years to find a slope. Then, they calculate an unadjusted average annual growth rate in these CO2 emissions. It is given 2.5% weight in the aggregation.

8) The greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity growth rate indicator, which serves as a signal of countries' progress in decoupling emissions from economic growth. The EPI team calculates an annual average growth rate in GHG emissions per unit of GDP over the years 2008-2017. This indicator highlights the need for action on climate change mitigation in countries at all income levels. It is given 5% weight in the aggregation.

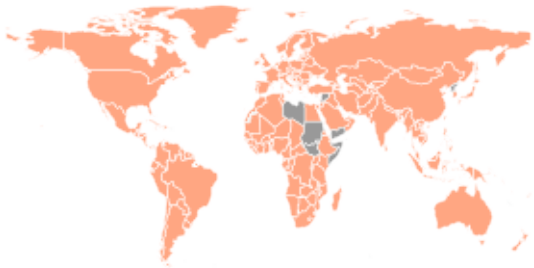
The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22.5 Environmental Health Policy Objective

QoG Code: epi_eh

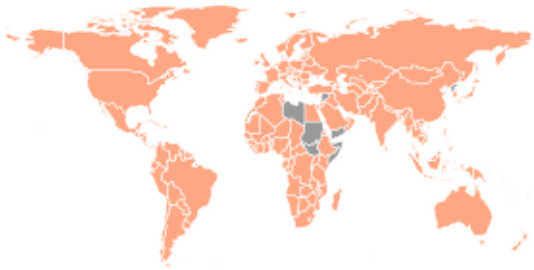
Environmental Health Policy Objective measures how well countries are protecting their populations from environmental health risks. It comprises 40% of the total EPI score and consists of 4 issue categories: Air Quality (50%), Sanitation and Drinking Water (40%), Heavy Metals (5%), and Waste Management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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22.6 Environmental Performance Index

QoG Code: epi_epi

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

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

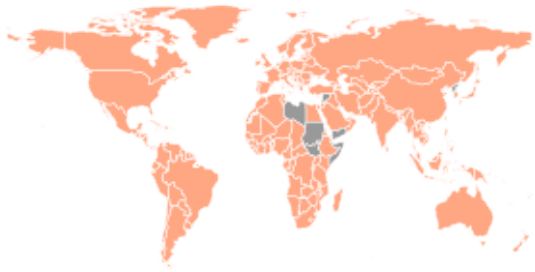
Note: The EPI scores are not comparable over time, therefore, this dataset only includes the EPI scores from the latest release.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22.7 Ecosystem Vitality Policy Objective

QoG Code: epi_ev

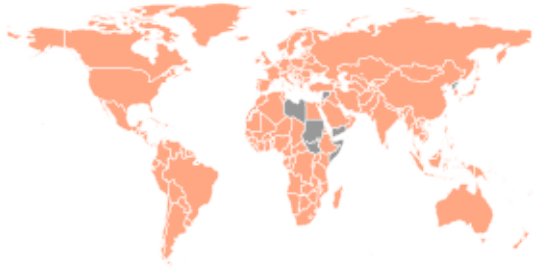
Ecosystem Vitality Policy Objective measures how well countries are preserving, protecting, and enhancing ecosystems and the services they provide. It comprises 60% of the total EPI score and consists of 7 issue categories: Biodiversity and Habitat (25%), Ecosystem Services (10%), Fisheries (10%), Climate Change (40%), Pollution Emissions (5%), Agriculture (5%), and Water Resources (5%). The policy objective varies from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22.8 Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_h2o

Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category consists of two indicators:

1) Unsafe sanitation, measured as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to sanitation, defined by the primary toilet type used by households. It is log-transformed and given 40% weight in the aggregation.

2) Unsafe drinking water, measured as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to drinking water, defined by the primary water source used by households and the household water treatment, or the treatment that happens at the point of water collection. It is log-transformed and given 60% weight in the aggregation.

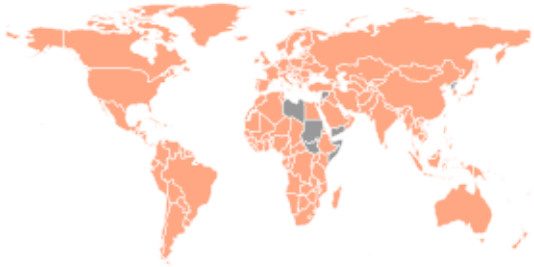
Both indicators are measured using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22.9 Heavy Metals Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_hmt

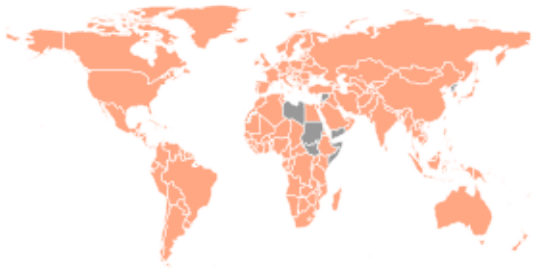
Heavy Metals Issue Category consists of the indicator Lead Exposure, which measures the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to this risk. It is log-transformed. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22.10 Waste Management Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_wmg

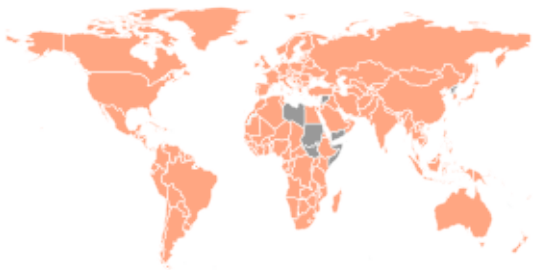
Waste Management Issue Category consists of the indicator Controlled Solid Waste, which refers to the proportion of household and commercial waste generated in a country that is collected and treated in a manner that controls environmental risks. This metric counts waste as "controlled" if it is treated through recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, incineration, or disposed of in a sanitary landfill. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.22.11 Water Resources Issue Category

QoG Code: epi_wrs

Water Resources Issue Category consists of the indicator Wastewater Treatment, which measures the percentage of wastewater that undergoes at least primary treatment, normalized by the proportion of the population connected to a municipal wastewater collection system. It is calculated through a straightforward product of wastewater treatment level and sewerage connection rate. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23 Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country

Dataset by: James D. Fearon

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

Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, *8*(2), 195–222

Dataset found at: https://fearonresearch.stanford.edu/paperspublished/journal-articles-2/

Last update by original source: 2003-06-02
Date of download: 2024-09-17

The data was used for the article Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country, published by the Journal of Economic Growth. It contains data on 822 ethnic groups in 160 countries that made up at least 1 percent of the country's population in the early 1990s. This data was last updated in 2003. For this compilation, QoG Data imputes the values from 2003 into 2024.

4.23.1 Cultural Diversity

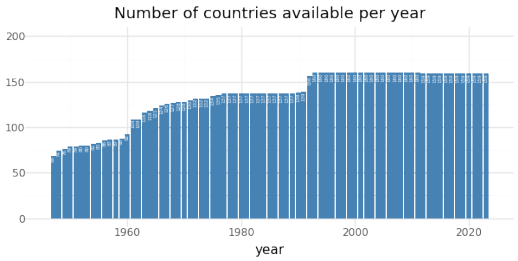
QoG Code: fe_cultdiv

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversity index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.2 Ethnic Fractionalization

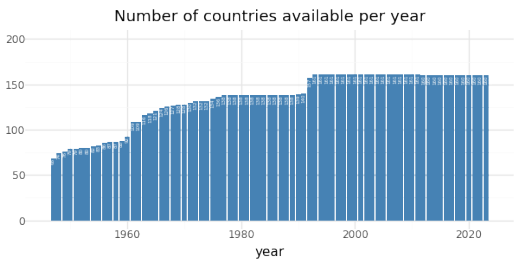
QoG Code: fe_etfra

Restricting attention to groups that had at least 1 percent of country population in the 1990s, Fearon identifies 822 ethnic and "ethnoreligious" groups in 160 countries. This variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will belong to different such groups. The variable thus ranges from 0 (perfectly homogeneous) to 1 (highly fragmented). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.23.3 Plurality Group

QoG Code: fe_plural

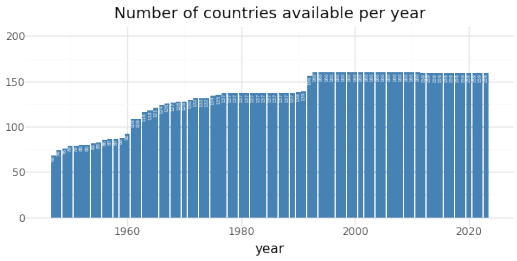
Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the largest group (plurality group) in the country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.24 Expanded Trade and GDP Data

Dataset by: Kristian S. Gleditsch

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

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

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

Dataset found at: http://ksgleditsch.com/exptradegdp.html

Last update by original source: 2014-09-09
Date of download: 2024-10-31

The dataset by Kristian Gleditsch provides estimates of trade flows between independent states (1948-2000) and GDP per capita of independent states (1950-2011). Version 6. In order to fill in gaps in the Penn World Table's mark 5.6 and 6.2 data (see: Heston, Summers & Aten), Gleditsch has imputed missing data by using an alternative source of data (the CIA World Fact Book), and through extrapolation beyond available time-series.

4.24.1 GDP per Capita (Current Prices)

QoG Code: gle_cgdpc

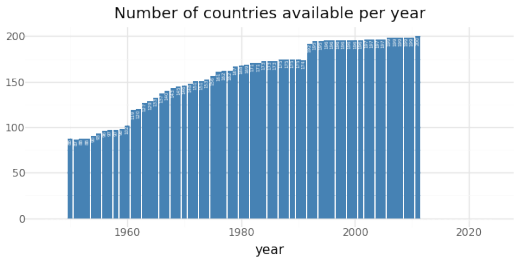
GDP per capita (Current prices).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2011
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.24.2 Total Export

QoG Code: gle_exp

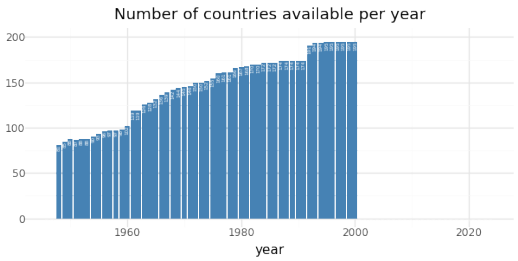
This amounts to the total export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic export figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1948
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.24.3 Real GDP (2005)

QoG Code: gle_gdp

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

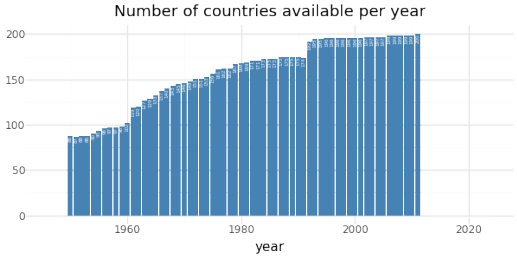
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2011
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.24.4 Total Import

QoG Code: gle_imp

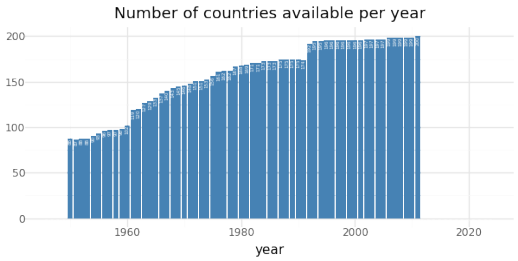
This amounts to the total import of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1948
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.24.5 Population (in the 1000's)

QoG Code: gle_pop

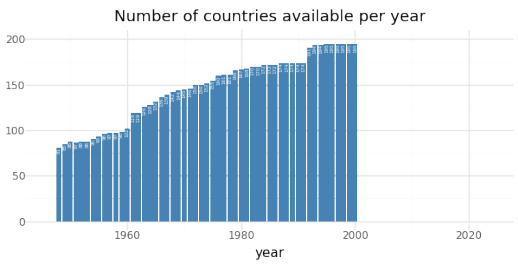
Size of the population in the years 1000's.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2011
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.24.6 Real GDP per Capita (2005)

QoG Code: gle_rgdpc

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

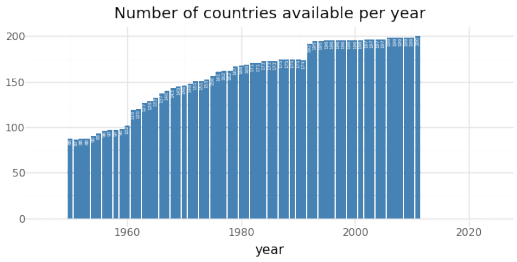
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2011
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.24.7 Total Trade

QoG Code: gle_trade

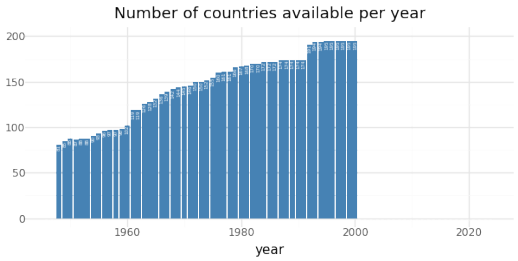
This amounts to the sum of import and export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import and export figures of that country using the imputation technique described above.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1948
Time-series max. year: 2000
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.25 Extended State History Index

Dataset by: Borcan, Olsson and Putterman

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

Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth 23(1): 1-40.* https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

Dataset found at: https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

Last update by original source: 2017-11-09
Date of download: 2024-10-01

This dataset measures the presence and duration of experience with macro polities. It extends and replaces previous versions of the State Antiquity Index (originally created by Bockstette, Chanda and Putterman, 2002). The updated data extends the previous Statehist data into the years before 1 CE to the first states in Mesopotamia (in the fourth millennium BCE), along with filling in the years 1951 - 2000 CE that were left out of past versions of the Statehist data.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence is established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. Second, this duration is divided into 50-year periods. For each half-century from the first period (state emergence) onwards, the authors assign scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions: 1) Is there a government above the tribal level? 2) Is this government foreign or locally based? 3) How much of the territory of the modern country was ruled by this government?

4.25.1 State History Index, with the discounting rates 0%

QoG Code: sai_statehiste0

State History Index, aggregate index of state history in the year 2000, and discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates of 0%.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence (from state emergence to 2000 CE) was established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. From the state emergence onwards, the authors assigned scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions:

1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (Score component z1 receives 1 point if yes, 0.75 if the government can at best be described as a paramount chiefdom and 0 points if no government is present);

2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (z2 is 1 if the rule is locally based, 0.5 if externally based, and 0.75 for local government with substantial foreign oversight);

3) How much of the modern country's territory was ruled by this government? (z3 reflects the proportions of the territory under some rule: 1 (over 50 percent), 0.75 (25-50 percent), 0.5 (10-25 percent), 0.3 (under 10 percent).

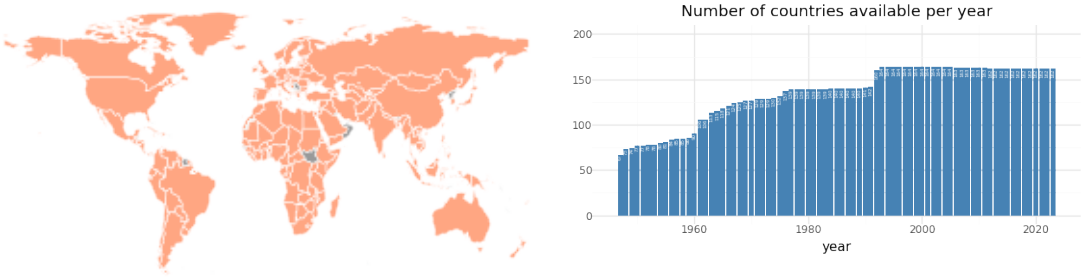
The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a

variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.25.2 State History Index, with the discounting rates 1%

QoG Code: sai_statehiste01

State History Index, aggregate index of state history in the year 2000, and discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates of 1%.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence (from state emergence to 2000 CE) was established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. From the state emergence onwards, the authors assigned scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions:

1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (Score component z1 receives 1 point if yes, 0.75 if the government can at best be described as a paramount chiefdom and 0 points if no government is present);

2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (z2 is 1 if the rule is locally based, 0.5 if externally based, and 0.75 for local government with substantial foreign oversight);

3) How much of the modern country's territory was ruled by this government? (z3 reflects the proportions of the territory under some rule: 1 (over 50 percent), 0.75 (25-50 percent), 0.5 (10-25 percent), 0.3 (under 10 percent).

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-

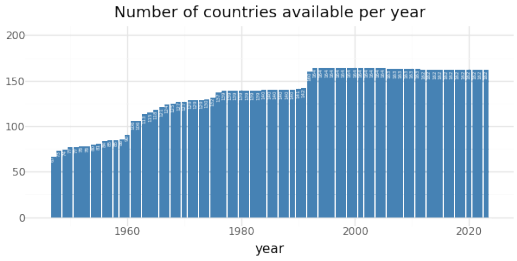
history-index

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.25.3 State History Index, with the discounting rates 10%

QoG Code: sai_statehiste1

State History Index, aggregate index of state history in the year 2000, and discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates of 10%.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence (from state emergence to 2000 CE) was established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. From the state emergence onwards, the authors assigned scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions:

1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (Score component z1 receives 1 point if yes, 0.75 if the government can at best be described as a paramount chiefdom and 0 points if no government is present);

2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (z2 is 1 if the rule is locally based, 0.5 if externally based, and 0.75 for local government with substantial foreign oversight);

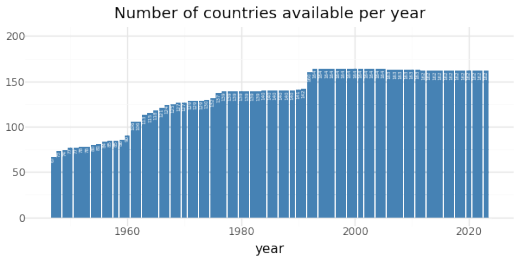
3) How much of the modern country's territory was ruled by this government? (z3 reflects the proportions of the territory under some rule: 1 (over 50 percent), 0.75 (25-50 percent), 0.5 (10-25 percent), 0.3 (under 10 percent).

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.25.4 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0%

QoG Code: sai_statehisten0

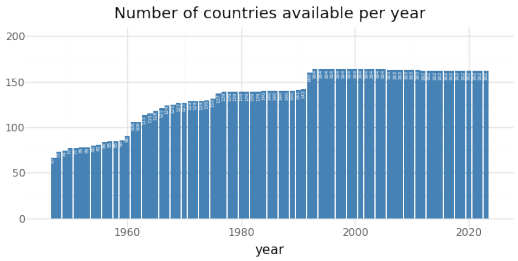
Normalized Values State History Index, with discount rates of 0%. The sum of discounted scores was normalized by the score of a hypothetical state with full discounted scores between 3500 BCE and the period of interest.

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.25.5 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1%

QoG Code: sai_statehisten01

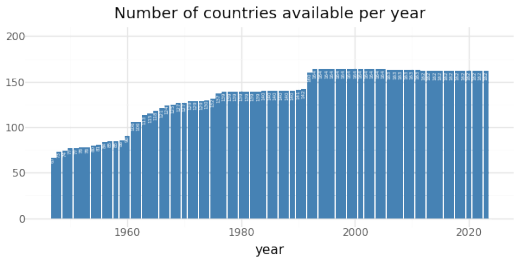
Normalized Values State History Index, with discount rates of 1%. The sum of discounted scores was normalized by the score of a hypothetical state with full discounted scores between 3500 BCE and the period of interest.

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.25.6 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10%

QoG Code: sai_statehisten1

Normalized Values State History Index, with discount rates of 10%. The sum of discounted scores was normalized by the score of a hypothetical state with full discounted scores between 3500 BCE and the period of interest.

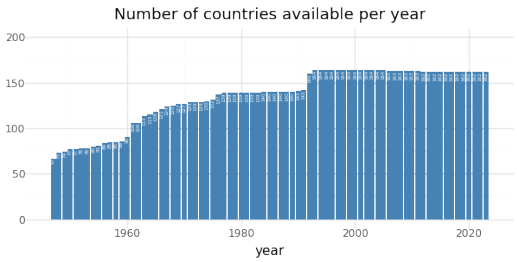
The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26 FAO Land Use Indicators

Dataset by: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

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

FAO. (2024). Faostat land, inputs and sustainability, land use indicators [Available at: http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/, Rome, Italy.]

Dataset found at: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home

Last update by original source: 2024-08-19
Date of download: 2024-11-12

The FAOSTAT Land Use domain contains data on 47 categories of land use, irrigation and agricultural practices, relevant to monitor agriculture, forestry, and fisheries activities at national, regional and global level. Data are available by country and year, with global coverage and annual updates.

Note: Micronesia has been dropped due to duplicate cases.

4.26.1 Agricultural land (% of Land area)

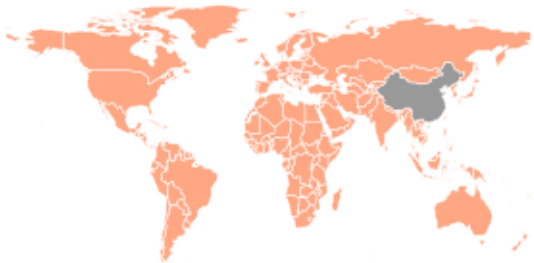
QoG Code: fao_luagr

Agricultural land as a share of total land area.

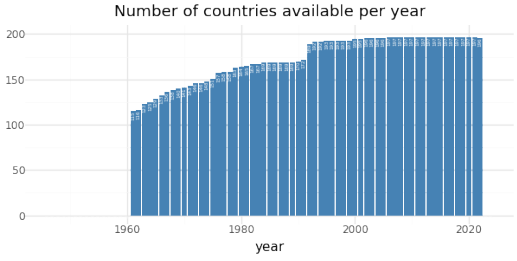
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26.2 Arable land (% of Agricultural land)

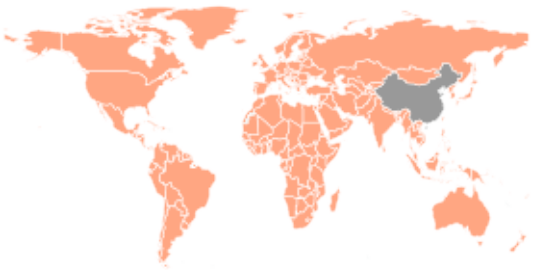
QoG Code: fao_luagrara

Arable land as a share of total agricultural land.

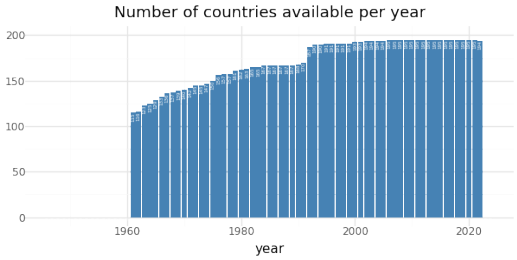
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26.3 Cropland (% of Agricultural land)

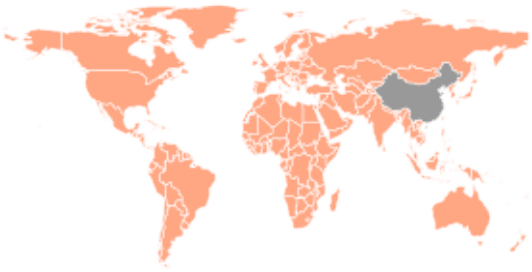
QoG Code: fao_luagrcrop

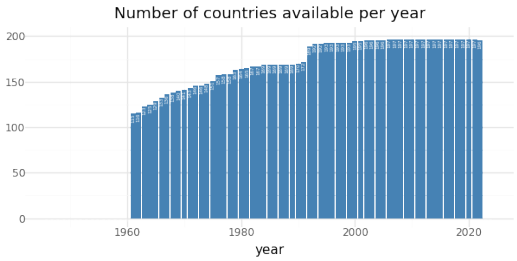
Cropland as a share of total agricultural land.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26.4 Land area equipped for irrigation (% of Cropland)

QoG Code: fao_luagrirreqcrop

Land area equipped for irrigation as a share of total cropland.

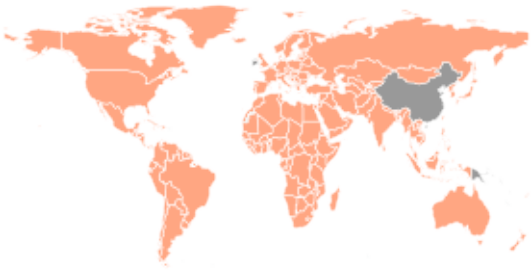
Type of variable: Continuous

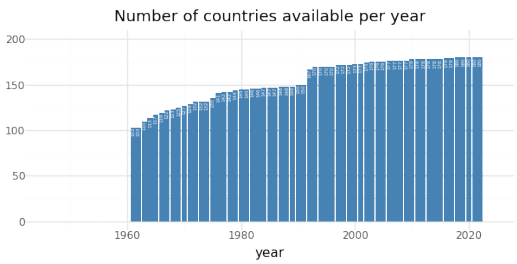
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Time-series min. year: 1961
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26.5 Agriculture area under organic agric. (% of Agricultural land)

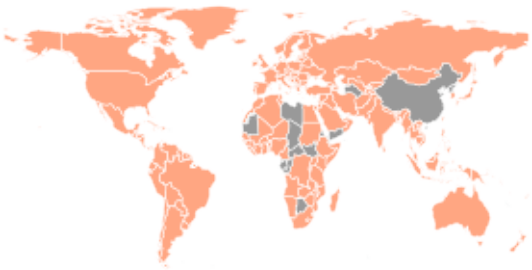
QoG Code: fao_luagrorg

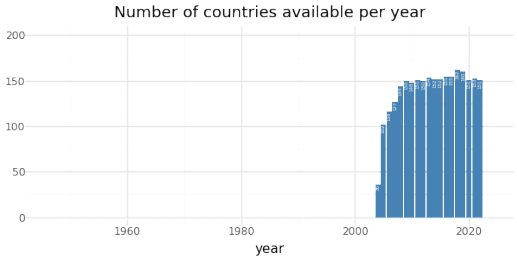
Agriculture area under organic agriculture as a share of total agricultural land.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 2004
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26.6 Cropland (% of Land area)

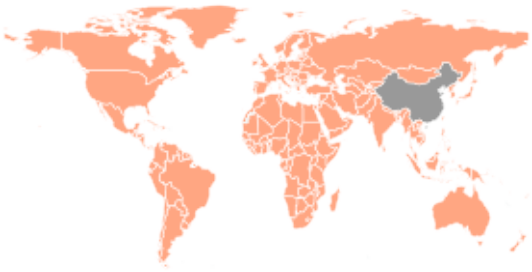
QoG Code: fao_lucrop

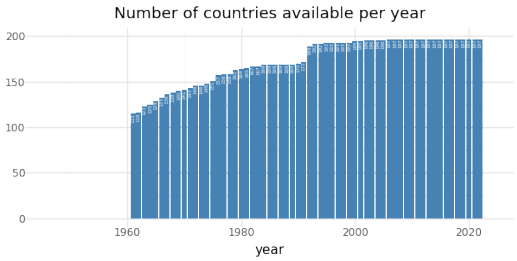
Cropland as a share of total land area.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26.7 Forest land (% of Land area)

QoG Code: fao_luforest

Forest land as a share of total land area.

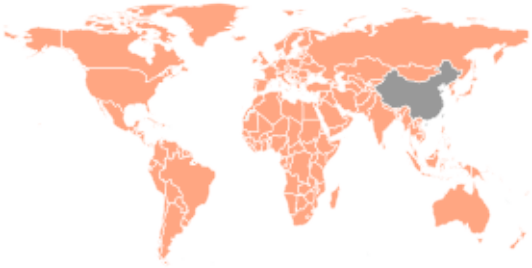
Type of variable: Continuous

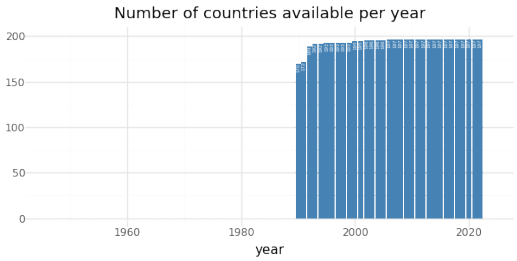
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26.8 Planted forest (% of Forest area)

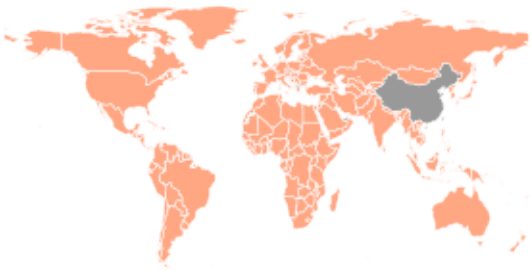
QoG Code: fao_luforplant

Planted forest as a share of total forest area.

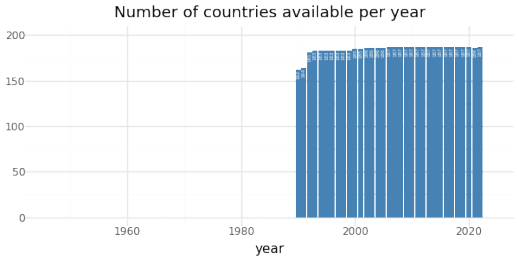
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.26.9 Other naturally regenerated forest (% of Forest area)

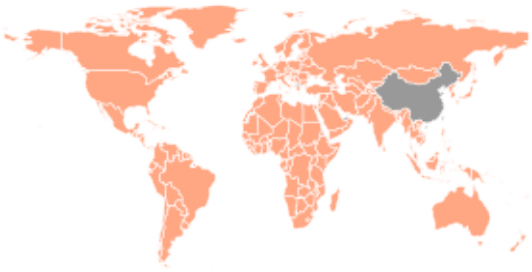
QoG Code: fao_luforreg

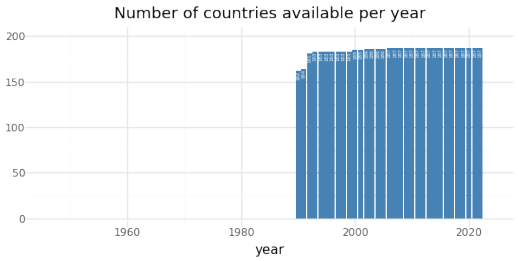
Other naturally regenerated forest as a share of total forest area.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27 Financing the State: Government Tax Revenue from 1800 to 2012

Dataset by: Andersson and Brambor

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

Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. https://www.perfandersson.com/data

Dataset found at: https://www.perfandersson.com/data.html

Last update by original source: 2019-12-16
Date of download: 2024-09-18

The 'Financing the State: Government Tax Revenue from 1800 to 2012' dataset provides information on the size and composition of government tax revenues for 31 countries in Europe and the Americas for the period from 1800 (or independence) to 2012.

It provides a comprehensive picture of the sources of government funding starting with the establishment or independence of modern nation states in the early 19th century. The original dataset contains further information on sub-categories of direct and indirect taxes, such as revenues received through property, income, excise, consumption and custom taxes.

4.27.1 Share Direct Taxes in 1800

QoG Code: gtr_centaxdir1800

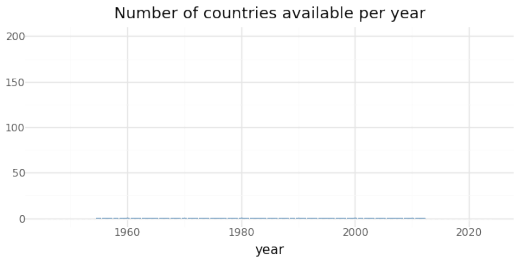
Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1800. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1955
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 1

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.2 Share Direct Taxes in 1850

QoG Code: gtr_centaxdir1850

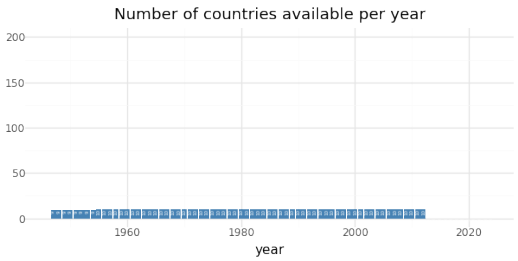
Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1850. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 6

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.3 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1800

QoG Code: gtr_centaxgdp1800

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1800.

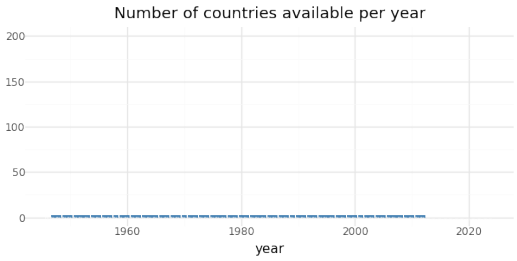
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 1

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.4 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1850

QoG Code: gtr_centaxgdp1850

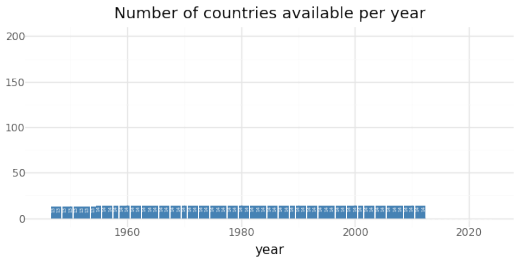
Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1850.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 7

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.5 Share Indirect Taxes in 1800

QoG Code: gtr_centaxind1800

Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate, in the year 1800. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Type of variable: Continuous

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.6 Share Indirect Taxes in 1850

QoG Code: gtr_centaxind1850

Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate , in the year 1850. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital

transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

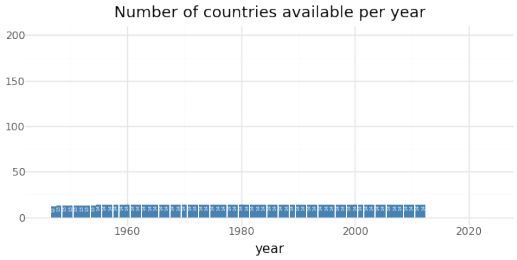
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 8

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.27.7 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1800 (millions, local currency)

QoG Code: gtr_centaxtot1800

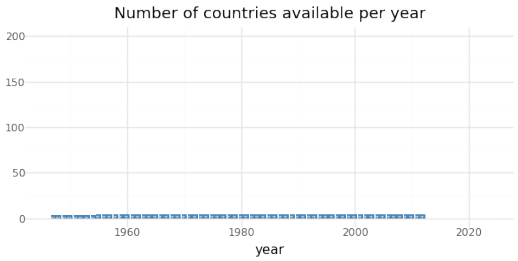
Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1800. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 3

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28 Freedom in the World

Dataset by: Freedom House

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

Freedom House. (2024). Freedom in the world 2024. https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world

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

Last update by original source: 2024-01-31
Date of download: 2024-10-25

Freedom in the World is an annual global report on political rights and civil liberties, composed of numerical ratings and descriptive texts for each country and a select group of territories. The 2022 edition covers developments in 195 countries and 15 territories from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021.

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

Freedom in the World assesses the real-world rights and freedoms enjoyed by individuals, rather than governments or government performance per se. Political rights and civil liberties can be affected by both state and non-state actors, including insurgents and other armed groups. To read more about the methodology used by Freedom House, please visit https://freedomhouse.org/reports/freedom-world/freedom-world-research-methodology. These subcategories, drawn from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, represent the fundamental components of freedom, which include an individual's ability to:

- Vote freely in legitimate elections;

- Participate freely in the political process;

- Have representatives that are accountable to them;

- Exercise freedoms of expression and belief;

- Be able to freely assemble and associate;

- Have access to an established and equitable system of rule of law;

- Enjoy personal freedoms, including free movement, the right to hold private property, social freedoms, and equal access to economic opportunities.

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

4.28.1 Associational and Organizational Rights

QoG Code: fh_aor

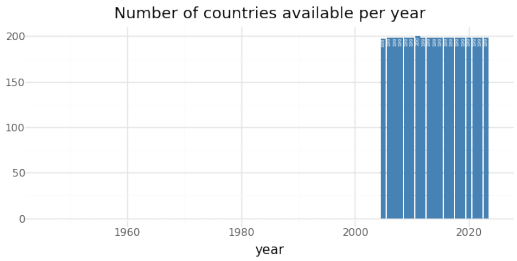
Associational and Organizational Rights - The variable evaluates the freedom of assembly, demonstrations and open public discussion; the freedom for nongovernmental organizations; and the freedom for trade unions, peasant organizations and other professional and private organizations. Countries are graded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

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.2 Civil Liberties

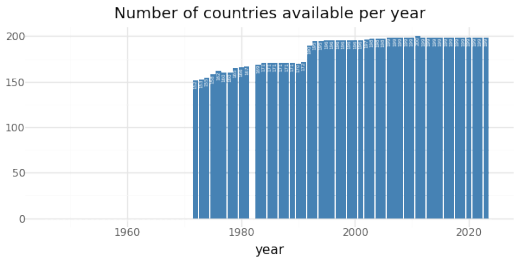
QoG Code: fh_cl

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

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.3 Electoral Process

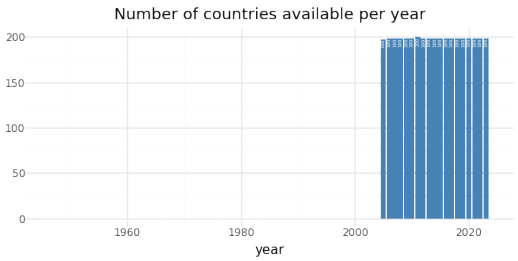
QoG Code: fh_ep

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

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.4 Freedom of Expression and Belief

QoG Code: fh_feb

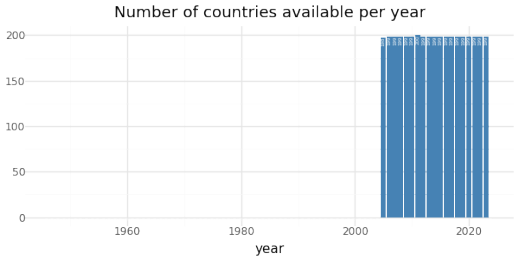
Freedom of Expression and Belief - The variable measures the freedom and independence of the media and other cultural expressions; the freedom of religious groups to practice their faith and express themselves; the academic freedom and freedom from extensive political indoctrination in the educational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

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2005
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

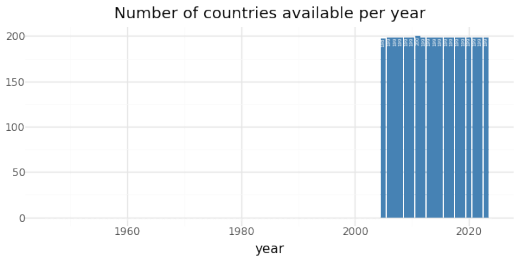
4.28.5 Functioning of Government

QoG Code: fh_fog

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

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 2005 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.6 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights

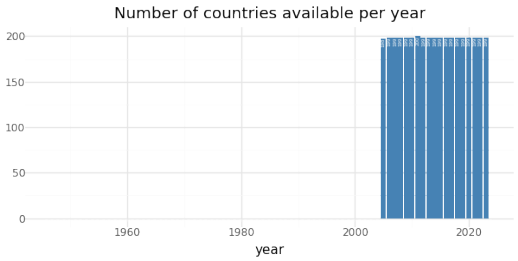
QoG Code: fh_pair

Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights - The variable evaluates the extent of state control over travel, choice of residence, employment or institutions of higher education; the right of citizens to own property and establish private businesses; the private business' freedom from unduly influence by government officials, security forces, political parties or organized crime; gender equality, freedom of choice of marriage partners and size of family; equality of opportunity and absence of economic exploitation. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 2005 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.7 Political Pluralism and Participation

QoG Code: fh_ppp

Political Pluralism and Participation - This variable encompasses an examination of the right of the people to freely organize in political parties; the existence of an opposition with a realistic possibility to increase its support; the ability of the people to make political choices free from domination by the military, totalitarian parties or other powerful groups; and the existence of full political rights for all minorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Type of variable: Discrete

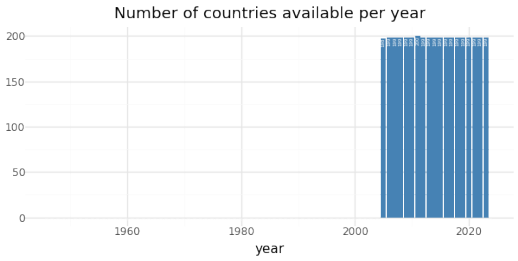
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2005
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.8 Political Rights

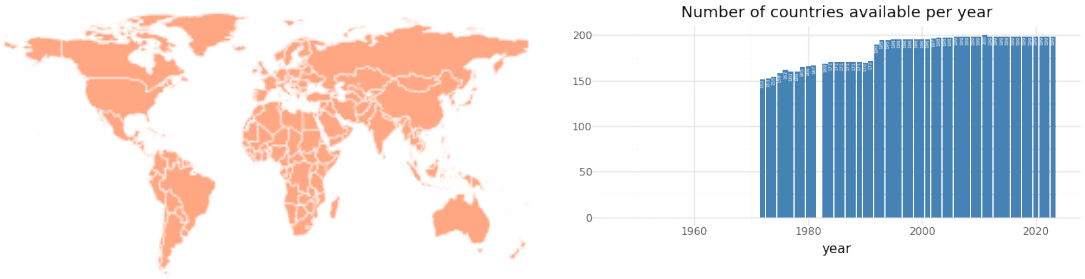
QoG Code: fh_pr

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

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.9 Rule of Law

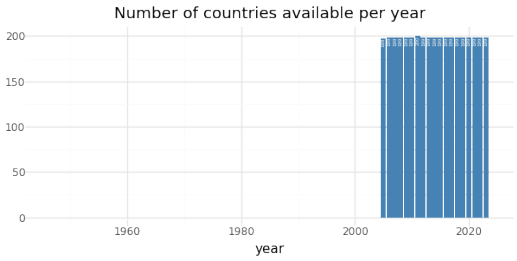
QoG Code: fh_rol

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

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 2005 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.28.10 Freedom Status

QoG Code: fh_status

1. Free

2. Partly Free

3. Not Free

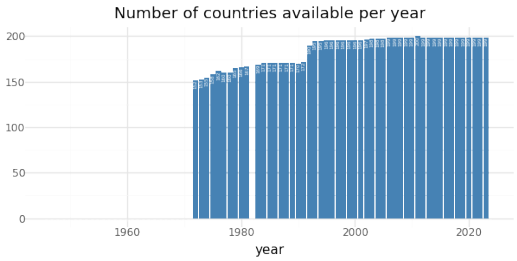
Until 2003, countries whose combined average ratings for Political Rights and Civil Liberties fell between 1.0 and 2.5 were designated 'Free'; between 3.0 and 5.5 'Partly Free', and between 5.5 and 7.0 'Not Free'. Since then, countries whose ratings average 1.0 to 2.5 are considered 'Free', 3.0 to 5.0 'Partly Free', and 5.5 to 7.0 'Not Free'.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1972 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.29 Freedom of the Press

Dataset by: Freedom House

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

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

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

Last update by original source: 2017-04-28
Date of download: 2023-11-09

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

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

1: 1979-1987

2: 1988-1992

3: 1993-1995

4: 1996-2000

5: 2001-2016

4.29.1 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016)

QoG Code: fhp_mcei5

Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016). This category includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as any impediments to news production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country or territory affects the development and sustainability of the media.

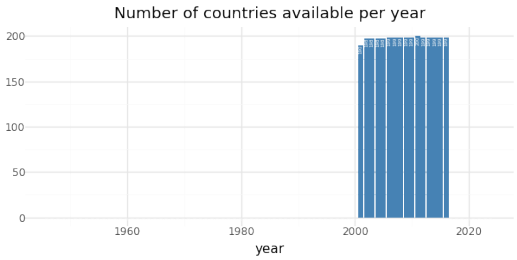
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2001
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.29.2 Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content (2001-2016)

QoG Code: fhp_mclr5

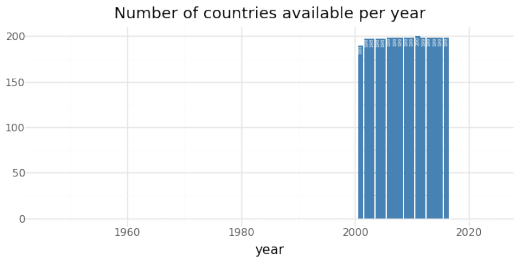
Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content (2001-2016). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2001
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.29.3 Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2016)

QoG Code: fhp_mcpp5

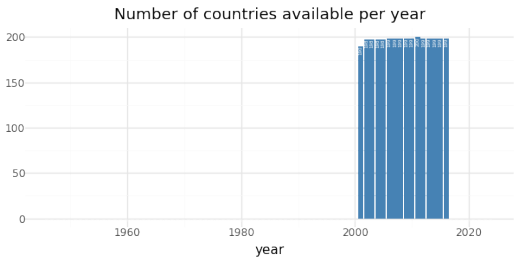
Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2001
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.29.4 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016)

QoG Code: fhp_score5

Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).

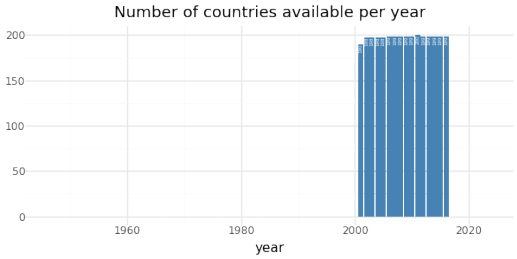
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2001
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.29.5 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016)

QoG Code: fhp_status5

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

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

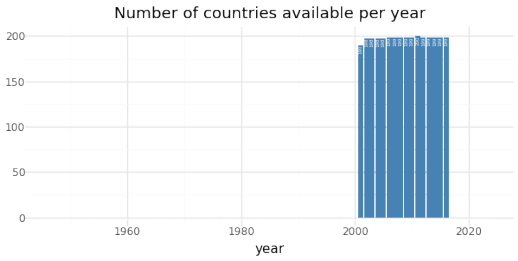
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2001
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.30 Global Burden of Disease Study 2021

Dataset by: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

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

Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2022). Global burden of disease study 2021 (gbd 2021) results. https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-results/

Dataset found at: https://www.healthdata.org/research-analysis/gbd

Last update by original source: 2024-06-03
Date of download: 2024-10-24

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

4.30.1 Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-2 years

QoG Code: ihme_hle_0102f

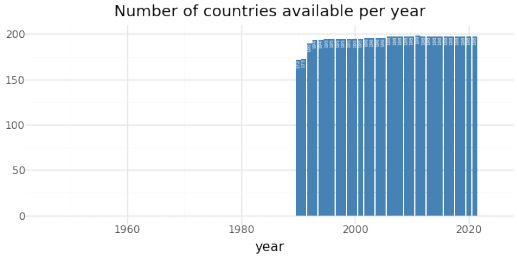
Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-2 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.30.2 Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-2 years

QoG Code: ihme_hle_0102m

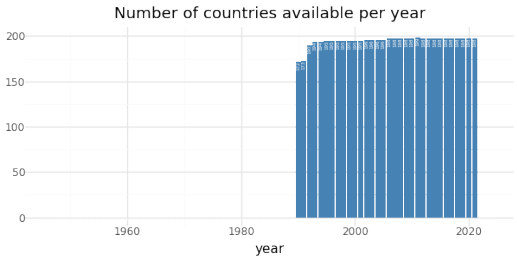
Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-2 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

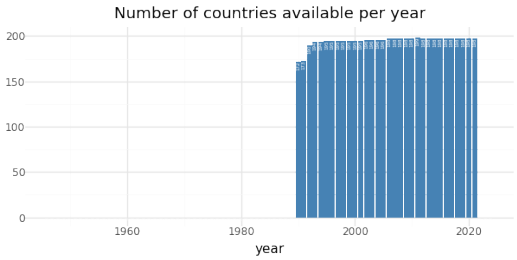
4.30.3 Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-2 years

QoG Code: ihme_hle_0102t

Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-2 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2019 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.30.4 Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 2-4 years

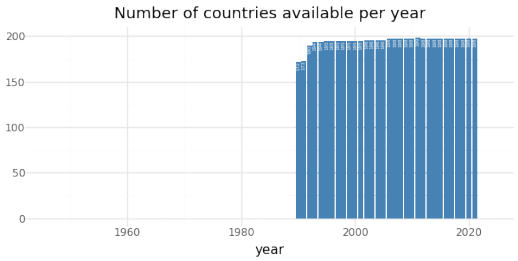
QoG Code: ihme_hle_0204f

Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 2-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.30.5 Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 2-4 years

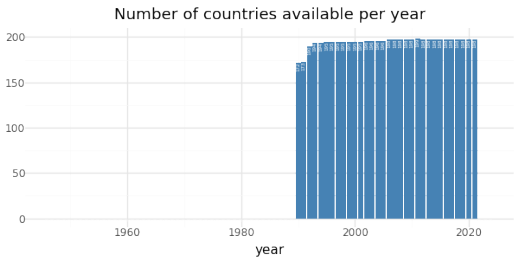
QoG Code: ihme_hle_0204m

Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 2-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

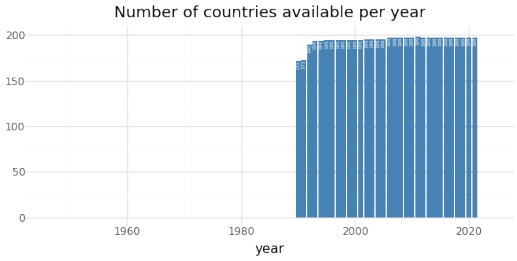
4.30.6 Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 2-4 years

QoG Code: ihme_hle_0204t

Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 2-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.30.7 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-2 years

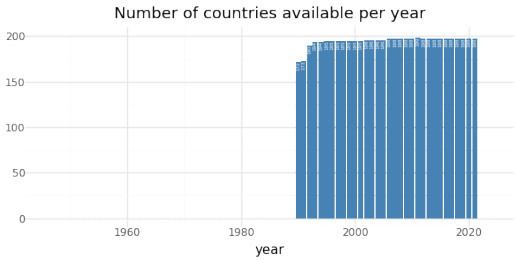
QoG Code: ihme_lifexp_0102f

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-2 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1950 Time-series max. year: 2019 Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.30.8 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-2 years

QoG Code: ihme_lifexp_0102m

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-2 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Type of variable: Continuous

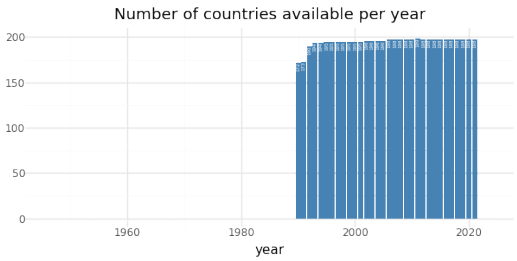
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.30.9 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-2 years

QoG Code: ihme_lifexp_0102t

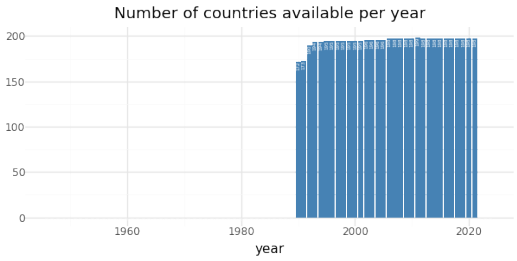
Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-2 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.30.10 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 2-4 years

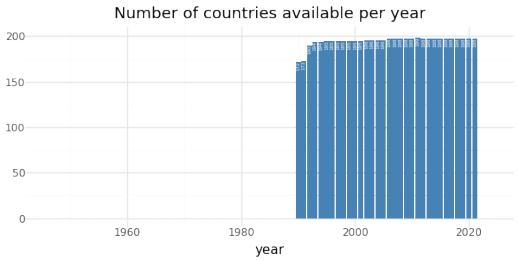
QoG Code: ihme_lifexp_0204f

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 2-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.30.11 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 2-4 years

QoG Code: ihme_lifexp_0204m

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 2-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Type of variable: Continuous

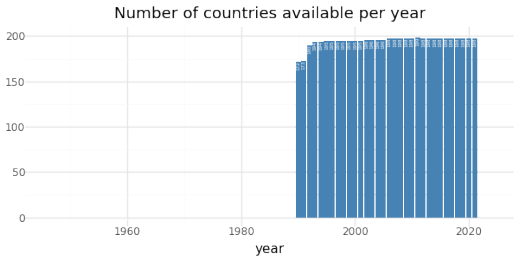
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.30.12 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 2-4 years

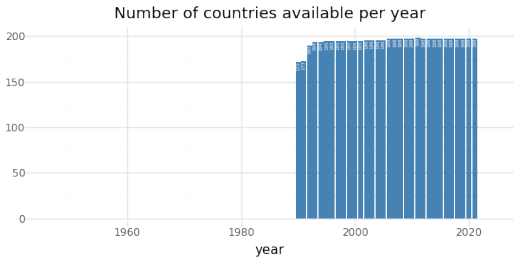
QoG Code: ihme_lifexp_0204t

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 2-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31 Global Competitiveness Report 2019

Dataset by: World Economic Forum

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

World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2019/

Dataset found at: http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2019/downloads/

Date of download: 2024-11-26

The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 140 economies, measuring national competitiveness - defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity. The Report presents information and data that were compiled and/or collected by the World Economic Forum organized into 12 pillars: Institutions, Infrastructure, ICT adoption, Macroeconomic Stability, Health, Skills, Product Market, Labor Market, Financial System, Market Size, Business Dynamism, and Innovation Capabilities.

4.31.1 Active labour market policies

QoG Code: wef_alp

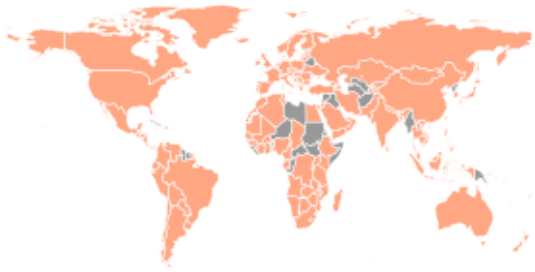
Active labour policies. 1-7 (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent do Labour market policies help unemployed people to reskill and find new employment (including skills matching, retraining, etc.)? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.2 Strength of auditing and reporting standards

QoG Code: wef_audit

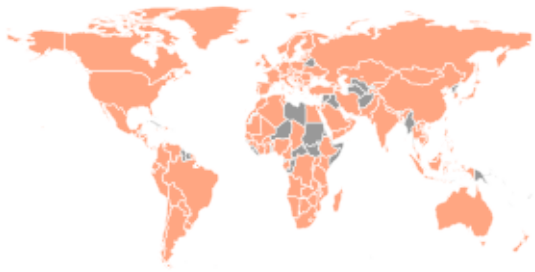
Strength of auditing and reporting standards. 1-7 (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards? [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.3 Burden of government regulation

QoG Code: wef_bgr

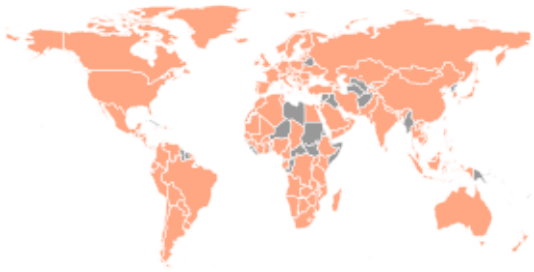
Burden of government regulation (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, how burdensome is it for companies to comply with public administration's requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)? [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.4 Credit gap

QoG Code: wef_cg

Credit gap in percentage points. It is the difference between the most recent domestic credit to the private sector, as a percentage of GDP, and its 20-year trend.

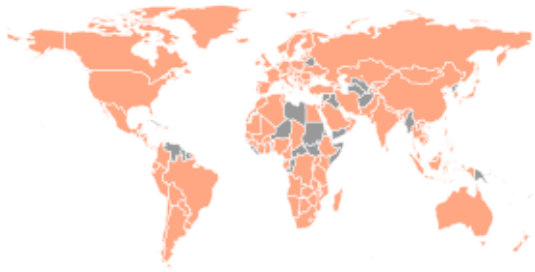
Original sources: The World Bank Group; World Economic Forum

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.5 Innovation capability

QoG Code: wef_ci

Innovation capability (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best).

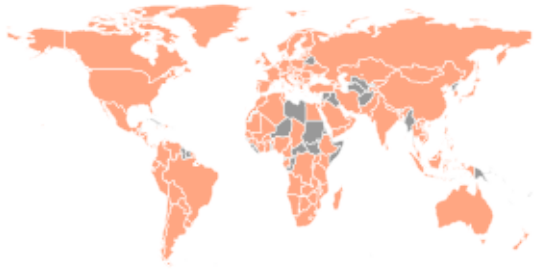
Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.6 Incidence of corruption

QoG Code: wef_cor

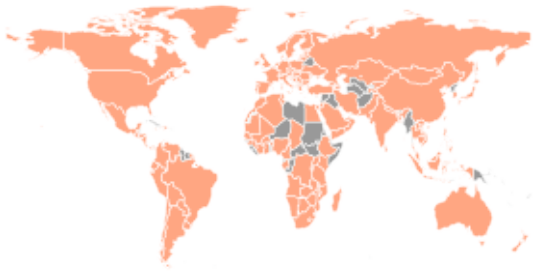
Incidence of corruption (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best). The Corruption Perceptions Index aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts of the level of corruption in the public sector. The scale ranges from 0 [highly corrupt] to 100 [very clean]. Original sources: Transparency International

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.7 Debt dynamics

QoG Code: wef_ddyn

Debt dynamics (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best). The index measures the change in public debt, weighted by a country's credit rating and debt level in relation to its GDP.

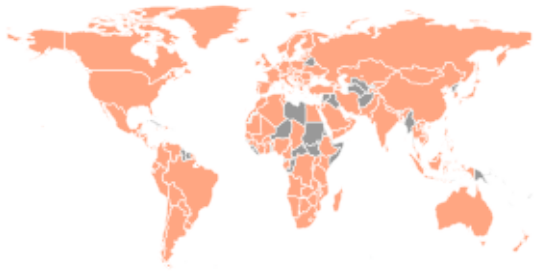
Original sources: World Economic Forum; calculations based on data from International Monetary Fund and rating agencies

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.8 Digital skills among active population

QoG Code: wef_dsap

Digital skills among active population. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the best). In your country, to what extent does the active population possess sufficient digital skills (e.g., computer skills, basic coding, digital reading)? [1 = not all; 7 = to a great extent]

Please note that International Labour Organization (ILO) defines active population as population including employed and unemployed persons.

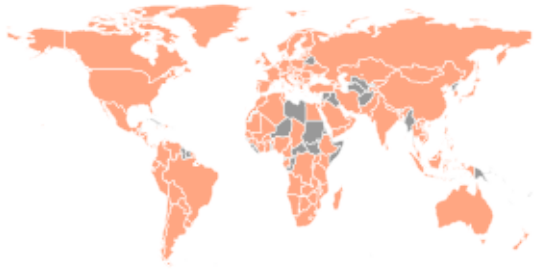
Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.9 Efficiency of air transport services

QoG Code: wef_eair

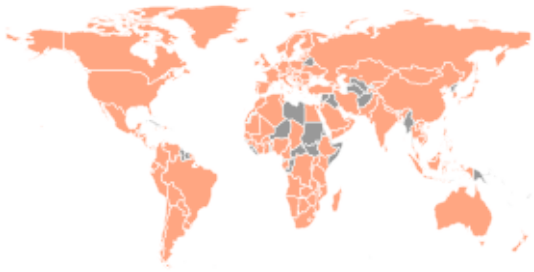
Efficiency of air transport services. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are air transport services? [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.10 Ease of finding skilled employees

QoG Code: wef_efs

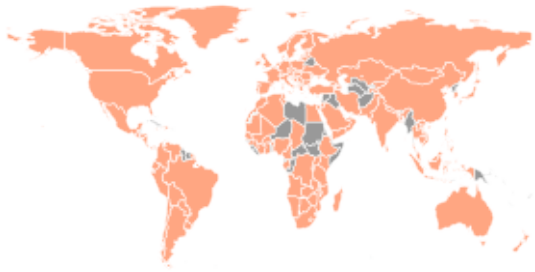
Ease of finding skilled employees (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent can companies find people with the skills required to fill their vacancies? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.11 Electricity

QoG Code: wef_elec

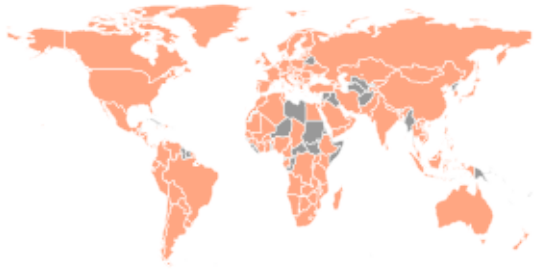
Electricity (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating two indicators that measure the electrification rate and electric power transmission and distribution losses. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.12 Percentage of population with access to electricity

QoG Code: wef_elr

Electricity access entails a household having initial access to sufficient electricity to power a basic bundle of energy services-at a minimum, several lightbulbs, task lighting (such as a flashlight), phone.

Sources: International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2018 (https://www.iea.org/weo2018/); The World Bank Group, Sustainable Energy for All database

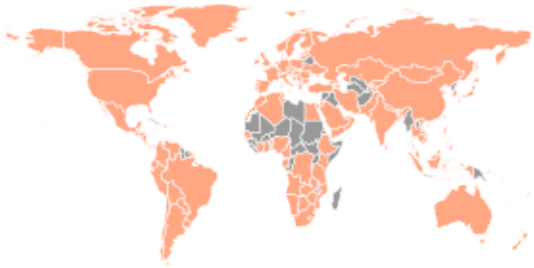
(https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/sustainable-energy-all, accessed 21 March 2019); national sources.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.13 E-Participation Index

QoG Code: wef_epi

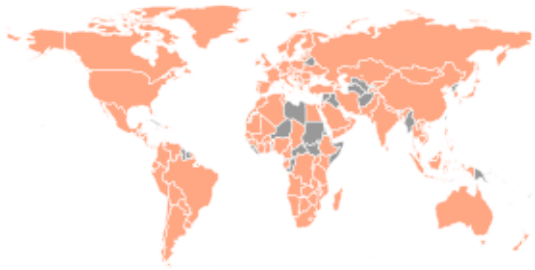
E-Participation Index (scale 0 to 1, while 1 is best)). This indicator assesses the use of online services to facilitate the provision of information by governments to citizens (e-information sharing), interaction with stakeholders (e-consultation), and engagement in decision-making processes. Original sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.14 Efficiency of seaport services

QoG Code: wef_eport

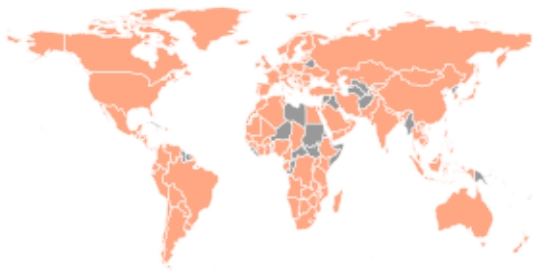
Efficiency of seaport services (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are seaport services (ferries, boats) (for landlocked countries: assess access to seaport services) [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.15 Efficiency of train services

QoG Code: wef_erail

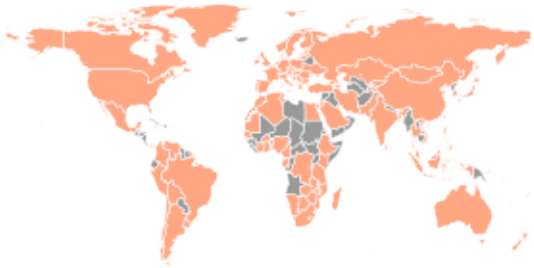
Efficiency of train services (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are train transport services? [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.16 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions

QoG Code: wef_fis

Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions. Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 people.

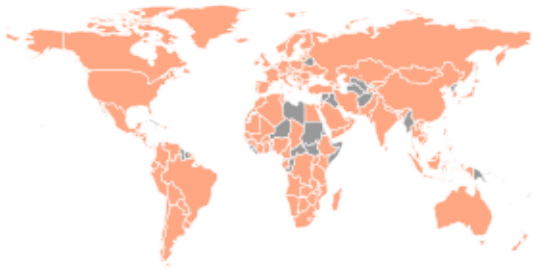
Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.17 Global Competitiveness Index

QoG Code: wef_gci

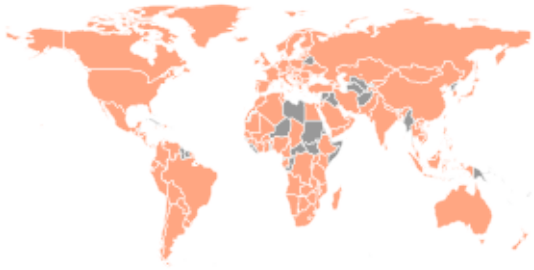
Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best). The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 assesses the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness, which is defined as the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.18 Gross domestic product (billions, PPP)

QoG Code: wef_gdpp2

Gross domestic product (GDP) valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars (constant 2011 prices).

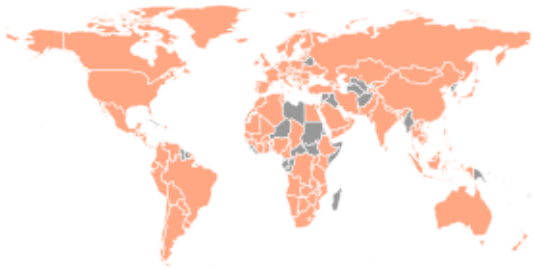
Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.19 Growth of innovative companies

QoG Code: wef_gic

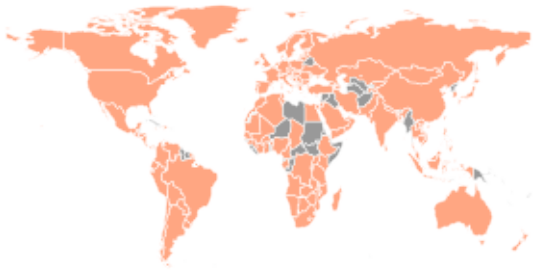
Growth of innovative companies (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent do new companies with innovative ideas grow rapidly? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.20 Ease of hiring foreign labour

QoG Code: wef_hfl

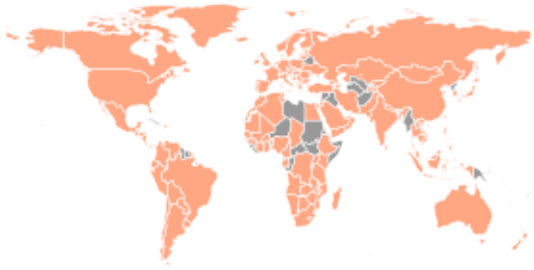
Ease of hiring foreign labour (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). To what extent does labour regulation in your country limit the ability to hire foreign labour? (1 = very much limits hiring foreign labour, 7 = does not limit hiring foreign labour at all) Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.21 Hiring and firing practices

QoG Code: wef_hfp

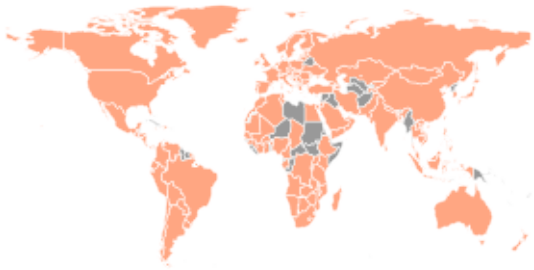
Hiring and firing practices (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent do regulations allow flexible hiring and firing of workers? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.22 Homicide rate per 100,000 people

QoG Code: wef_hom

Homicide rate. Number of homicide cases per 100,000 people.

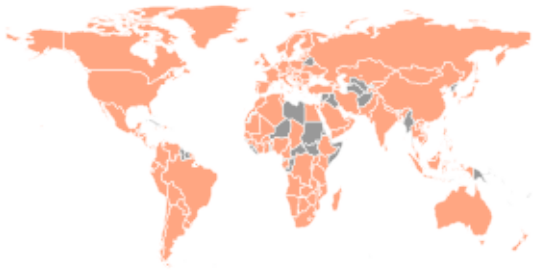
Original sources: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.23 Inflation

QoG Code: wef_infl

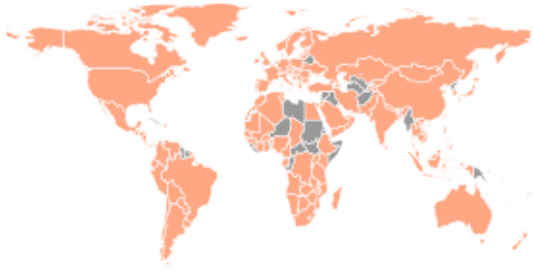
Inflation, as the annual percent change in the consumer price index (year average). Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.24 Intellectual property protection

QoG Code: wef_ipr

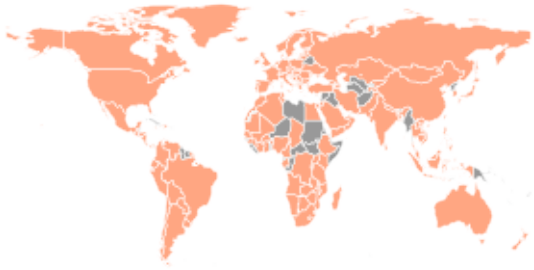
Intellectual property protection (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent is intellectual property protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.25 Internet users

QoG Code: wef_iu

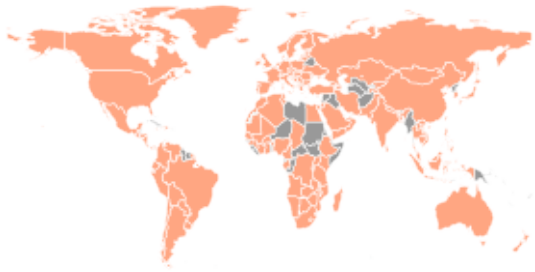
Percentage of individuals using the Internet. Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.26 Judicial independence

QoG Code: wef_ji

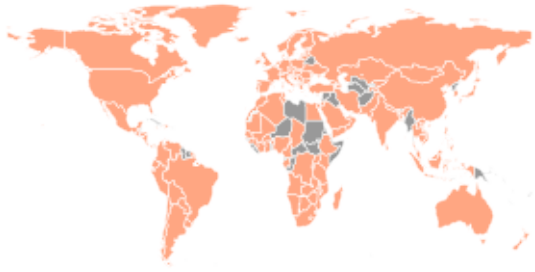
Judicial independence (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, how independent is the judicial system from influences of the government, individuals, or companies? [1 = not independent at all; 7 = entirely independent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.27 Cooperation in labour-employer relations

QoG Code: wef_ler

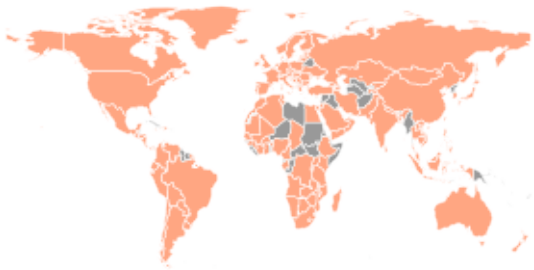
Cooperation in labour-employer relations. In your country, how do you characterize Labour-employer relations? [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.28 School life expectancy

QoG Code: wef_lse

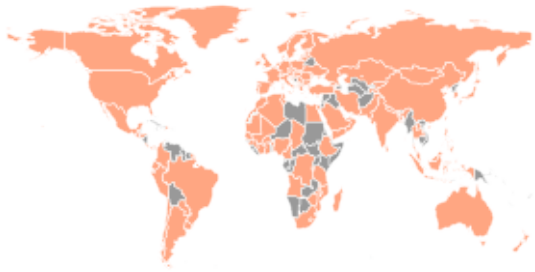
School life expectancy. Years. The total number of years of schooling (primary through tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrollment ratio at that age. Original sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.29 Extent of market dominance

QoG Code: wef_md

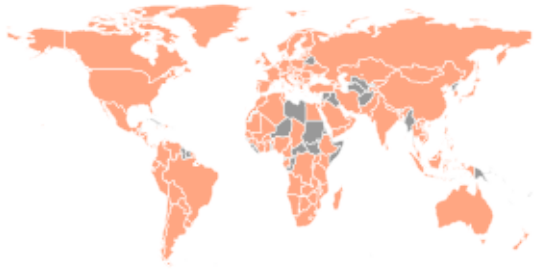
The extent of market dominance (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, how do you characterize corporate activity? [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms]
Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.30 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions

QoG Code: wef_mobile

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions. Number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 people.

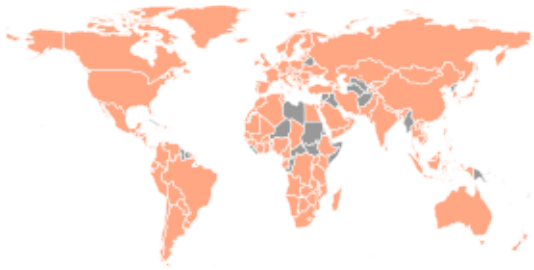
Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.31 Organized crime

QoG Code: wef_oc

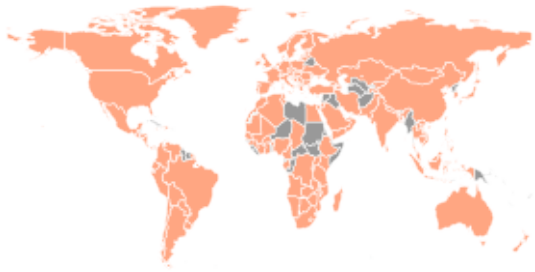
Organized crime (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent-imposes huge costs; 7 = not at all-imposes no costs] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.32 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers

QoG Code: wef_pntb

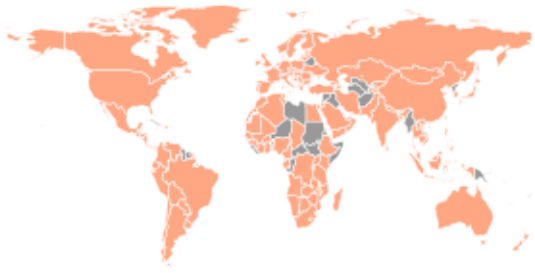
Prevalence of non-tariff barriers (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent do non-tariff barriers (e.g., health and product standards, technical and labeling requirements, etc.) limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market? [1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit at all] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.33 Pay and productivity

QoG Code: wef_pp

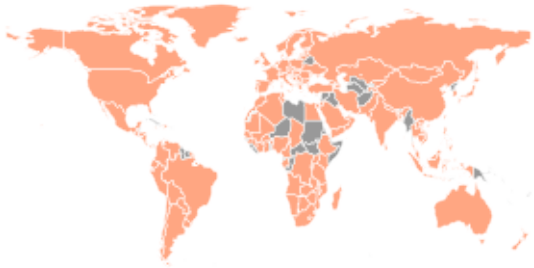
Pay and productivity (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent is pay related to employee productivity? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.34 Property rights

QoG Code: wef_pr

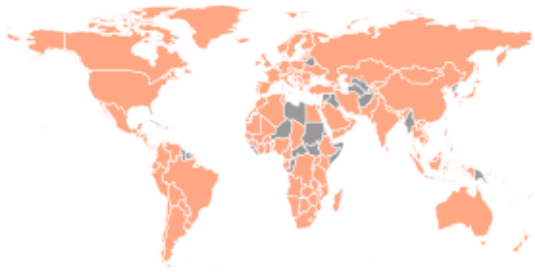
Property rights (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.35 Transport infrastructure

QoG Code: wef_qoi

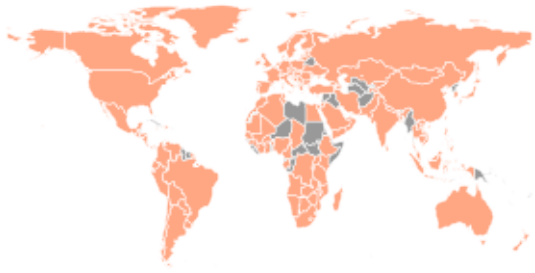
Transport infrastructure (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating eight indicators that measure roads, railroads, air transport and water transport infrastructure. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.36 Quality of road infrastructure

QoG Code: wef_qroad

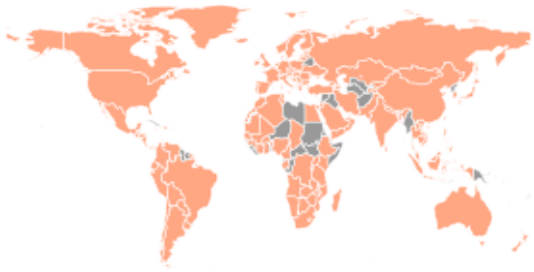
Quality of roads (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, how is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of road infrastructure [1 = extremely poor-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely good-among the best in the world]. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.37 Quality of vocational training

QoG Code: wef_qvt

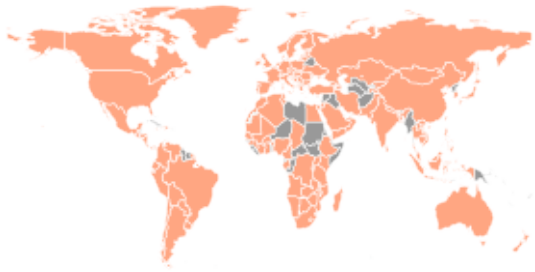
Quality of vocational training. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the best). In your country, how do you assess the quality of vocational training? [1 = extremely poor-among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.38 Reliability of police services

QoG Code: wef_rps

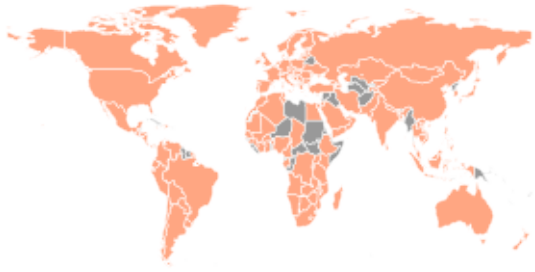
Reliability of police services (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.39 Skillset of secondary-education graduates

QoG Code: wef_shg

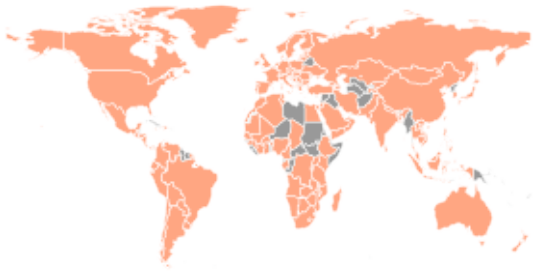
The skillset of secondary-education graduates. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent do graduating students possess the skills needed by businesses at the following levels: Secondary education" [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.40 Financing of SMEs

QoG Code: wef_smec

Financing of SMEs (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent can small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access the financing they need for their business operations through the financial sector? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent]

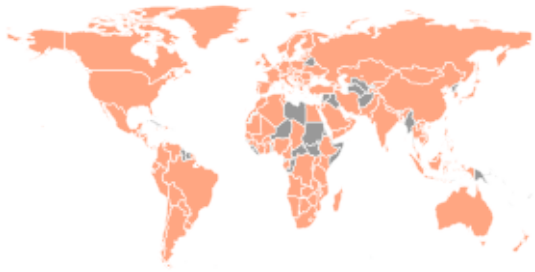
Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.41 Scientific publications. H Index

QoG Code: wef_sp

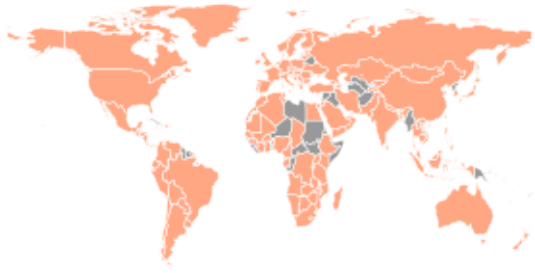
Scientific publications. H Index. Score on an index measuring the number of publications and their citations, expressed at the country level. Original sources: SCImago

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.42 Skillset of university graduates

QoG Code: wef_sug

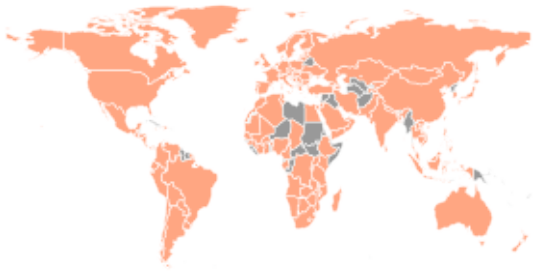
The skillset of university graduates. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the best). Response to the survey question In your country, to what extent do graduating students possess the skills needed by businesses at the following levels: b. University-level (1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent)" Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.43 Terrorism incidence

QoG Code: wef_ti

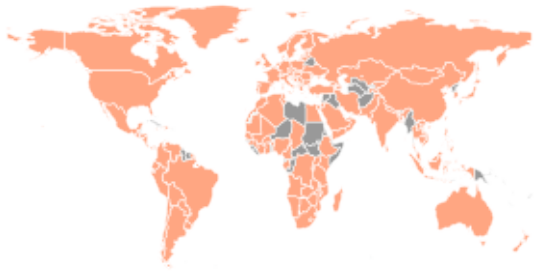
Terrorism incidence (scaled from 1 (very high) to 100 (no incidence)). This custom-built index is the weighted average of the number of terrorism-related casualties (injuries and fatalities) and the number of terrorist attacks, discounted by time. Each component is normalized separately and then averaged. Values range from 1 [highest incidence] to 100 [no incidence]. Original sources: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.44 University-industry collaboration in R&D

QoG Code: wef_uic

University-industry collaboration in R&D. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the best). In your country, to what extent do businesses and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D)? [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively].

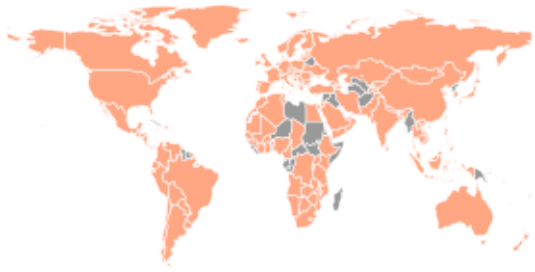
Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.45 Venture capital availability

QoG Code: wef_vca

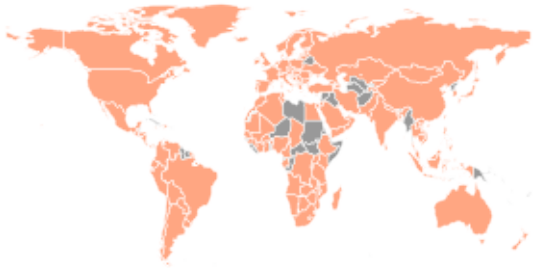
Venture capital availability (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, how easy is it for start-up entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to obtain equity funding? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.46 Flexibility of wage determination

QoG Code: wef_wbp

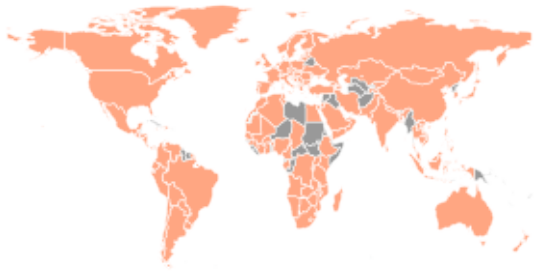
Flexibility of wage determination (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, how are wages generally set? [1 = by a centralized bargaining process; 7 = by each individual company] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.47 Water infrastructure

QoG Code: wef_wi

Water infrastructure (scale 0 to 100, while 100 is best).

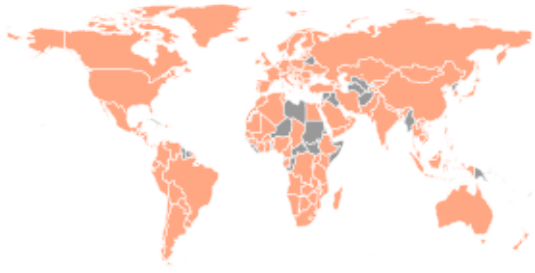
Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.31.48 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers

QoG Code: wef_wlf

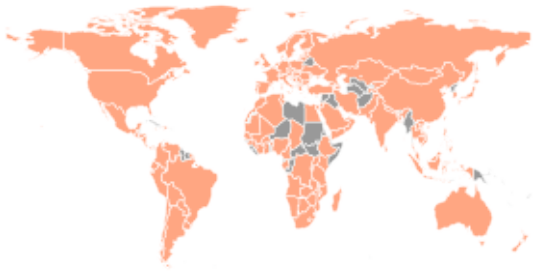
Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers. Ratio. The ratio of the percentage of women aged 15-64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers to the percentage of men aged 15-64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers. Original sources: International Labour Organization (ILO), World Economic Forum

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32 Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015

Dataset by: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

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

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

Dataset found at: http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-educational-attainment-1970-2015

Last update by original source: 2022-03-12
Date of download: 2024-10-29

These are IHME results data from a global analysis of educational attainment spanning the last 50 years. These data are an update to earlier estimates (Educational Attainment and Child Mortality Estimates by Country 1970-2009) and inform the IHME policy report "A Hand Up: Global Progress Towards Universal Education", as well as the Social Determinants of Health Visualization, which is supported by the Center for Health Trends and Forecasts at IHME.

This data file provides estimates of average years of educational attainment per capita for people over the age of 15 for the years 1970-2015 by year, sex, and age group for 188 countries, 21 GBD regions, 7 GBD super regions, and the global aggregate. Age-standardized and population-weighted estimates are included for females 15-44 and for both sexes for the age group 25+.

4.32.1 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female)

QoG Code: gea_ea1524f

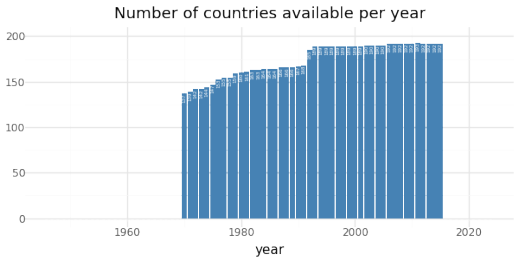
Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.2 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male)

QoG Code: gea_ea1524m

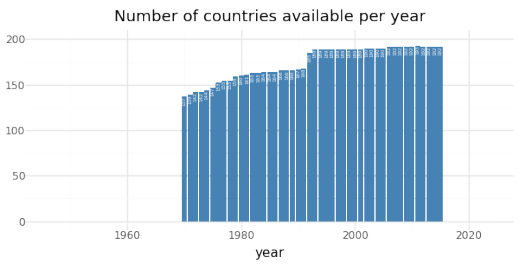
Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.3 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female)

QoG Code: gea_ea2534f

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female). Average years of education.

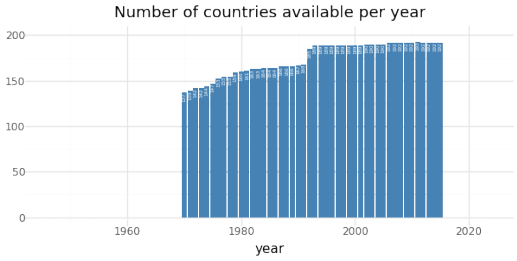
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.4 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male)

QoG Code: gea_ea2534m

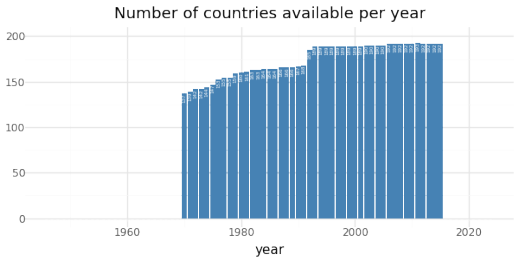
Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.5 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female)

QoG Code: gea_ea3544f

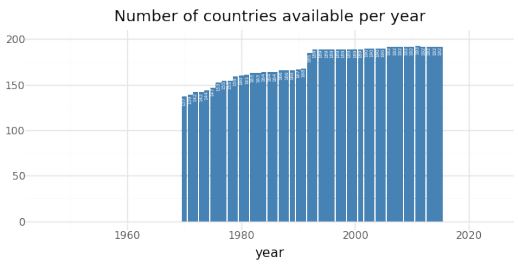
Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.6 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male)

QoG Code: gea_ea3544m

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male). Average years of education.

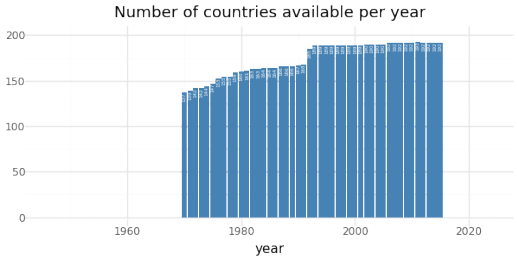
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.7 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female)

QoG Code: gea_ea4554f

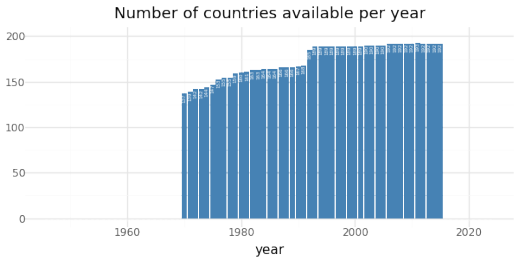
Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.8 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male)

QoG Code: gea_ea4554m

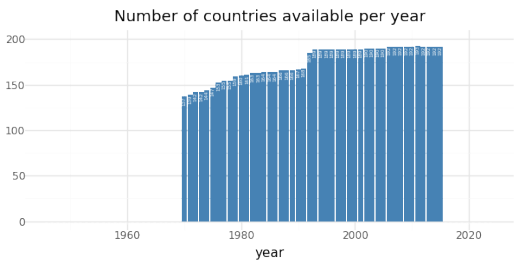
Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.9 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female)

QoG Code: gea_ea5564f

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female). Average years of education.

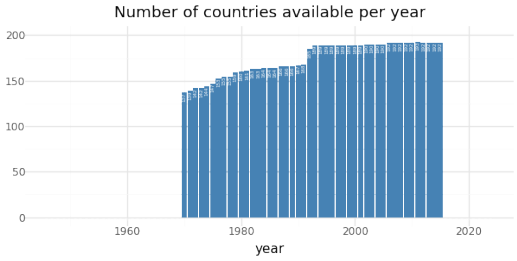
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.10 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male)

QoG Code: gea_ea5564m

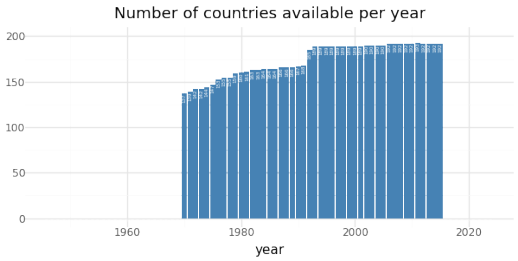
Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.11 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female)

QoG Code: gea_ea65f

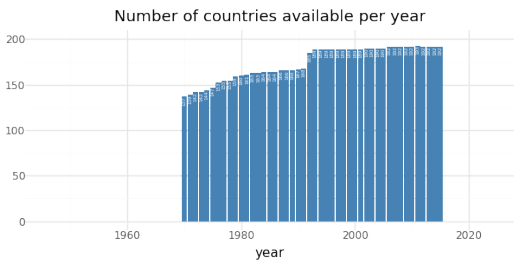
Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female). Average years of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.32.12 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male)

QoG Code: gea_ea65m

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male). Average years of education.

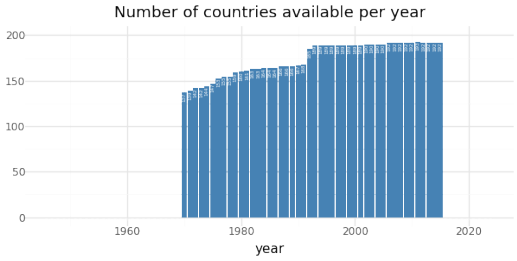
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.33 Global Footprint data

Dataset by: Global Footprint Network

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

Global Footprint Network. (2023). National footprint and biocapacity accounts (1961-2022), 2023 edition [Date accessed: 5 December 2023]. https://data.footprintnetwork.org

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

Last update by original source: 2023-07-26
Date of download: 2024-11-12

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

4.33.1 Built-up land footprint of consumption (gha per person)

QoG Code: ef_bul

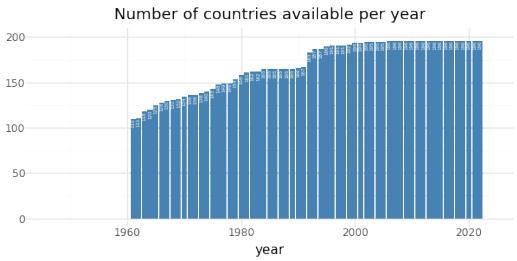
The built-up land footprint is calculated based on the area of land covered by human infrastructure: transportation, housing, and industrial structures. Built-up land may occupy what would previously have been cropland. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.33.2 Carbon footprint of consumption (gha per person)

QoG Code: ef_carb

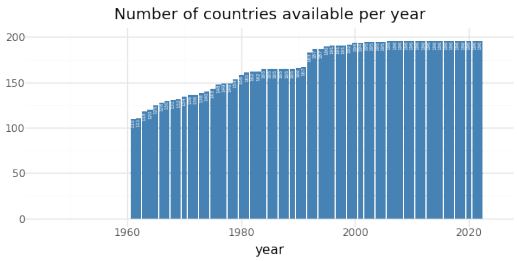
The carbon footprint measures CO2 emissions associated with fossil fuel use (burning fossil fuels and the embodied carbon in imported goods). The carbon footprint component is represented by the area of biologically productive land necessary for absorbing these carbon emissions. Currently, the carbon footprint is the largest portion of humanity's footprint. It is expressed in global hectares (gha) per person.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.33.3 Cropland footprint of consumption (gha per person)

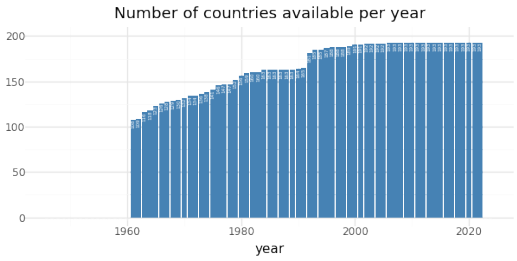
QoG Code: ef_crop

Cropland is the most bioproductive of all the land-use types and consists of areas used to produce food and fibre for human consumption, feed for livestock, oil crops, and rubber. The cropland footprint includes crop products allocated to livestock and aquaculture feed mixes, and those used for fibres and materials. Due to lack of globally consistent data sets, current cropland footprint calculations do not yet take into account the extent to which farming techniques or unsustainable agricultural practices may cause long-term degradation of soil.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1961 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.33.4 Ecological footprint of consumption per person (gha per person)

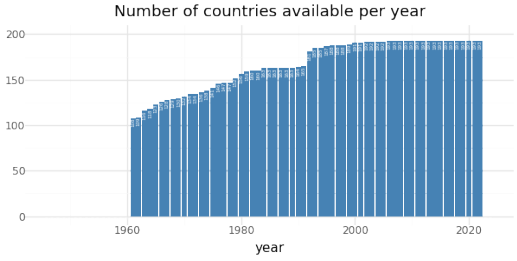
QoG Code: ef_ef

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1961 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.33.5 Fish footprint of consumption (gha per person)

QoG Code: ef_fg

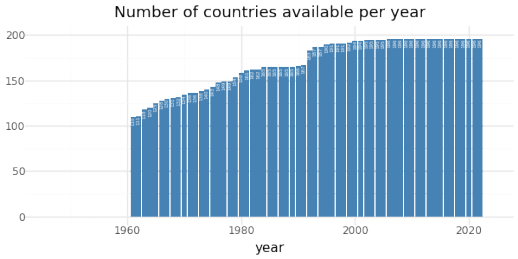
The fishing grounds footprint is calculated based on estimates of the maximum sustainable catch for a variety of fish species. These sustainable catch estimates are converted into an equivalent mass of primary production based on the various species' trophic levels. This estimate of maximum harvestable primary production is then divided amongst the continental shelf areas of the world. Fish caught and used in aquaculture feed mixes are included. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

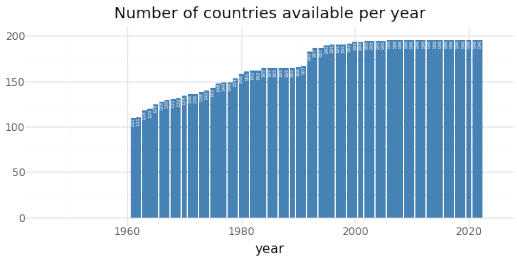
4.33.6 Forest product footprint of consumption (gha per person)

QoG Code: ef_for

The forest product footprint is calculated based on the amount of lumber, pulp, timber products, and fuel wood consumed by a population on a yearly basis. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1961 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

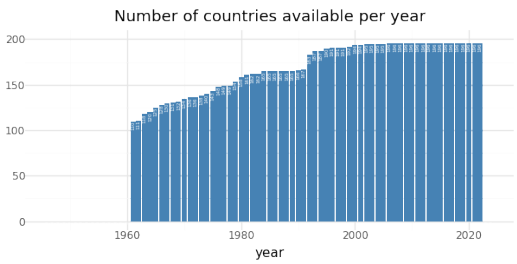
4.33.7 Grazing footprint of consumption (gha per person)

QoG Code: ef_gl

Grazing land is used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide, and wool products. The grazing land footprint is calculated by comparing the amount of livestock feed available in a country with the amount of feed required for all livestock in that year, with the remainder of feed demand assumed to come from grazing land. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1961 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34 Global Health Observatory data repository

Dataset by: World Health Organization

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

World Health Organization. (2023). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2023-12-06]. https://www.who.int/data/gho

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

Last update by original source: 2022-04-01
Date of download: 2023-12-06

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

4.34.1 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres)

QoG Code: who_alcohol10

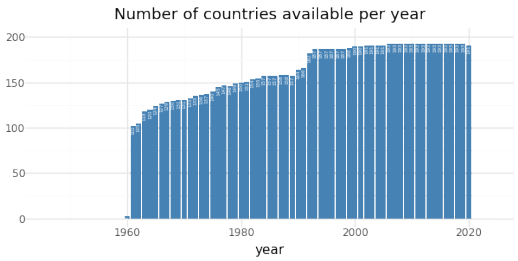
Alcohol, recorded per capita (people over 15 years old) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.2 Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women (aged 15-49)(%)

QoG Code: who_anpreg

Percentage of women aged 15 49 years with a haemoglobin concentration less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.

Data on the prevalence of anaemia and/or mean haemoglobin in women of reproductive age, collected between 1995 and 2019 were obtained from 408 population-representative data sources from 124 countries worldwide. A Bayesian hierarchical mixture model was used to estimate haemoglobin distributions and systematically address missing data, non-linear time trends, and representativeness of data sources. Full details on data sources are available on the GHO Anaemia page.

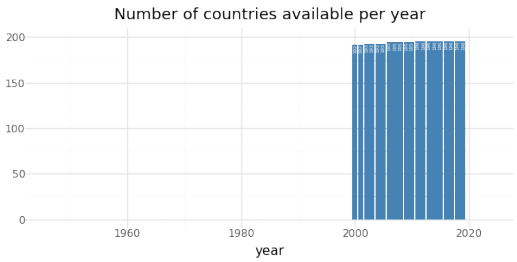
Full details on statistical methods may be found in the publication: Finucane MM, Paciorek CJ, Stevens GA EM. Semiparametric Bayesian density estimation with disparate data sources: a meta-analysis of global childhood undernutrition. J Am Stat Assoc. 2015;110(511):889901.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.3 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Total

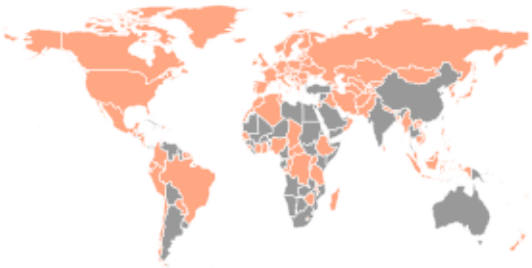
QoG Code: who_dwtot

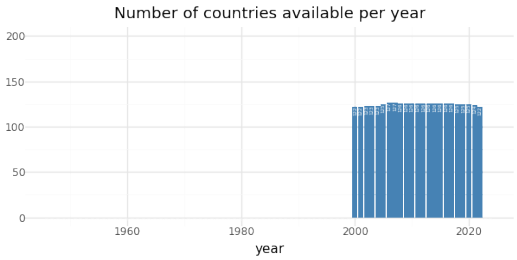
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Total

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.4 Healthy Life Expectancy, Female (Years)

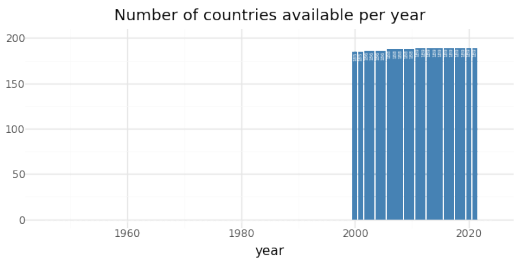
QoG Code: who_halef

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.5 Healthy Life Expectancy, Male (Years)

QoG Code: who_halem

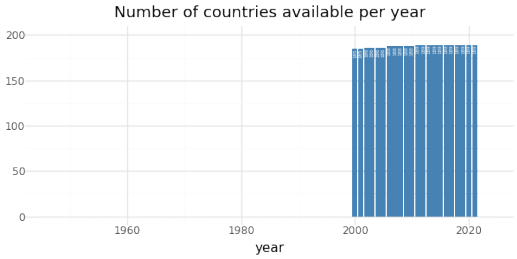
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Male

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.6 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years)

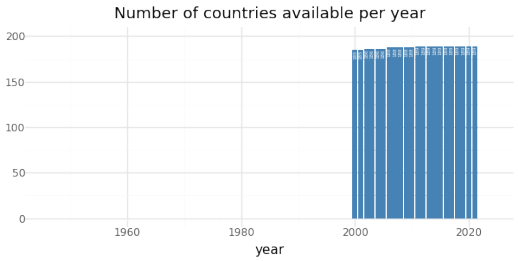
QoG Code: who_halet

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.7 Homicide Rate, Female

QoG Code: who_homf

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Female

Type of variable: Continuous

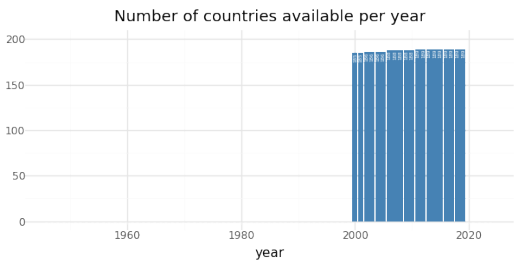
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.8 Homicide Rate, Male

QoG Code: who_homm

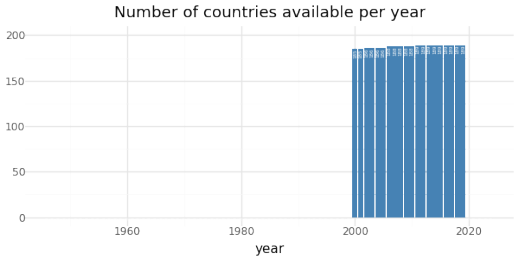
Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Male

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.9 Homicide Rate, Total

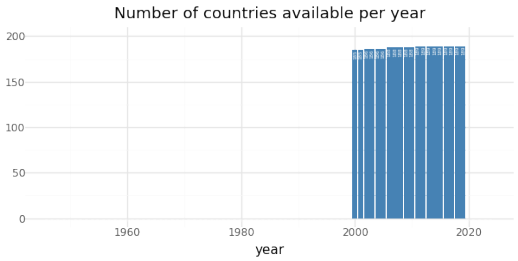
QoG Code: who_homt

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Total

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.10 Infant mortality rate, Female

QoG Code: who_infmortf

Infant mortality rate - Female (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

Type of variable: Continuous

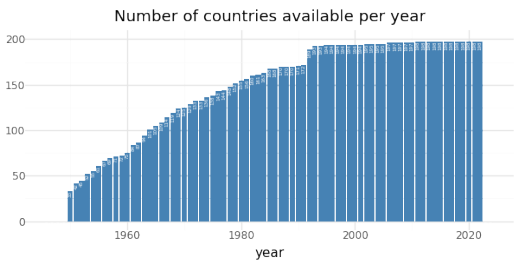
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.11 Infant mortality rate, Male

QoG Code: who_infmortm

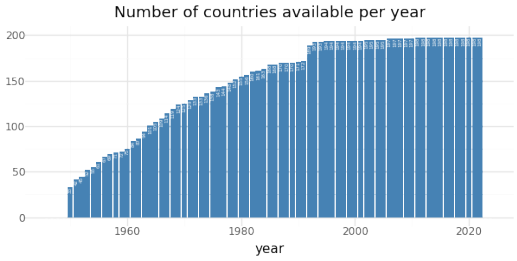
Infant mortality rate - Male (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.12 Infant mortality rate, Total

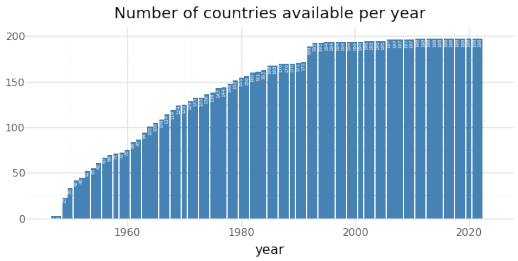
QoG Code: who_infmortt

Infant mortality rate - Total (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.13 Life Expectancy, Female (Years)

QoG Code: who_lef

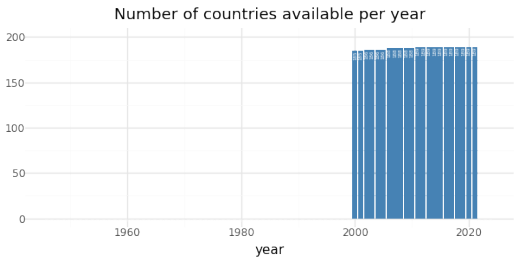
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Female

Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.14 Life Expectancy, Male (Years)

QoG Code: who_lem

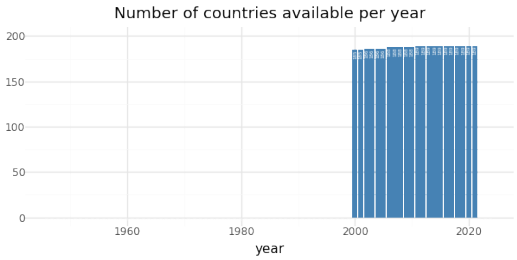
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Male

Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.15 Life Expectancy, Total (Years)

QoG Code: who_let

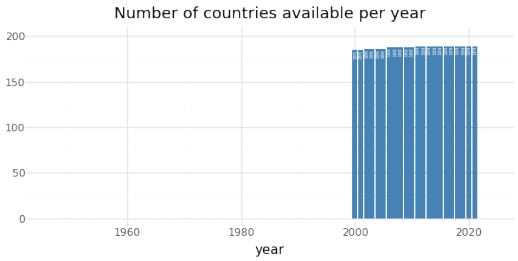
Life Expectancy at birth in years, Total

Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.16 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births)

QoG Code: who_matmort

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births)

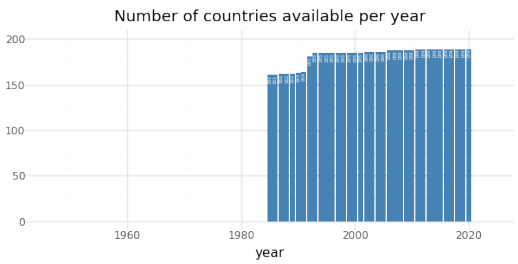
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1985
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.17 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female

QoG Code: who_mrf

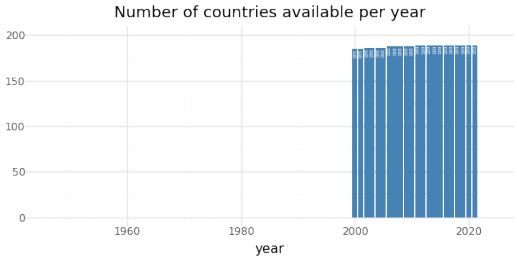
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.18 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male

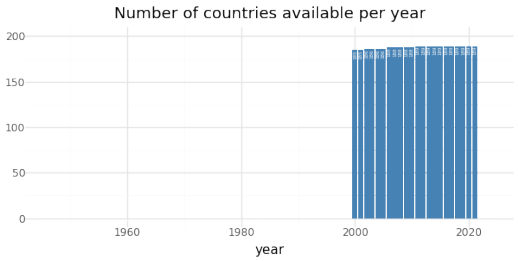
QoG Code: who_mrm

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.19 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total

QoG Code: who_mrt

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total

Type of variable: Continuous

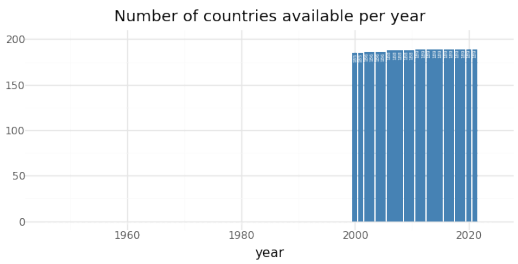
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.20 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population)

QoG Code: who_roadtrd

Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100 000 population)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.21 Total population using basic sanitation services (%)

QoG Code: who_sanittot

Total population using basic sanitation services (%)

Type of variable: Continuous

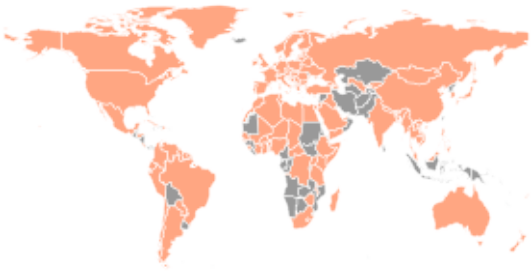
Available in Cross-section

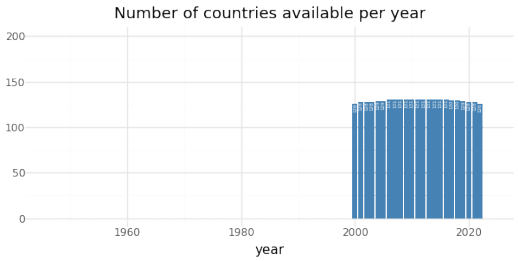
Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.22 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female

QoG Code: who_suif

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Female

Type of variable: Continuous

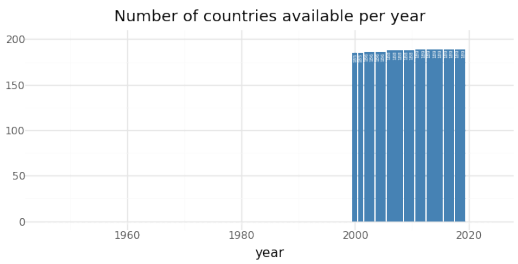
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2000
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.23 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male

QoG Code: who_suim

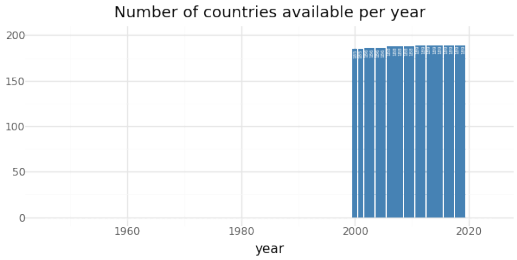
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Male

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.34.24 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total

QoG Code: who_suit

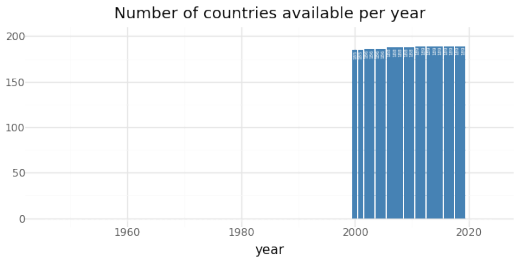
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Total

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.35 Global Militarization Index

Dataset by: Bonn International Center for Conversion

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

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

Dataset found at: http://gmi.bicc.de/

Last update by original source: 2024-03-01
Date of download: 2024-09-17

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

4.35.1 Global Militarization Index

QoG Code: bicc_gmi

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

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

Weighting Factors used:

Military expenditures as percentage of GDP - 5

Military expenditures in relation to health spending - 3

Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to population - 4

Military reservers in relation to population - 2

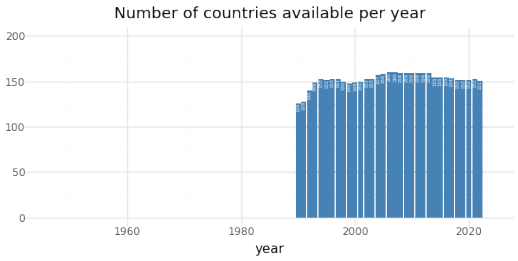
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to physicians - 2

Heavy weapons in relation to population - 4

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 30	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.35.2 Heavy Weapons Index

QoG Code: bicc_hw

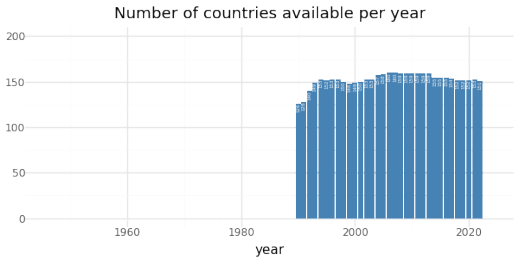
The GMI takes into consideration the number of an armed forces' heavy weapons in relation to the total population. Heavy weapons are defined here as any piece of military equipment which fits into either one of four categories: armored vehicles (armored personnel carriers, light tanks, main battle tanks), artillery (multiple rocket launchers, self-propelled artillery, towed artillery) above 100mm caliber, combat aircraft (attack helicopters, fixed-wing fighter aircraft), and major fighting ships (submarines, major surface combatants above corvette size).

Data on weapons holdings was collected by BICC from different sources, mainly the Military Balance from ISS. Data on small arms and light weapons (SALW) is not only extremely difficult to obtain but also unreliable and was thus not included in the GMI.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 30	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.35.3 Military Expenditure Index

QoG Code: bicc_milexp

Military spending in relation to GDP and health spending are the most important indicators for determining the level of militarization. Financial resources which are made available via the military budget by a government are an important factor which affects capacities and size of a state's armed forces. The other indicator the GMI uses is the comparison between the total military budget and government spending on health services.

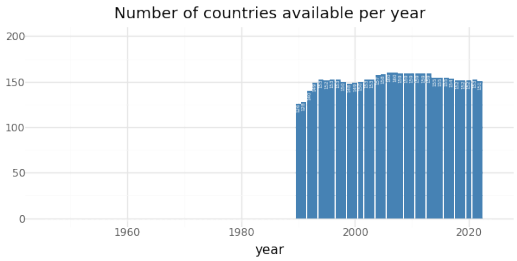
Figures for military expenditure are compiled from the data base of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute SIPRI. Even though SIPRI may currently be regarded as the most reliable source, data on military expenditure has to be treated with extreme caution. For many countries, especially in the developing world and autocratic states, the figures are but rough estimates. In cases where SIPRI does not provide any up-to-date information, we adopted the latest available figures provided they were no older than three years.

Data on gross domestic product was taken from the International Monetary Fund. Data on health expenditure used have been extracted from the data base of the World Health Organization.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.35.4 Military Personnel Index

QoG Code: bicc_milper

The level of militarization is also represented by the relation of military personnel to the total population and physicians. The first and most important indicator in this category is the active (para)military personnel to the total population. Paramilitary personnel were included here, since in many countries the regular military alone does not adequately reflect the total size of the armed forces.

The main criterion for coding an organizational entity as either military or paramilitary is that the forces in question are under the direct control of the government in addition to being armed, uniformed and garrisoned.

For a comprehensive presentation of the available personnel and an adequate representation of the relative level of militarization, a second indicator in this category takes into account the percentage of reserve forces in the total population. This factor is relevant for some countries, such as Switzerland that have a comparably small standing army but a more substantial amount of available reserves within society. The third indicator compares the total amount of military and paramilitary forces with the number of physicians in a country in order to express the relation between military and non-military expertise in a society.

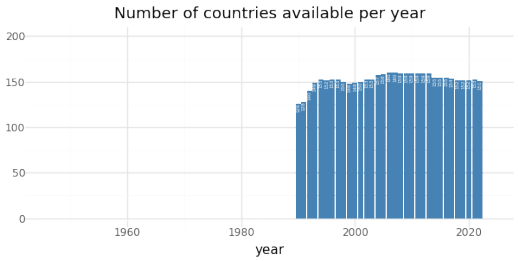
All data on military personnel was compiled from the Military Balance, the yearbook published by the Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IISS). Population size figures were taken from the Vital Statistics Report of the United Nations; data on the number of physicians from the World Health Organization.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36 Global Peace Index

Dataset by: Institute for Economics & Peace

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

Institute for Economics and Peace. (2022). Global peace index 2022: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 01-09-2022]. http://visionofhumanity.org/resources

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

Last update by original source: 2024-06-12
Date of download: 2024-12-19

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

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

4.36.1 Ongoing Conflict

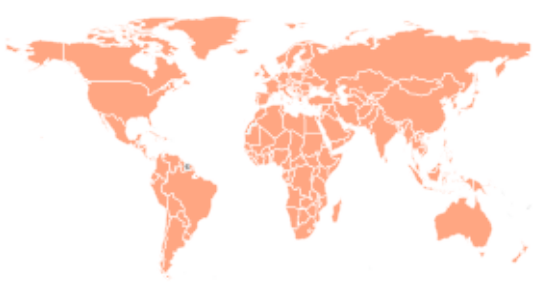
QoG Code: gpi_conf

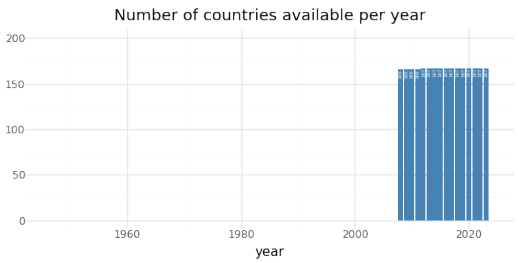
Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict (scaled 1 to 5, 5 refers to higher intensity of conflict) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2007
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.2 Global Peace Index

QoG Code: gpi_gpi

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

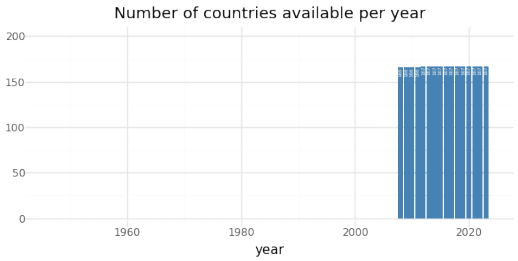
The second domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as Societal Safety and Security. The assertion is that low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries,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

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2007
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.3 Militarisation

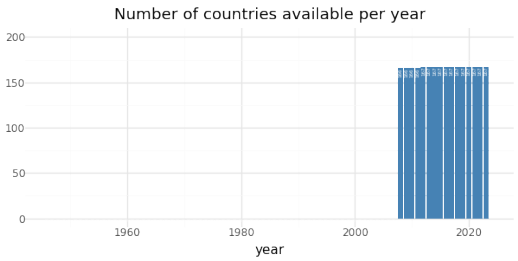
QoG Code: gpi_mil

Militarisation (scaled 1 to 5, 5 being more militarised) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It reflects the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2007
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.36.4 Safety and Security

QoG Code: gpi_ss

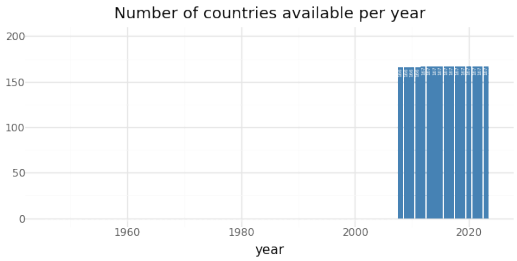
Societal Safety and Security (scaled 1 to 5, 5 being less secure) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. Low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2007
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.37 Global Tax Expenditure Database

Dataset by: Redonda, von Haldenwang and Aliu

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

Redonda, A., von Haldenwang, C., & Aliu, F. (2024). Global tax expenditures database (gted), version 1.3.0. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6334212

Dataset found at: https://gted.taxexpenditures.org/

Last update by original source: 2023-10-20
Date of download: 2023-11-13

The Global Tax Expenditures Database (GTED) is led by the Council on Economic Policies (CEP) and the German Development Institute (DIE). It is the result of a multi-year engagement to increase transparency on tax expenditures and the critical role they play in tax systems around the globe.

It brings together the official and publicly available data on tax expenditures, as published by national governments since 1990. The GTED seeks to contribute to improving transparency, deepening analysis and fostering policy debates on the costs and benefits of tax expenditures and related reforms.

4.37.1 Revenue Forgone (% of GDP)

QoG Code: gted_rfgdp

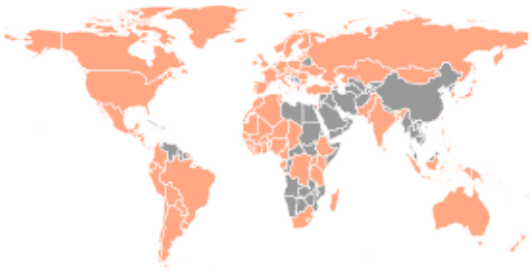
Total revenue forgone by country per year as a percentage of the gross domestic product. Revenue forgone shows the amount of revenue a country forgoes or loses by granting tax deductions, exemptions, etc.

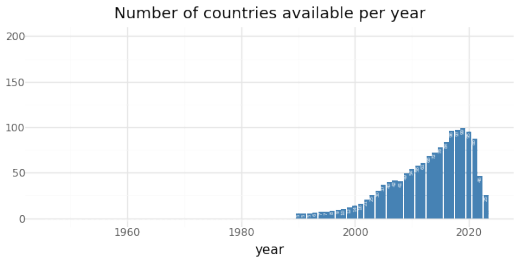
The data has been aggregated for QoG Data to the year level. The percentage of revenue forgone of GDP is the sum of all types of tax expenditures in a given year, by country. In the original dataset, the data is presented by provision ID, which means that for each type of tax expenditure there is a separate revenue forgone value.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.37.2 Revenue Forgone (% of Tax Revenue)

QoG Code: gted_rftax

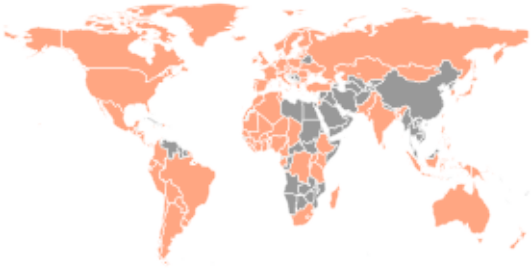
Total revenue forgone by country per year as a percentage of total tax revenue. Revenue forgone shows the amount of revenue a country forgoes or loses by granting tax deductions, exemptions, etc.

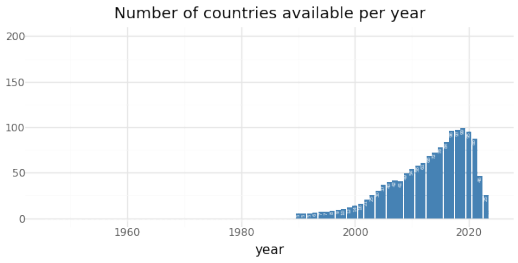
The data has been aggregated for QoG Data to the year level. The percentage of revenue forgone of total tax is the sum of all types of tax expenditures in a given year, by country. In the original dataset, the data is presented by provision ID, which means that for each type of tax expenditure there is a separate revenue forgone value.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.37.3 Revenue Forgone (in USD)

QoG Code: gted_rfusd

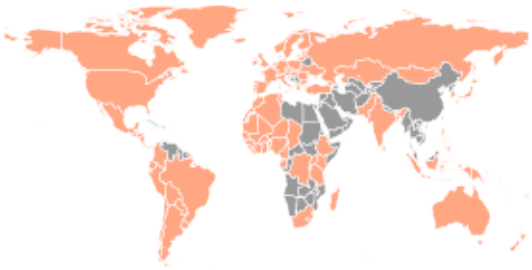
Total revenue forgone by country per year, converted from the local currency to US Dollars. Revenue forgone shows the amount of revenue a country forgoes or loses by granting tax deductions, exemptions, etc.

The data has been aggregated for QoG Data to the year level. The amount of revenue forgone in USD is the sum of all types of tax expenditures in a given year, by country. In the original dataset, the data is presented by provision ID, which means that for each type of tax expenditure there is a separate revenue forgone value.

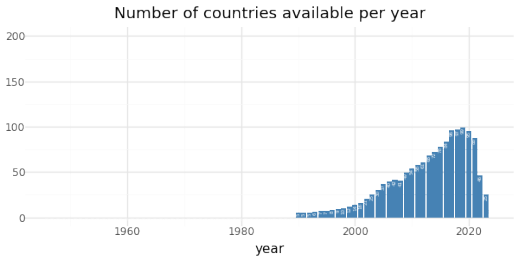
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.38 Global Terrorism Index

Dataset by: Institute for Economics & Peace

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

Institute for Economics and Peace. (2023). Global terrorism index 2023: Measuring the impact of terrorism [http://visionofhumanity.org/resources. Accessed 06-09-2023]

Dataset found at: https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/global-terrorism-index/#/

Last update by original source: 2024-08-22
Date of download: 2024-12-19

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study analysing the impact of terrorism for 163 countries covering 99.7 per cent of the worlds population.

The GTI report is produced by the Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP) using data from Terrorism Tracker and other sources. The GTI produces a composite score so as to provide an ordinal ranking of countries on the impact of terrorism. The GTI scores each country on a scale from 0 to 10; where 0 represents no impact from terrorism and 10 represents the highest measurable impact of terrorism.

Given the significant resources committed to counter-terrorism by governments across the world, it is important to analyse and aggregate the available data to better understand its various properties. One of the key aims of the GTI is to examine these trends. It also aims to help inform a positive, practical debate about the future of terrorism and the required policy responses.

4.38.1 Global Terrorism Index

QoG Code: gti_gti

The Global Terrorism Index ranks 163 countries based on four indicators weighted over five years. A countrys annual Global Terrorism Index score is based on a unique scoring system to account for the relative impact of incidents in the year.

The four factors counted in each countrys yearly score are:

(1) total number of terrorist incidents in a given year

(2) total number of fatalities caused by terrorists in a given year

(3) total number of injuries caused by terrorists in a

given year

(4) total number of hostages caused by terrorists in a given year

Each of the factors is weighted between zero and three, and a five year weighted average is applied in a bid to reflect the latent psychological effect of terrorist acts over time.

Type of variable: Continuous

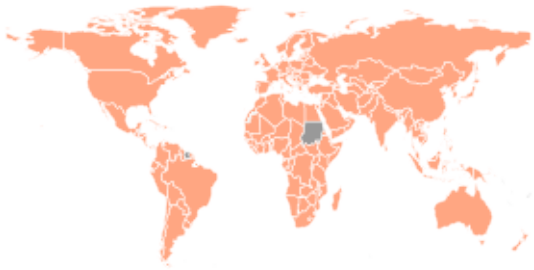
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31

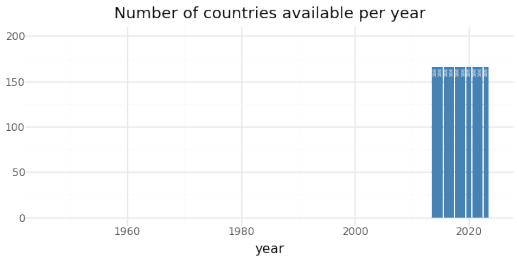
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2011
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39 Growth Projections and Complexity Rankings

Dataset by: The Growth Lab at Harvard University

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

The Growth Lab at Harvard University. (2019). Growth projections and complexity rankings [V6, UNF:6:bogKfOW1YCPbJdBf/CX1lw== [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC

Dataset found at: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC

Last update by original source: 2024-09-17
Date of download: 2024-10-29

Each year, researchers at the Growth Lab of the Center for International Development release growth forecasts for the upcoming decade as well as rankings of countries by their current economic complexity. The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a measure of the amount of capabilities and know-how of a given country determined by the diversity, ubiquity, and complexity of the products it exports.

Growth projections are calculated through a process largely based on determining whether a country's economic complexity is higher or lower than expected given its level of income. They expect countries whose economic complexity is greater than theywould expect for its level of income to grow faster than those that are "too rich" for their current level of complexity. In this data, a country's growth projection value for a given year is for the decade beginning with that year. For example, a value in a 2017 row is the projection of annualized growth for 20172027.

4.39.1 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification)

QoG Code: gpcr_eci

The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a measure of the amount of capabilities and know-how of a given country determined by the diversity, ubiquity, and complexity of the products it exports.

A rank of countries based on how diversified and complex their export basket is. Countries that are home to a great diversity of productive know-how, particularly complex specialized know-how, are able to produce a great diversity of sophisticated products.

The complexity of a countrys exports is found to highly predict current income levels, or where complexity exceed expectations for a countrys income level, the country is predicted to experience more rapid growth in the future. ECI therefore provides a useful measure of economic development.

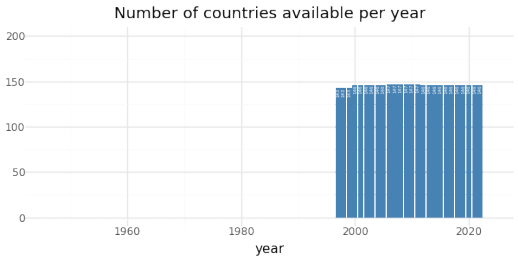
This Economic Complexity Index is computed using SITC product classification.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 30	Time-series min. year: 1995 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.39.2 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade

QoG Code: gpcr_growth

A prediction of how much a country will grow based on its current level of Economic Complexity, its Complexity Outlook or connectedness to new complex products in the Product Space, as compared to its current income level in GDP per capita and expected natural resource exports.

Economic complexity alone helps explain the lions share of variance in current income levels. But the value of economic complexity is in its predictive power on future growth, where a simple measure of current complexity and connectedness to new complex products, in relation to current income levels and expected natural resource exports, holds greater accuracy in predicting future growth than any other single economic indicator.

To calculate Economic Complexity Growth Projections, the authors consider four factors as explanatory variables: the Economic Complexity Index; the Complexity Outlook Index; the current level of income; and the expected growth in the value of natural resource exports per capita.

In effect, the growth projections show countries grow by expanding the know-how they have that allows them to produce more, and more complex products, depending on the connectedness of know-how and how many other products rely on similar capabilities, as well as the initial economic complexity the country held.

Growth projections are calculated through a process largely based on determining whether a country's economic complexity is higher or lower than expected given its level of income. The authors expect countries whose economic complexity is greater than the authors would expect for its level of income to grow faster than those that are "too rich" for their current level of complexity.

In this data, a country's growth projection value for a given year is for the decade beginning with that year. For example, a value in a 2017 row is the projection of annualized growth for 20172027.

Type of variable: Continuous

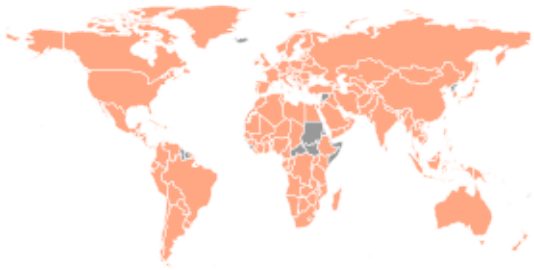
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

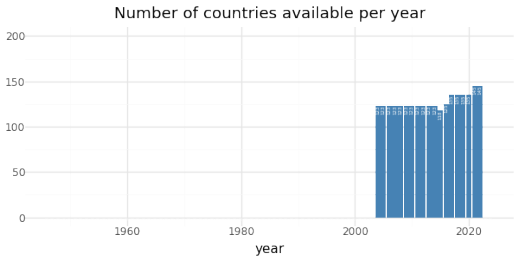
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 2004
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.40 Hanson & Sigman's State Capacity Index

Dataset by: Hanson and Sigman

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

Hanson, J. K., & Sigman, R. (2021). Leviathan's latent dimensions: Measuring state capacity for comparative political research. *The Journal of Politics*, *83*(4), 1495–1510

Hanson, J., & Sigman, R. (2020). Leviathan's Latent Dimensions: Measuring State Capacity for Comparative Political Research. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/IFZXQX

Dataset found at: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/IFZXQX

Last update by original source: 2020-12-10
Date of download: 2024-10-11

Data used in the article "Leviathan's Latent Dimensions: Measuring State Capacity for Comparative Political Research" (Hanson & Sigman, 2021). The authors identify three core dimensions of state capacity, develop the expectation that they are mutually supporting and interlinked, and estimate the state capacity using Bayesian latent variable analysis.

4.40.1 Hanson & Sigman State Capacity Index

QoG Code: lld_capacity

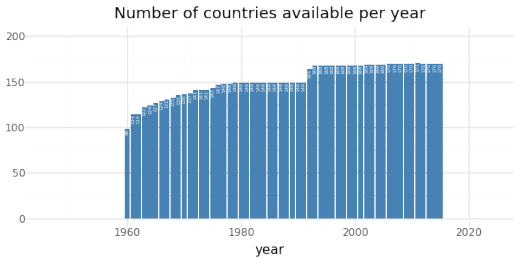
Hanson & Sigman's State Capacity Estimate. Three dimensions of state capacity that their estimate relies on are extractive capacity, coercive capacity, and administrative capacity. The authors use Bayesian latent variable analysis to estimate state capacity at the conjunction of indicators related to these dimensions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.40.2 Standard Deviation for Hanson & Sigman State Capacity Index

QoG Code: lld_capstd

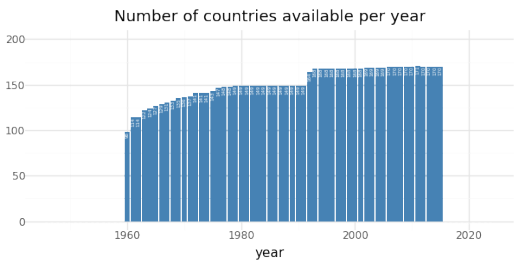
Standard Deviation for Hanson & Sigman's State Capacity Estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.41 Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization

Dataset by: Lenka Draanová

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

Drazanova, L. (2019). Historical index of ethnic fractionalization dataset (hief) [UNF:6:z4J/b/PKbUpNdIoeEFPvaw [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/4JQRCL

Dataset found at: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/4JQRCL

Last update by original source: 2019-07-24
Date of download: 2024-09-17

The Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization (HIEF) dataset contains an ethnic fractionalization index for 165 countries across all continents. The dataset covers annually the period 1945-2013. The ethnic fractionalization index corresponds to the probability that two randomly drawn individuals within a country are not from the same ethnic group. The new dataset is a natural extension of previous ethnic fractionalization indices and it allows its users to compare developments in ethnic fractionalization over time. The applications of HIEF pertain to the pattern of ethnic diversity across countries and over time.

4.41.1 Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization

QoG Code: hief_efindex

Based on the annual percentage of ethnic groups in each country The Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization (hereafter, HIEF) calculates the degree of ethnic fractionalization (EF) using the most universally applied formula in the empirical literature, which is a decreasing transformation of the Herfindahl concentration index.

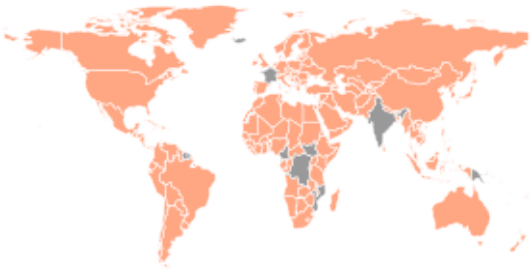
Where EFc is the level of ethnic fractionalization in country c, i indexes ethnic groups and Si is the proportion of the population in unit c belonging to ethnic group i (i = 1, , n).

Type of variable: Continuous

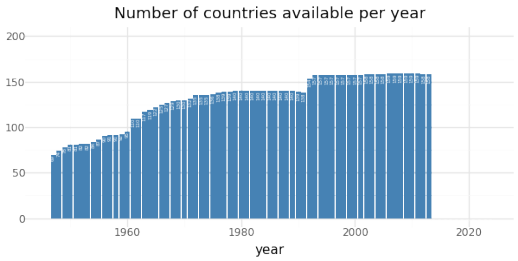
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.42 HRV Transparency Project

Dataset by: Hollyer, Rosendorff and Vreeland

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

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

Dataset found at: http://hrvtransparency.org/

Last update by original source: 2024-05-01
Date of download: 2024-09-10

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

The HRV Index focuses on the availability of credible aggregate economic data. It does so by examining patterns of missing data and treating transparency as the latent term which best reflects the tendency to disclose. This measure provides observations for 149 countries from 1993-2015 and can be used to measure relationships between transparency and other issues such as democracy, accountability, or political instability. Transparency encompasses many dimensions. The HRV index measures a specific aspect of government transparency: reporting national data to international organizations. Rather than rely on expert but subjective judgments, the measure is based on objective criteria. The HRV team uses "Item Response Theory", a highly sophisticated and computationally intense method to estimate transparency. This method assigns different weights for reporting distinct measures of the economy, based on how many other countries actually reported data on the measure, and how much a country distinguishes itself from other countries by reporting data on a given measure. (Technically, the model estimates "difficulty" and "discrimination" parameters for each economic variable.)

The model analyzes 240 measures of the economy consistently collected by the World Bank's World Development Indicators. Since the World Bank obtains its data from other international agencies that, in turn, obtain their data from national statistical offices, the HRV measure is a valid indicator of governments' efforts to collect and disseminate economically relevant information. Moreover, because the World Bank omits data considered "questionable", this index reflects the collection and dissemination of generally credible information about a country's national economy.

4.42.1 HRV Index

QoG Code: hrv_index

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

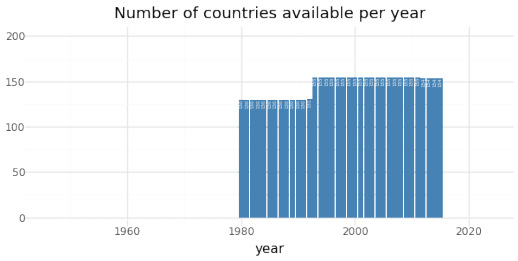
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.42.2 HRV Index: Lower bound of point estimate

QoG Code: hrv_lb

The estimated lower bound of HRV index.

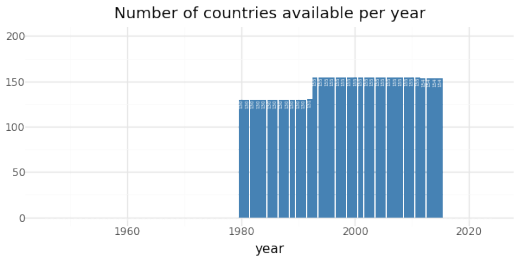
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.42.3 HRV Index: Standard deviation of point estimate

QoG Code: hrv_sd

The standard deviation of the HRV index.

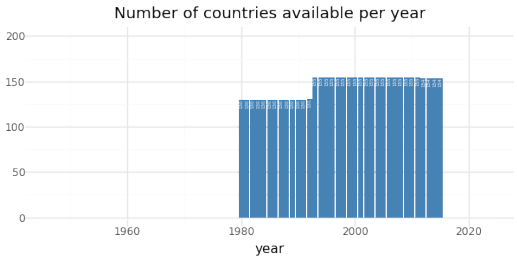
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.42.4 HRV Index: Upper bound of point estimate

QoG Code: hrv_ub

The estimated upper bound of the HRV index.

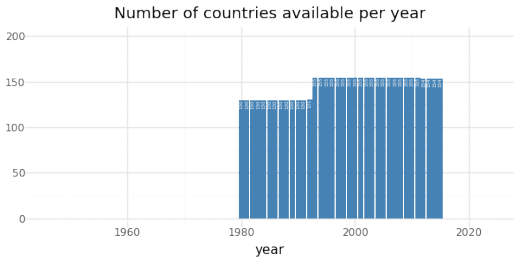
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.43 Human Development Report

Dataset by: United Nations Development Program

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

United Nations Development Program. (2024). Human development report 2023/2024. https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2023-24

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

Last update by original source: 2024-03-13
Date of download: 2024-11-26

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

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

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes.

4.43.1 Human Development Index

QoG Code: undp_hdi

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities.

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

The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean. Refer to Technical notes for more details.

The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDRO offers the other composite

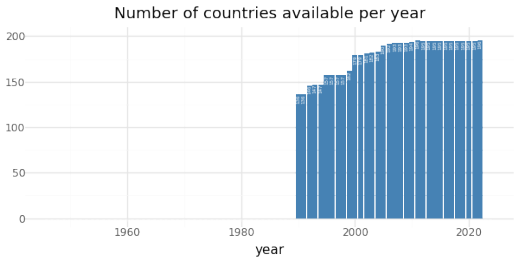
indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44 ICTD/UNU-WIDER Government Revenue Dataset

Dataset by: International Centre for Tax and Development and UNU-WIDER

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

ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2022). Government revenue dataset [Version 2022]. https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset

Dataset found at: https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset

Last update by original source: 2023-09-01
Date of download: 2024-11-14

The GRD aims to present a complete picture of government revenue and tax trends over time and allows for analysis at the country, regional or cross-country level. Where possible, figures are expressed both inclusive and exclusive of natural resource revenues, which helps to overcome a major obstacle to cross-country comparisons in existing data sources.

4.44.1 Grants

QoG Code: ictd_grants

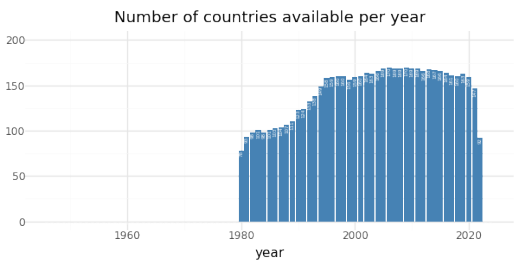
Total grants received by the government.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.2 Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue

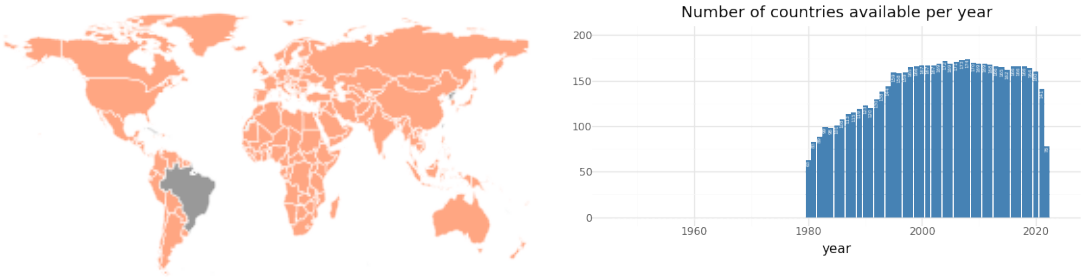
QoG Code: ictd_nontax

Total non-tax revenue, comprising data categorized as either "non-tax revenue" or "other revenue" depending on the underlying source. Includes revenue from both resource and non-resource sources.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.3 Revenue (excluding social contributions)

QoG Code: ictd_revexsc

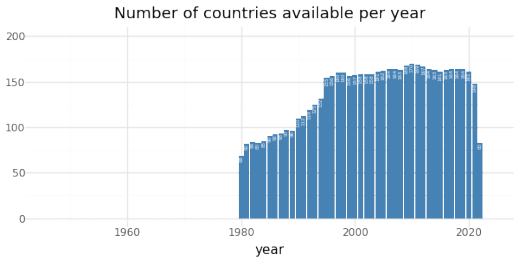
Total government revenue, excluding social contributions.

Social contributions are contributions toward a specific area of public spending. Some countries do not report on this type of contributions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.4 Revenue (including social contributions)

QoG Code: ictd_revinsc

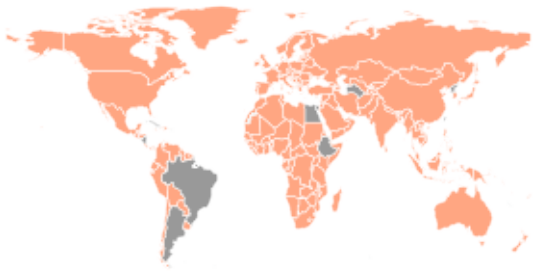
Total government revenue including taxes, non-tax revenue, grants and social contributions.

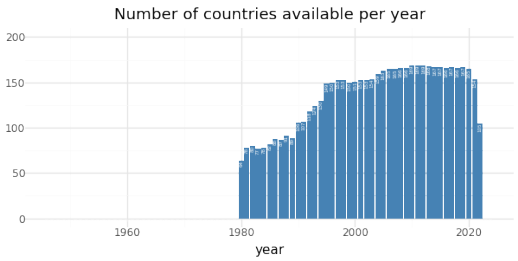
Social contributions are contributions toward a specific area of public spending. Some countries do not report on this type of contributions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.5 Total Resource Revenue

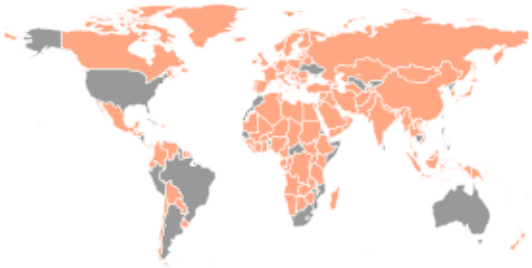
QoG Code: ictd_revres

Total natural resource revenues, including natural resource revenues reported as "tax revenue" or "non-tax revenue". Natural resources are here defined as natural resources that include a significant component of economic rent, primarily from oil and mining activities.

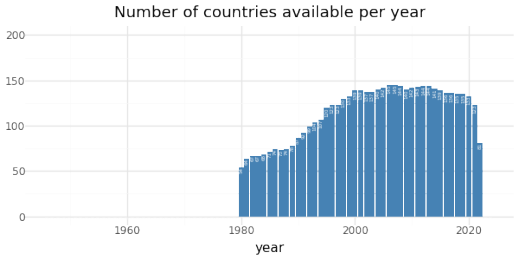
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.6 Social Contributions

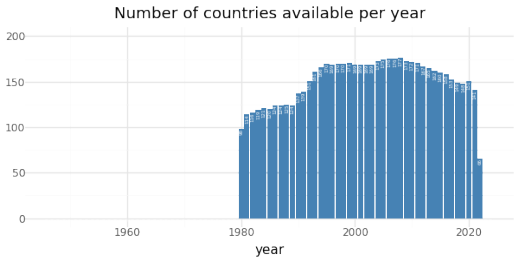
QoG Code: ictd_soccon

Total social contributions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.7 Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises

QoG Code: ictd_taxcorp

Total income and profit taxes on corporations, including taxes on resource firms.

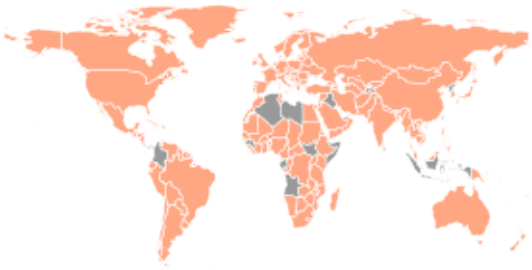
Type of variable: Continuous

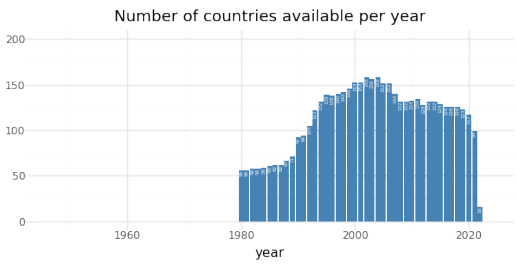
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.8 Taxes (excluding social contributions)

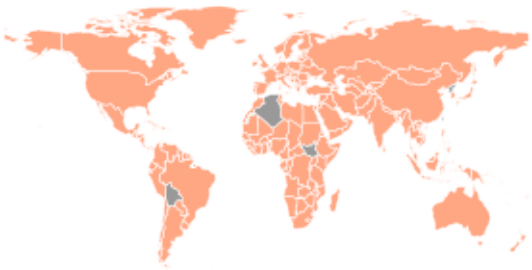
QoG Code: ictd_taxexsc

Total tax revenue, excluding social contributions.

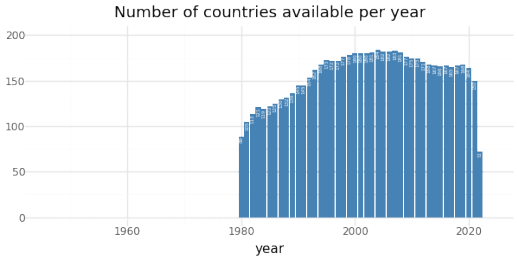
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.9 Taxes on Goods and Services

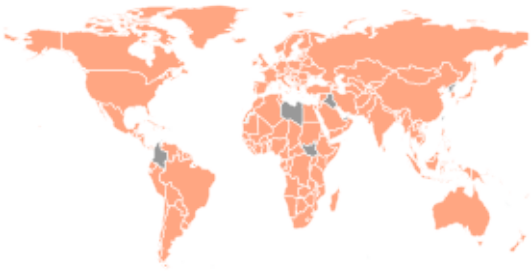
QoG Code: ictd_taxgs

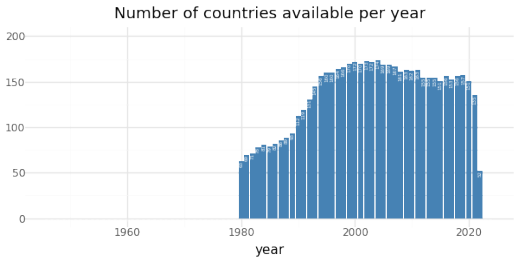
Total taxes on goods and services, which includes (but it is not necessarily always equal to) sales taxes and excise taxes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.10 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains

QoG Code: ictd_taxinc

Total taxes on income, profits and capital gains, including taxes on natural resource firms. This figure is always exclusive of social contributions. The total value of Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains may sometimes exceed the sum of Individuals and Corporations, due to revenues that are unallocated between the two.

Type of variable: Continuous

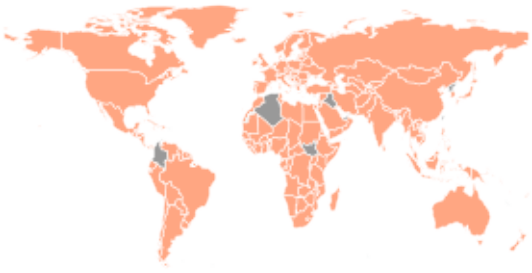
Available in Cross-section

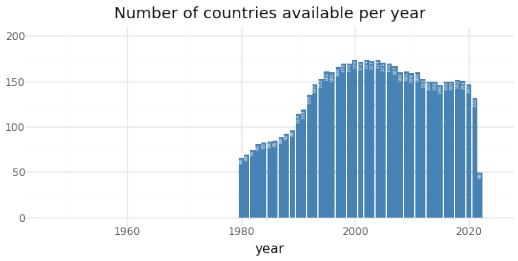
Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.11 Taxes on Individuals

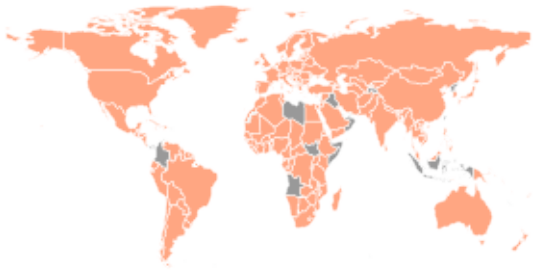
QoG Code: ictd_taxind

Total income, capital gains and profit taxes on individuals. This figure is always exclusive of resource revenues in available sources.

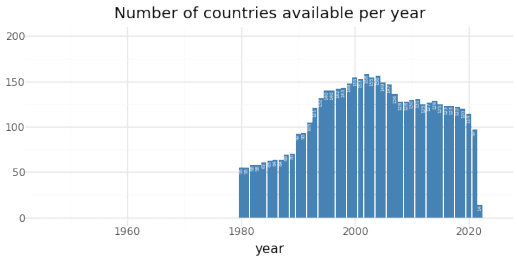
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.12 Indirect Taxes

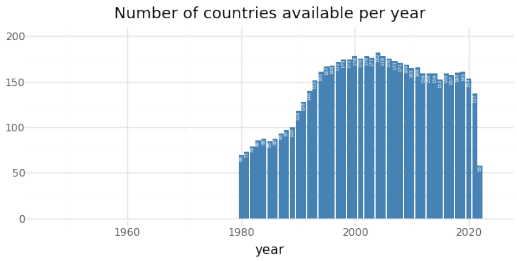
QoG Code: ictd_taxindirect

Total indirect taxes, including resource revenues. Includes taxes on goods and services, taxes on international trade and other taxes. Indirect may exceed the sum of Taxes on Goods and Services, Taxes on International Trade and Transactions and Other Taxes due to unallocated revenue not classified in any of these categories.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.13 Taxes (including social contributions)

QoG Code: ictd_taxinsc

Total tax revenue, including social contributions.

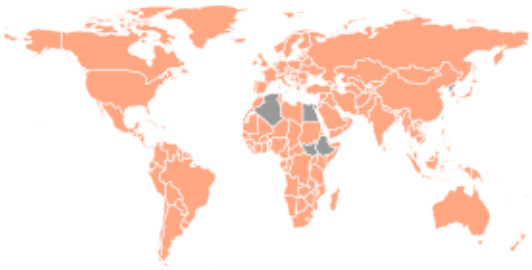
Type of variable: Continuous

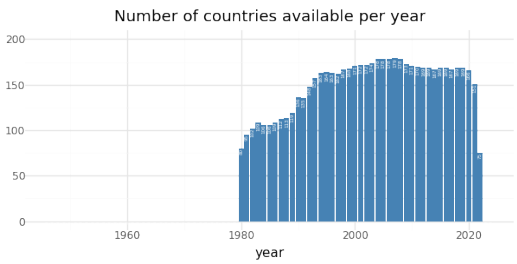
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.14 Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions)

QoG Code: ictd_taxnresexsc

Total non-resource tax revenue, excluding social contributions. Calculated as 'Taxes excluding social contributions' minus 'resource taxes'. This is the variable recommended for econometric analysis, as it is most complete and consistent across countries.

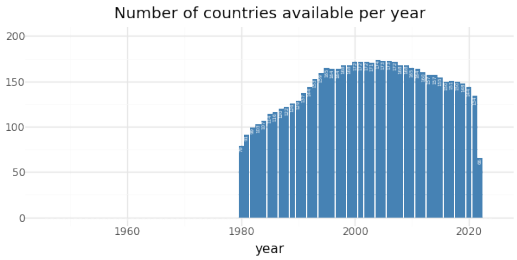
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.15 Non-Resource Tax (including social contributions)

QoG Code: ictd_taxnresinsc

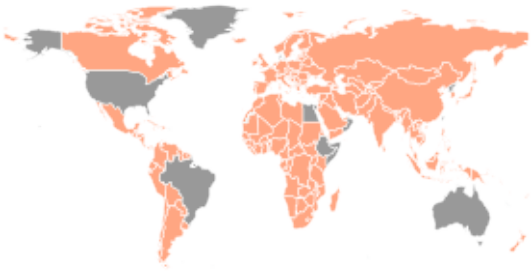
Total non-resource tax revenue, including social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes including social contributions" minus "resource taxes".

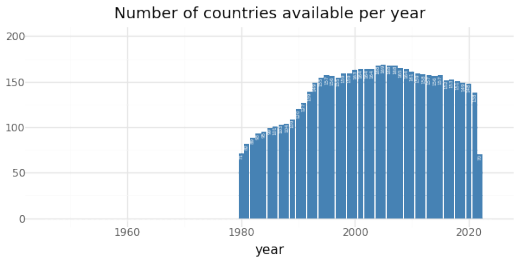
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.16 Other Taxes

QoG Code: ictd_taxother

Total other taxes. These refer to the taxes that have not been considered by other specific categories in the dataset.

Type of variable: Continuous

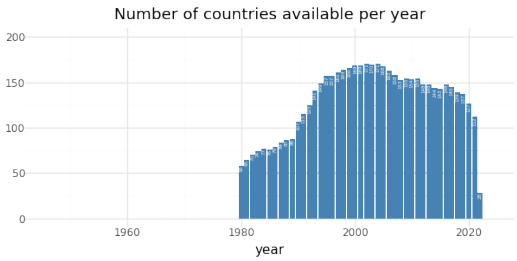
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.17 Taxes on Payroll and Workforce

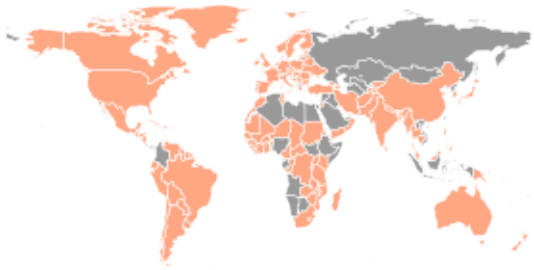
QoG Code: ictd_taxpaywf

Total taxes on payroll and workforce. This variable is entirely distinct from social contributions, though in underlying sources, social contributions are very occasionally reported as payroll taxes.

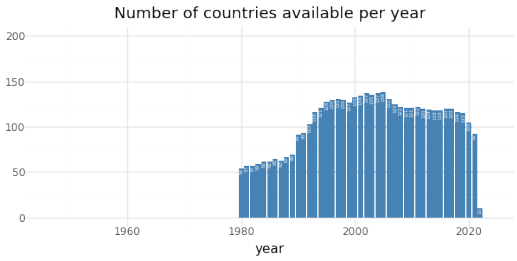
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.18 Taxes on Property

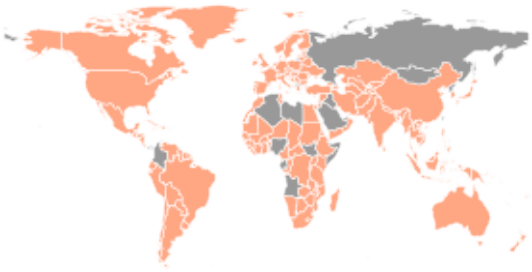
QoG Code: ictd_taxprop

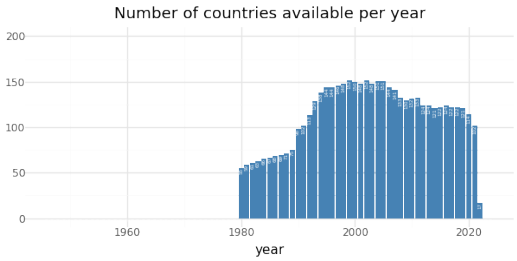
Total taxes on property.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.19 Resource Taxes

QoG Code: ictd_taxres

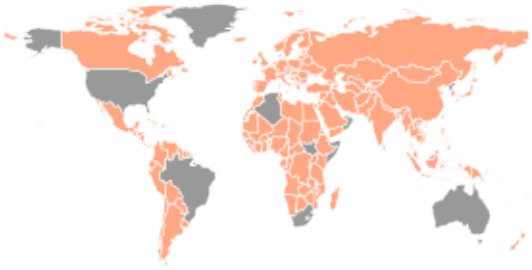
Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms.

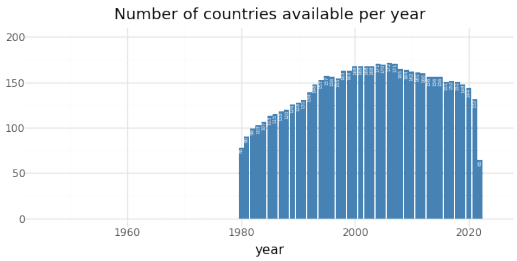
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1980
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.44.20 Taxes on International Trade and Transactions

QoG Code: ictd_taxtrade

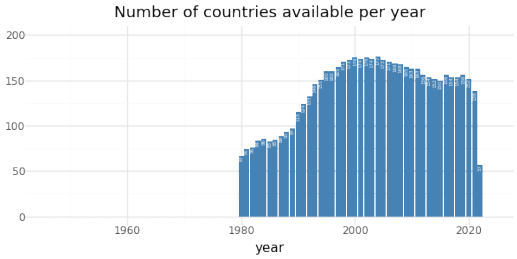
Total taxes on international trade, including both import and export taxes. In some cases this figure may also include VAT collected at the border, where countries consistently report revenue in this way.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1980
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45 IDF Diabetes Atlas

Dataset by: International Diabetes Federation

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

International Diabetes Federation. (2021). *Idf diabetes atlas, 10th edn* (tech. rep.). Brussels, Belgium: International Diabetes Federation. https://www.diabetesatlas.org

Dataset found at: https://diabetesatlas.org/data/en/

Last update by original source: 2021-11-08
Date of download: 2025-01-20

The IDF Diabetes Atlas is intended to support the diabetes community in advocating for more action to identify undiagnosed diabetes, prevent type 2 diabetes in people at risk, and improve care for all people with diabetes. It also aims to support the development of high quality diabetes data in all countries and territories, in order to fill the gaps in knowledge that currently exist.

The 10th edition of the IDF Diabetes Atlas reports a continued global increase in diabetes prevalence, confirming diabetes as a significant global challenge to the health and well-being of individuals, families and societies.

4.45.1 Proportion of diabetes-related deaths in people under 60 y (%)

QoG Code: idf_death

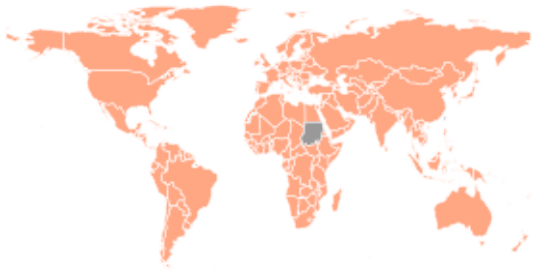
Proportion of total deaths due to diabetes before the age of 60 years, expressed as a percentage.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.2 Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of diabetes (%)

QoG Code: idf_dia

Age-adjusted comparative diabetes prevalence (%) in adults 2079 years.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

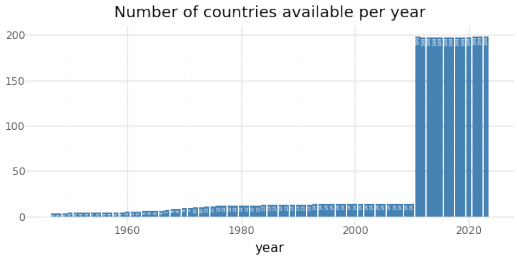
Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.3 Projected diabetes prevalence in 2030 (%) in adults

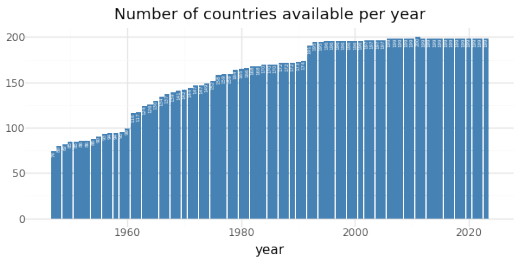
QoG Code: idf_dia2030

Projected age-adjusted diabetes prevalence (%) among adults aged 2079 for the year 2030.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.4 Projected diabetes prevalence in 2045 (%) in adults

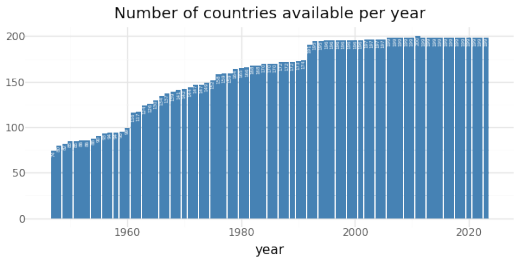
QoG Code: idf_dia2045

Projected age-adjusted diabetes prevalence (%) among adults aged 2079 for the year 2045.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.5 Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (%) in adults

QoG Code: idf_ifg

Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (IFG) (%) among individuals aged 2079.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.6 Projected prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (%) among adults in 2030

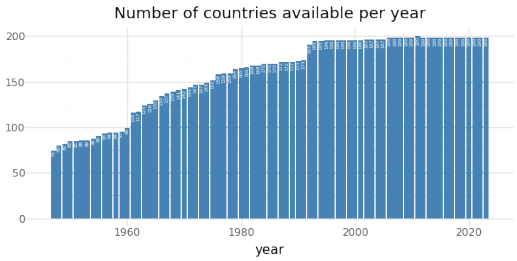
QoG Code: idf_ifg2030

Projected age-adjusted prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (IFG) (%) among individuals aged 2079 for 2030.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.7 Projected prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (%) among adults in 2045

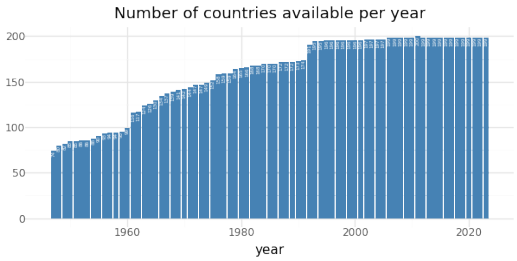
QoG Code: idf_ifg2045

Projected age-adjusted prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (IFG) (%) among individuals aged 2079 for 2045.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.8 Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (%) in adults

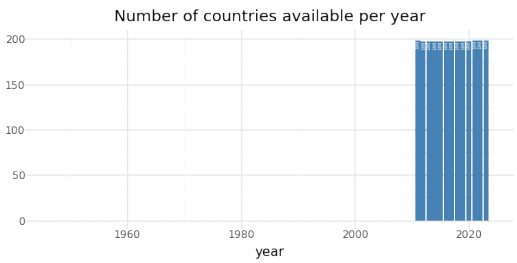
QoG Code: idf_igt

Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) among individuals aged 2079, expressed as a percentage.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

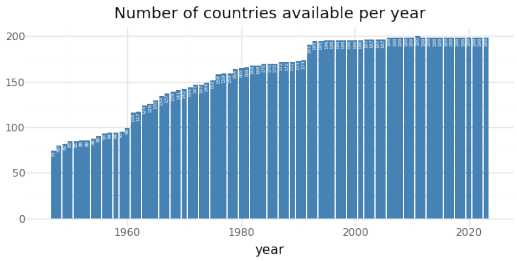
4.45.9 Projected prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (%) among adults in 2030

QoG Code: idf_igt2030

Projected age-adjusted prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) among individuals aged 2079 for 2030, expressed as a percentage.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.10 Projected prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (%) among adults in 2045

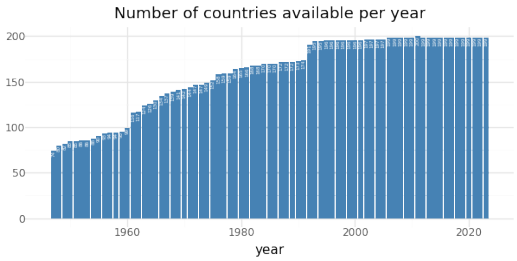
QoG Code: idf_igt2045

Projected age-adjusted prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) among individuals aged 2079 for 2045, expressed as a percentage.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.45.11 Proportion of people with undiagnosed diabetes (%)

QoG Code: idf_undia

Proportion of individuals aged 2079 with undiagnosed diabetes, expressed as a percentage.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.46 Informal Economy Database

Dataset by: The World Bank Group

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

Elgin, C., Kose, M. A., Ohnsorge, F., & Yu, S. (2021). Understanding informality. *CEPR Discussion Paper, 16497*

Dataset found at: https://www.worldbank.org/en/research/brief/informal-economy-database

Last update by original source: 2024-01-09
Date of download: 2024-10-31

The World Banks Prospects Group has constructed a global database of informal economic activity. The database includes up to 196 economies over the period 1990-2020 and includes the eleven most commonly used measures of informal economy.

4.46.1 DGE Model-based Informal Output

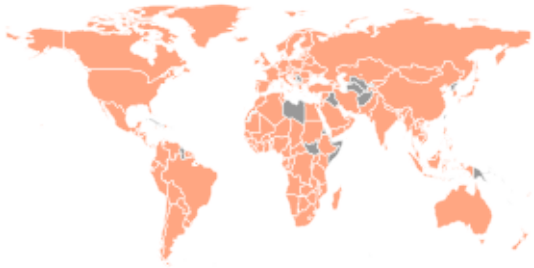
QoG Code: ied_dge

Dynamic General Equilibrium (DGE) model-based estimates of informal output.

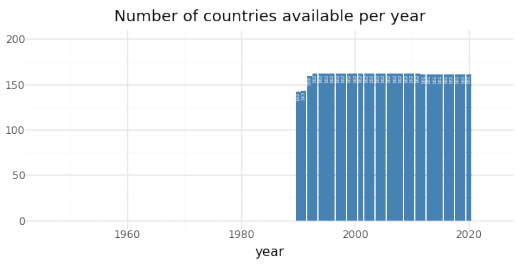
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.46.2 MIMIC Model-based Informal Output

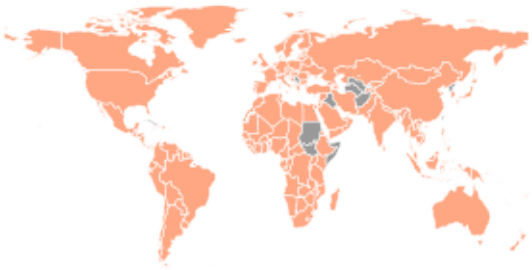
QoG Code: ied_mimic

Multiple Indicators Multiple Causes (MIMIC) model-based estimates of informal output.

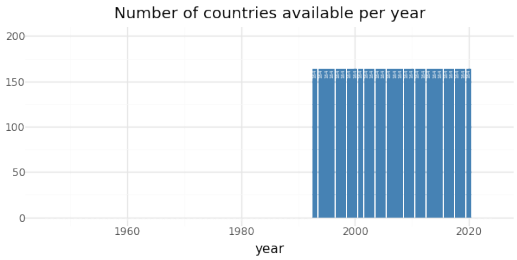
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1993
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47 Institutional Quality Dataset

Dataset by: Aljaz Kuncic

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

Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, *10*(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

Dataset found at:
https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-institutional-economics/article/institutional-quality-dataset/3510AFB01B41639E003885D381E77AF3

Last update by original source: 2013-03-12
Date of download: 2024-10-21

More than 30 established institutional indicators can be clustered into three homogeneous groups of formal institutions: legal, political and economic, which capture to a large extent the complete formal institutional environment of a country. The latent qualities of legal, political and economic institutions for every country in the world and for every year are calculated. On this basis, a legal, political and economic World Institutional Quality Ranking are proposed, through which one can follow whether a country is improving or worsening its relative institutional environment. The calculated latent institutional quality measures can be useful in further panel data applications and add to the usual practice of using simply one or another index of institutional quality to capture the institutional environment.

4.47.1 Cluster memberships based on means

QoG Code: kun_cluster

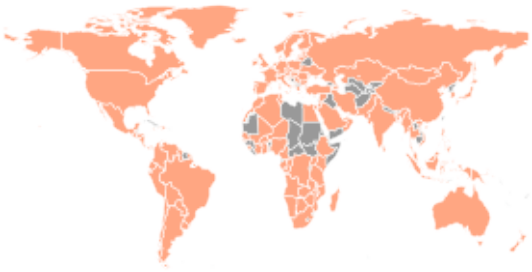
Cluster membership based on means.

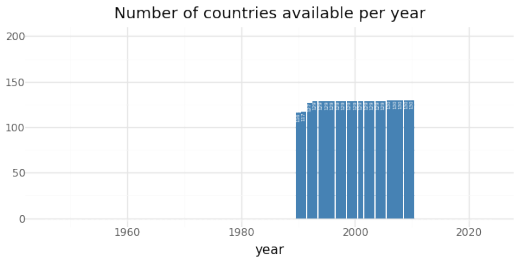
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.2 Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages)

QoG Code: kun_ecoabs

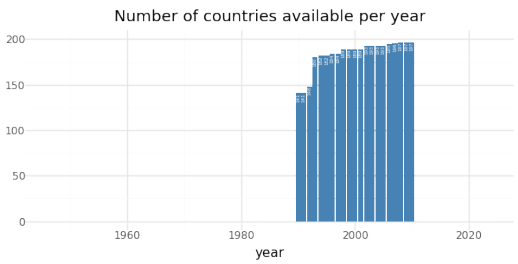
Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.3 Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores)

QoG Code: kun_ecorel

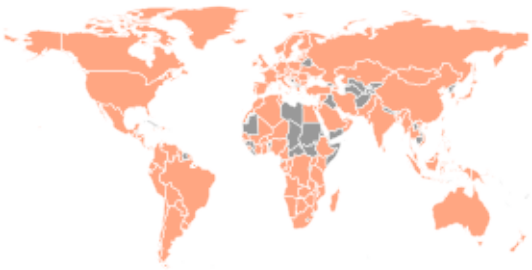
Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Type of variable: Continuous

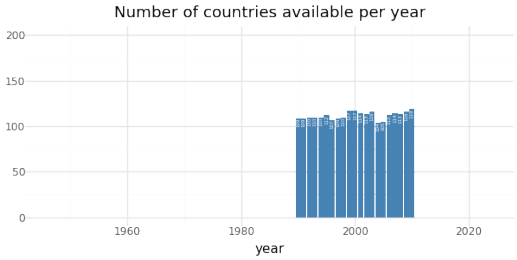
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.4 Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)

QoG Code: kun_legabs

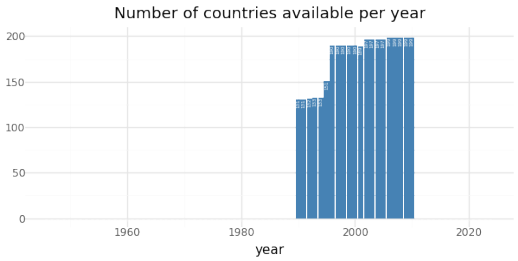
Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.5 Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)

QoG Code: kun_legrel

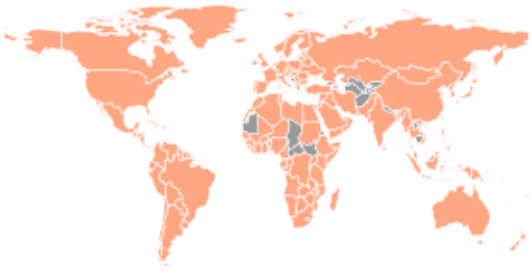
Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).

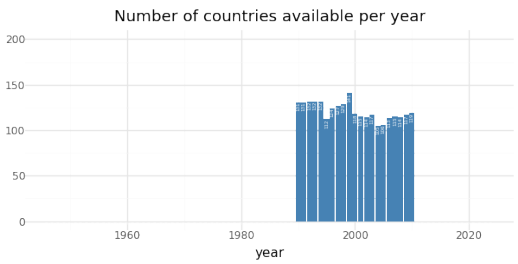
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.6 Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)

QoG Code: kun_polabs

Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).

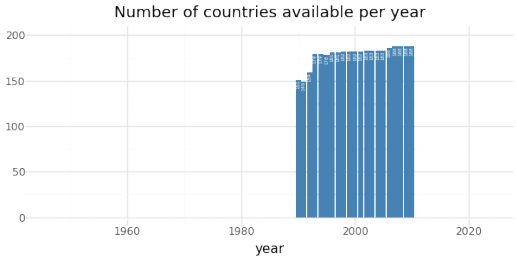
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.7 Political institutional quality (relative factor scores)

QoG Code: kun_polrel

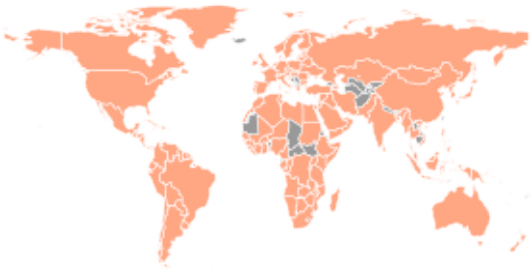
Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).

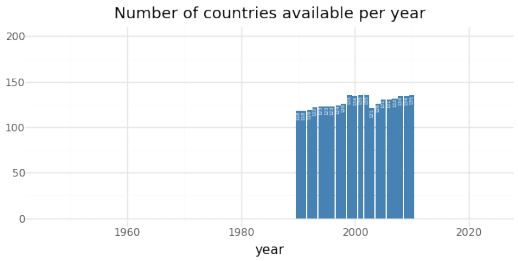
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.8 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

QoG Code: kun_wiqreco_all

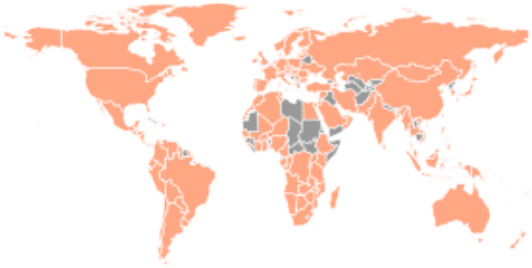
Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

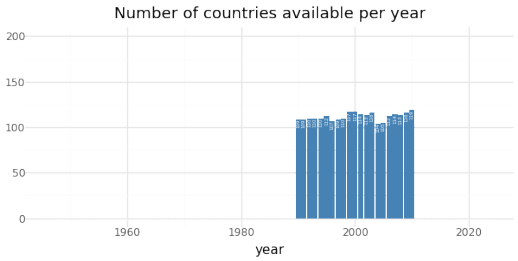
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.9 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

QoG Code: kun_wiqrleg_all

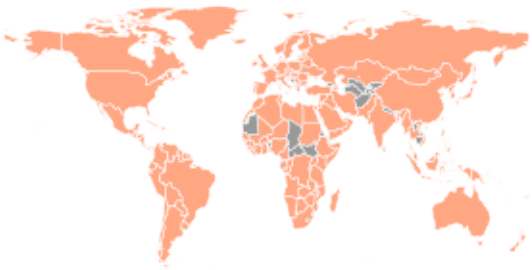
Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Type of variable: Discrete

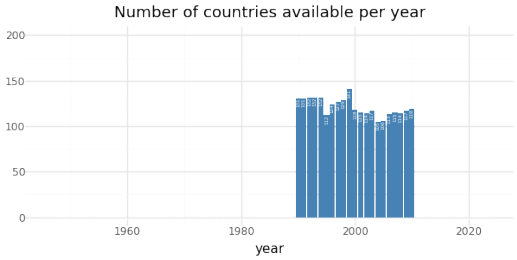
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.47.10 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

QoG Code: kun_wiqrpol_all

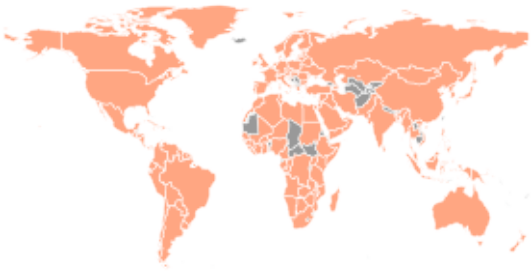
Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Type of variable: Discrete

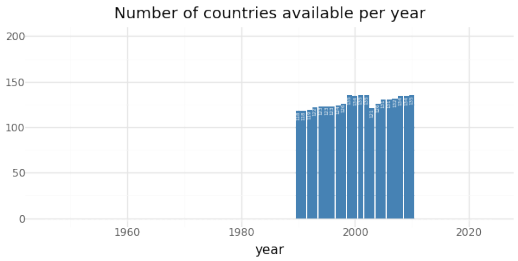
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2010
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48 Institutions and Elections Project Data

Dataset by: Institutions and Elections Project

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

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

Dataset found at: https://havardhegre.net/iaep/

Last update by original source: 2015-05-20
Date of download: 2024-11-13

Institutions and Elections Project Data (version 2.0). The objective of the data from the Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) is to describe the formal institutions that are in place, even if practice does not comport with those formal rules. The data refers to the situation January 1st each year. Note: According to the documentation of the data many of the cases "have more than one executive; [...] the executive referred to may be any one of the executives established in a country". We urge users to refer to the documentation at the IAEP web site for information about which executive each particular case refers to.

Note: Changes from the original version: The dataset has two types of missing values, logical missing values and actual missing values. In the QoG data, logical missing values were recoded to actual missing values. To access data with logical missing values please use original dataset.

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

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

4.48.1 Appointment of Executive

QoG Code: iaep_ae

Is there an executive appointed either by a PM (that is, an executive who is also a member of the legislature) or a president (an independently selected executive)?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

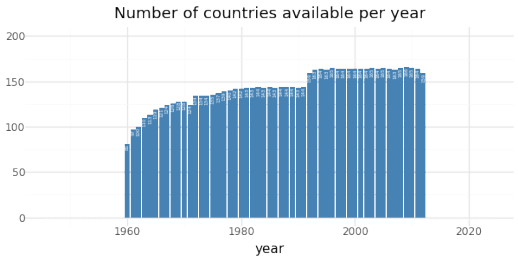
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.2 Appointment of Regional Representatives

QoG Code: iaep_arr

This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. In practice, do regions or provinces:

1. Appoint, elect or otherwise choose their own representatives autonomous from decisions by the central government

2. Have their administrators appointed by the central government

3. No regional/provincial governments

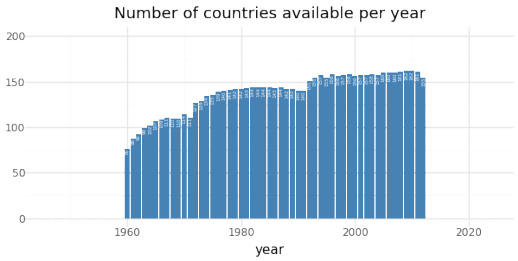
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.3 Banning of Anti-System Parties

QoG Code: iaep_basp

Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties?

0. No

1. Yes

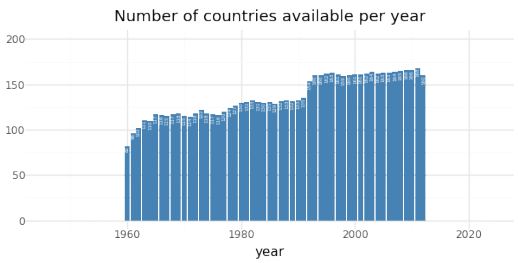
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.4 Banned Parties

QoG Code: iaep_bp

Are there banned parties?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

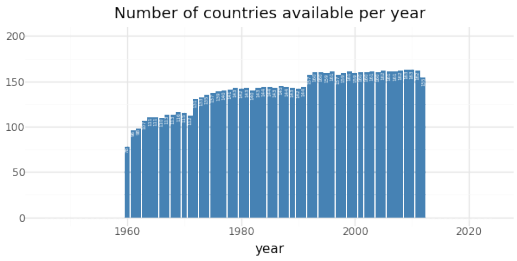
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.5 Some other executive have the power to call elections

QoG Code: iaep_callo

Does some other executive have the power to call elections?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

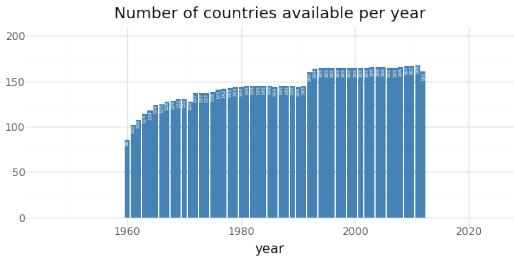
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.6 Constitutional Court

QoG Code: iaep_cc

According to the constitution, does the country have a national constitutional court? In some cases, a council with the powers of a constitutional court may exist, though it may not be part of the formal judiciary. In such cases, this non-judicial council with the powers of a constitutional court is coded as the constitutional court.

0. No

1. Yes

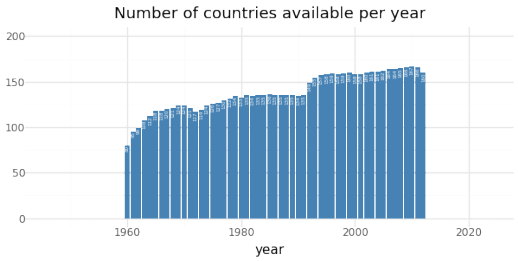
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.7 The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years)

QoG Code: iaep_constin

How long has the current constitution been in effect (in years)?

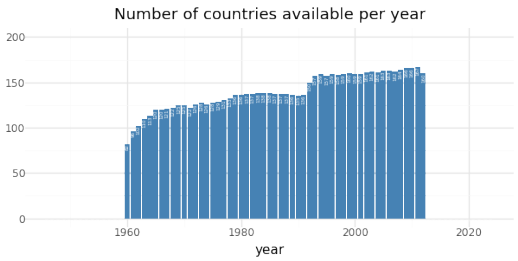
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.8 The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years)

QoG Code: iaep_constlam

How many years since the last amendment (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

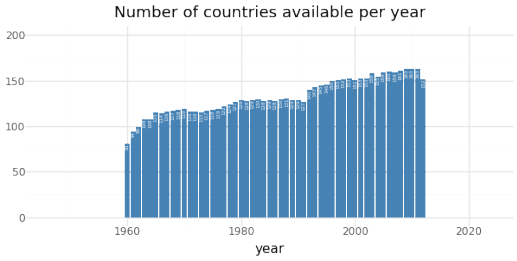
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.9 Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties

QoG Code: iaep_ebbp

Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties?

0. No

1. Yes

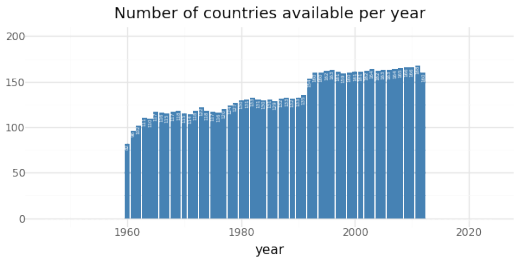
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.10 Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes

QoG Code: iaep_eccdt

Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?

0. No

1. Yes

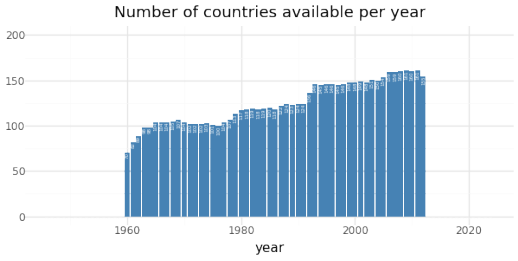
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.11 Executive Can Dissolve Legislature

QoG Code: iaep_ecdl

According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

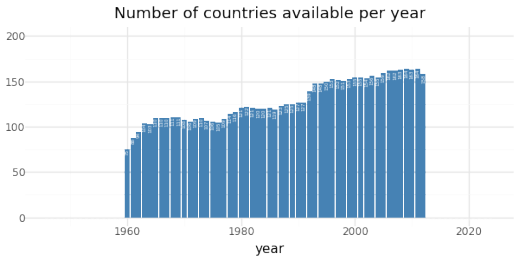
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.12 Executive is Member of Legislature

QoG Code: iaep_eml

Is there an executive who is also a member of the legislature (like a prime minister, for example)? We consider membership in the legislature if either an explicit rule exists which requires an executive to maintain a seat in the legislature, or if practice and/or convention determines membership.

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

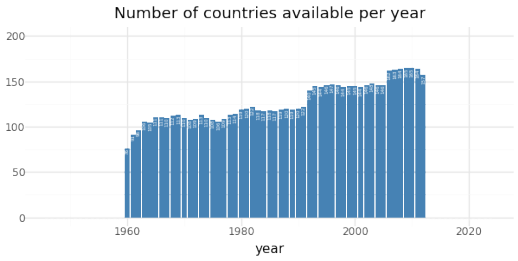
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.13 Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_enlc

Does executive nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

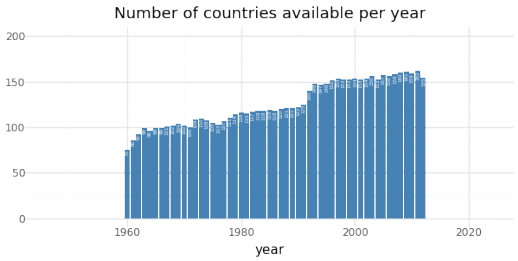
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.14 Executive Power over Military Force

QoG Code: iaep_epmf

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

0. No

1. Yes

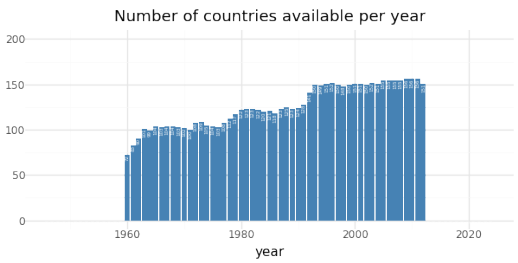
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.15 Electoral System

QoG Code: iaep_es

What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections?

1. Plurality (First past the post)

2. Majority

3. Proportional representation

4. Mixed systems (combination of PR and either plurality or majority). This option includes situations in which a single chamber contains seats selected by different methods, or situations in which all of the seats in a chamber are chosen with the same method, but each chamber is selected through different methods.

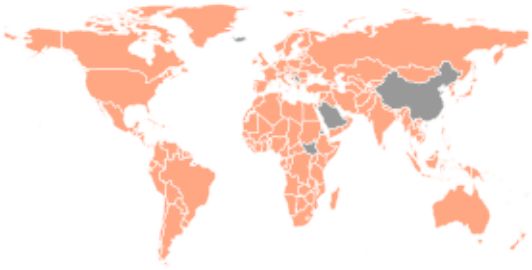
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Categorical

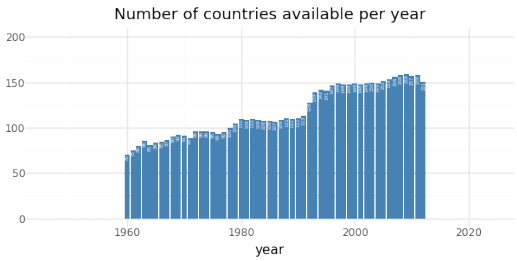
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.16 Executive Veto Power

QoG Code: iaep_evp

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

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

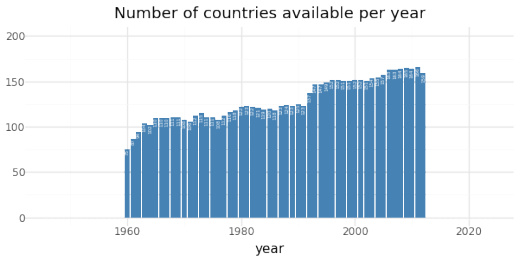
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.17 Independence of Selection of Executive

QoG Code: iaep_ise

Is there an executive chosen independently of the legislature (like a president, for example)? If these processes that select the executive are distinct from that which selects the legislature, then the authors consider the two to be independent. The selection processes, moreover, can involve different - albeit competing or complimentary - forms of selection.

0. No

1. Yes

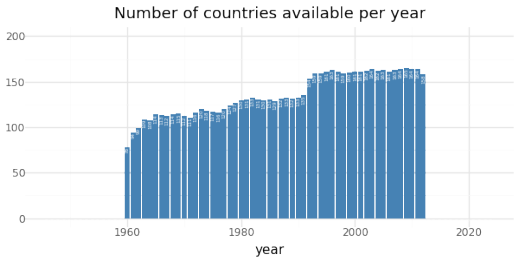
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.18 Legislature Approves Budget

QoG Code: iaep_lap

Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget?

0. No

1. Yes

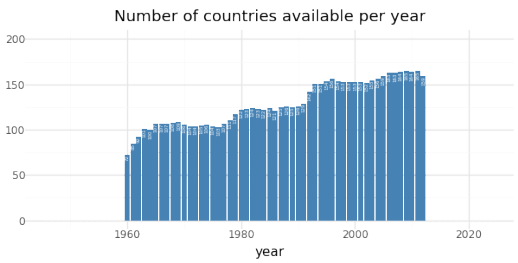
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.19 Legislature Can Remove Executive

QoG Code: iaep_lcre

According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

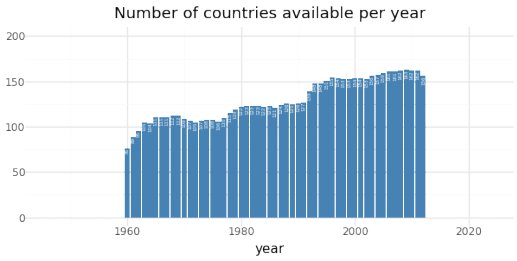
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.20 Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation

QoG Code: iaep_lego

Does some other executive have the power to introduce legislation in the legislature?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

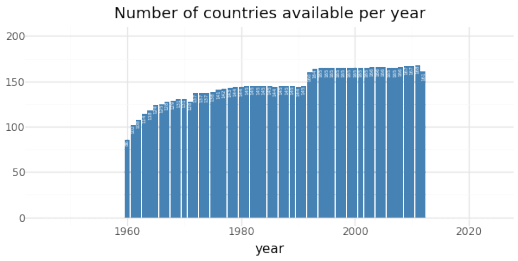
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.21 Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties

QoG Code: iaep_lrit

Does the legislature have the constitutional authority to ratify international treaties negotiated by an executive?

0. No authority

1. One chamber approval necessary

2. Both chambers' approval necessary.

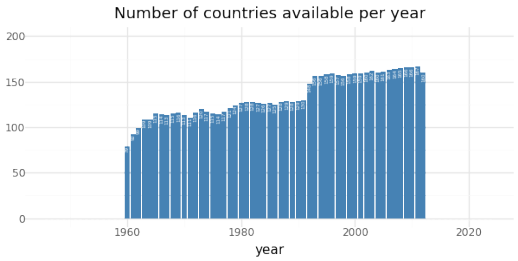
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.22 Legislature Veto Power

QoG Code: iaep_lvp

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

0. No

1. Yes

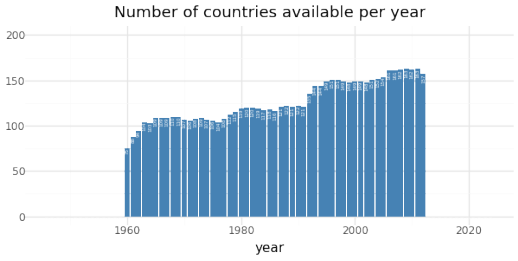
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.23 Some other executive have the power to use force abroad

QoG Code: iaep_milo

Is the power to use military force vested in some other executive?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

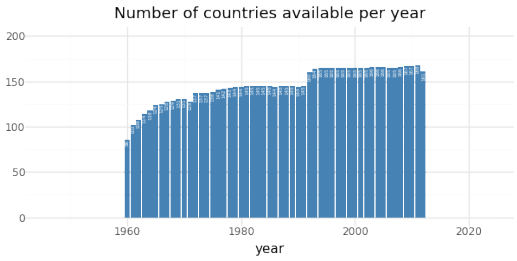
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.24 National Elections for an Executive

QoG Code: iaep_nee

Does the country hold national elections for an executive? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the executive to some form of popular plebiscite. This electoral process may or may not bear any relationship to the ultimate appointment of the executive. Executive council elections that select an executive are not considered national elections.

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

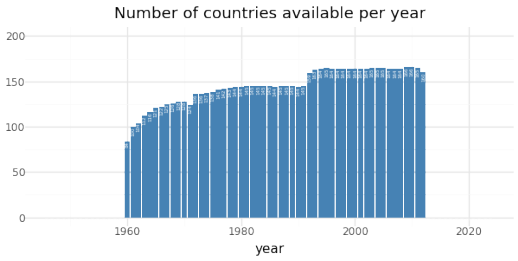
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.25 National Elections for the Legislature

QoG Code: iaep_nel

Does the country hold national elections for the legislature We consider national elections to involve subjecting the members of the legislature to some form of popular plebiscite. While seats may be divided into districts, we consider national elections to occur when district-wide elections are organized at the national level.

0. No

1. Yes

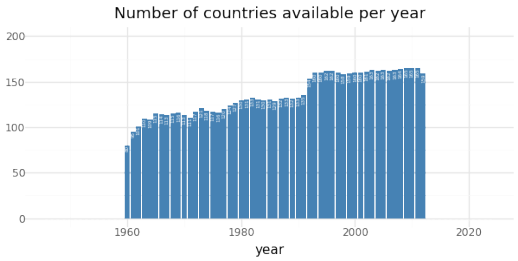
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.26 No Parties Allowed

QoG Code: iaep_npa

Are no parties allowed?

0. No

1. Yes

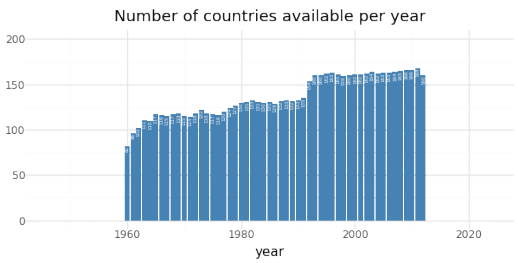
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.27 National Referendums

QoG Code: iaep_nr

Does the country hold national elections on referendum items?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

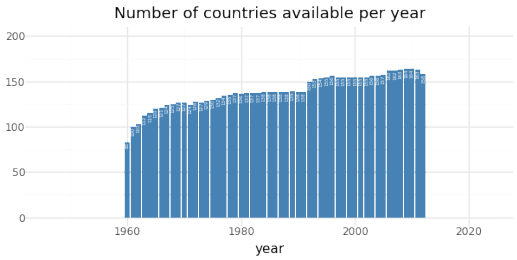
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.28 Official State Party

QoG Code: iaep_osp

Is there an official state party?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

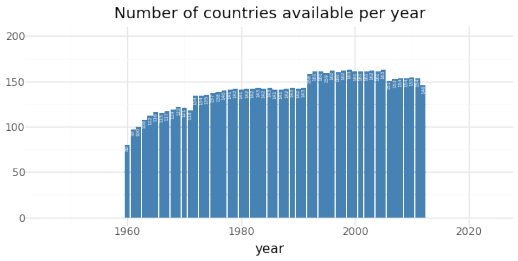
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.29 Parties with More than 5 Percent

QoG Code: iaep_pm5p

How many parties hold at least 5% of seats in the legislature?

1. One

2. Two

3. More than two

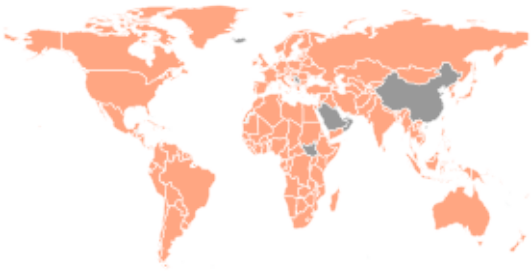
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

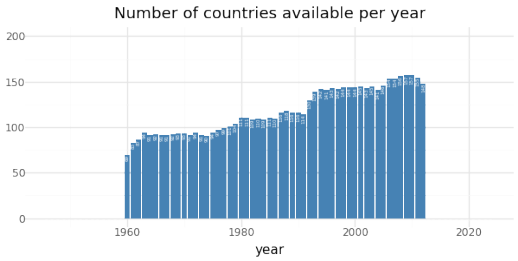
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.30 Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_pnlc

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

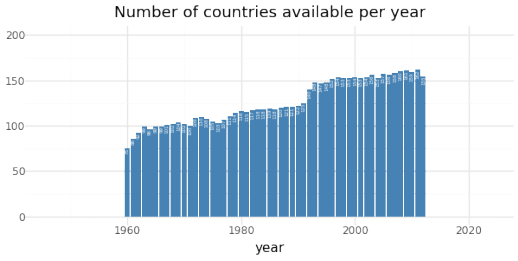
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.31 Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_pselc

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

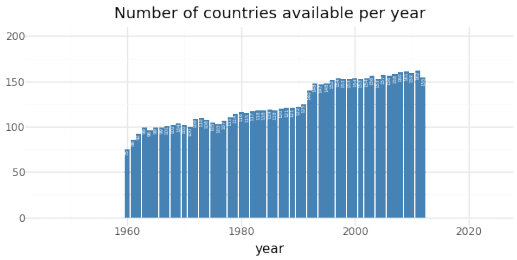
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.32 Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_pvelc

Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

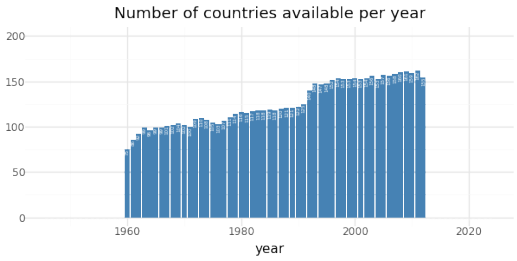
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.33 Religion Based Banning of Parties

QoG Code: iaep_rbbp

Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties?

0. No

1. Yes

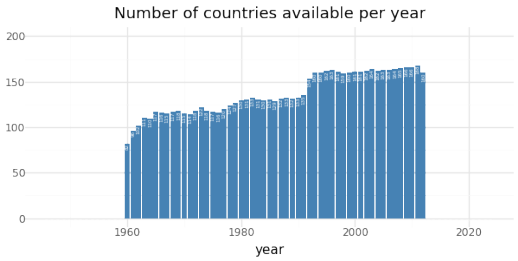
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.34 Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates

QoG Code: iaep_snlc

Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No

1. Yes

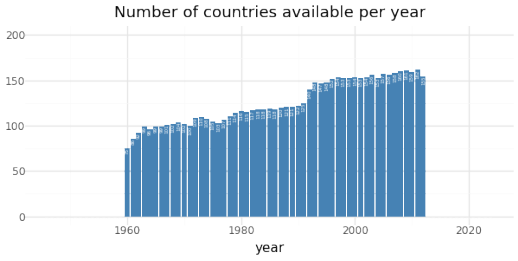
Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.48.35 Unitary or Federal State

QoG Code: iaep_ufs

This variable examines the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. Is the government structure a:

1. Unitary system

2. Confederation

3. Federal system

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

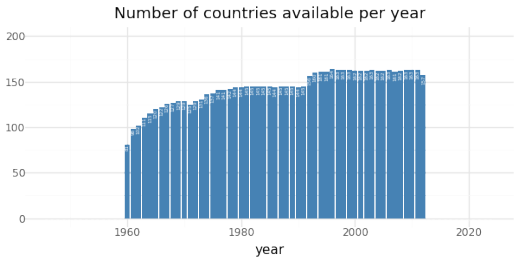
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2012
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.49 Inter-Parliamentary Union Data

Dataset by: Inter-Parliamentary Union

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

Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2024). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking

Dataset found at: https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking

Last update by original source: 2024-09-01
Date of download: 2024-10-23

The data has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments. Comparative data on the world and regional averages as well as data concerning the two regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage can be found on separate pages.

Note: The figures for South Africa on the distribution of seats in the Upper House do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats. Included in the QoG Dataset are the data from latest monthly available data each year.

4.49.1 Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses)

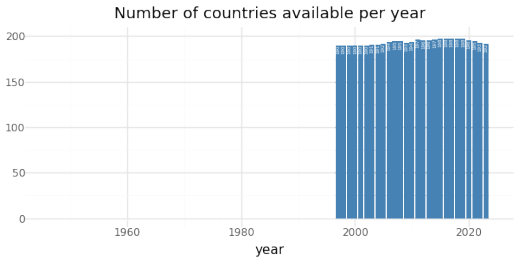
QoG Code: ipu_l_s

Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses).

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1997
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.49.2 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses)

QoG Code: ipu_l_sw

Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

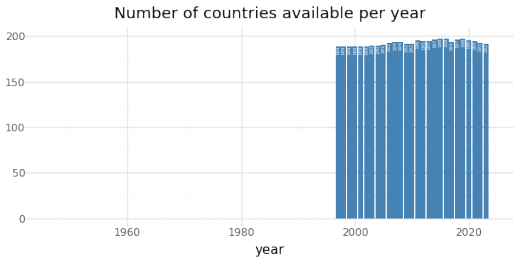
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1997
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.49.3 Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses)

QoG Code: ipu_l_w

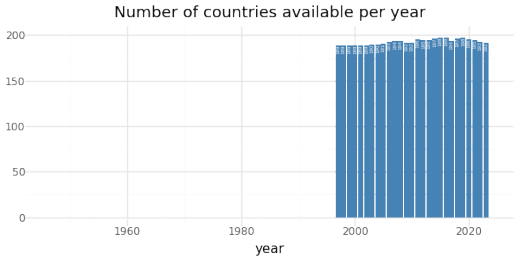
Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1997
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.50 KOF Index of Globalization

Dataset by: ETH Zurich

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

Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2

Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, *38*(10), 1091–1110

Dataset found at: https://kof.ethz.ch/en/forecasts-and-indicators/indicators/kof-globalisation-index.html

Last update by original source: 2024-12-12
Date of download: 2025-01-09

The KOF Globalization Index measures the economic, social and political dimensions of globalization. It is used in order to monitor changes in the level of globalization of different countries over extended periods of time. The current KOF Globalization Index is available for 190 countries and covers the period from 1970 until 2022. A distinction is drawn between de facto and de jure for the Index as a whole, as well as within the economic, social and political components.

The Index measures globalization on a scale of 1 to 100, where higher values indicate a higher degree of globalization. The figures for the constituent variables are expressed as percentiles. This means that outliers are smoothed and ensures that fluctuations over time are lower. Due to the new methodology, the current Index is only to a limited extent comparable to the old KOF Globalization Index.

4.50.1 Economic Globalization

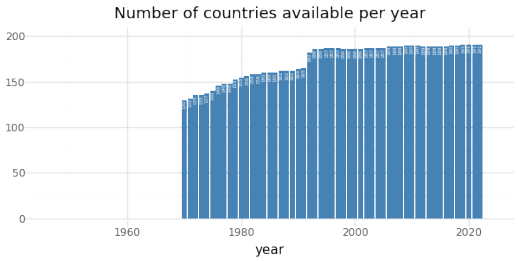
QoG Code: dr_eg

Economic globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) covers both trade flows as well as financial flows. De facto trade is determined with reference to the trade in goods and services. De jure trade covers customs duties, taxes and restrictions on trade.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.50.2 Index of Globalization

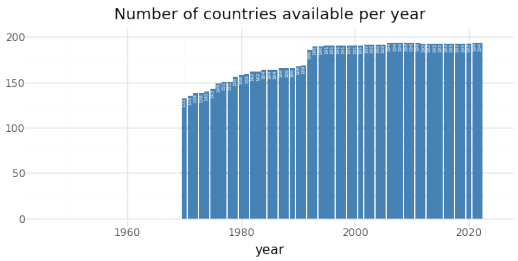
QoG Code: dr_ig

The overall index of globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is the weighted average of the following variables: economic globalization, social globalization and political globalization (dr_eg, dr_sg and dr_pg). Most weight has been given to economic followed by social globalization.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.50.3 Political Globalization

QoG Code: dr_pg

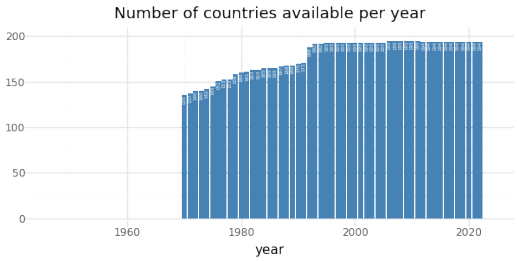
Political globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) regards the de facto segment measured with reference to the number of embassies and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), along with partici-pation in UN peacekeeping missions. The de jure segment contains variables focussing on the membership of international organisations and international treaties.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.50.4 Social Globalization

QoG Code: dr_sg

Social globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is comprised of three segments, each with its own de facto and de jure segment. Interpersonal contact is measured within the de facto segment with reference to international telephone connections, tourist numbers and migration. Within the de jure segment, it is measured with reference to telephone subscriptions, international airports and visa restrictions. Flows of information are determined within the de facto segment with reference to international patent applications, international students and trade in high technology goods. The de jure segment measures access to TV and the internet, freedom of the press and international internet connections. Cultural proximity is measured in the de facto segment from trade in cultural goods, international trademark registrations and the number of McDonalds restaurants and IKEA stores. The de jure area focuses on civil rights (freedom of citizens), gender equality and public spending on school education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

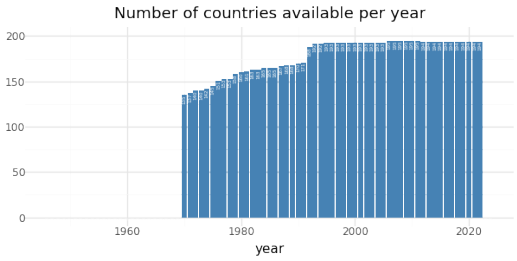
Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.51 Maddison Project Database 2023

Dataset by: Maddison Historical Statistics

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

Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research

Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2024). Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2023 update [MPD version 2023]. *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 1–41. https://doi.org/10.1111/joes.12618

Dataset found at:
https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/releases/maddison-project-database-2023

Last update by original source: 2024-04-03
Date of download: 2024-10-16

The Maddison Project Database provides information on comparative economic growth and income levels over the very long run. The 2023 version of this database covers 169 countries and the period up to 2022.

4.51.1 Real GDP per Capita

QoG Code: mad_gdppc

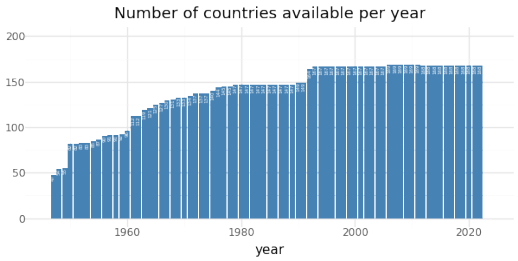
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars, multiple benchmarks.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.52 Measures of Democracy 1810-2018

Dataset by: Tatu Vanhanen

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

Vanhanen, T. (2019). Measures of democracy 1810-2018 [dataset] [Version 8.0]. *University of Tampere*. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD1289

Finnish Social Science Data Archive [producer and distributor]. (2021). Measures of democracy 1810-2018 [codebook] [Version 8.0]

Dataset found at: https://services.fsd.tuni.fi/catalogue/FSD1289?study_language=en&lang=en

Last update by original source: 2020-12-03
Date of download: 2024-11-19

The data contain three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

4.52.1 Competition

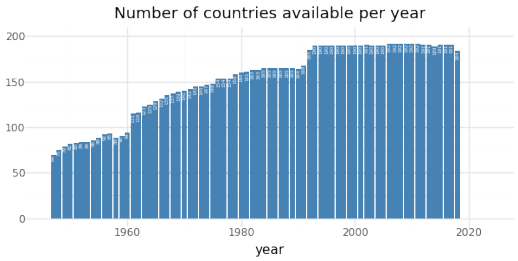
QoG Code: van_comp

The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.52.2 Index of Democratization

QoG Code: van_index

The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

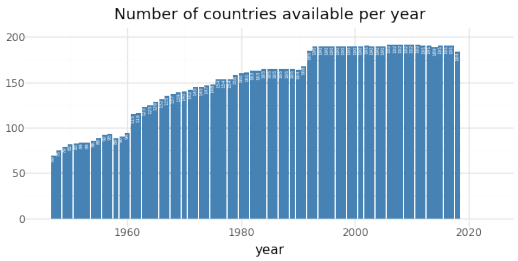
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.52.3 Participation

QoG Code: van_part

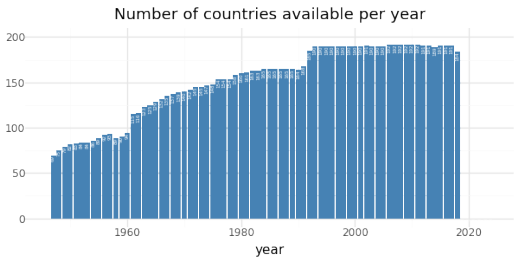
The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.53 Migration and Remittances Data

Dataset by: The World Bank Group

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

The World Bank. (2024). Remittances data. https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT&country=

Dataset found at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT

Last update by original source: 2024-09-19
Date of download: 2024-10-11

Remittances Data provides a snapshot of latest statistics on remittance flows for 214 countries and territories. It is calculated by World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics database and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks. All numbers are in current (nominal) US $ million.

4.53.1 Inward Remittances Flow

QoG Code: rd_inw

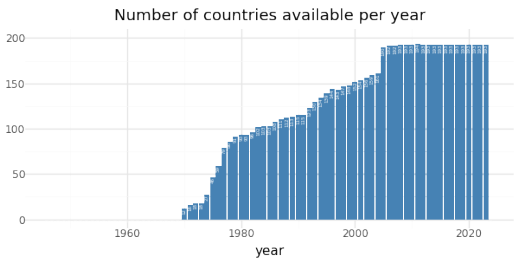
Migrant Remittances Inflow, current (nominal) US $ million.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.53.2 Personal remittances, received (% of GDP)

QoG Code: rd_inw_gdp

Personal remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and nonresident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Data are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees.

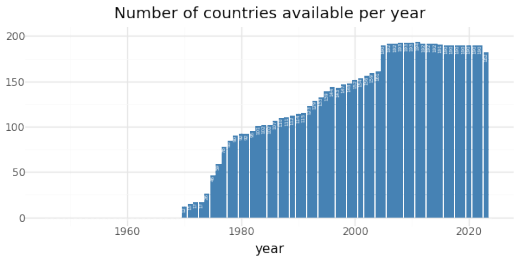
Original ID: BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.53.3 Outward Remittances Flow

QoG Code: rd_outw

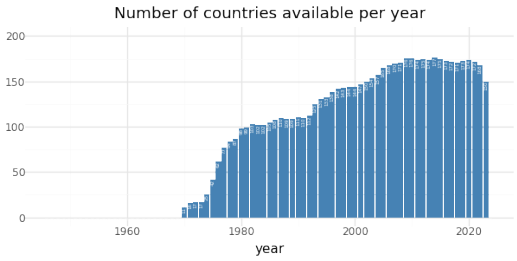
Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US $ million.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.54 National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy, Version 6

Dataset by: Hyde and Marinov

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

Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, *20*(2), 191–201

Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. https://nelda.co/

Dataset found at: http://www.nelda.co/

Last update by original source: 2021-07-23
Date of download: 2023-11-06

The National Elections across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA) dataset provides detailed information on all election events from 1945-2020. To be included, elections must be for a national executive figure, such as a president, or for a national legislative body, such as a parliament, legislature, constituent assembly, or other directly elected representative bodies. In order for an election to be included, voters must directly elect the person or persons appearing on the ballot to the national post in question. Voting must also be direct, or by the people in the sense that mass voting takes place. Microstates are now included but were not part of NELDA Versions 1-4.

4.54.1 First Multiparty Election

QoG Code: nelda_fme

This indicates when a newly independent country is having its first elections, when a country holds the first multiparty elections after a significant period of non-democratic rule, or when a country transitions from single-party elections to multiparty elections. Multiparty means that more than one party is allowed to contest the election, and that at least some of the parties are both nominally and effectively independent of the ruling actors.

Values:

0. No

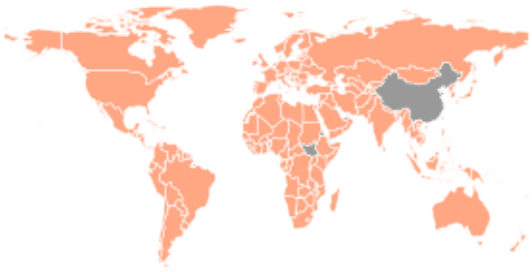
1. Yes

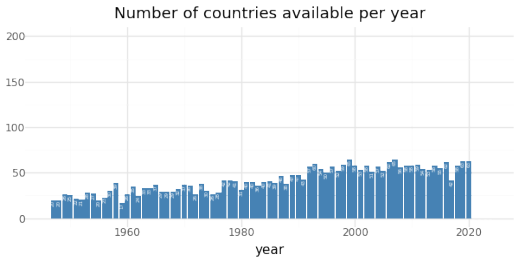
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.54.2 Media Bias before Election

QoG Code: nelda_mbbe

If there were reports by either domestic or outside actors of media bias in favor of the incumbent or ruling party, it is coded as a 'Yes'. In cases where the media is totally controlled by the government, and/or no opposition is allowed, the answer is 'Yes'. It is possible that the answer is 'No' even if the political system is tightly controlled.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

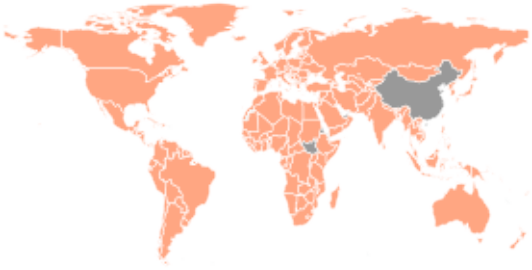
3. Unclear

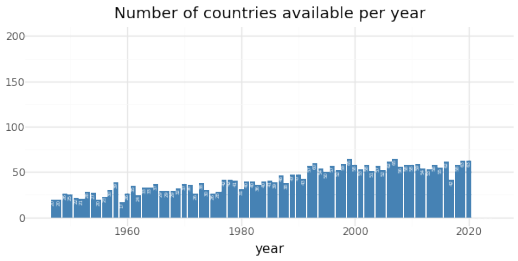
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.54.3 Was More Than One Party Legal

QoG Code: nelda_mtop

This variable indicates whether multiple political parties were technically legal. The legalization of multiple parties need not necessarily mean the existence of a functioning opposition party, as there may be other non-legal barriers to the development of an opposition party. Similarly, a well organized opposition party may exist but may not be legal.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

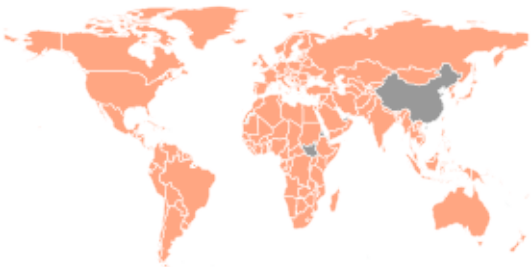
3. Unclear

Type of variable: Categorical

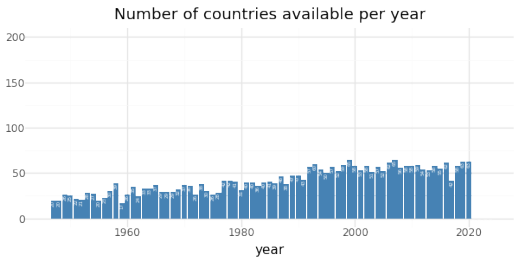
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.54.4 Number of Elections, Total

QoG Code: nelda_noe

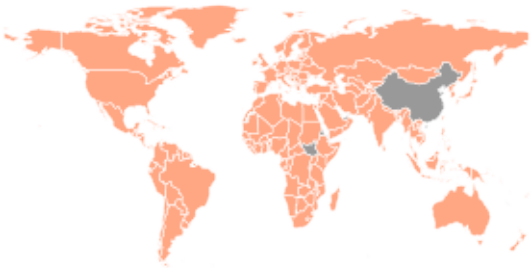
The number of elections during the year (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).

Type of variable: Discrete

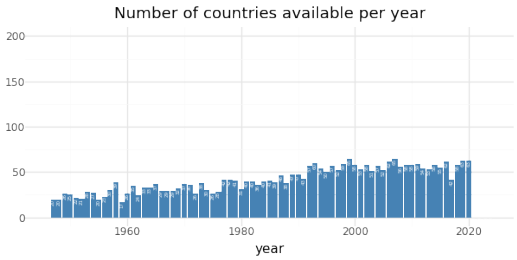
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.54.5 Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly

QoG Code: nelda_noea

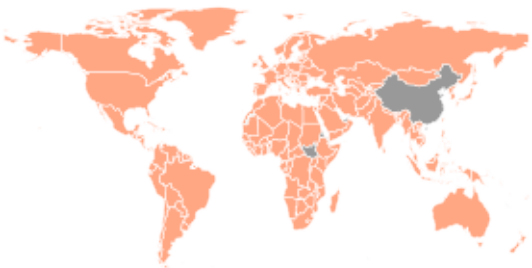
Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.

Type of variable: Discrete

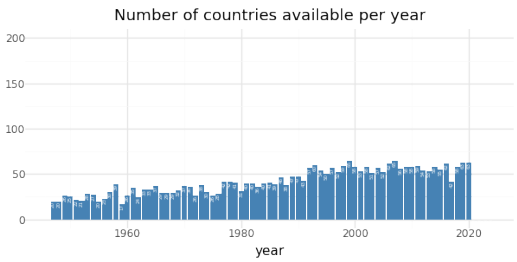
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.54.6 Number of Elections, Executive

QoG Code: nelda_noee

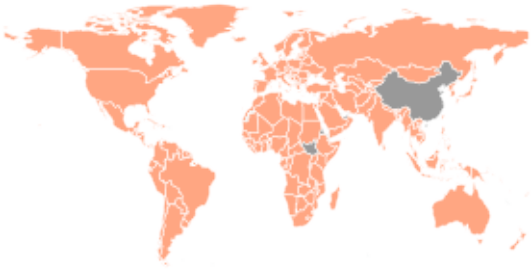
Number of executive elections during the year.

Type of variable: Discrete

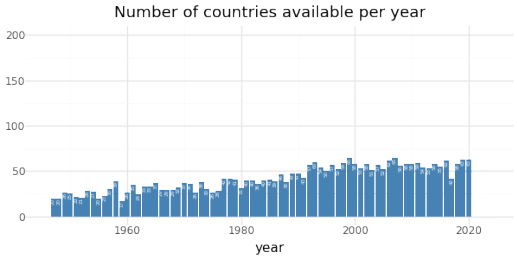
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.54.7 Number of Elections, Legislative

QoG Code: nelda_noel

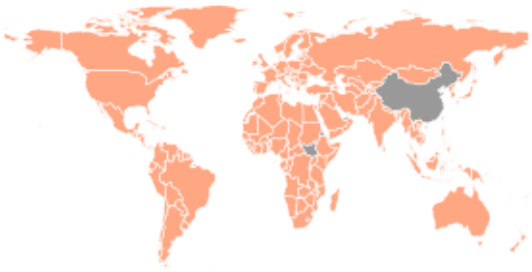
Number of legislative elections during the year.

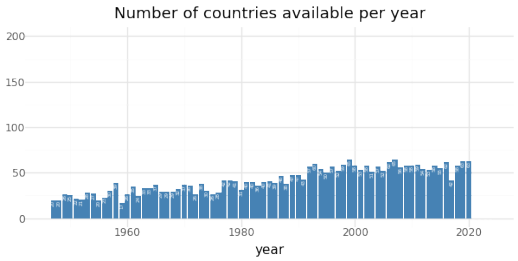
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.54.8 Was Opposition Allowed

QoG Code: nelda_oa

This variable indicates whether at least one opposition political party existed to contest the election. Some countries have multiple government parties but no opposition political party. An opposition party is one that is not in the government, meaning it is not affiliated with the incumbent party in power.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

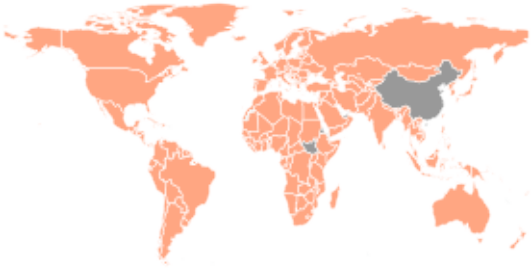
3. Unclear

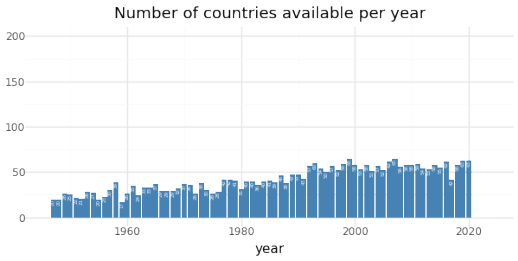
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.54.9 Riots and Protests after Election

QoG Code: nelda_rpae

If there are protests and riots after elections, a 'Yes' is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

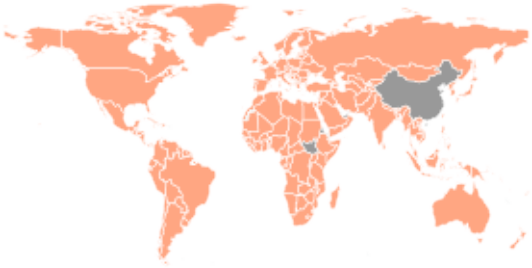
3. Unclear

Type of variable: Categorical

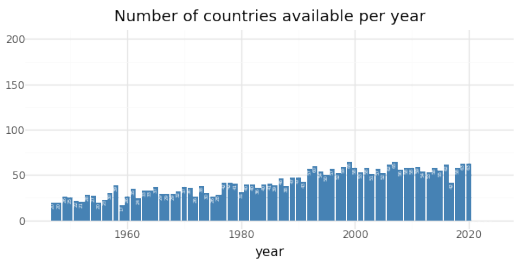
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.54.10 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election

QoG Code: nelda_vcdbe

If there was any significant violence relating to the elections that resulted in civilian deaths, a 'Yes' is coded. These deaths should be at least plausibly related to the election, though sometimes it is difficult to be certain. Deaths related to civil war that are not intended to influence the election, and are not caused by the election, should not be counted.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

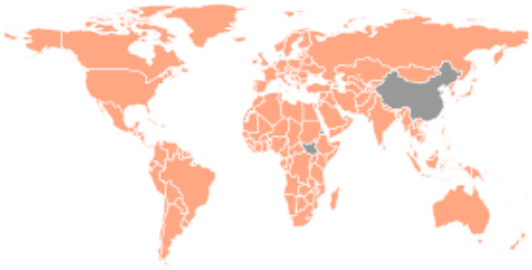
3. Unclear

Type of variable: Categorical

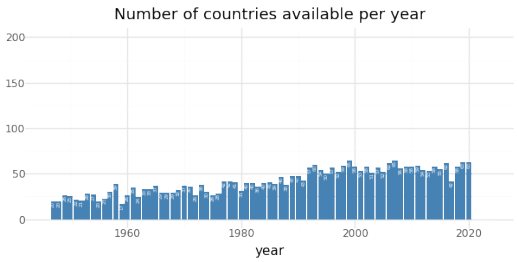
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2020
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.55 Natural Resource Management Index data

Dataset by: Natural Resource Management Index

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

Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University. (2023). Natural resource protection and child health indicators, 2023 release [Accessed on: 08-10-2024]. https://doi.org/10.7927/hvgh-g750

Dataset found at: http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi

Last update by original source: 2023-12-31
Date of download: 2024-10-08

The Natural Resource Protection and Child Health Indicators, 2023 Release, is produced in support of the U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) as selection criteria for funding eligibility. The Natural Resource Protection Indicator (NRPI) and Child Health Indicator (CHI) are based on proximity-to-target scores ranging from 0 to 100 (at target). The NRPI covers 220 countries and is calculated based on the weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status. The CHI is a composite index for 195 countries derived from the average of three proximity-to-target scores for access to at least basic water and sanitation together with child mortality rates. The 2022 release includes a consistent time series of NRPI scores for 2019 to 2022 and CHI scores for 2010 to 2022.

4.55.1 Child Health Indicator

QoG Code: nrmi_chi

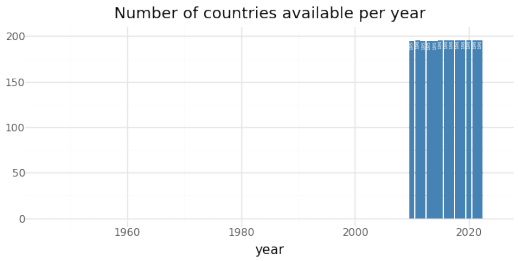
The Child Health Indicator is a composite index for 198 countries derived from the average of three proximity-to-target scores for at least basic access to water, at least basic access to sanitation, and child mortality rates. It is based on proximity-to-target scores ranging from 0 to 100 (at target).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56 Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014

Dataset by: Michael L Ross

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

Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

Dataset found at: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

Last update by original source: 2015-09-24
Date of download: 2024-10-10

Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in the original source; to calculate the total value of production, the author multiplies the volume by the world price for oil or gas. Since these are world prices for a single (benchmark) type of oil/gas, they only approximate the actual price - which varies by country according to the quality, the terms of contracts, the timing of the transactions, and other factors. These figures do not tell how much revenues were collected by governments or companies - only the approximate volume and value of production. Data on oil production from 1946 to 1969, and gas production from 1955 (when it first was reported) to 1969, are from the US Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, for various years.

4.56.1 Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year

QoG Code: ross_gas_exp

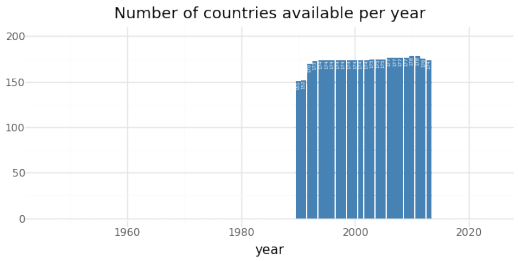
Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56.2 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollars

QoG Code: ross_gas_netexp

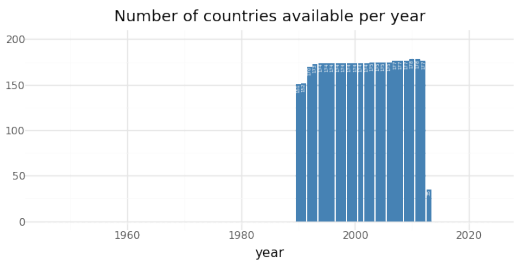
Net gas exports value, measured in constant 2000 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56.3 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars

QoG Code: ross_gas_netexpc

Net gas exports value per capita, measured in constant 2000 dollars

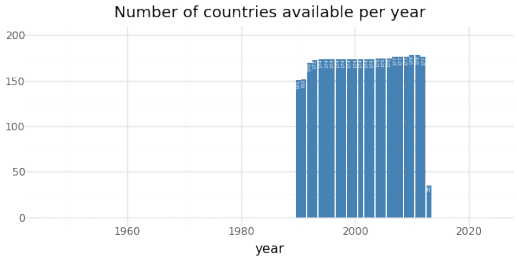
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56.4 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million BTU of natural gas

QoG Code: ross_gas_price

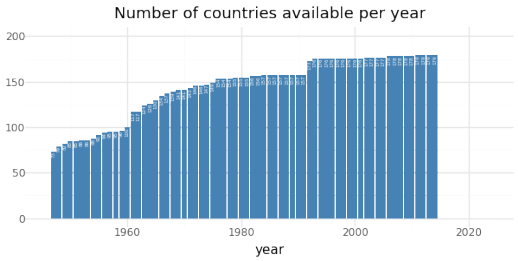
Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million British Thermal Units of natural gas.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2014
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56.5 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

QoG Code: ross_gas_prod

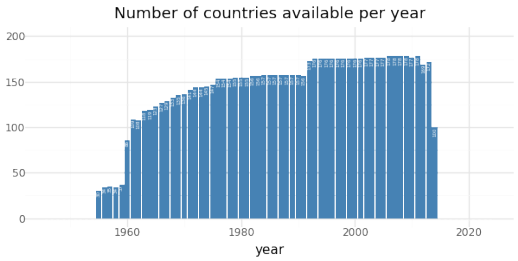
Gas production measured in million barrels of oil equivalent.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1955
Time-series max. year: 2014
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56.6 Gas production value in 2000 dollars

QoG Code: ross_gas_value_2000

Gas production value in 2000 dollars.

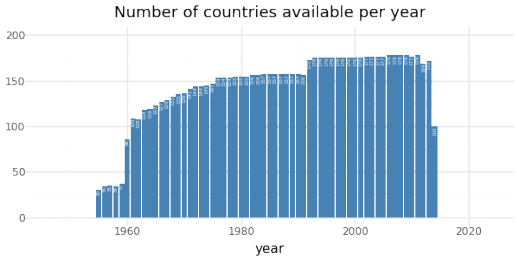
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1955
Time-series max. year: 2014
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56.7 Gas production value in 2014 dollars

QoG Code: ross_gas_value_2014

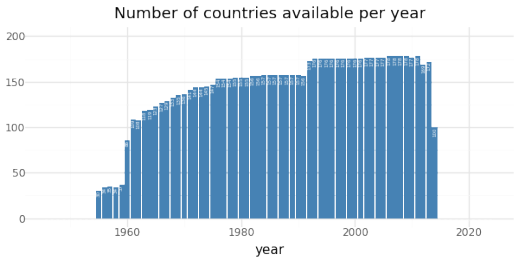
Gas production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1955
Time-series max. year: 2014
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56.8 Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day

QoG Code: ross_oil_exp

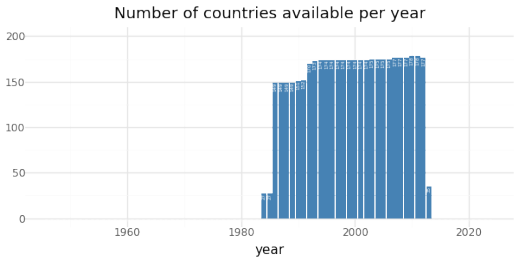
Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1984
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56.9 Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollars

QoG Code: ross_oil_netexp

Net oil exports value measured in constant 2000 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

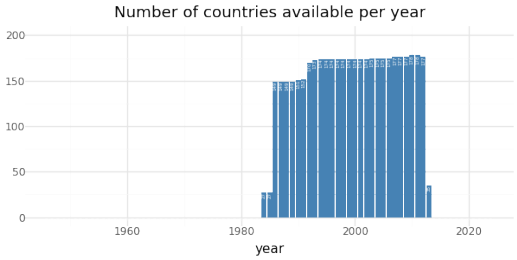
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1984
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56.10 Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars

QoG Code: ross_oil_netexpc

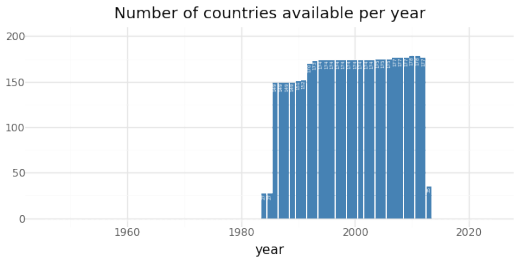
Net oil exports value per capita measured in constant 2000 dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1984
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56.11 Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/barrel

QoG Code: ross_oil_price

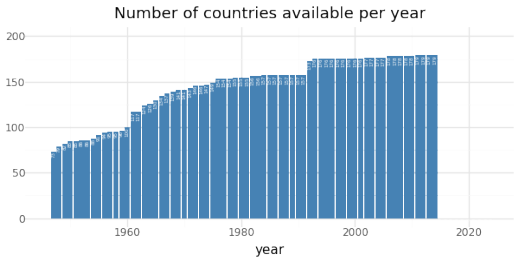
Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/barrel

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2014
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56.12 Oil production in metric tons

QoG Code: ross_oil_prod

Oil production in metric tons.

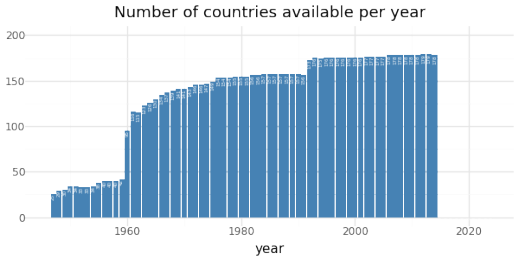
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2014
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56.13 Oil production value in 2000 dollars

QoG Code: ross_oil_value_2000

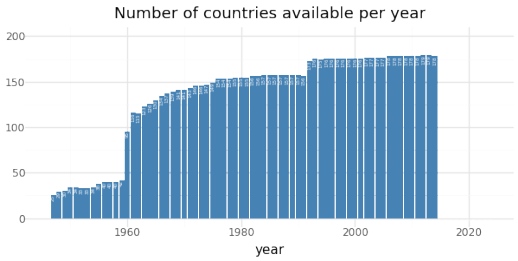
Oil production value in 2000 dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2014
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.56.14 Oil production value in 2014 dollars

QoG Code: ross_oil_value_2014

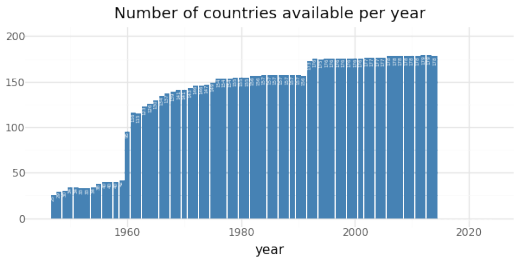
Oil production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2014
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57 Penn World Table

Dataset by: Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer

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

Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, *105*(10), 3150–3182. http://www.ggdc.net/pwt

Dataset found at: http://www.rug.nl/ggdc/productivity/pwt/

Last update by original source: 2023-01-23
Date of download: 2024-10-18

PWT version 10.01 is a database with information on relative levels of income, output, input and productivity, covering 183 countries between 1950 and 2019.

Please check the main codebook at: https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/docs/pwt_71vs80_variable_correspondence.pdf. The document with the revisions done to this version here: https://dataverse.nl/api/access/datafile/35

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

4.57.1 Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017=1)

QoG Code: pwt_cs

Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017= 1). Millions of US$.

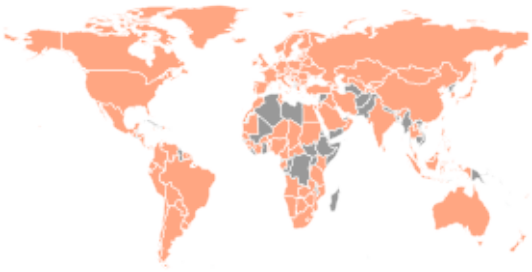
Capital services at constant national prices,

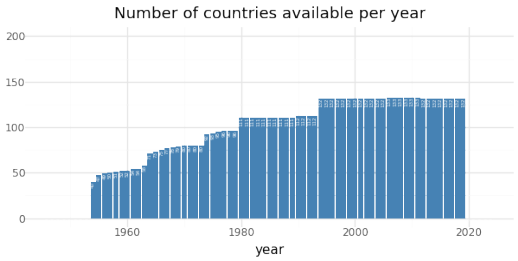
based on investment and prices of structures and equipment.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1954
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.2 Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA=1)

QoG Code: pwt_csppp

Capital services using prices for structures

and equipment that are constant across

countries.

Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA = 1).

Type of variable: Continuous

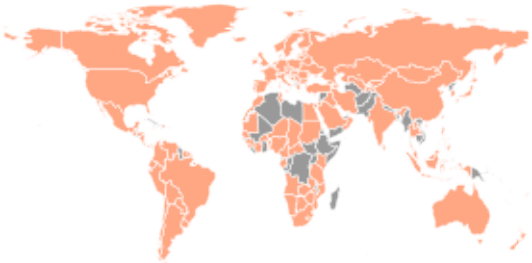
Available in Cross-section

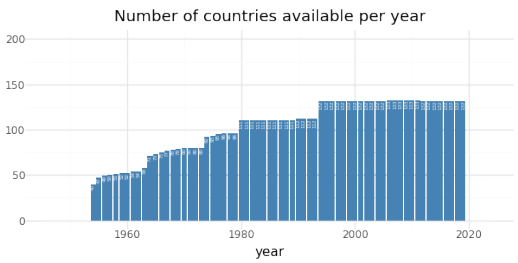
Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1954
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.3 Share of government consumption at current PPPs

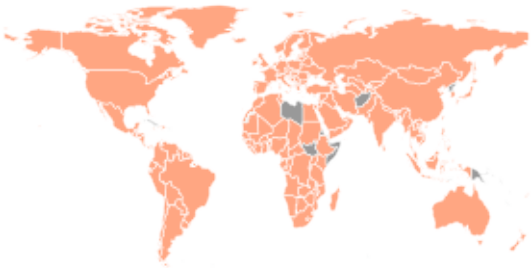
QoG Code: pwt_gc

Share of government consumption at current purchasing power parities (PPPs).

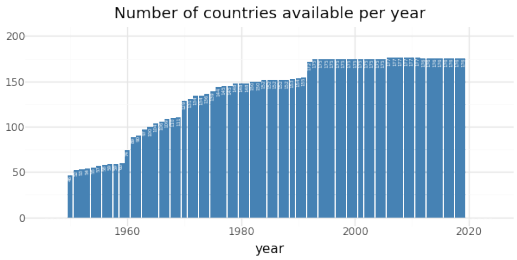
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.4 Human Capital Index

QoG Code: pwt_hci

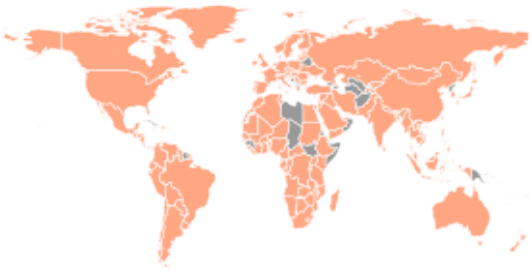
Human capital index based on the average years of schooling from Barro and Lee (Barro & Lee, 2013) and an assumed rate of return to education, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world (Psacharopoulos, 1994).

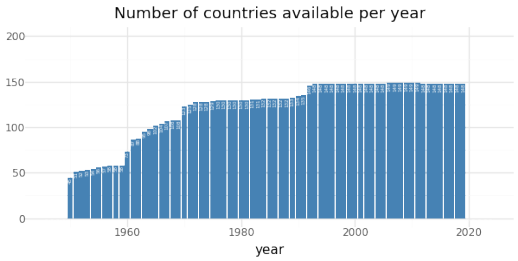
More information can be found in the document "Human capital in PWT 9.0"

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.5 Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs

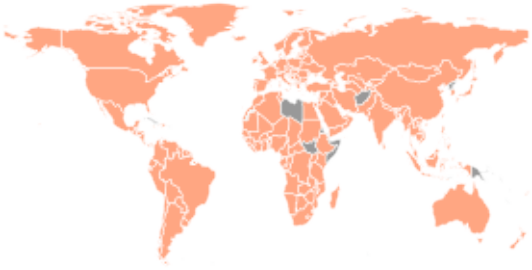
QoG Code: pwt_me

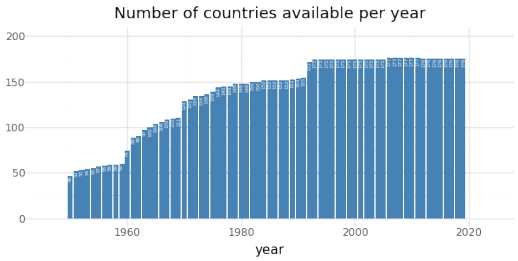
Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.6 Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs

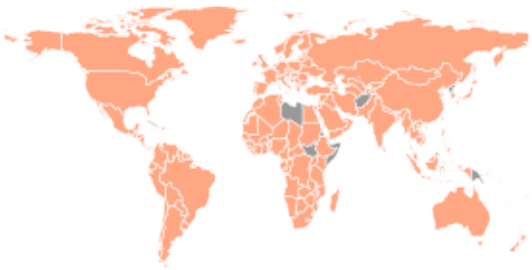
QoG Code: pwt_mi

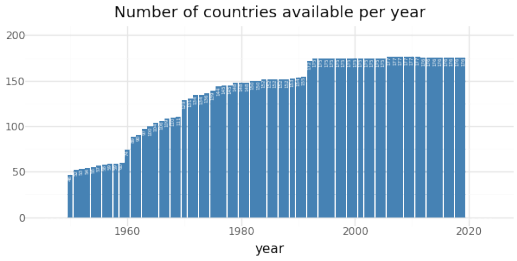
Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.7 Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1

QoG Code: pwt_plcf

Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

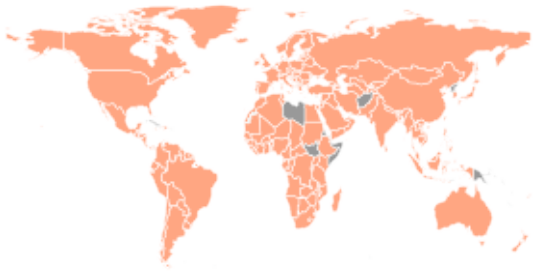
Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

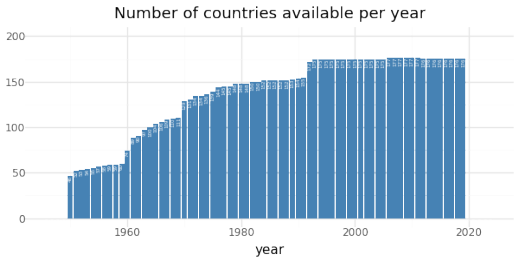
GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.8 Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1

QoG Code: pwt_plcs

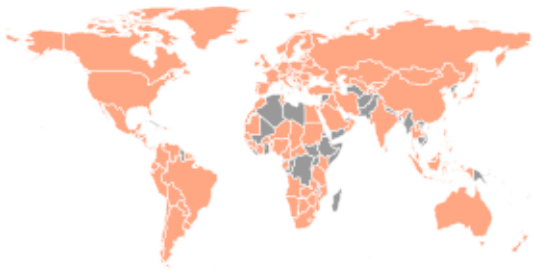
Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1.

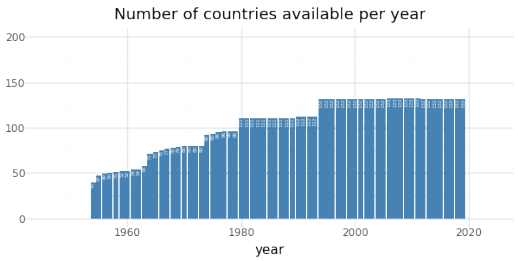
Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1954
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.9 Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1

QoG Code: pwt_ple

Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

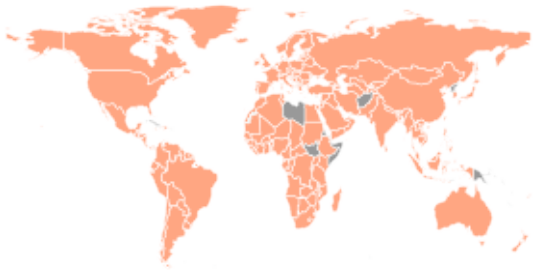
Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

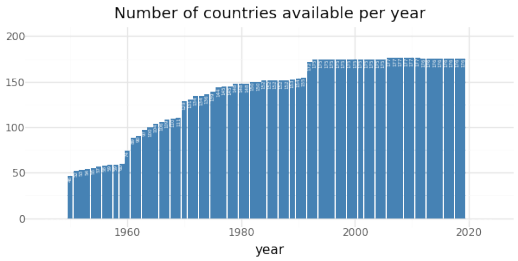
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.10 Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1

QoG Code: pwt_plgc

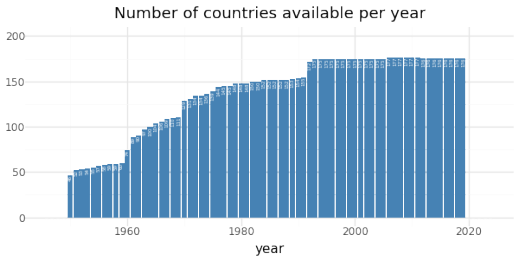
Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2019 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1950 Time-series max. year: 2019 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.11 Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1

QoG Code: pwt_plhc

Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

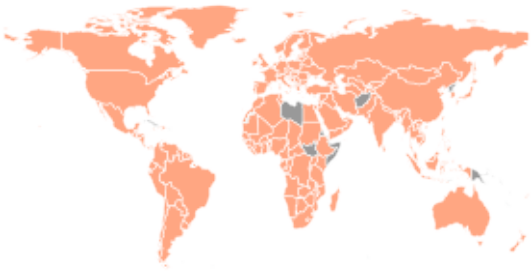
Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

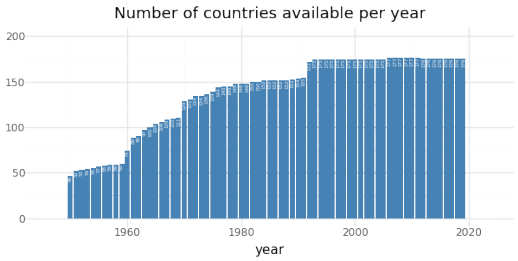
GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019 Cross-section max. year: 2019 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1950 Time-series max. year: 2019 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.12 Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1

QoG Code: pwt_pli

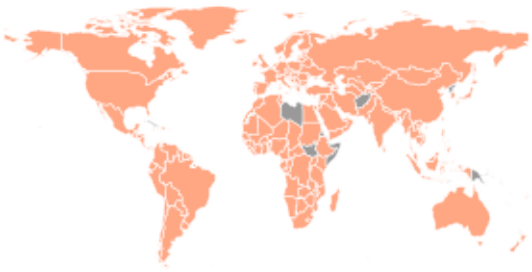
Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

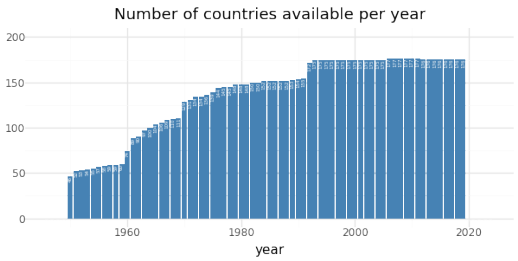
Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.13 Population (in millions)

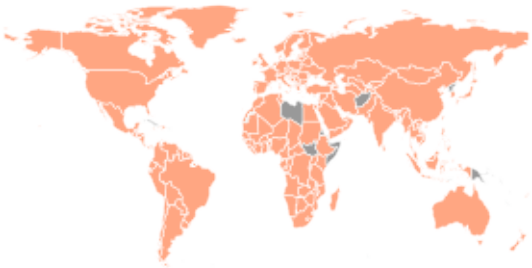
QoG Code: pwt_pop

Population (in millions).

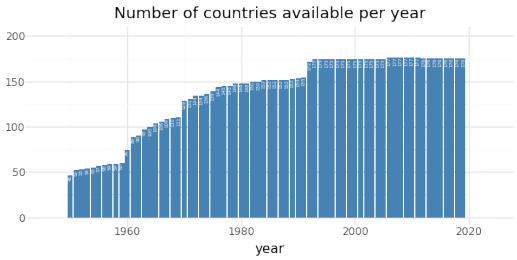
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.14 Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in million US$)

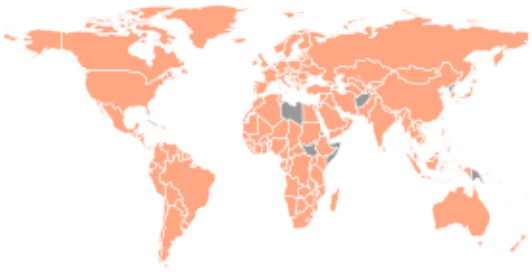
QoG Code: pwt_rgdp

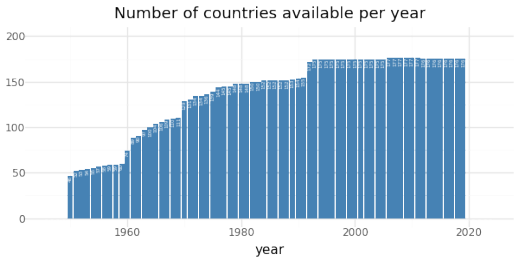
Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in million US Dollars), obtained from national accounts data for each country.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.15 Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs

QoG Code: pwt_rt

Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.

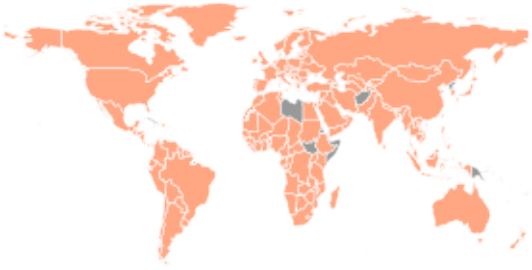
Type of variable: Continuous

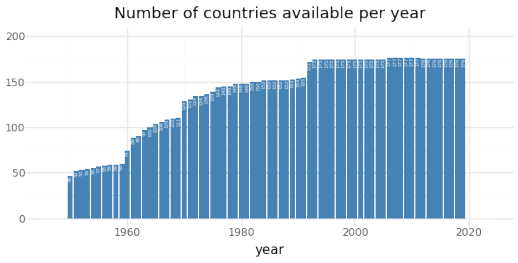
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.16 Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs

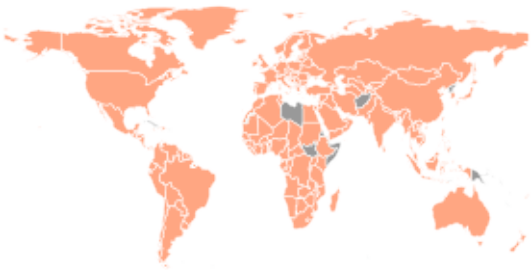
QoG Code: pwt_sgcf

Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs.

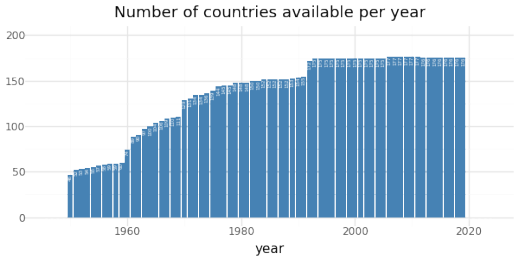
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.17 Share of household consumption at current PPPs

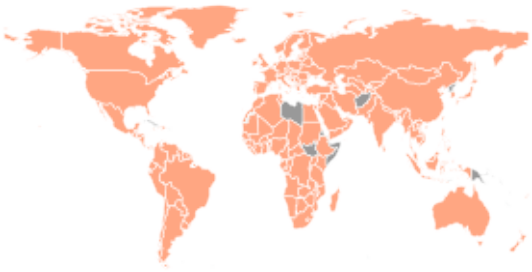
QoG Code: pwt_shhc

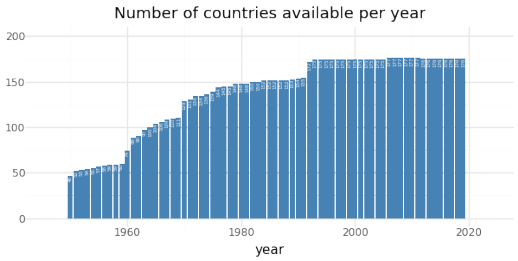
Share of household consumption at current PPPs.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1950
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.18 Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices

QoG Code: pwt_slcgdp

Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.

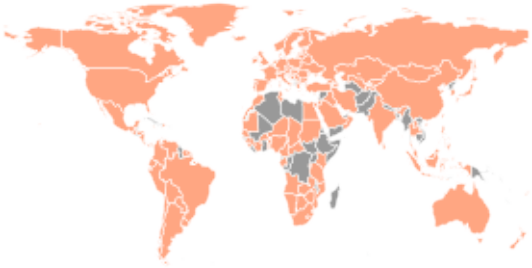
Type of variable: Continuous

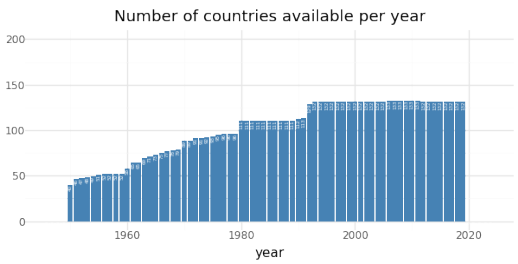
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.19 TFP at constant national prices (2017=1)

QoG Code: pwt_tfp

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2017=1).

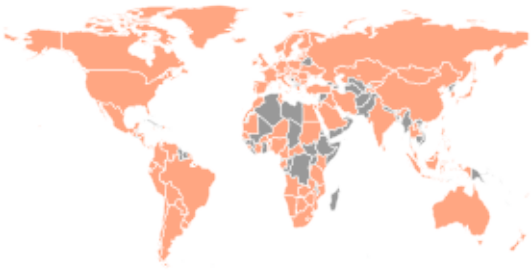
TFP index, computed with Real GDP at constant national prices, capital services at constant national prices based on investment and prices of structures and equipment, labor input data, and the share of labour income in GDP.

This variable shows the growth of productivity over time in each country.

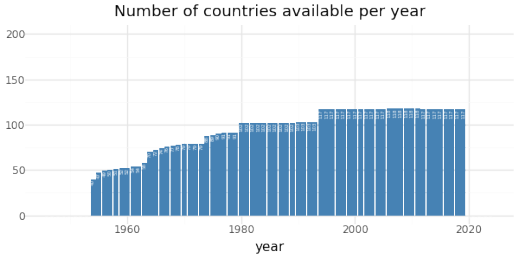
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1954
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.20 TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1)

QoG Code: pwt_tfpppp

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).

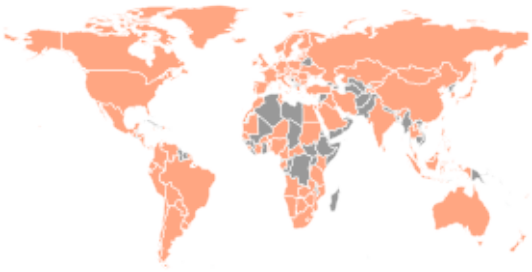
TFP level is computed with output-side real GDP, capital services, labor input data, and the share of labour income in GDP.

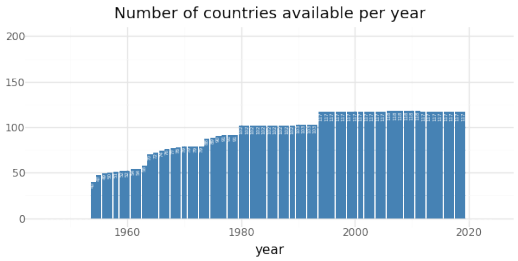
This variable shows the productivity level across countries in each year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1954
Cross-section max. year: 2019	Time-series max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.57.21 Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)

QoG Code: pwt_xr

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).

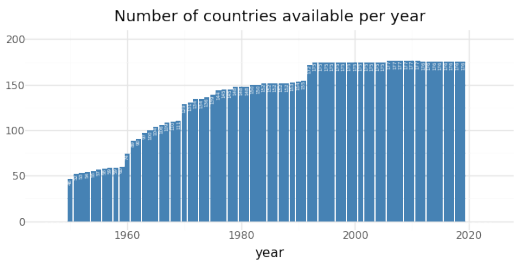
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2019
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1950
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58 Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-10.0)

Dataset by: Garnett, James and MacGregor

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

Garnett, H. A., James, T. S., & Caal-Lam, S. (2024). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-10.0) [V1, UNF:6:tI5veRV9TUuBAAOMlgUsRA== [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FQ5ECC

Dataset found at: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/PEI

Last update by original source: 2024-07-19
Date of download: 2024-10-08

This dataset by the Electoral Integrity Project evaluates the quality of elections held around the world. Based on a rolling survey collecting the views of election experts, this research provides independent and reliable evidence to compare whether countries meet international standards of electoral integrity.

PEI-10.0 cumulative release covers 586 national parliamentary and presidential contests held worldwide in 170 countries from 1 July 2012 to 20 December 2023. For each contest, approximately 40 election experts receive an electronic invitation to fill the survey. The survey includes assessments from 5,230 election experts, with a 2023 response rate of 13%. The study presents two additive indices, collecting 47 indicators to compare elections for 2012-2022 and 62 indicators for 2023. The 2012-2022 indicators are clustered to evaluate eleven stages in the electoral cycle as well as generating an overall summary Perception of Electoral Integrity (PEI) 100-point index and comparative ranking. Starting in 2023, electoral integrity is measured through the aggregation of four concept indices (Contestation, Participation, Deliberation, and Adjudication).

Please note that for the QoG Data compilations, only three indicators are included: "Perception of Electoral Integrity Index", "Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type" and "Electoral Integrity Rating".

4.58.1 Electoral Integrity Rating

QoG Code: pei_eir_1

The question below is answered in reference to the first election in the given county-year:

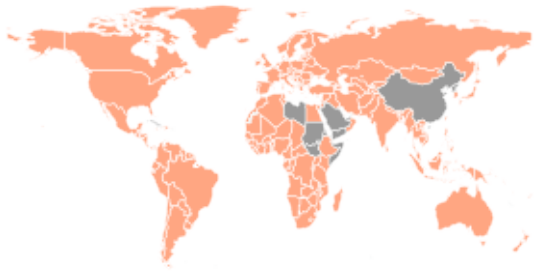
Overall, how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.58.2 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index

QoG Code: pei_peii_1

The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts' answers to the 47 substantive variables. Mean substitution is used at the expert level to fill missing data. The 47 scores are summed and then standardized on a 100-point scale.

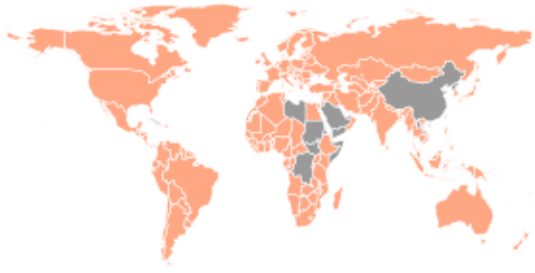
Starting from PEI 10.0, they reduced the number of questions included in this calculation from 49 to 47. The two deleted variables are postal voting and internet voting availability. These were removed since authors do not believe them to be essential to electoral integrity, since a variety of convenience voting methods are available in countries.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59 Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset

Dataset by: Witold Henisz

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

Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/henisz/

Henisz, W. J. (2002). The institutional environment for infrastructure investment. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, *11*(2)

Dataset found at: https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/henisz/

Last update by original source: 2023-01-30
Date of download: 2024-09-18

The measure of political constraints estimates the feasibility of policy change (the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one actor may lead to a change in government policy) using the following methodology. First, extracting data from political science databases, it identifies the number of independent branches of government (executive, lower and upper legislative chambers) with veto power over policy change. The preferences of each of these branches and the status quo policy are then assumed to be independently and identically drawn from a uniform, unidimensional policy space. This assumption allows for the derivation of a quantitative measure of institutional hazards using a simple spatial model of political interaction.

4.59.1 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower)

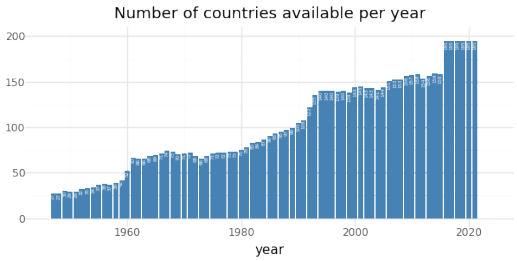
QoG Code: h_alignl1

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the lower legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the lower legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.2 Alignment Lower/Upper Legislative Chamber

QoG Code: h_alignl1l2

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the legislative chambers, coded 1 when the same party or a coalition of parties (when available) control a majority in both legislative chambers.

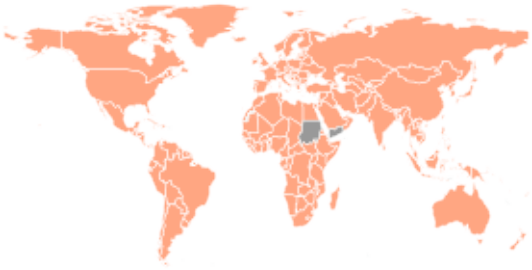
Type of variable: Binary

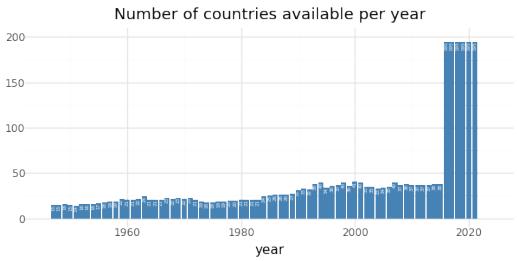
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.3 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (upper)

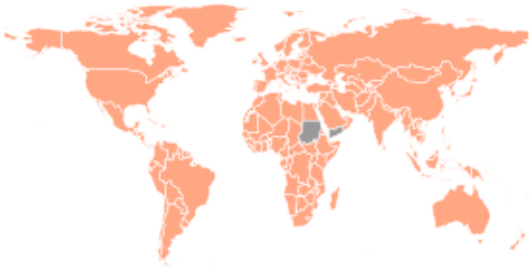
QoG Code: h_alignl2

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the upper legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the upper legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

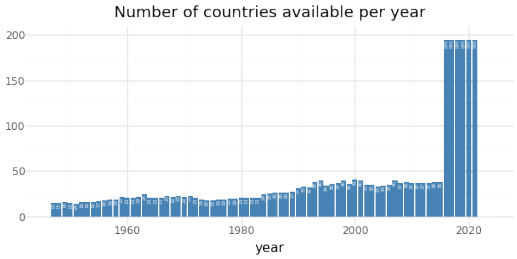
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2016
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.4 Independent Sub-Federal Unit

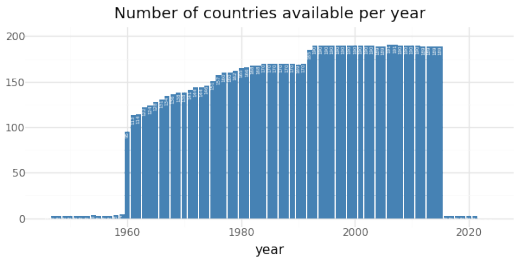
QoG Code: h_f

Dummy variable coded 1 if there are independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.5 Independent Judiciary

QoG Code: h_j

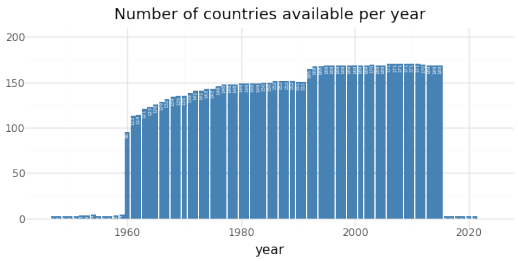
Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an independent judiciary (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst) and - where available - on ICRG's index of Law & Order.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.6 Legislative Chamber

QoG Code: h_l1

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

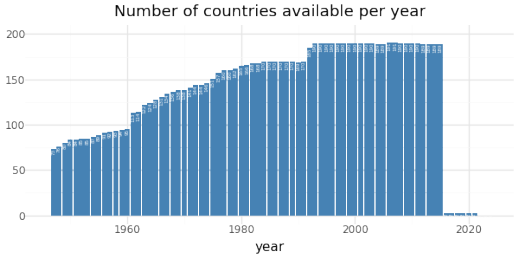
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.7 2nd Legislative Chamber

QoG Code: h_l2

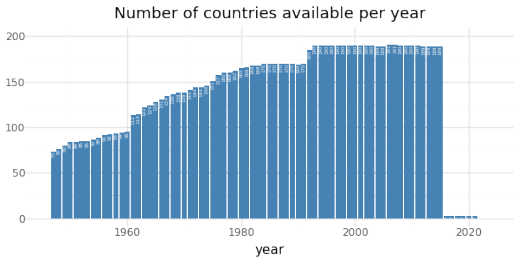
Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective second legislative chamber, namely, where h_l1=1 and records on the composition of a second chamber exist - where that chamber is elected under a distinct electoral system and has a substantive (not merely delaying) role in the implementation of fiscal policy.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.8 Legislative Fractionalization (lower)

QoG Code: h_lflo

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the lower legislative chamber will be from different parties.

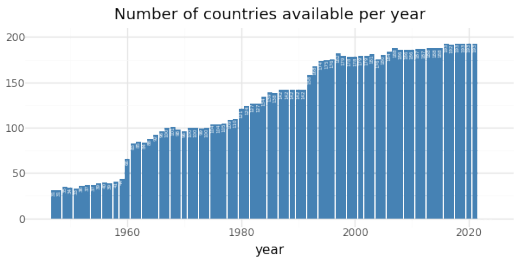
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.9 Political Constraints Index III

QoG Code: h_polcon3

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

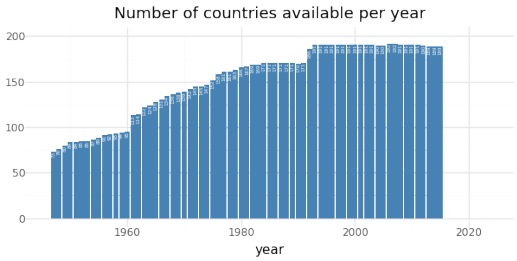
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.59.10 Political Constraints Index V

QoG Code: h_polcon5

This index follows the same logic as Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3) but also includes two additional veto points: the judiciary and sub-federal entities. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2000) uses this index to measure the impact on cross-national growth rates of a government's ability to provide credible commitment.

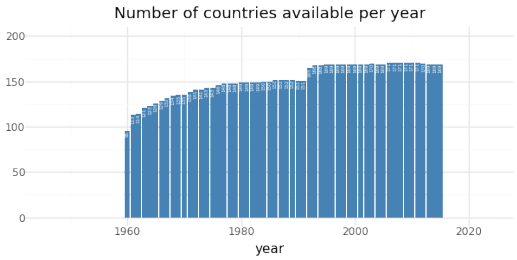
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2016
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.60 Polity V Annual Time-Series, 1800-2018

Dataset by: Marshall and Gurr

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

Marshall, M. G., & Gurr, T. R. (2020). Polity v project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018

Dataset found at: http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html

Last update by original source: 2023-03-31
Date of download: 2024-09-09

The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resources for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority. The Polity5 Project, which studies Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions from 1800-2018, is an annual, cross-national, time-series dataset which codes democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in all independent countries with a total population greater than 500,000 in 2018 (167 countries in 2018).

4.60.1 Regime Durability

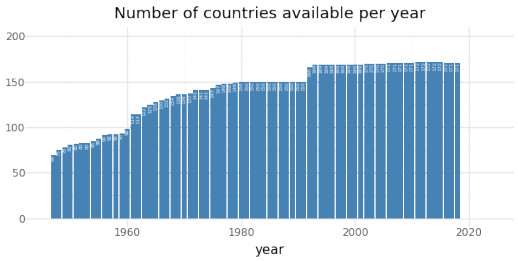
QoG Code: p_durable

Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of a transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.60.2 Revised Combined Polity Score

QoG Code: p_polity2

Revised Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual polity score by applying a simple treatment, or 'fix' to convert instances of 'standardized authority scores' (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been converted according to the following rule set:

(-66) Cases of foreign 'interruption' are treated as 'system missing.'

(-77) Cases of 'interregnum', or anarchy, are converted to a 'neutral' Polity score of '0.'

(-88) Cases of 'transition' are prorated across the span of the transition.

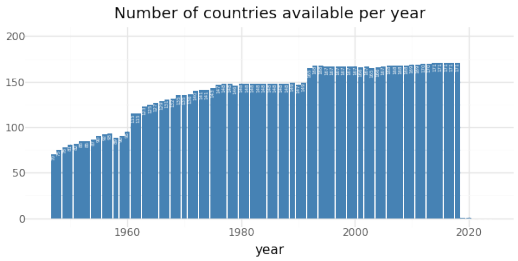
For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61 QoG Expert Survey (2020 wave)

Dataset by: Nistotskaya, Dahlberg, Dahlström, Sundström, Axelsson, Dalli & Alvarado Pachon

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

Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

Dataset found at: https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/qog-expert-survey

Last update by original source: 2021-03-15
Date of download: 2024-10-11

The Quality of Government Expert Survey (QoG Expert Survey) is a research project aimed at documenting the organizational design of public bureaucracies and bureaucratic behavior in countries around the world. The third wave of the QoG Expert Survey covers 117 countries and is based on a web survey of 996 experts.

The general purpose of the QoG Expert Survey is to measure the structure and behaviour of public administration across countries. The survey covers a variety of topics which are seen as relevant to the structure and functioning of the public administration according to the literature, but on which we lack quantitative indicators for a large number of countries. The QoG Expert Survey 2020 is the third wave of the QoG Expert Survey, following the first wave in 2008-2012 and the second wave in 2014.

The QoG Expert Survey 2020 produced ten country-level indicators, pertaining to bureaucratic structure (meritocratic recruitment, security of tenure, closedness) and bureaucratic behavior (political interference into day-to-day bureaucratic decision-making and impartiality). The data is based on the assessments of experts from 117 countries, carefully selected for their contextual subject-matter knowledge. The experts took part in the research pro bono. The main innovation of the third wave is the use of anchoring vignettes and Item-Response Theory (IRT)-based aggregation techniques to produce point estimates that account and adjust for systematic differences in expert subjective assessments and variation in expert reliability. The resulting indicators are internally coherent and also correlate well with other well-established measures for the same concepts. The strength of the association between the data from 2020 and the two previous waves of the survey suggests that the data is likely to measure the same underlying phenomena, while offering enough variability over time to be used in time-series analysis.

4.61.1 Entry at the lowest level only

QoG Code: qs20_close1

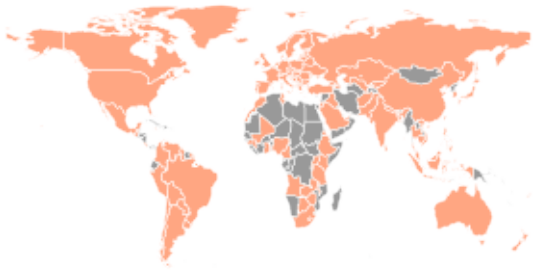
Country-level estimate for Entry at the lowest level only, scaled between 0 and 1. Highest score refers to cases where entry to bureaucratic positions is possible at the lowest level of hierarchy only, and positions at middle and higher levels of hierarchy are filled by individuals from within the bureaucracy.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

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

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61.2 Entry via examination

QoG Code: qs20_close2

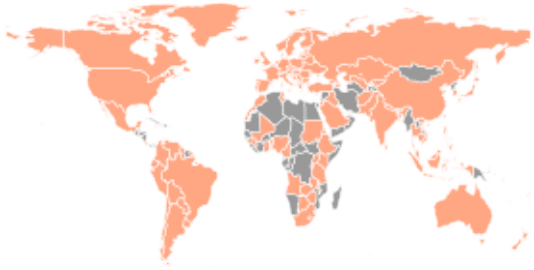
Country-level estimate for Entry via examination, scaled between 0 and 1. Countries in which formal examination is usually part of the hiring process have higher scores.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

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

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61.3 Special Laws

QoG Code: qs20_close3

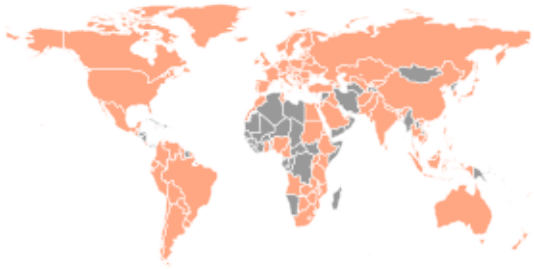
Country-level estimate for Special Laws, scaled between 0 and 1. Higher scores mean that human resource management in public administration is regulated by a set of laws and regulations applicable only to the public sector (including government), which is different from the countrys labor code.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

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

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61.4 Closedness Index

QoG Code: qs20_close_pca

Closedness Index is constructed from Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws variables are load on the same dimension, which predicted scores are used as Closedness Index.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

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

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61.5 Political Interference

QoG Code: qs20_impar1

Country-level estimate for Political Interference, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more political interference.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61.6 Political Interference, lower limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_impar1_lowci

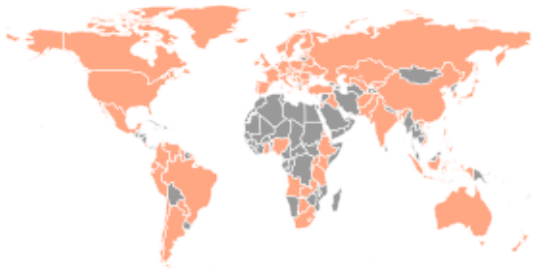
Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Political Interference.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61.7 Political Interference, upper limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_impar1_upci

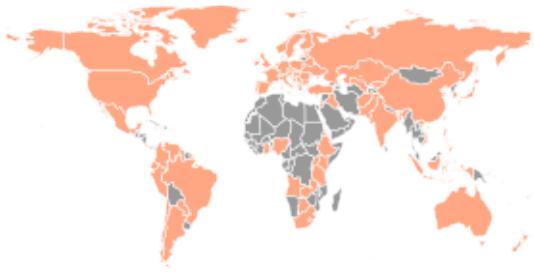
Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Political Interference.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61.8 Impartiality

QoG Code: qs20_impar2

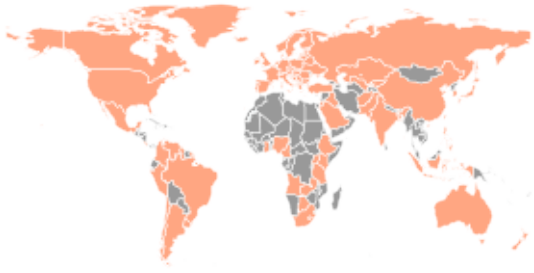
Country-level estimate for Impartiality, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more impartiality.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61.9 Impartiality, lower limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_impar2_lowci

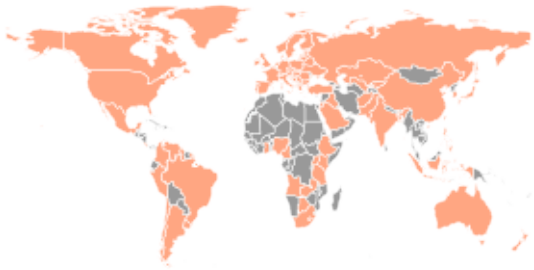
Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Impartiality.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61.10 Impartiality, upper limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_impar2_upci

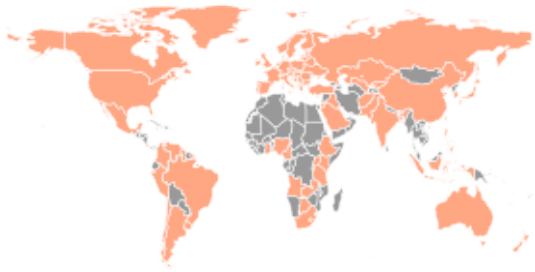
Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Impartiality.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61.11 Patronage

QoG Code: qs20_proff1

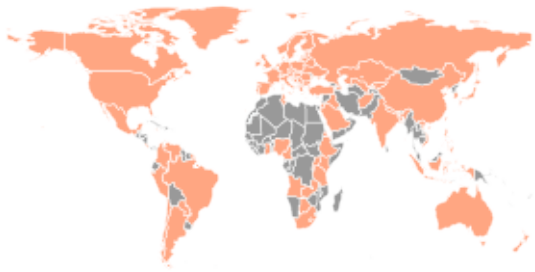
Country-level estimate for Patronage, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for differential item functioning (DIF) and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more patronage in recruitment.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

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

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61.12 Patronage, lower limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_proff1_lowci

Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Patronage.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

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

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.61.13 Patronage, upper limit of 95% credible interval

QoG Code: qs20_proff1_upci

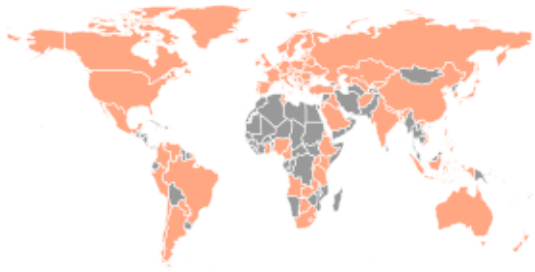
Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Patronage.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

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

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.62 Quota Adoption and Reform over Time (QAROT), Version 1, 1947-2015

Dataset by: Hughes, Paxton, Clayton and Zetterberg

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

Hughes, M. M., Paxton, P., Clayton, A., & Zetterberg, P. (2017). Quota adoption and reform over time (qarot), 1947-2015 [Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2017-08-16.]. https://doi.org/10.3886/E100918V1-4828

Hughes, M. M., Paxton, P., Clayton, A., & Zetterberg, P. (2019). Global gender quota adoption, implementation, and reform. *Comparative Politics*, *51*(2), 219–238

Dataset found at: https://melaniemhughes.com/gender-and-politics

Last update by original source: 2017-08-16
Date of download: 2024-10-14

Quota Adoption and Reform Over Time, or QAROT, is the first longitudinal dataset with information about the adoption, implementation, and reform of national gender quotas across the world. National gender quotas regulate (s)election to national legislatures through constitutional provisions or national laws that require some share of general election candidates or legislators to be women. The dataset includes new measures of quota design, quota thresholds, placement mandates, sanctions for non-compliance, and quota effectiveness. The authors also create a single-variable measure of the presence of an effective quota to be used by comparative politics researchers to control for this powerful institutional feature.

4.62.1 Adopted Gender Quota

QoG Code: qar_adqu

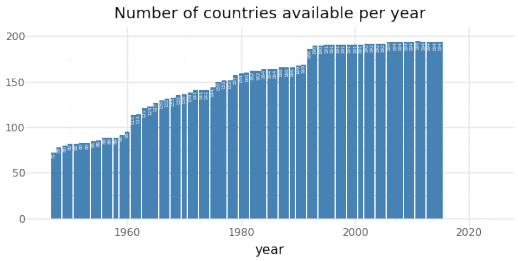
Dummy variable on whether the country has adopted a gender quota as part of its constitution or secondary law. Coded '1 beginning in the year a quota is introduced in the constitution or secondary law and in all subsequent years unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1947
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.62.2 Effective Gender Quota

QoG Code: qar_efqu

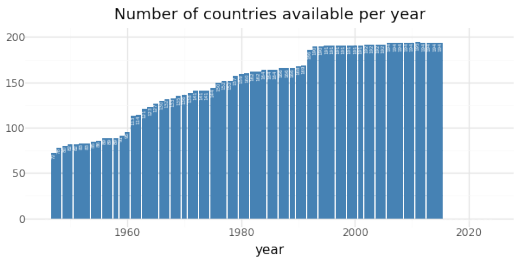
Dummy variable for effective gender quota is coded 1 if a county has a quota that reaches a 10 percent de facto threshold for either candidate or reserved seat quotas. Further, candidate quotas are only coded as effective if they have strong sanctions for noncompliance and/or have strong placement mandates. Reserved seats are only coded as effective if they have a legal mechanism specified to fill the reserved seats. This variable indicates a minimally functioning quota that can be included in a wide range of models to control for an important structural feature of political competition. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1947
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.62.3 Implemented Gender Quota

QoG Code: qar_imqu

Dummy variable on whether a country has implemented a gender quota in an election. Coded '1 beginning in the year a quota has been implemented in an election – whether or not the law was followed – and in all subsequent years unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.

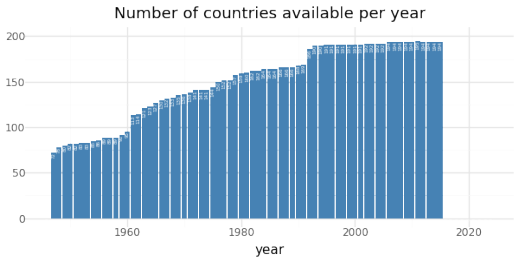
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1947
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.63 Religion and State Project

Dataset by: Bar-Ilan University

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

Fox, J. (2019). A world survey of secular-religious competition: State religion policy from 1990 to 2014. *Religion, State and Society*, *47*(1), 10–29. https://doi.org/10.1080/09637494.2018.1532750

Fox, J., Finke, R., & Mataic, D. R. (2018). New data and measures on societal discrimination and religious minorities. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, *2*(14)

Fox, J. (2016). *The unfree exercise of religion: A world survey of religious discrimination against religious minorities*. NY: Cambridge University Pres

Fox, J. (2015). *Political secularism, religion, and the state: A time survey analysis of worldwide data*. Cambridge University Press

Fox, J. (2008). *A world survey of religion and the state*. Cambridge University Press

Fox, J. (2017). Religion and state dataset: Round 3. http://www.religionandstate.org/

Dataset found at: https://ras.thearda.com/

Last update by original source: 2017-08-03
Date of download: 2024-09-17

The Religion and State (RAS) project is a university-based project located at Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan, Israel. The general goal is to provide detailed codings on several aspects of separation of religion and state for 183 states on a yearly basis between 1990 and 2014. This constitutes all countries with populations of 250,000 or more, as well as a sampling of countries with lower populations.

4.63.1 Official Religion

QoG Code: biu_offrel

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

0. The state has no official religion

1. The state has multiple established religions

2. The state has one established religion

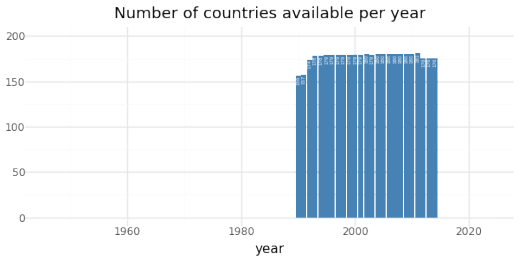
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2014
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.63.2 Religious Legislation

QoG Code: biu_relleg

This variable refers to laws or government policies which legislate or otherwise support aspects of religion. This includes diverse laws and policies including the direct legislation of religious precepts, funding religion, religious monopolies on aspects of policy or law, and giving clergy and religious institution official powers or influence.

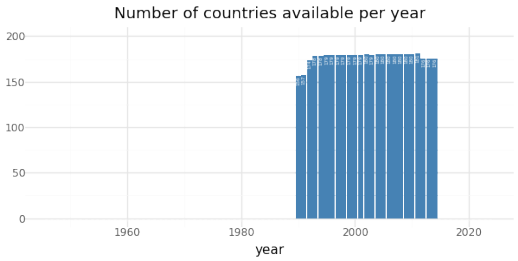
The variable ranges from 0-52. Higher scores indicate higher levels of religious legislation.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2014
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64 Social Progress Index

Dataset by: Social Progress Imperative

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

Harmacek, J., Krylova, P., & Htitich, M. (2024). Social progress index data. http://www.socialprogress.org

Dataset found at: https://www.socialprogress.org/global-index-2022overview

Last update by original source: 2024-01-05
Date of download: 2025-01-09

The Social Progress Index (SPI) is a well-established measure, published since 2013, that is meant to catalyze improvement and drive action by presenting social outcome data in a useful and reliable way.

The 2024 Social Progress Index uses its 12 components and 57 indicators to measure the social performance of 170 countries fully and an additional 26 countries partially.

It combines social and environmental outcome indicators to calculate an overall score for these countries, based on tiered levels of scoring that include measures in health, safety, education, technology, rights, and more. In addition to the overall scores, three broad dimensions of social progress are also measured: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. In all, the SPI measures at least some aspects of social progress across more than 99.85% of the world's population.

4.64.1 Basic Human Needs (SPI)

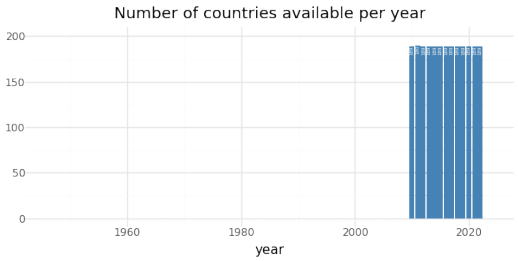
QoG Code: spi_bn

Basic Human Needs is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It assesses a population's capacity to survive with adequate nourishment and basic medical care, clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, and personal safety.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2010
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.2 Foundations of Wellbeing (SPI)

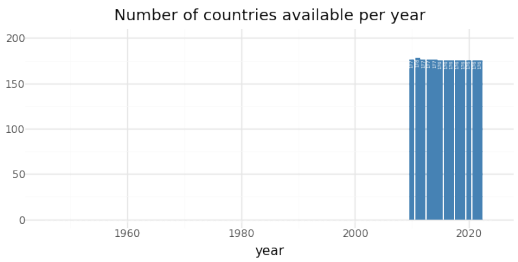
QoG Code: spi_fob

Foundations of Wellbeing is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It highlights the extent to which a country's residents can gain a basic education, obtain information and communicate freely, benefit from a modern healthcare system, and live in a healthy environment conducive to a long life.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2010
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.3 Opportunity (SPI)

QoG Code: spi_opp

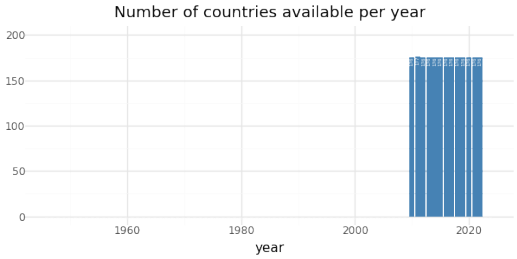
Opportunity is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. Indicators on personal rights, personal freedom and choice, inclusiveness, and access to advanced education are used to assess the level of opportunity.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2010
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.64.4 Social Progress Index

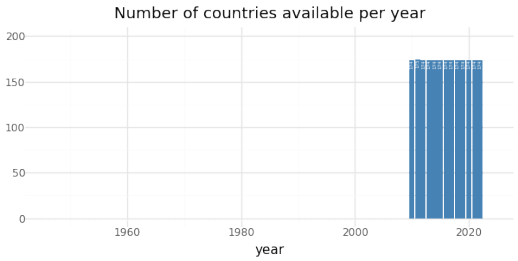
QoG Code: spi_ospi

Overall Social Progress Index. It aims to assess the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2010
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.65 State Fragility Index and Matrix

Dataset by: Center of Systemic Peace

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

Marshall, M. G., & Elzinga-Marshall, G. (2017). Global report 2017: Conflict, governance, and state fragility [Center for Systemic Peace]

Dataset found at: http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html

Last update by original source: 2019-10-22
Date of download: 2023-10-26

The State Fragility Index and Matrix provides annual state fragility, effectiveness, and legitimacy indices and the eight component indicators for the world's 167 countries with populations greater than 500,000 in 2018.

4.65.1 State Fragility Index

QoG Code: cspf_sfi

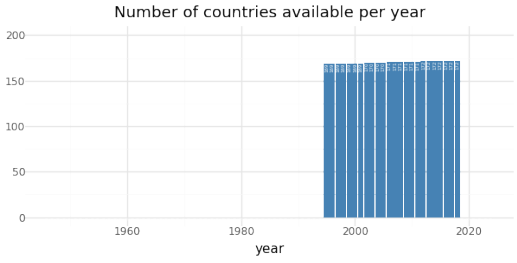
A country's fragility is closely associated with its state capacity to manage conflict; make and implement public policy; and deliver essential services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion, and quality of life; responding effectively to challenges and crises, and sustaining progressive development. State Fragility = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1995
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66 Sustainable Governance Indicators

Dataset by: Bertelsmann Stiftung

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

Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2024). Sustainable governance indicators 2024 [Date accessed: 18 January 2025]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung.* https://www.sgi-network.org

Dataset found at: https://www.sgi-network.org

Last update by original source: 2024-12-17
Date of download: 2025-01-20

The Sustainable Governance Indicators project aims to facilitate transitions towards sustainable governance models that foster well-being within planetary boundaries, and promote effective, accountable and inclusive state institutions To achieve this, the project developed a comprehensive monitoring instrument to evaluate the sustainability of policymaking and the quality of democratic governance in the areas of economic, social and environmental policy across 30 OECD and EU countries. In addition, SGI Deep Dives identify promising governance innovations that are essential for successful transformation.

To answer this question, 30 countries of the OECD and the EU are assessed and compared based on quantitative and qualitative indicators. The qualitative assessment is carried out by more than 100 international experts from the academic community. These country reports result from a multiphase process of survey and validation. This allows successful examples of sustainable governance and corresponding policy and governance achievements to be identified.

First launched in 2009, the SGIs underwent methodological changes for its 2024 edition. Indicators and aggregation levels were revised, new topics were added, and the number of assessed countries was reduced to 30. Due to these changes, results from 20092022 are not directly comparable with those of the 2024 edition. Variables from the 2024 edition are marked with a "24" suffix.

4.66.1 Economic Policies: Overall Score

QoG Code: sgi_ec

The Economic Policies category score assesses whether economic policies effectively address sustainability challenges in key areas, including Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, and the Global Financial System.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.2 Economic Policies: Budgets

QoG Code: sgi_ecbg

The Budget subpillar of the Economic Policies category evaluates the fiscal sustainability of budgetary policies, examining whether the budget is consolidated and the national debt is manageable. It assesses key indicators, including Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Gross Interest Payments, Budget Consolidation, Debt per Child, and External Debt to GDP, to determine the long-term viability of fiscal policies.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.3 Economic Policies: Economy

QoG Code: sgi_ecec

The Economy subpillar of the Economic Policies category evaluates whether economic policies provide a reliable framework and foster competitiveness. It assesses key indicators, including Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rates, Potential Output Growth Rate, and Real GDP Growth Rate, to measure economic stability and growth potential.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.4 Economic Policies: Global Financial System

QoG Code: sgi_ecgf

The Global Financial System subpillar of the Economic Policies category evaluates the governments role in actively contributing to the effective regulation and supervision of the global financial system. It examines key indicators such as Stabilizing the Global Financial System, Tier 1 Capital Ratio, Banks Nonperforming Loans, Financial Secrecy Score, and External Debt to Exports, focusing on ensuring financial stability and resilience.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.5 Economic Policies: Labor Markets

QoG Code: sgi_eclm

The Labor Market subpillar of the Economic Policies category evaluates whether labor market policies effectively address unemployment and maintain balanced, successful regulation. It assesses key indicators, including Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence, Employment Rates by Gender, and Involuntary Part-time Employment, to ensure inclusivity and stability in the labor market.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.6 Economic Policies: Research, Innovation and Infrastructure

QoG Code: sgi_ecri

The Research, Innovation, and Infrastructure subpillar of the Economic Policies category evaluates whether R&D policy supports technological innovation and fosters the introduction of new products. It assesses key indicators, including R&I Policy, Public R&D Spending, Private R&D Spending, Total Researchers, Intellectual Property Licenses, PCT Patent Applications, and Quality of Overall Infrastructure, to measure progress in innovation and infrastructure development.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.7 Economic Policies: Taxes

QoG Code: sgi_ectx

The Taxes subpillar of the Economic Policies category evaluates whether tax policies achieve the goals of equity, competitiveness, and the generation of sufficient public revenues. It assesses key indicators, including Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Statutory Corporate Tax Rate, Redistribution Effect, and Maximum Personal Income Tax Rate, to ensure fiscal effectiveness and fairness.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.8 Environmental Policy Performance Index

QoG Code: sgi_en

The Environment category assesses whether environmental policies effectively address sustainability issues. It consists of two equally weighted components: the Environment Index and the Global Environmental Protection Index. The variable ranges between 0 and 10, reflecting the effectiveness of policies in promoting environmental sustainability.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.9 Environmental Policy Performance: Environment

QoG Code: sgi_enen

The Environment index consists of the "Environmental Policy" indicator (50%), based on expert assessments of environmental policy effectiveness, and nine indicators related to observable environmental performance, including Energy Productivity (5,56%), Greenhouse Gas Emissions (5,56%), Particulate Matter (5,56%), Biocapacity (5,56%), Waste Generation (5,56%), Material Recycling (5,56%), Biodiversity (5,56%), Renewable Energy (5,56%), and Material footprint (5,56%). The index varies from 0 to 10.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.10 Environmental Policy Performance: Global Environmental Protection

QoG Code: sgi_enge

The Global Environmental Protection index consists of "Global Environmental Policy Indicator" (50%), based on expert assessments of countries' participation in global environmental protection regimes, the rate of participation in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (25%), and Kyoto Participation and Achievements indicator, measuring to what extent the Kyoto emission reduction targets were met (25%). The index varies from 0 to 10.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.11 Good Governance

QoG Code: sgi_go

This pillar of the SGI examines the good governance capacities of a political system in terms of its executive capability and accountability. Sustainable governance is defined here as the political management of public affairs that adopts a long-term view of societal development, takes into account the interests of future generations, and facilitates capacities for social change.

The Governance index examines how effective governments are in directing and implementing policies appropriate to these three goals. As a measuring tool grounded in practical evidence, the Governance index draws on 37 qualitative indicators posed in an expert survey that measure a country's institutional arrangements against benchmarks of good practices in governance. Governance in this context implies both the capacity to act ("executive capacity") and the extent to which non-governmental actors and institutions are endowed with the participatory competence to hold the government accountable to its actions ("executive accountability"). This includes citizens, legislatures, parties, associations and the media, that is, actors that monitor the government's activities and whose effective inclusion in the political process improve the quality of governance.

The dimension of Executive Capacity draws on the categories of steering capability, policy implementation and institutional learning. Steering capability questions explore the roles of strategic planning and expert advice, the effectiveness of interministerial coordination and regulatory impact assessments, and the quality of consultation and communication policies. Questions about implementation assess the government's ability to ensure effective and efficient task delegation to ministers, agencies or subnational governments. Questions on institutional learning refer to a government's ability to reform its own institutional arrangements and improve its strategic orientation.

The dimension of Executive Accountability is comprised of three categories corresponding to actors or groups of actors considered to be important agents of oversight and accountability in theories of democracy and governance. The questions here are designed to examine the extent to which citizens are informed of government policies, whether the legislature is capable of evaluating and acting as a "check" on the executive branch, and whether intermediary organizations (i.e., media, parties, interest associations) demonstrate relevance and policy know-how in exercising oversight. This approach is based on a dynamic understanding of governance in which power and authority is

dispersed throughout the institutions, processes and structures of government. In order to account for the diversity of institutional arrangements, the index explicitly considers functional equivalencies in different countries, and pays equal attention to formal and informal as well as hierarchical and non-hierarchical institutional arrangements.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.12 Good Governance: Executive Accountability

QoG Code: sgi_goea

The Executive Accountability subpillar of the Good Governance category evaluates whether non-governmental actors are effectively involved in policy-making. It assesses key indicators, including Citizens Participatory Competence, Legislative Actors Resources, Media, Parties and Interest Associations, and Independent Supervisory Bodies, to measure the inclusivity and transparency of governance processes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.13 Good Governance: Executive Capacity

QoG Code: sgi_goec

The Executive Capacity subpillar of the Good Governance category evaluates whether the government demonstrates strong steering capabilities. It assesses key indicators, including Strategic Capacity, Interministerial Coordination, Evidence-based Instruments, Societal Consultation, Policy Communication, Implementation, Adaptability, and Organizational Reform, to measure the governments ability to design, implement, and adapt policies effectively.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.14 Policy Performance

QoG Code: sgi_pp

This pillar of the SGI examines each country's policy performance in terms of three dimensions of sustainable development. If the goal of politics is to promote sustainable development, and if citizens are to be empowered to live their lives in accordance with their own individual talents, then governments must be able to establish and maintain the social, economic and environmental conditions for such well-being and empowerment. The conditions for social progress must be generated by suitable outcomes in certain policy fields. Such outcomes are examined by the Policy Performance pillar, which is comprised of 16 policy fields grouped in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability. Each policy field is addressed by a qualitative assessment and additional quantitative data. The point here is to examine domestic policymaking as well as the extent to which governments actively contribute to the provision of global public goods. The areas examined are:

1. Economic Policies: economy, labor markets, taxes, budgets, research and innovation, global financial system.

2. Social Policies: education, social inclusion, health, families, pensions, integration policy, safe living conditions, global inequalities.

3. Environmental Policies: environment policy, global environmental protection.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.15 Robust Democracy

QoG Code: sgi_qd

This pillar of the SGI examines the quality of democracy in each country. From the perspective of long-term system stability and political performance, the quality of democracy and political par-

ticipation are crucial aspects of a society's success. The stability and performance of a political system depends in large part upon the assent and confidence of its citizens. Democratic participation and oversight are also essential to genuine learning and adaptation processes, and to the ability to change. In this sense, guaranteeing opportunities for democratic participation and oversight, as well as the presence of due process and respect for civil rights, are fundamental prerequisites for the legitimacy of a political system. The quality of democracy in each country is measured against a definitional norm that considers issues relating to participation rights, electoral competition, access to information and the rule of law. Given that all OECD and EU member states constitute democracies, the questions posed here focus on the quality rather than the presence of democracy. Individual indicators monitor the following criteria:

1. Electoral processes.

2. Access to information.

3. Civil rights and political liberties.

4. Rule of law.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.16 Robust Democracy: Access to Information

QoG Code: sgi_qdai

The Access to Information subpillar of the Robust Democracy category evaluates whether media are independent and express a diversity of opinions, and whether government information is accessible. It assesses key indicators, including Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, and Access to Government Information, to measure transparency and the openness of public discourse.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.17 Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties

QoG Code: sgi_qdcr

The Civil Rights and Political Liberties subpillar of the Robust Democracy category evaluates whether civil rights and political liberties are respected and whether effective protections against discrimination are in place. It assesses key indicators, including Civil Rights, Political Liberties, and Non-discrimination, to measure the strength of democratic freedoms and equality.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.18 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process

QoG Code: sgi_qdep

The Electoral Process subpillar of the Robust Democracy category evaluates whether candidacy procedures and media access are fair, and whether voting and registration rights are guaranteed. It assesses key indicators, including Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, and Popular Decision-making, to measure the fairness and inclusivity of electoral processes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.19 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law

QoG Code: sgi_qdrl

The Rule of Law subpillar of the Robust Democracy category evaluates whether institutions act in accordance with the law, effectively check and balance each other, and prevent corruption. It assesses key indicators, including Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, and Corruption Prevention, to measure the integrity and accountability of the legal and institutional framework.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.20 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention

QoG Code: sgi_qdrlc

Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention. To what extent are public officeholders prevented from abusing their position for private interests? This question addresses how the state and society prevent public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders: auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption. (1, 2): Public officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. (3, 4, 5): Some integrity mechanisms function, but do not effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions. (6, 7, 8): Most integrity mechanisms function effectively and provide disincentives for public officeholders willing to abuse their positions. (9, 10): Legal, political and public integrity mechanisms effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.21 Social Policies: Overall Score

QoG Code: sgi_so

The Social Policies category evaluates whether social policies facilitate an equal and fair society. It assesses key areas, including Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, and Global Inequalities, to measure the effectiveness of policies in promoting social equity and well-being.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.22 Social Policies: Education

QoG Code: sgi_soed

The Education subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether education policy delivers high-quality, equitable education and training. It assesses key indicators, including Education Policy, Upper Secondary Attainment, Tertiary Attainment, PISA Results, PISA Socioeconomic Background, Pre-primary Expenditure, PISA Low Achievers in all Subjects, and Educational Attainment by Gender, to measure the effectiveness and fairness of education systems.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.23 Social Policies: Families

QoG Code: sgi_sofa

The Families subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether family policies maximize opportunities for both parents and provide robust support and child care services. It assesses key indicators, including Family Policy, Child Care Enrolment (Ages 02 and 35), Fertility Rate, Child Poverty Rate, and Female Labor Force Participation Rate, to measure the effectiveness of family support systems.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.24 Social Policies: Global Inequalities

QoG Code: sgi_sogi

The Global Inequalities subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether the government addresses global social inequalities and actively participates in global frameworks. It assesses key indicators, including Global Social Policy and Official Development Assistance (ODA), to measure the government's commitment to promoting equity and cooperation on an international scale.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.25 Social Policies: Health

QoG Code: sgi_sohe

The Health subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether policies provide high-quality, inclusive, and cost-efficient health care. It assesses key indicators, including Health Policy, Spending on Preventive Health, Healthy Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status, Household Out-of-Pocket Expenses, and Physicians per 1,000 Inhabitants, to measure the effectiveness and accessibility of health care systems.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.26 Social Policies: Integration Policy

QoG Code: sgi_soin

The Integration Policy subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether cultural, educational, and social policies actively facilitate the integration of migrant communities. It assesses key indicators, including Integration Policy, Foreign-born to Native Upper Secondary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Tertiary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Unemployment, and Foreign-born to Native Employment, to measure the effectiveness of integration efforts.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.27 Social Policies: Pensions

QoG Code: sgi_sope

The Pensions subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether pension systems are designed to achieve fiscal sustainability and promote intergenerational equity. It assesses key indicators, including Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, and Senior Citizen Poverty, to measure the effectiveness and fairness of pension systems in supporting the aging population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.28 Social Policies: Social Inclusion

QoG Code: sgi_sosi

The Social Inclusion subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether welfare policies foster equal opportunity in society and prevent poverty. It assesses key indicators, including Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction, and Gender Wage Gap, to measure the effectiveness of policies in promoting social equity and well-being.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.66.29 Social Policies: Safe Living Conditions

QoG Code: sgi_sosl

The Global Inequalities subpillar of the Social Policies category evaluates whether internal security policies protect citizens against crime and foster confidence in the police force. It assesses key indicators, including Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Personal Security, and Confidence in Police, to measure the effectiveness of policies in ensuring public safety and trust.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.67 The ATOP State-Year dataset

Dataset by: Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions Project (ATOP)

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

Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, *28*, 237–260

Dataset found at: http://www.atopdata.org/

Last update by original source: 2022-08-09
Date of download: 2024-10-09

The 5.1 version of the Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions (ATOP) project provides data regarding the content of military alliance agreements signed by all countries of the world between 1815 and 2018.

The authors hope the project will be useful in understanding (1) the conditions under which leaders sign formal alliance agreements and why they do so; (2) why leaders design alliances with varying obligations and provisions; (3) the effects of alliances on subsequent behavior and the role of design features in influencing these effects; and (4) the success of alliances in eliciting compliance, and the role of design features in influencing this success.

4.67.1 Member of an Alliance

QoG Code: atop_ally

Member of an Alliance

0. Not a member of an alliance

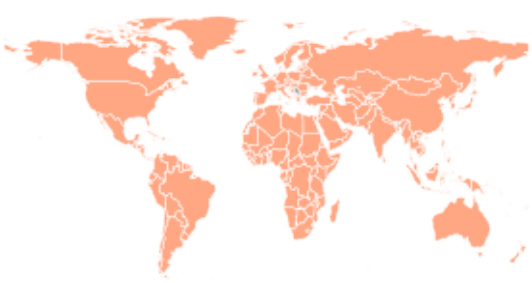
1. Member of an alliance

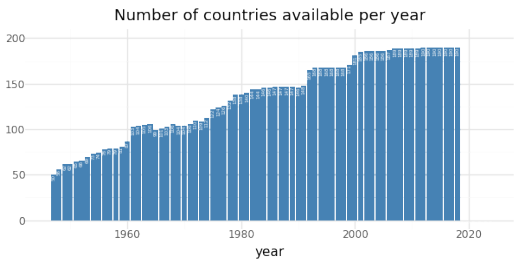
An alliance defined as a formal agreement among independent states to cooperate militarily in the face of potential or realized military conflict. Formal international agreements are defined as official acts exchanged between authorized state representatives on behalf of their countries

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.67.2 Consultancy Obligation

QoG Code: atop_consult

Consultancy Obligation

0. Has no Consultancy obligations

1. Has Consultancy obligations

Coded 1 if the alliance member promises to consult with one or more alliance partners in the event of crises with the potential to become militarized conflicts.

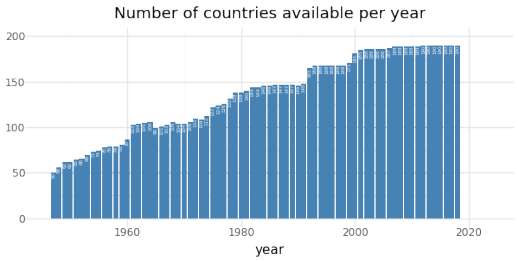
The consultation obligation must be (1) specific to militarized crises, and (2) imply a goal of policy coordination.

A general promise to consult on issues affecting the interests of the signatories or to consult on important international problems is not enough to qualify as a consultation pact for our purposes, unless the agreement further specifies that the signatories will consult upon issues of security with the goal of policy coordination.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.67.3 Defensive Obligation

QoG Code: atop_defensive

Defensive Obligation

0. Has no defensive obligations

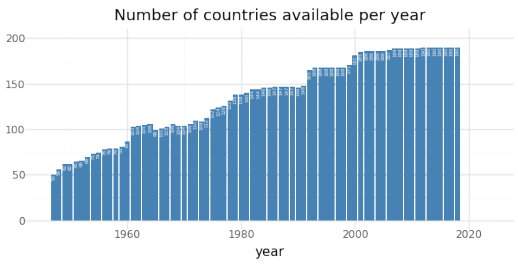
1. Has defensive obligations

Coded 1 if the alliance member promises to provide active military support in the event of attack on the sovereignty or territorial integrity of one or more alliance partners. A promise to treat such an attack on one alliance member as an attack on all alliance members qualifies as a promise of defensive support.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.67.4 Neutrality Obligation

QoG Code: atop_neutrality

Neutrality Obligation

0. Has no Neutrality obligations

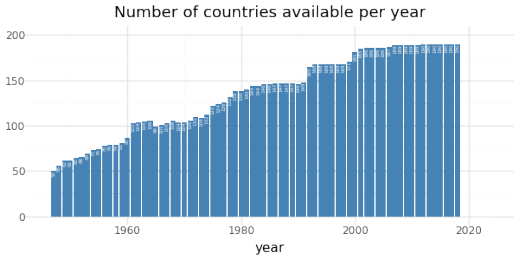
1. Has Neutrality obligations

Coded 1 if the alliance member promises not to join a conflict between one or more alliance partners and a third party on the side of the allys adversary. This promise implies both that the state will not participate actively in the conflict on the side of the adversary and will not facilitate the effort of the partners adversary in any way. A general promise not to take part in any coalition directed against the other party is not specific enough to qualify as a neutrality promise. Either the agreement must specify that the state will remain neutral or that it will not aid the third state in any way.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.67.5 Non-Aggression Obligation

QoG Code: atop_nonagg

Non-Agression Obligation

0. Has no Non-Agression obligations

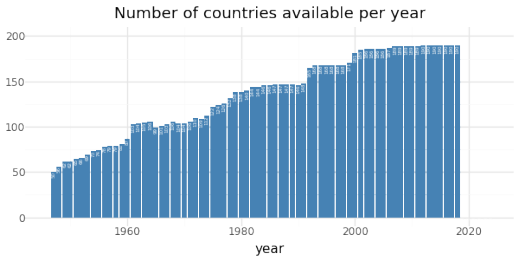
1. Has Non-Agression obligations

Coded 1 if the alliance member promises not to use force against one or more alliance partners to settle disputes. The member must promise specifically to refrain from the use of force in relations with the alliance partner, to refrain from participating in any action against the alliance partner and/or to settle all disputes peacefully in relations with the alliance partner. A statement that the parties respect one anothers sovereignty and territorial integrity, or that their relations reflect perpetual friendship, is not sufficient to constitute a nonaggression provision, but a statement that their relations will be based on the principle of nonaggression is. In addition, in order to qualify as a nonaggression pact, the alliance agreement must include language that reflects an active promise. A statement that the parties believe in the inadmissability of force in international relations and hope to strengthen mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of international problems does not qualify as a nonaggression provision because it does not include a commitment by the members to refrain from the use of force or to settle all disputes peacefully.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2018	Time-series max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.67.6 Number of Alliances

QoG Code: atop_number

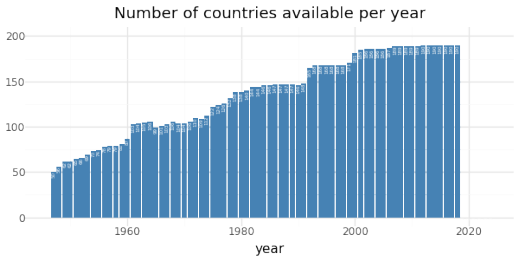
Number of Alliances

Total number of alliances the state is a member of.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2018 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2018 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.67.7 Offensive Obligation

QoG Code: atop_offensive

Offensive Obligation

0. Has no offensive obligations

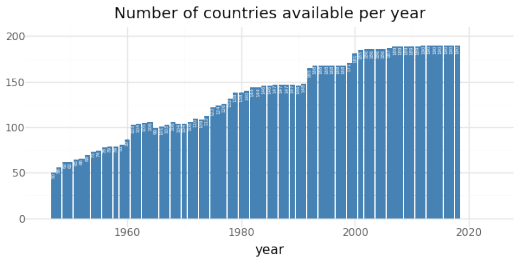
1. Has offensive obligations

Coded 1 if the alliance member promises to provide active military support under any conditions not precipitated by attack on the sovereignty or territorial integrity of an alliance partner, regardless of whether the goals of the action are to maintain the status quo.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2018 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2018 Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.67.8 Commitment start

QoG Code: atop_transyr

Transition Year. 1 if any commitment starts or ends in the given year, indicating that some commitment is not in effect for the full year.

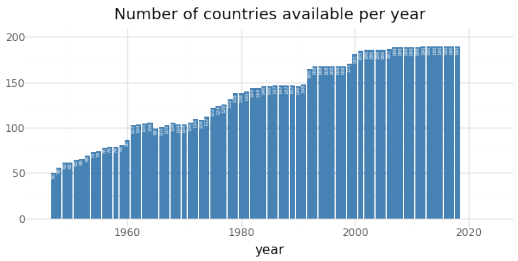
Type of variable: Binary

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

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2018
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.68 The Authoritarian Regime Dataset

Dataset by: Wahman, Teorell and Hadenius

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

Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, *19*(1), 19–34

Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, *18*(1), 143–157

Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, *25*(1), 78–97

Dataset found at: https://sites.google.com/site/authoritarianregimedataset/introduction

Last update by original source: 2017-08-10
Date of download: 2024-09-12

The Authoritarian Regimes Dataset version 6.0 covers the time period 1972-2014 and includes all 192 nations recognized as members of the UN except the four micro states of Europe (Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino) and two micro states in the Pacific that are not members of the World Bank (Nauru and Tuvalu).

The variables for "Colonial Origin" and "Region" were updated until 2014 by the original authors. QoG imputes this information until 2023.

4.68.1 Colonial Origin

QoG Code: ht_colonial

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

<ol start="0">

 Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power

 Dutch

 Spanish

 Italian

 US

 British

 French

 Portuguese

 Belgian

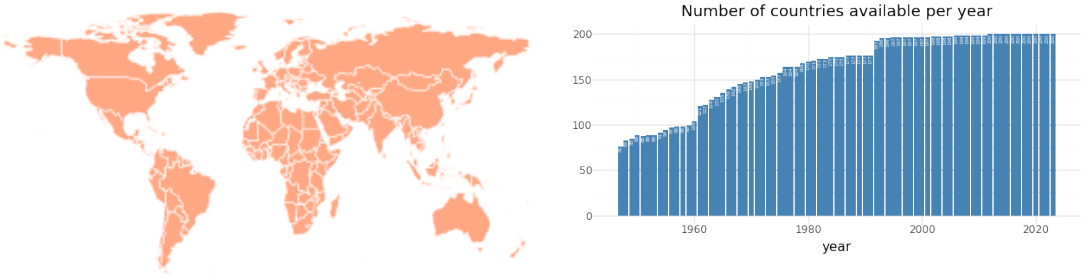
 British-French

 Australian

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.68.2 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity)

QoG Code: ht_ipolity2

Imputed average Polity [original variable revpol2] & Freedom House [original variable fhadd] scores (scaled 010), where missing values have been imputed by regressing the fhpol index on the Freedom House scores [original variable fhadd], which have better country coverage than Polity2 Countries with an ifhpol score larger than 7.0 are coded as democracies.

This variable replaces the variable previously called fh_ipolity2.

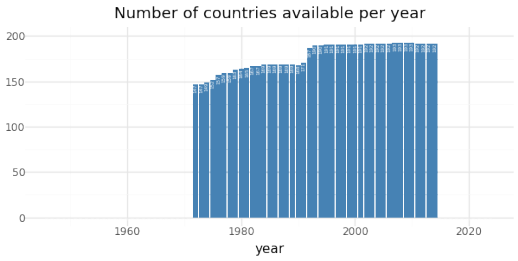
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972
Time-series max. year: 2014
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.68.3 Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions)

QoG Code: ht_partsz

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

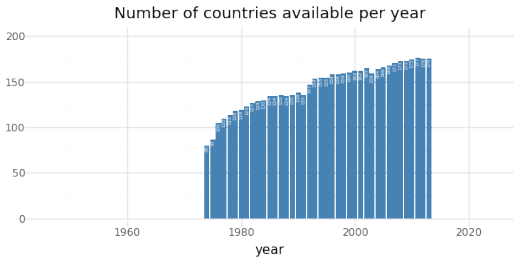
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1974
Time-series max. year: 2013
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.68.4 The Region of the Country

QoG Code: ht_region

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

1. Eastern Europe and post Soviet Union (including Central Asia)

2. Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)

3. North Africa & the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey & Cyprus)

4. Sub-Saharan Africa

5. Western Europe and North America (including Australia & New Zealand)

6. East Asia (including Japan & Mongolia)

7. South-East Asia

8. South Asia

9. The Pacific (excluding Australia & New Zealand)

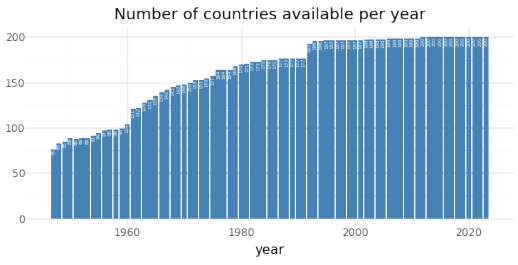
10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana & Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.68.5 Regime Type

QoG Code: ht_regtype

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

1. Limited Multiparty

2. Partyless

3. No-Party

4. Military

5. Military No-Party

6. Military Multiparty

7. Military One-party

8. One-Party

9. Other

10. One-Party Monarchy

11. Monarchy

12. Rebel Regime

13. Civil War

14. Occupation

15. Theocracy

16. Transitional Regime

17. No-Party Monarchy

18. Multiparty Monarchy

19. Multiparty-Occupied

20. Democracy

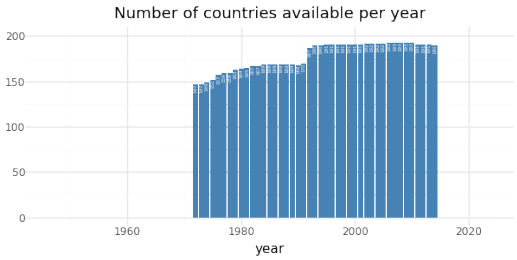
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972
Time-series max. year: 2014
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.68.6 Regime Type (simplified)

QoG Code: ht_regtype1

A simplified, collapsed version of ht_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht_regtype =16, 17, 23 or 24] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [ht_regtype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types are treated as multiparty regimes [ht_regtype=1 or 2]. Only pure noparty [ht_regtype=3] and one-party [ht_regtype=8] regimes are treated as no-party and one-party regimes, respectively. The minor types [ht_regtype=9, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 25] are treated as other.

1. Monarchy
2. Military
3. One party
4. Multi-party
5. No-party
6. Other
7. Democracy

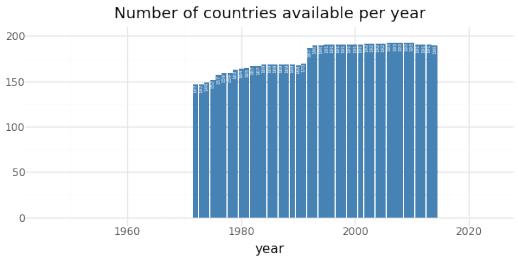
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972
Time-series max. year: 2014
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.69 The Bayesian Corruption Index

Dataset by: Sherppa Ghent University

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

Standaert, S. (2015). Divining the level of corruption: A bayesian state-space approach. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, *43*(3), 782–803. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.05.007

Dataset found at: http://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/BCI/BCI.html

Last update by original source: 2023-08-25
Date of download: 2023-08-29

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

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

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

The overall correlation between the 2023 and 2018 BCI index as well as the 2023 BCI and the WGI's control of corruption, is high (>94%). However, for a given country, the changes over time can be quite drastically different. The changes are due to alterations that were made to the underlying database of corruption indicators (partly corrections, partly due to restrictions in data access). The list of indicators per source will also be updated on the website; you can follow them at http://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/BCI/BCI.html

4.69.1 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

QoG Code: bci_bci

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

There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, we were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero

corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption. On the other hand, when the index is one, all surveys say that corruption is as bad as it gets according to their scale. This is another difference with CPI and WGI, where the scaling is relative. They are rescaled such that WGI has mean 0 and a standard deviation of 1 in each year, while CPI always lies between 0 and 100.

In contrast, the actual range of values of the BCI will change in each year, depending how close countries come to the situation where everyone agrees there is no corruption at all (0), or that corruption is as bad as it can get (100).

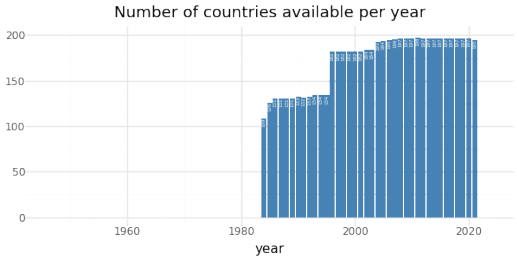
The absolute scale of the BCI index was obtained by rescaling all the individual survey data such that zero corresponds to the lowest possible level of corruption and 1 to the highest one. We subsequently rescaled the BCI index such that when all underlying indicators are zero (one), the expected value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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1984
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.69.2 The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

QoG Code: bci_bcistd

The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

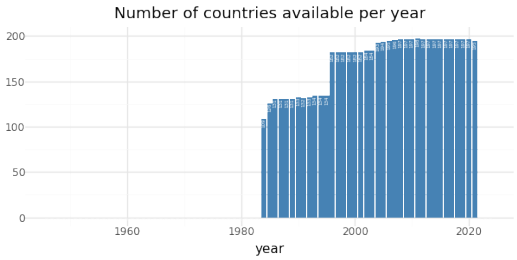
Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1984
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70 The CIRIGHTS Data project

Dataset by: Cingranelli, David L., David L. Richards, and K. Chad Clay

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

Mark, S., Cingranelli, D., Filippov, M., & Richards, D. L. (2023). The cirights data project scoring manual v2.11.06.23 (november 6, 2023) [Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=4625036 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4625036]

Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project*, *6*

Dataset found at: https://cirights.com/

Last update by original source: 2023-11-06
Date of download: 2024-09-18

The CIRIGHTS Data project contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 195 countries, annually from 1981-2021.

The goal of the CIRIGHTS data project is to create numerical measures for every internationally recognized human right for all countries of the world. Human rights scores are necessary for understanding why national governments choose to violate human rights, why they choose to violate some rights more than others, and the consequences of human rights violations for other phenomena such as conflict and development. Numerical scores also are necessary for monitoring government performance, for evaluating the human rights consequences of policy interventions such as transitional justice programs, and for determining whether government protection of various rights is improving or declining.

4.70.1 Freedom of Assembly and Association

QoG Code: ciri_assn

The right to freedom of assembly and association is the right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, or other groups without governmental limitations and restrictions. This includes prohibiting the existence of political associations or parties, compelling citizens to join government-backed organizations or official political parties, and harassment by government agents in retaliation for exercising this right.

Scoring Scheme:

Citizens rights to freedom of assembly and association are:

(0) Severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens.

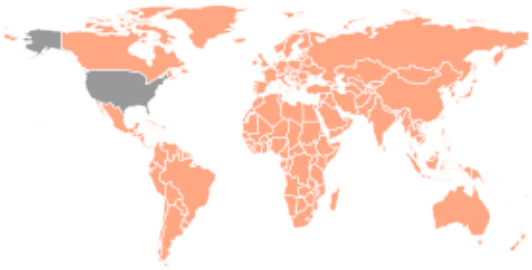
(1) Limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups.

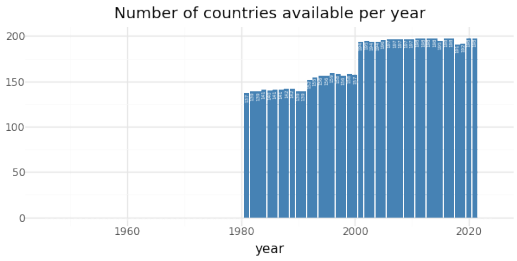
(2) Virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens.

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1981 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.2 Prevalence of Enforced Disappearance

QoG Code: ciri_disap

Disappearances are cases in which people have disappeared, governments are responsible, and political motivation is present. Disappearances occur because of a victims political involvement or knowledge of information that should be classified to the government. In many instances, victims are taken under false pretense, such as having been taken away for questioning due to suspicion of some political action that is in opposition to the government.

Scoring Scheme:

Disappearances:

(0) Have occurred frequently

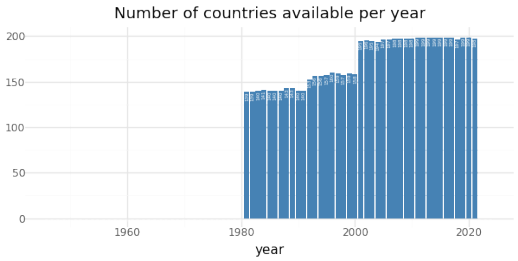
(1) Have occurred occasionally

(2) Have not occurred / Unreported

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1981 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.3 Freedom of Domestic Movement

QoG Code: ciri_dommov

Freedom of domestic movement is the freedom to travel within ones country, regardless of political views or activities, religious beliefs, ethnicity, marital status, and/or gender. Some countries strictly monitor all or nearly all citizens internal movements, require citizens to notify local officials of their whereabouts or must get their permission to move, or require citizens to carry paperwork such as national ID cards to move within the country.

Scoring Scheme:

Domestic travel is:

(0) Severely Restricted

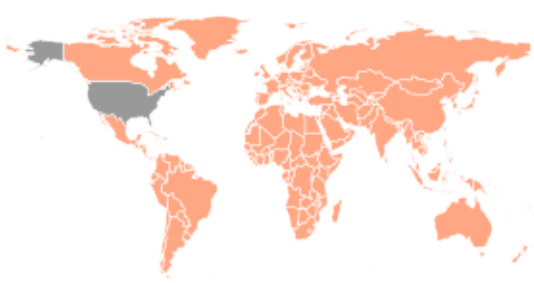
(1) Somewhat Restricted

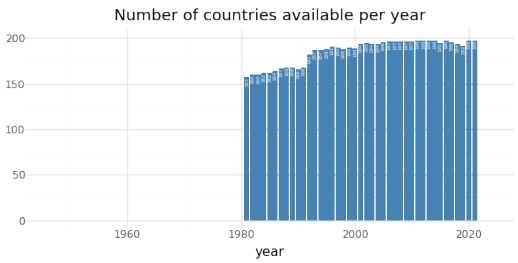
(2) Unrestricted

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.4 Electoral Self-Determination

QoG Code: ciri_elecsd

The right of citizens to freely determine their own political system and leadership is known as the right to self-determination. Enjoyment of this right means that citizens have both the legal right and the ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them through periodic, free, and fair elections held on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

Scoring Scheme:

The right of citizens to change their government through free and fair elections is:

(0) Not respected (neither free nor fair elections)

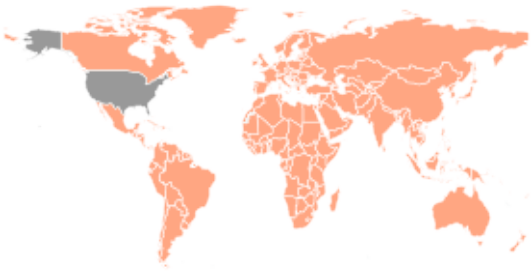
(1) Limited (moderately free and fair elections)

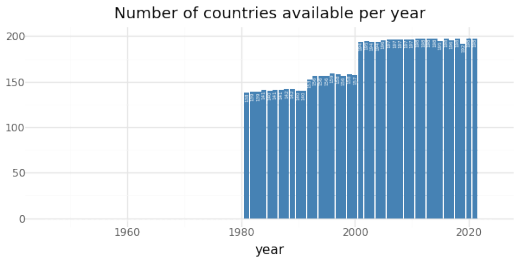
(2) Generally respected (very free and fair elections)

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.5 Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel

QoG Code: ciri_formov

Freedom of foreign movement is the freedom to leave and return to ones country. There are countries that do not allow citizens to leave at all, or if they do leave, may risk losing their property or other assets. Some citizens, once they have left their country, and not allowed to return.

Some governments place restrictions of foreign movement only on certain groups of people such as opposition political leaders, ethnic minorities, religious leaders, women, human rights activists or monitors, and journalists.

Scoring Scheme:

Foreign movement and travel is:

(0) Severely Restricted

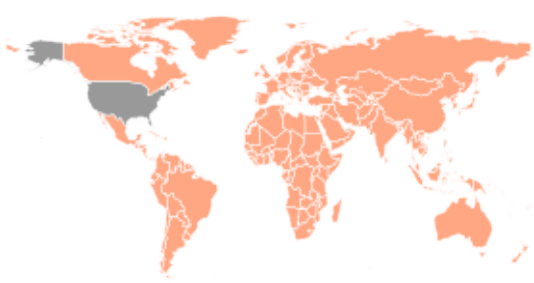
(1) Somewhat Restricted

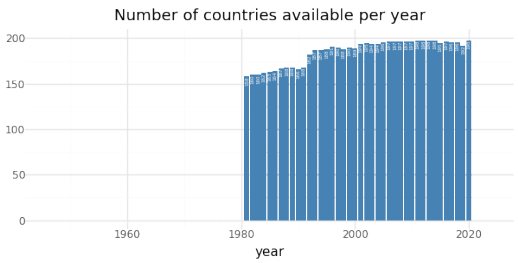
(2) Unrestricted

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.6 Independence of the Judiciary

QoG Code: ciri_injud

Independence of the judiciary indicates the extent to which the judiciary is independent of control from other sources, and includes whether or not judges are safe from removal by other governmental branches or if their actions can be challenged in the courts.

Scoring Scheme:

As an institution, the judiciary is:

(0) Not Independent

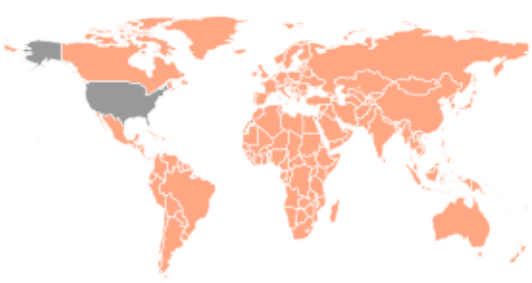
(1) Partially Independent

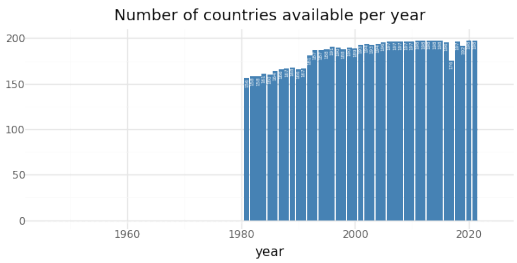
(2) Generally Independent

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.7 Extrajudicial Killing

QoG Code: ciri_kill

Extrajudicial killings are killings committed by government officials without due process of law, including murders by private groups if instigated by the government.

This may include: deaths resulting from torture, military hazing, and killings explicitly referred to as political in US State Department reports. Killings that take place outside of immediate defense or due process of law, even if the victims are labeled as terrorists or insurgents, still count as extrajudicial killings. While they may be the result of different motives, both extrajudicial killings and political killings are to be treated identically for the purposes of scoring.

Exceptions include combat deaths and deaths as a result of legally sanctioned capital punishment such as the death penalty.

Scoring Scheme:

Political or Extrajudicial Killings are:

(0) Practiced frequently

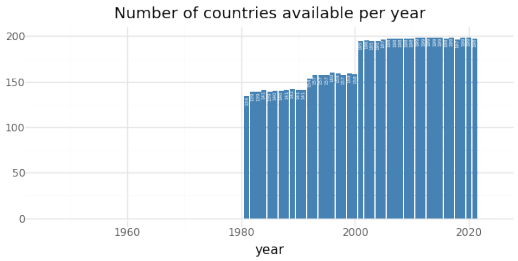
(1) Practiced occasionally

(2) Have not occurred / unreported

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.8 Physical Integrity Rights

QoG Code: ciri_physint

Physical Integrity Rights is an additive index of the following variables: Disappearance + Extra-judicial Killing + Political Imprisonment + Torture.

The index ranges from 0-8. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect

Type of variable: Categorical

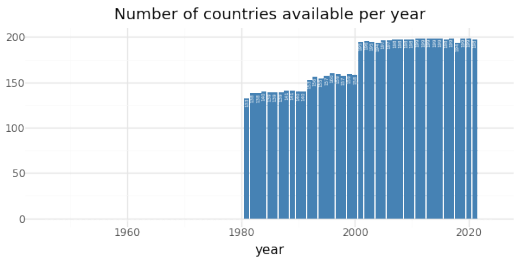
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1981
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.9 Political Imprisonment

QoG Code: ciri_polpris

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

Scoring Scheme:

Are people imprisoned because of their political, religious, or other beliefs?

(0) Yes, and many

(1) Yes, but few

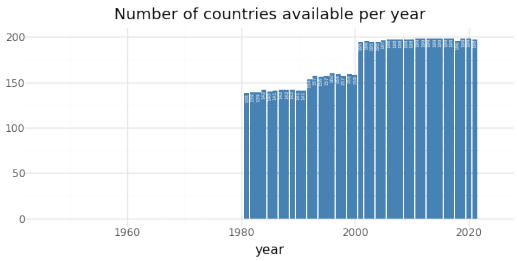
(2) None / None Reported

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.10 Government Restrictions on Religious Practices

QoG Code: ciri_relfre

Freedom of religion is the extent to which citizens are able to exercise and practice their religious beliefs without being subject to governmental restrictions. Citizens of whatever religious belief should be able to worship free from government interference. Additionally, citizens should be able to hold no religion at all.

Some examples of restrictions to freedom of religion include: prohibiting proselytizing, forced conversions, restrictions on access to places of worship, and restrictions on types of religious education

offered in public schools.

Scoring Scheme:

Government restrictions on religious practices are:

(0) Severe and Widespread

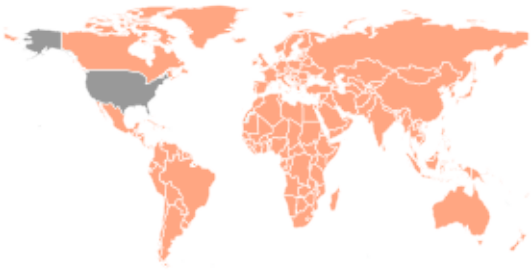
(1) Moderate

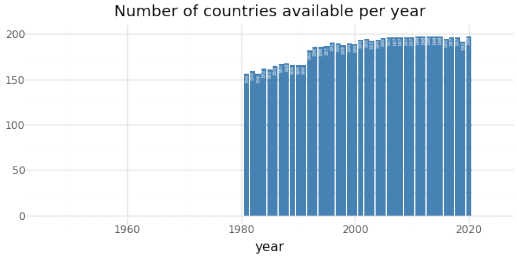
(2) Practically Absent

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2020 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1981 Time-series max. year: 2020 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.11 Freedom of Speech and Press

QoG Code: ciri_speech

This variable indicates the extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets. Censorship is any form of restriction that is placed on freedom of the press, speech or expression. In many instances where this right is being violated, the government owns and operates all forms of press and media.

Scoring Scheme:

Government censorship and/or ownership of the media (including radio, TV, Internet, and/or

domestic news agencies) is:

(0) Complete

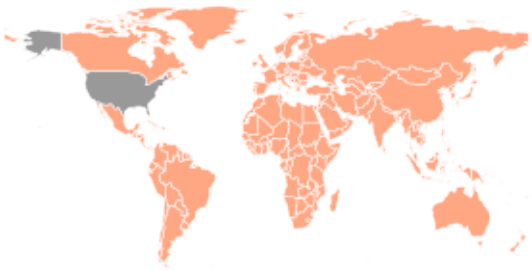
(1) Some

(2) None

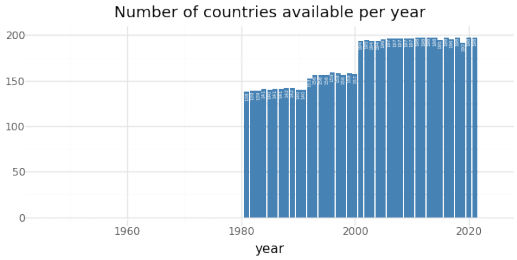
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1981 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.12 Prevalence of Torture by Government Authorities

QoG Code: ciri_tort

Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme painwhether mental or physicalby government officials, or by private individuals at the instigation of government officials. This includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards including rape and beatings as well as deaths in custody due to tangible negligence by government officials.

Scoring Scheme:

Torture is:

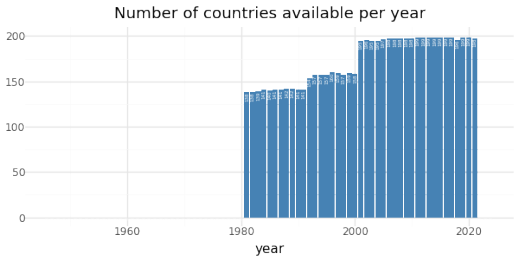
(0) Practiced frequently

(1) Practiced occasionally

(2) Not practiced / Unreported

Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1981 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.13 Women's Economic Rights

QoG Code: ciri_wecon

Womens economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include:

- Equal pay for equal work

- The right to free choice of gainful employment or profession without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent

- Equality in hiring and promotion practices

- Job security (maternity leave, unemployment benefits, no arbitrary firing or layoffs, etc.)

- Non-discrimination by employers

- The right to be free from sexual harassment in the workplace

- The right to work at night

- The right to work in occupations classified as dangerous, including the military and police force.

In measuring womens economic rights the authors are primarily interested in two things: 1) the extensiveness of laws pertaining to womens economic rights; 2) government practices towards women or how effectively the government enforces the laws.

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the economic equality of women:

(0) There are no economic rights for women under law and systematic discrimination based on sex may be built into the law. The government tolerates a high level of discrimination against women.

(1) There are some economic rights for women under law; however, in practice, the government does not enforce the laws effectively or enforcement of laws is weak. The government tolerates a moderate level of discrimination against women.

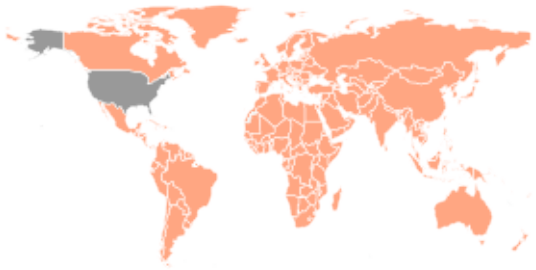
(2) There are some economic rights for women under law. In practice, the government does enforce these laws effectively. However, the government still tolerates a low level of discrimination against women.

(3) All or nearly all of women's economic rights are guaranteed by law. In practice, the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws. The government tolerates no or almost no discrimination against women.

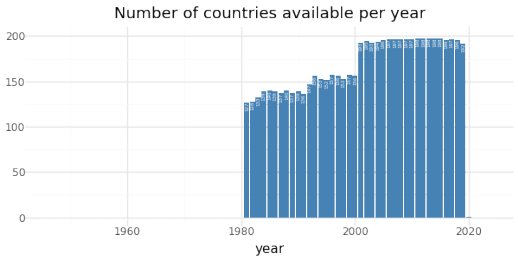
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.14 Women's Political Rights

QoG Code: ciri_wopol

Womens political rights include the rights to: vote; run for political office; hold elected and appointed government positions; to join political parties; and, to petition government officials.

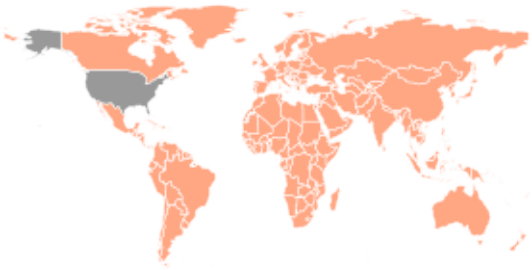
A score of 0 indicates that women's political rights were not guaranteed by law during a given year. A score of 1 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but severely prohibited

in practice. A score of 2 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but were still moderately prohibited in practice. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in both law and practice.

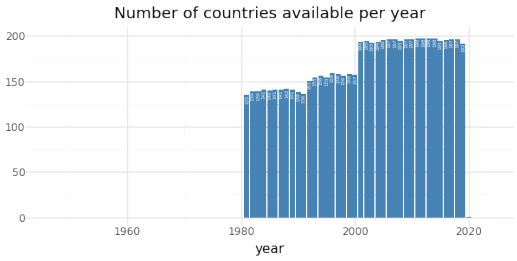
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1981
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.15 Worker Rights Laws

QoG Code: ciri_work_l_s

Worker Rights Laws is an additive index of the following variables: (1) rights to form worker union, (2) right to bargain collectively,

(3) reasonable limitations on working hours, (4) right to be free from forced or compulsory labor,

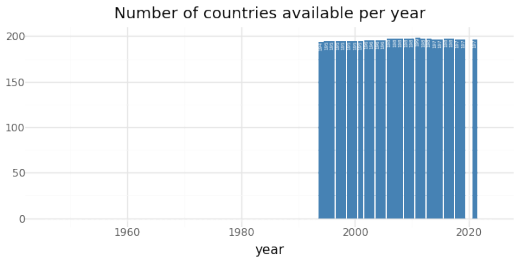
(5) children's rights (6) right to a minimum wage, and (7) right to occupational safety and health

The index ranges from 0 to 14. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1994
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.16 Worker Rights Practices

QoG Code: ciri_work_p_s

Worker Rights Practices is an additive index of the following variables: (1) practice of rights to form worker union, (2) practice of right to bargain collectively,

(3) practice of reasonable limitations on working hours, (4) practice of right to be free from forced or compulsory labor,

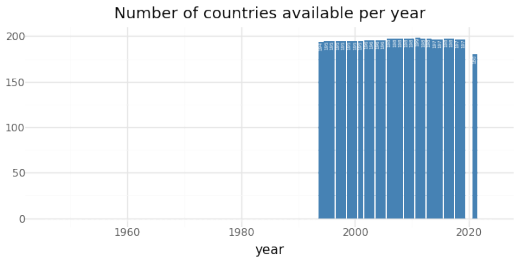
(5) practice of children's rights (6) practice of right to a minimum wage, and (7) practice of right to occupational safety and health.

The index ranges from 0 to 14. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1994
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.17 Women's Social Rights Laws

QoG Code: ciri_wosoc_l

Womens social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include the following criteria:

- The right to equal inheritance

- The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men

- The right to travel abroad

- The right to obtain a passport

- The right to confer citizenship to children or a spouse

- The right to initiate a divorce

- The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage

- The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities

- The right to an education

- The freedom to choose a residence/domicile

- Freedom from female genital mutilation (FGM) of children/adults without their consent

- Freedom from forced sterilization

- Freedom from child marriage (where the laws differ between boys and girls)

- Right to raise and make decisions regarding children with equal authority to men or husbands

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the countrys legal recognition of womens social rights:

(0) There are no social rights for women under law and systematic discrimination based on sex may be built into the law and/or if 5 or more of the above criteria are not adequately met.

(1) There are some social rights for women by law.

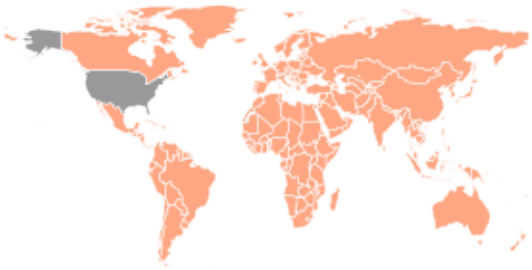
(2) Nearly all social rights for women are guaranteed by law

(3) All womens social rights are guaranteed by law and/or all of the above criteria are met or are not mentioned

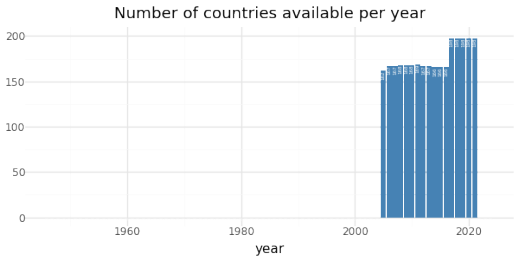
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 2005 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.70.18 Women's Social Rights Practices

QoG Code: ciri_wosoc_p

Womens social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include the following criteria:

- The right to equal inheritance

- The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men

- The right to travel abroad

- The right to obtain a passport

- The right to confer citizenship to children or a spouse

- The right to initiate a divorce

- The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage

- The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities

- The right to an education

- The freedom to choose a residence/domicile

- Freedom from female genital mutilation (FGM) of children/adults without their consent

- Freedom from forced sterilization

- Freedom from child marriage (where the laws differ between boys and girls)

- Right to raise and make decisions regarding children with equal authority to men or husbands

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the countrys recognition of womens social rights in practice:

(0) The government tolerates a high level of discrimination against women.

(1) In practice, the government does not enforce laws effectively or enforcement of laws is weak. The government tolerates a moderate level of discrimination against women.

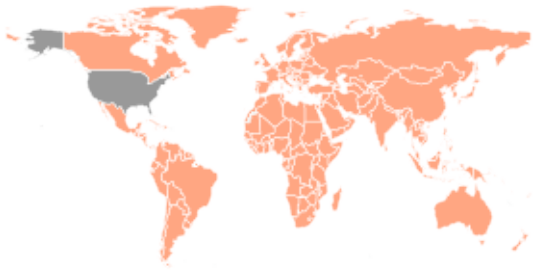
(2) In practice, the government does enforce these laws effectively; however, the government still tolerates a low level of discrimination against women.

(3) In practice, the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws. The government tolerates none or almost no discrimination against women.

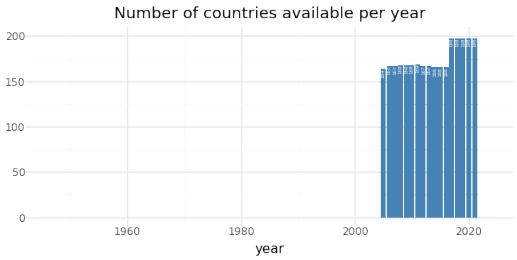
Type of variable: Categorical

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 2005 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.71 The Comparative Abortion Index Project

Dataset by: Forman-Rabinovici and Sommer

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

Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, *96*(1), 185–199

Dataset found at: https://people.socsci.tau.ac.il/mu/udis/the-comparative-abortion-index-project/

Last update by original source: 2019-01-24
Date of download: 2024-09-04

The comparative abortion index quantifies the permissiveness of abortion policies worldwide, accounting for a variety of considerations. It aims to provide researchers with a tool to assess trends in worldwide reproductive rights, and to study how these changes over time and space occur. It is unique in its breadth and its method. Not only does it include a scale that reflects the number of criteria accepted as grounds for abortion, but it includes a second scale which gives weighted scores to each criterion, based on how common it is. These data are relevant for anyone interested in tracking trends in women's rights, public health policy, and reproductive rights policy over time.

The dataset covers 192 countries from 1992-2015. The UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs has published a global review of abortion policy since 1992. For this database, all reviews published between 1992 and 2015 were collected. The report offers seven criteria under which state law may allow access to abortion services; saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons and on request.

Each country-year is given a score based on the number of legal criteria accepted as grounds for abortion. In the first version of the index (CAI1), each criterion is given equal weight and the score is a direct reflection of the number of conditions the country accepts. Thus, a country that has no conditions under which a woman can receive an abortion gets a score of 0. A country, in which a woman may access an abortion under all conditions including on request, receives a score of 7.

For the purposes of robustness, and to fix a potential measurement flaw in the first index, the researchers also offer a weighted index (CAI2). The first scale does not account for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents. It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Accordingly, the weight of each criterion (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow that condition. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0 to1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request.

4.71.1 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7)

QoG Code: cai_cai1

The scale quantifies grounds on which a country might grant legal access to abortion: saving a

woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons, and on request. 0 represents a country with a complete ban on abortions. 7 represents a country that allows abortions on request.

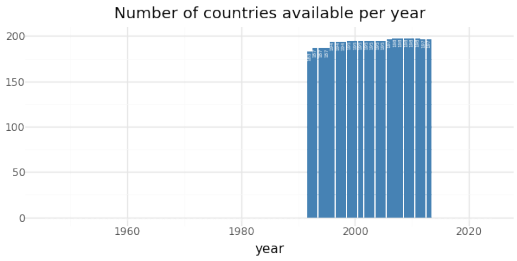
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.71.2 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1)

QoG Code: cai_cai2

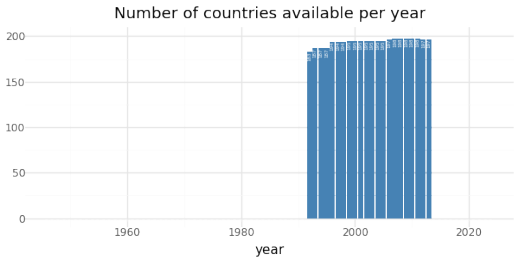
Using the 7 grounds for legal abortion, the weight of each grounds (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow it. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0-1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request. The need for a weighted scale is as follows: It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Thus, the scale accounts for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.71.3 Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion

QoG Code: cai_foetal

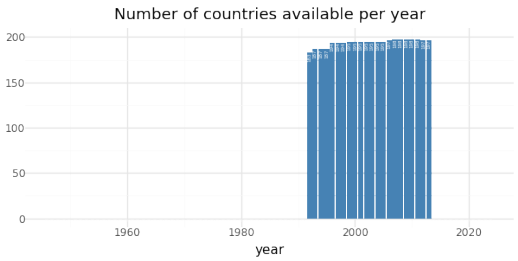
Binary variable that codes whether or not foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.71.4 Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion

QoG Code: cai_life

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's life is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

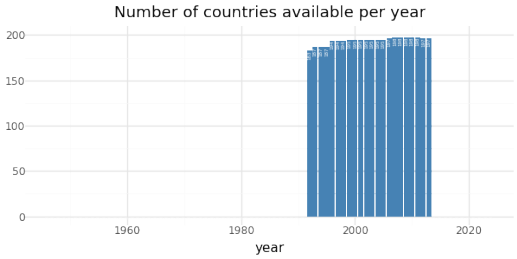
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.71.5 Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion

QoG Code: cai_mental

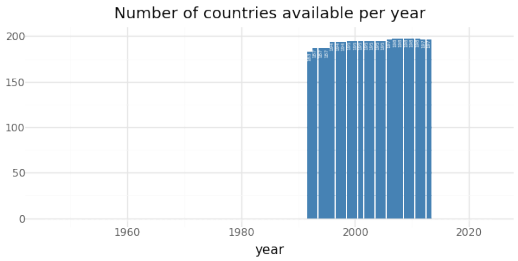
Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.71.6 Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion

QoG Code: cai_physical

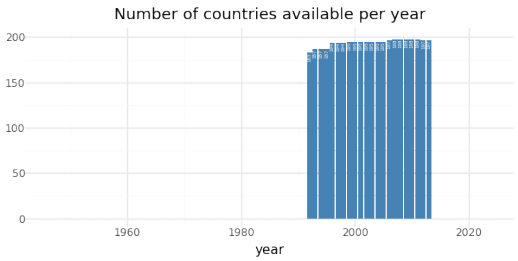
Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.71.7 Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion

QoG Code: cai_rape

Binary variable that codes whether or not pregnancy as a result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

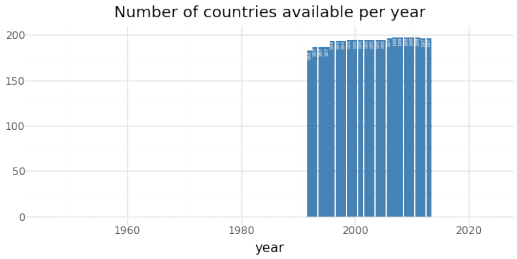
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.71.8 Abortion is available on request

QoG Code: cai_request

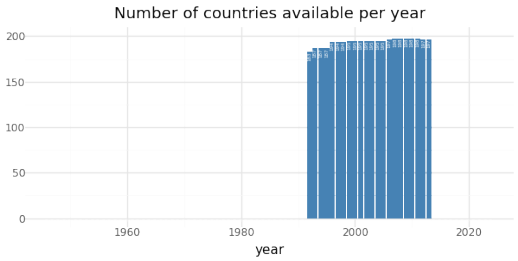
Binary variable that codes whether abortion is available on request. In other words, if there is complete legal access to abortion. 1 implies that there is complete access to abortion. 0 implies that there are limitations, and abortion services are not legally available upon request.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.71.9 Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion

QoG Code: cai_social

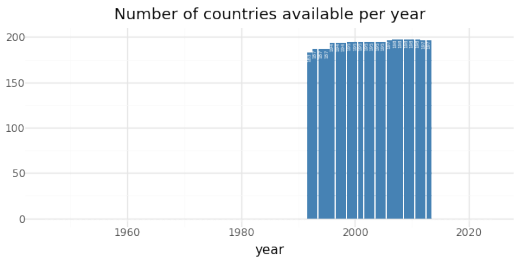
Binary variable that codes whether or not social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Type of variable: Binary

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1992
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72 The GenDip database on Gender and Diplomatic Representation

Dataset by: GenDip: Gender in Diplomacy

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

Niklasson, B., & Towns, A. E. (2023). The gendip dataset on gender and diplomatic representation, version june23. https://www.gu.se/en/gendip/gendip-data

Dataset found at: https://www.gu.se/en/gendip

Last update by original source: 2023-06-15
Date of download: 2025-01-08

The purpose of this dataset is to provide information on the gender of diplomats around the world, data that has so far been missing from existing datasets on diplomatic exchanges (Bayer 2006; Rhamey et al. 2013; Moyer et al. 2020).

For this dataset, only countries with at least 75% information on the gender of the diplomats is used.

The hope of the researchers is thus that the GenDip dataset will supply the fields of international politics and gender and politics including the exciting and fast-growing research field on gender in diplomacy with a foundation to be explored and developed in the quest to improve theories of diplomatic exchanges as well as of gender representation.

4.72.1 Women ambassadors received to all postings (main and side accreditations)

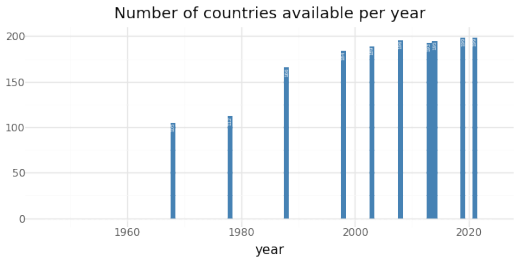
QoG Code: gendip_afr

Women diplomats received to all postings as a share of all the postings received.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1968
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.2 Women ambassadors received as share of all postings

QoG Code: gendip_afrp

Women diplomats received to all postings as a share of all the postings received.

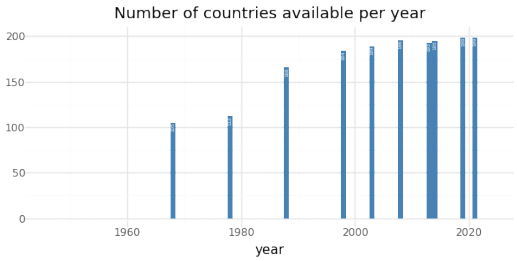
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1968
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.3 Women ambassadors sent to all postings (main and side accreditations)

QoG Code: gendip_afs

The number of female diplomats sent to main postings and side accreditations.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.4 Women ambassadors sent as share of all postings

QoG Code: gendip_afsp

Women diplomats sent to all postings as a share of all the postings sent.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.5 Ambassadors received to main postings

QoG Code: gendip_mar

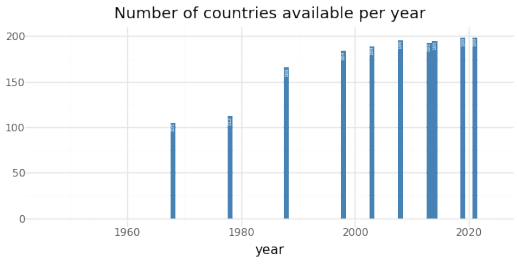
The number of diplomats received to main postings.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1968
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.6 Ambassadors sent to main postings

QoG Code: gendip_mas

The number of diplomats sent to main postings.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.7 Women ambassadors received to main postings

QoG Code: gendip_mfr

The number of female diplomats received to main postings.

Type of variable: Discrete

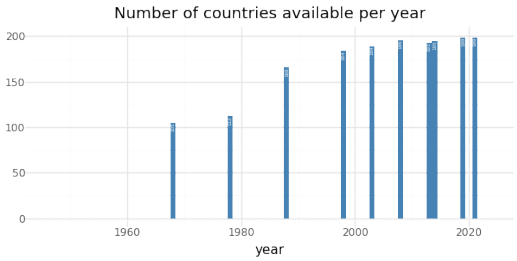
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1968
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.8 Women ambassadors received to main postings as share of main postings received

QoG Code: gendip_mfrp

Women diplomats received to main postings as a share of all the main postings received.

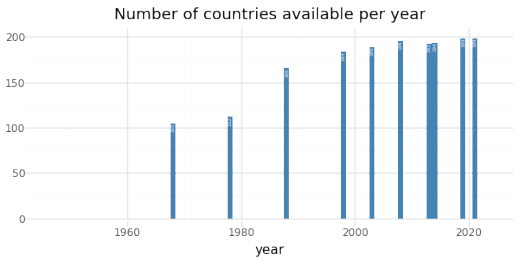
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1968
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.9 Women ambassadors sent to main postings

QoG Code: gendip_mfs

The number of female diplomats sent to main postings.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.10 Women ambassadors sent to main postings as share of main postings sent

QoG Code: gendip_mfsp

Women diplomats sent to main postings as a share of all the main postings sent.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.11 Ambassadors received to side accreditations

QoG Code: gendip_nar

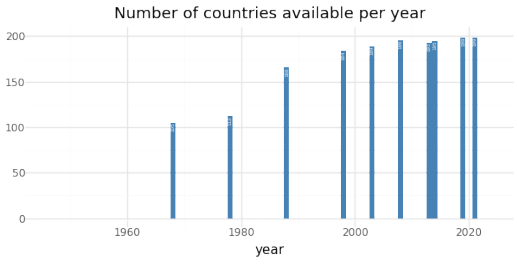
The number of diplomats received to side accreditations.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1968
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.12 Ambassadors sent to side accreditations

QoG Code: gendip_nas

The number of female sent to side accreditations.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.13 Women ambassadors received to side accreditations

QoG Code: gendip_nfr

The number of female diplomats received to side accreditations.

Type of variable: Discrete

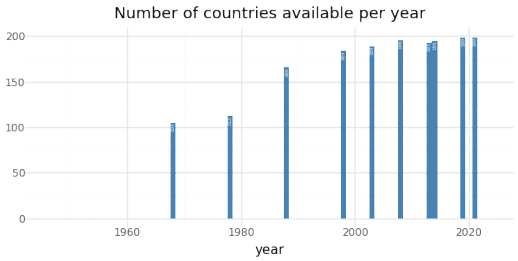
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1968
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.14 Women ambassadors received to side accreditations as share of side acc. received

QoG Code: gendip_nfrp

Women diplomats received to side accreditations as a share of all the side accreditations received.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.15 Women ambassadors sent to side accreditations

QoG Code: gendip_nfs

The number of female diplomats sent to side accreditations.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.16 Women ambassadors sent to side accreditations as share of side acc. sent

QoG Code: gendip_nfsp

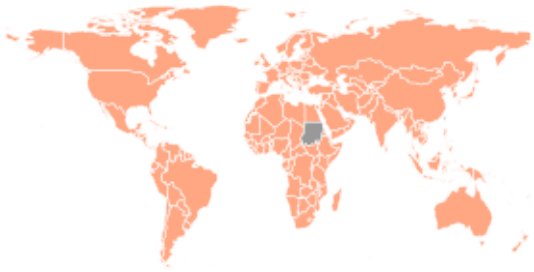
Women diplomats sent to side accreditations as a share of all the side accreditations sent.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.17 Ambassadors received to all postings (main and side accreditations)

QoG Code: gendip_rec

The number of diplomats received to main postings and side accreditations.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

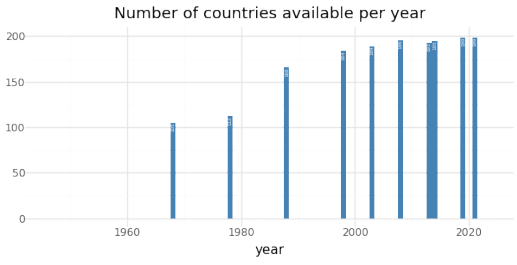
Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1968
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.72.18 Ambassadors sent to all postings (main and side accreditations)

QoG Code: gendip_send

The number of diplomats sent to main postings and side accreditations.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.73 The Global Gender Gap Index 2006-2024

Dataset by: World Economic Forum

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

World Economic Forum. (2024). The global gender gap report 2024 [All Rights Reserved]. https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/

Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation.* Cambridge University Press

Dataset found at: https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2024/

Last update by original source: 2024-06-11
Date of download: 2025-01-08

The Global Gender Gap Report benchmarks 153 countries on their progress towards gender parity across four thematic dimensions: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment.

4.73.1 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex

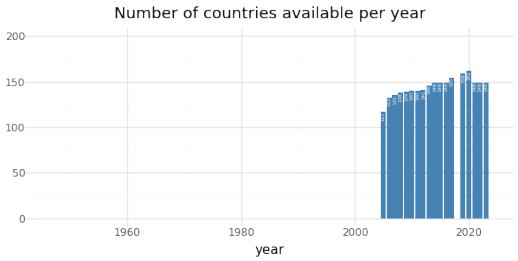
QoG Code: gggi_eas

Educational Attainment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex captures the gap between womens and mens current access to education through ratios of women to men in primary-, secondary- and tertiary-level education. A longer-term view of the countrys ability to educate women and men in equal numbers is captured through the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2006
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.73.2 Overall Global Gender Gap Index

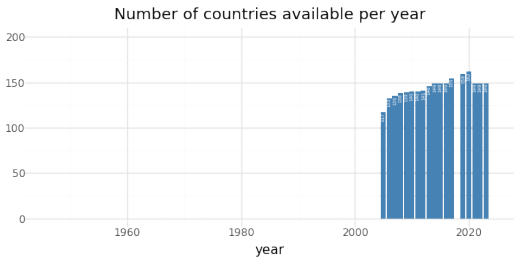
QoG Code: gggi_ggi

The Global Gender Gap Index (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap) examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2006
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.73.3 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex

QoG Code: gggi_hss

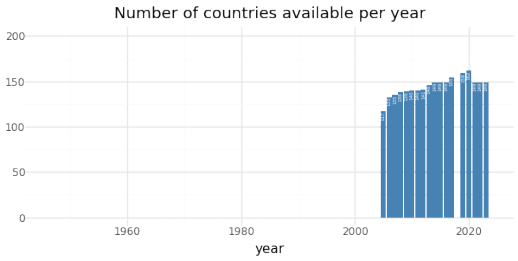
Health and Survival (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex provides an overview of the differences between womens and mens health through the use of two indicators. The first is the sex ratio at birth, which aims specifically to capture the phenomenon of missing women, prevalent in many countries with a strong son preference. Second, we use the gap between womens and mens healthy life expectancy. This measure provides an estimate of the number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition and other relevant factors.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2006
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

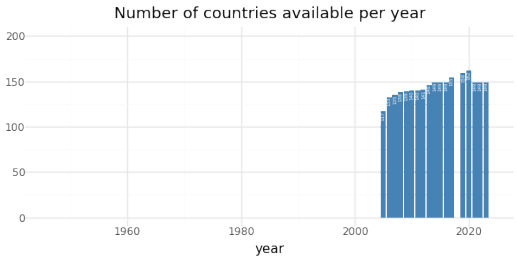
4.73.4 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment Subindex

QoG Code: gggi_pes

Political Empowerment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex measures the gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, weve included the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any indicators capturing differences between the participation of women and men at local levels of government. Should such data become available at a globally comparative level in future years, it will be considered for inclusion in the Index.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 2006 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.73.5 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex

QoG Code: gggi_pos

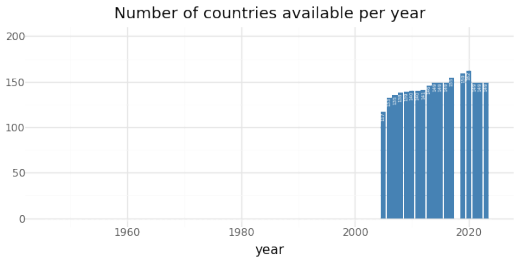
Economic Participation and Opportunity (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference between women and men in labour force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income) and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 2006 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.74 The International Country Risk Guide (ICRG)

Dataset by: International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group

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

The PRS Group et al. (2025). International country risk guide [Political Risk Services]

Dataset found at: https://www.prsgroup.com/explore-our-products/icrg/

Last update by original source: 2025-01-29
Date of download: 2025-01-29

Now covering 141 developed, emerging, frontier countries and offshore financial centers, ICRG presents monthly political, economic, financial and composite risk ratings and forecasts.

From risks presented by government instability, the threat of asset expropriation, transfer and payment delays, to forms of internal conflict, terrorism, and corruption, ICRG has been labelled 'a vital source for managing and advising investment funds that focus on volatile countries, both emerging and developed.'

4.74.1 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

QoG Code: icrg_qog

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

Corruption:

This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, 'favor-for-favors', secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

Law and order:

Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points.

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

Bureaucracy Quality:

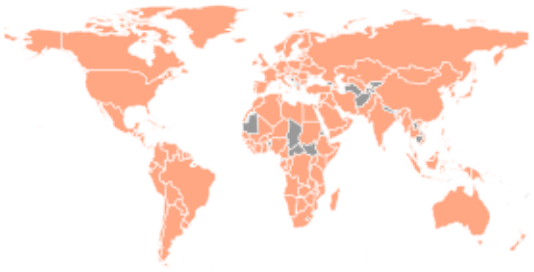
The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions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

The component variables can be purchased at https://epub.prsgroup.com/products/icrg

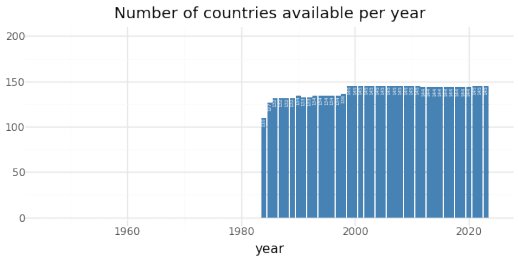
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1984
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.75 The Property Rights Protection Index

Dataset by: Ouattara and Standaert

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

Ouattara, B., & Standaert, S. (2020). Property rights revisited. *European Journal of Political Economy*, *64*, 101895. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2020.101895

Dataset found at: https://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/Data.html

Last update by original source: 2020-07-01
Date of download: 2025-01-09

Over the last two decades, numerous studies have tried to quantify the effect of property rights on a wide range of societal outcomes, including growth, trade, and, to a lesser extent, inequality. However, a major limitation of these studies has been the data measuring property rights. These suffer from a number of shortcomings, including a lack of availability, focus, and objectivity.

Ouattara and Standaert address this gap by composing a new index of property rights that strictly focuses on the protection of these rights. As is common with indicators of governance, there is little to no objective data available that can be used to directly compare the security of property rights across countries. Instead, perception-based indicators such as survey-data or expert assessments are used to capture the opinion of a range of actors. The researchers' approach is to combine a data set of 18 such indicators from 7 different sources. The selection of an indicator depends on whether it directly measures the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws, including the probability that private property is expropriated. By focusing on property rights alone, this allows the researchers to disentangle its effect from that of the overall quality of the judicial system and other aspects of the institutional framework. This ensures a better match between theoretical models and empirical tests on the effects of property rights.

This is done for as wide a group of countries and as long a time span as possible, increasing the index coverage by as much as 45% compared to other indexes - this index covers 191 countries cross twenty-year period between 1994 - 2014.

4.75.1 The Property Right Protection Index

QoG Code: prp_prp

The Poperty Rights Index measures (the perception of) the security of property rights, separately from other aspects of the rule of laws. It combines all publicly available information on the perception of the security of property rights (18 singular indicators of property rights).

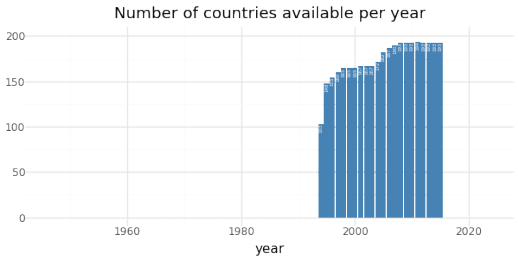
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1994
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.75.2 Estimated variance of the PRP point estimate

QoG Code: prp_std

Estimated variance of the Property Rights Protection estimate.

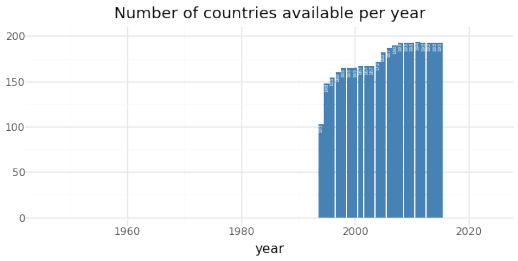
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1994
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76 The WhoGov Dataset

Dataset by: Nyrup and Bramwell

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

Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, *114*(4), 1366–1374

Dataset found at: https://politicscentre.nuffield.ox.ac.uk/whogov-dataset/

Last update by original source: 2024-07-25
Date of download: 2024-11-05

The WhoGov dataset enables researchers to take a new approach to studying governing elites in autocracies and democracies. The authors provide bibliographic information, such as gender and party affiliation, on cabinet members in July every year in the period 1966-2023 in all countries with a population of more than 400,000 citizens. In total, the dataset contains data on 50,197 cabinet members in 177 countries, adding up to 8,057 country-years. WhoGov makes it possible to answer questions such as; what is the share of female cabinet members globally, which type of regime has the highest cabinet turnover, and have cabinets increased in size over time? and many others. The dataset is highly flexible and can be used to calculate countless variables of interest, including the number of female ministers, ministerial experience, cabinet turnover and cabinet size at the country-year level.

The data is based on cabinet compositions in July for all years apart from 1966, where data was only available for September and 1970, where we are using January instead of July. Apart from the cross-sectional dataset that is used for the QoG Compilations, within-country dataset is available in the original source.

4.76.1 Number of years the leader in office continuously

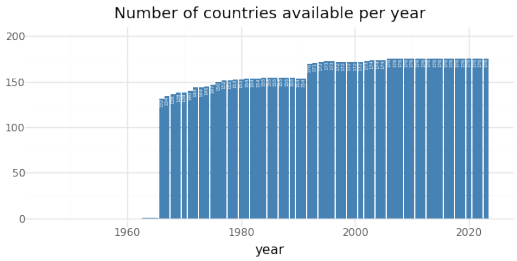
QoG Code: wgov_leadexp

The number of years the person has been leader of the country in a row, continuous. Thus, it starts over if the leader is removed. The count starts at 1, when the leader first appear as leader in the dataset. Therefore, the measure is imprecise for leaders, who came to power before 1966.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76.2 Number of cabinet ministers

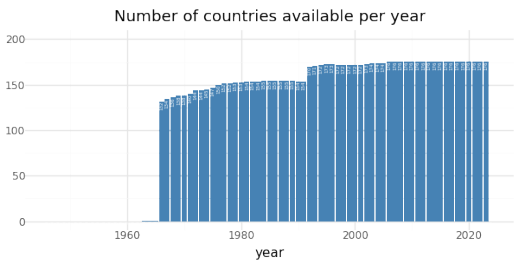
QoG Code: wgov_min

Number of cabinet ministers. This number only include cabinet ministers.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76.3 Average age in cabinet ministers

QoG Code: wgov_minage

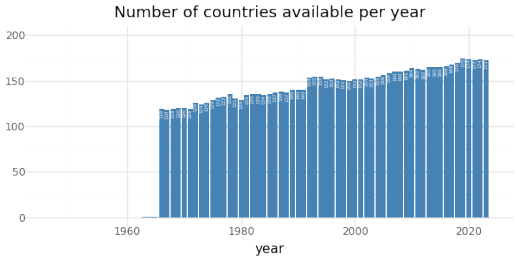
Average age for cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76.4 Number of women in cabinet ministers

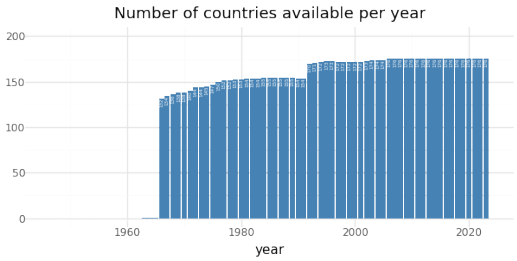
QoG Code: wgov_minfem

The number of women in cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76.5 Number of people with military titles in cabinet ministers

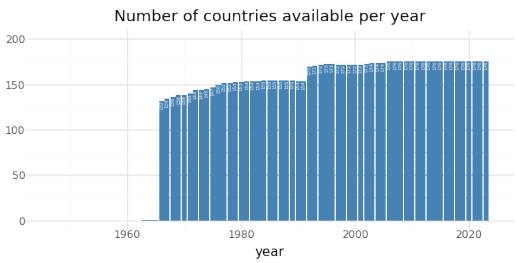
QoG Code: wgov_minmil

The number of cabinet ministers with a military title. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76.6 Average tenure for cabinet ministers

QoG Code: wgov_minten

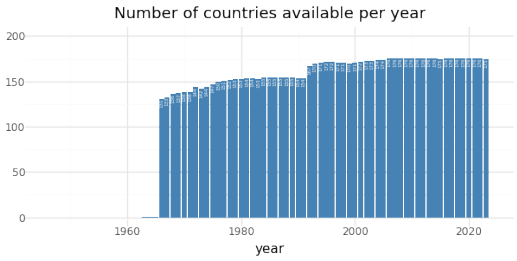
The average tenure for cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76.7 Adjusted retention rate for cabinet ministers

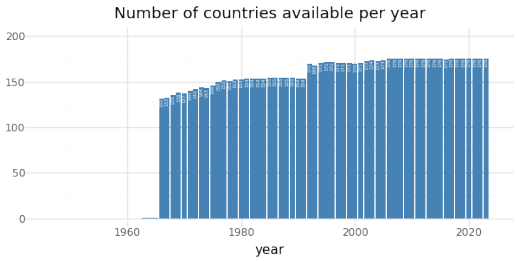
QoG Code: wgov_mret

The share of cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min), who were in office the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of wgov_min, so wgov_min stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76.8 Total number of government positions (inc. unoccupied and multiple positions)

QoG Code: wgov_tot

Number of entries for the country in the dataset. This number includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Type of variable: Continuous

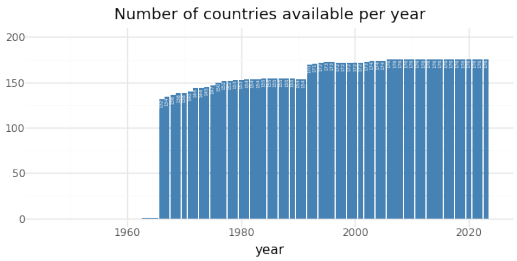
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1963
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76.9 Average age in government positions

QoG Code: wgov_totage

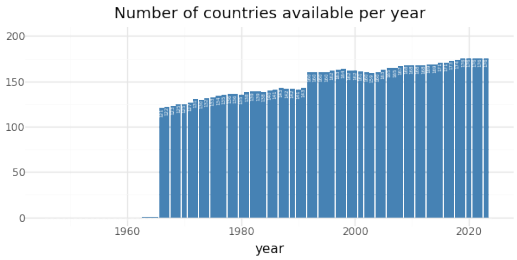
Average age for people in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76.10 Number of women in government positions

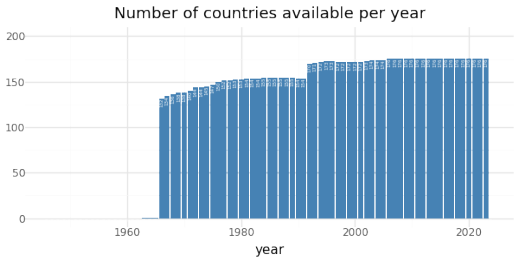
QoG Code: wgov_totfem

The number of women in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76.11 Number of people with military titles in government positions

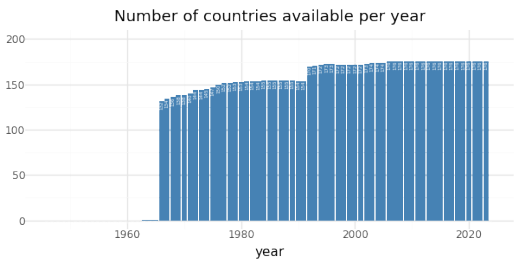
QoG Code: wgov_totmil

The number of people in government positions with a military title. It should be noted that we have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and we therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76.12 Average tenure for people in government positions

QoG Code: wgov_totten

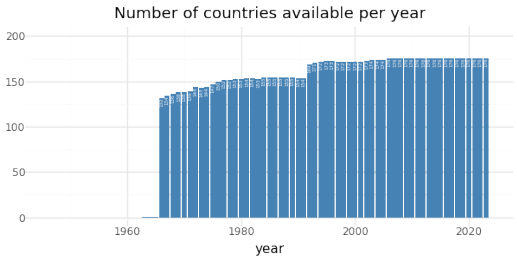
The average tenure for people in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1963
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.76.13 Adjusted retention rate for people in government positions

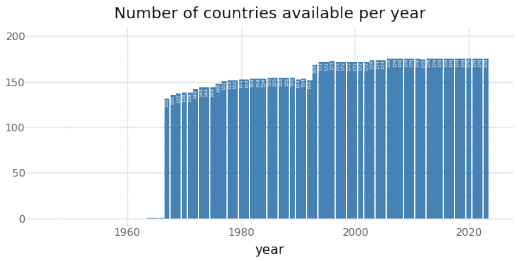
QoG Code: wgov_tret

The share of people in government positions, who were also in office in the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of wgov_tot, so n_total stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1964
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77 The Worldwide Governance Indicators

Dataset by: The World Bank Group

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

Kaufmann, D., & Kraay, A. (2024). Worldwide governance indicators, 2024 update [Accessed on 2024-11-19]. http://www.govindicators.org

Dataset found at: https://www.govindicators.org/

Last update by original source: 2024-11-05
Date of download: 2024-11-19

Good governance is essential for development. It helps countries improve economic growth, build human capital, and strengthen social cohesion. The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) are designed to help researchers and analysts assess broad patterns in perceptions of governance across countries and over time.

The WGI aggregate data from more than 30 think tanks, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and private firms across the world selected on the basis of three key criteria:

1) they are produced by credible organizations;

2) they provide comparable cross-country data; and

3) they are regularly updated.

The data reflect the diverse views on governance of many stakeholders worldwide, including tens of thousands of survey respondents and experts.

The WGI feature six aggregate governance indicators for over 200 countries and territories over the period 1996 - 2023:

- Voice and Accountability

- Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism

- Government Effectiveness

- Regulatory Quality

- Rule of Law

- Control of Corruption

The WGI were developed in 1999 by two World Bank researchers, Daniel Kaufmann and Aart Kraay. The data are updated annually each September. For questions about the WGI data please contact Aart Kraay.

4.77.1 Control of Corruption, Estimate

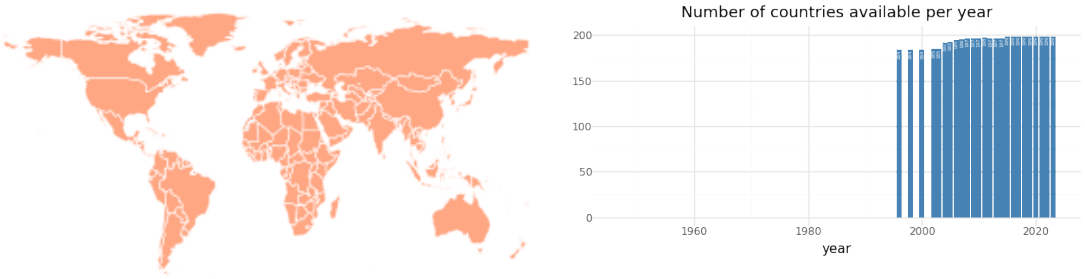
QoG Code: wbgi_cce

Control of Corruption - Estimate: 'Control of Corruption' measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of 'additional payments to get things done', to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring 'grand corruption' in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in 'state capture'.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.2 Control of Corruption, Number of Sources

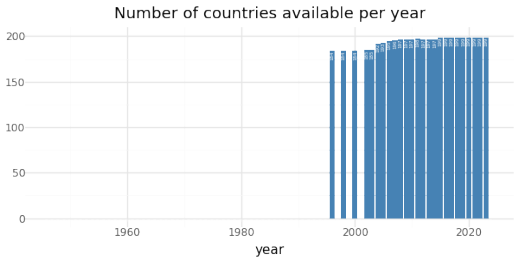
QoG Code: wbgi_ccn

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.3 Control of Corruption, Standard Error

QoG Code: wbgi_ccs

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.

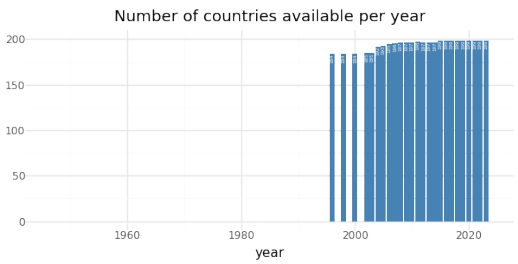
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.4 Government Effectiveness, Estimate

QoG Code: wbgi_gee

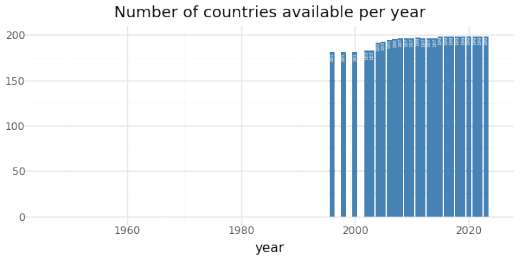
Government Effectiveness - Estimate: 'Government Effectiveness' combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on 'inputs' required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.5 Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources

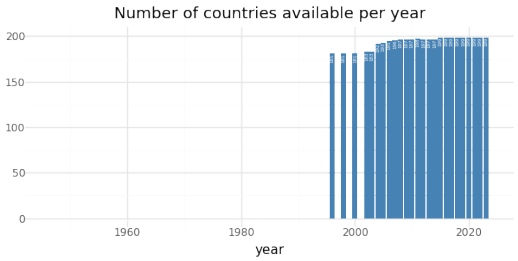
QoG Code: wbgi_gen

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.6 Government Effectiveness, Standard Error

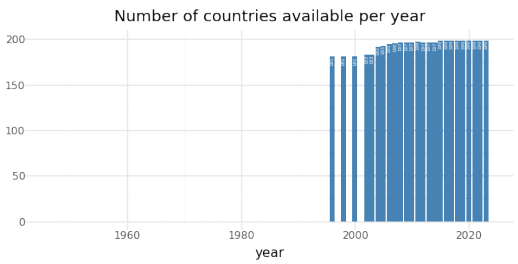
QoG Code: wbgi_ges

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.7 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate

QoG Code: wbgi_pve

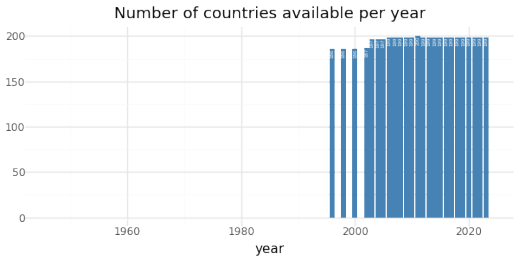
Political Stability and Absence of Violence- Estimate: 'Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism' measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.8 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources

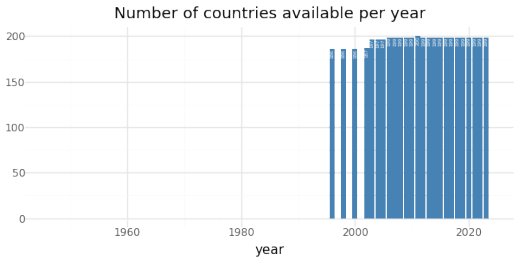
QoG Code: wbgi_pvn

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.9 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error

QoG Code: wbgi_pvs

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.

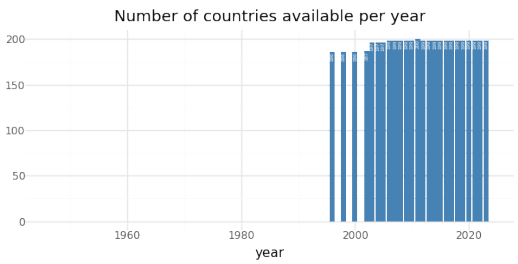
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.10 Rule of Law, Estimate

QoG Code: wbgi_rle

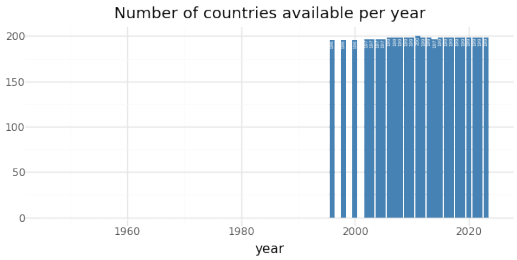
Rule of Law - Estimate: 'Rule of Law' includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.11 Rule of Law, Number of Sources

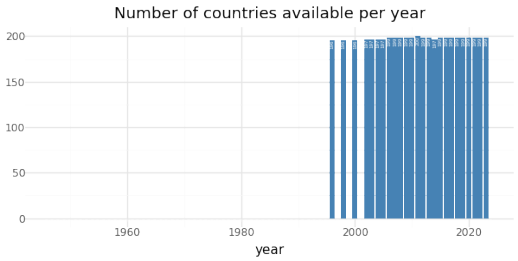
QoG Code: wbgi_rln

Rule of Law - Number of Sources.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.12 Rule of Law, Standard Error

QoG Code: wbgi_rls

Rule of Law - Standard Errors.

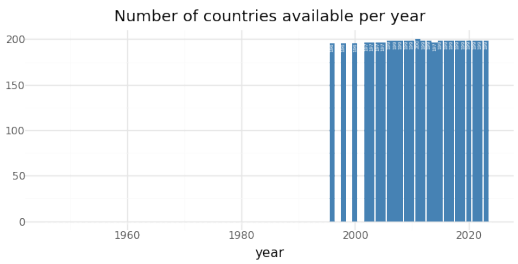
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.13 Regulatory Quality, Estimate

QoG Code: wbgi_rqe

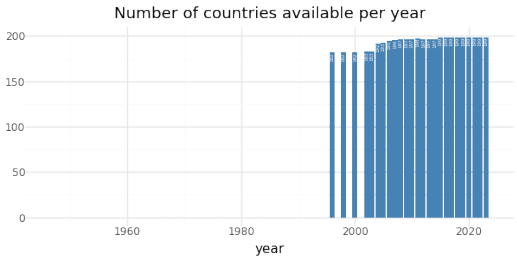
Regulatory Quality - Estimate: 'Regulatory Quality' includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.14 Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources

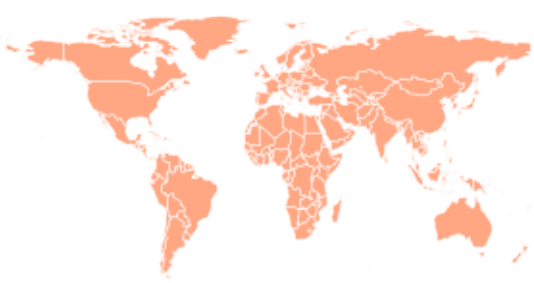
QoG Code: wbgi_rqn

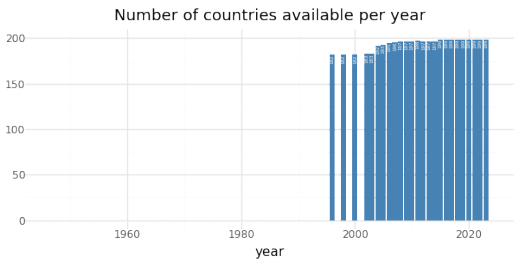
Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.15 Regulatory Quality, Standard Error

QoG Code: wbgi_rqs

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.

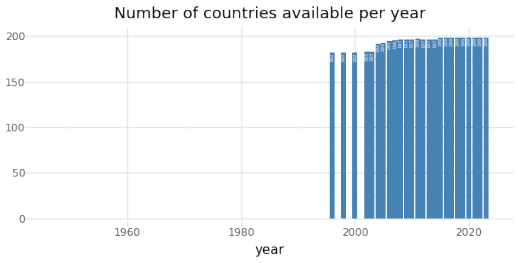
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.16 Voice and Accountability, Estimate

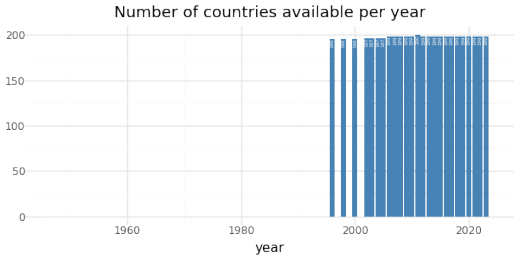
QoG Code: wbgi_vae

Voice and Accountability - Estimate: 'Voice and Accountability' includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.17 Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources

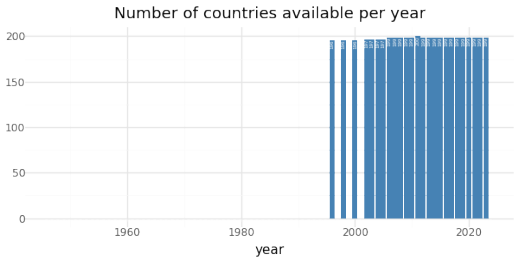
QoG Code: wbgi_van

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1996
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.77.18 Voice and Accountability, Standard Error

QoG Code: wbgi_vas

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.

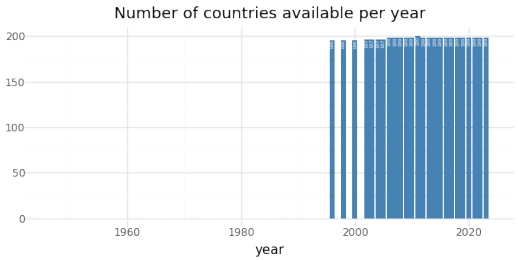
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1996
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.78 UCDP Dyadic Dataset 24.1

Dataset by: UCDP/PRIO

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

Davies, S., Engström, G., Pettersson, T., & Öberg, M. (2024). Organized violence 1989-2023 and the return of conflicts between states? *Journal of Peace Research*, *61*(4)

Harbom, L., Melander, E., & Wallensteen, P. (2008). Dyadic dimensions of armed conflict. *Journal of Peace Research*, *45*(5), 697–710

Pettersson, T. (2024). UCDP Dyadic Dataset Codebook v 24.1. https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/

Dataset found at: https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/

Date of download: 2024-12-10

The UCDP Dyadic Dataset is a project within the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University.

The UCDP Dyadic dataset builds on the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict dataset, but goes beyond the conflict level and focuses on dyads within each conflict. As such, it constitutes a disaggregated version of the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict dataset.

A dyad consists of two opposing actors in an armed conflict where at least one party is the government of a state. For the purpose of the QoG compilation, we have transformed the data so we can have a country-year identification. Please find the original format of the dataset at https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/

4.78.1 Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts

QoG Code: ucdp_type1

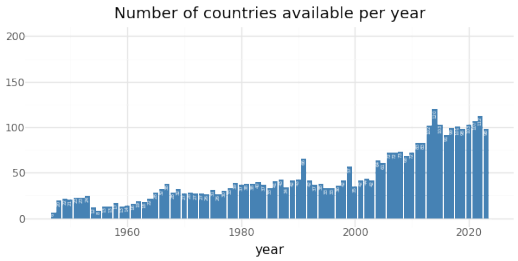
Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts per country in a given year. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 1974
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.78.2 Number of interstate armed conflicts

QoG Code: ucdp_type2

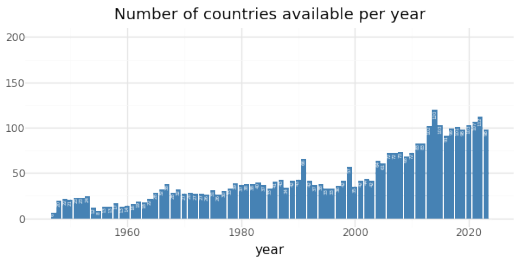
Number of interstate armed conflicts per country in a given year. An interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.78.3 Number of internal armed conflicts

QoG Code: ucdp_type3

Number of internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.

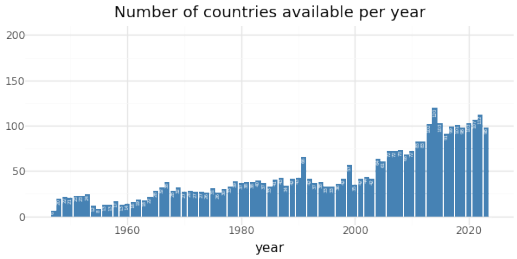
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.78.4 Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts

QoG Code: ucdp_type4

Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. An internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.

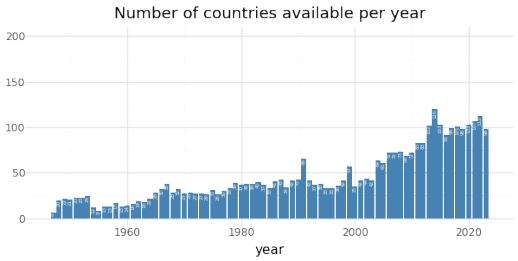
Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79 UN E-Government Knowledgebase

Dataset by: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

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

Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2022). United nations e-government survey. https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2022

Dataset found at: https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Overview

Last update by original source: 2024-09-17
Date of download: 2025-01-09

The E-Government Development Index presents the state of E-Government Development of the United Nations Member States. Along with an assessment of the website development patterns in a country, the E-Government Development index incorporates the access characteristics, such as the infrastructure and educational levels, to reflect how a country is using information technologies to promote access and inclusion of its people. The EGDI is a composite measure of three important dimensions of e-government, namely: provision of online services, telecommunication connectivity and human capacity.

The EGDI is based on a comprehensive Survey of the online presence of all 193 United Nations Member States, which assesses national websites and how e-government policies and strategies are applied in general and in specific sectors for delivery of essential services. The assessment rates the e-government performance of countries relative to one another as opposed to being an absolute measurement. The results are tabulated and combined with a set of indicators embodying a countrys capacity to participate in the information society, without which e-government development efforts are of limited immediate use.

Although the basic model has remained consistent, the precise meaning of these values varies from one edition of the Survey to the next as understanding of the potential of e-government changes and the underlying technology evolves. This is an important distinction because it also implies that it is a comparative framework that seeks to encompass various approaches that may evolve over time instead of advocating a linear path with an absolute goal.

Mathematically, the EGDI is a weighted average of three normalized scores on three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: (1) scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), (2) development status of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII), and (3) inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI).

The EGDI is not designed to capture e-government development in an absolute sense; rather, it aims to give a performance rating of national governments relative to one another.

4.79.1 E-Government Index

QoG Code: egov_egov

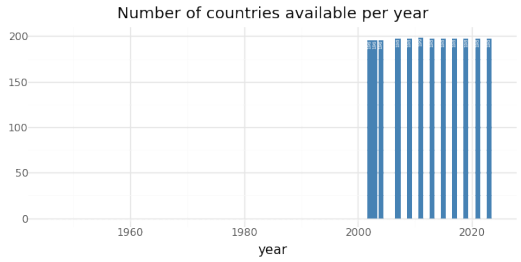
The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a weighted average of normalised scores on the three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), status of the development of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommu-

nication Infrastructure Index, TII) and inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI). Each of these sets of indices is in itself a composite measure that can be extracted and analysed independently.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79.2 E-Participation Index

QoG Code: egov_epar

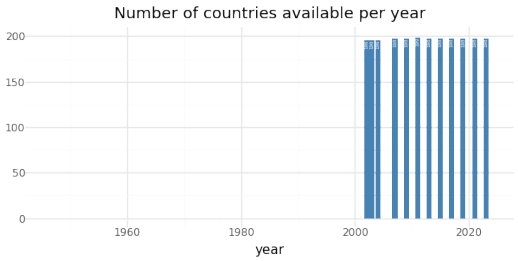
The E-Participation Index (EPI) is derived as a supplementary index to the UN E-Government Survey. It extends the dimension of the Survey by focusing on the use of online services to facilitate provision of information by governments to citizens (e-information sharing), interaction with stakeholders (e-consultation) and engagement in decision-making processes.

A countrys EPI reflects the e-participation mechanisms that are deployed by the government as compared to all other countries. The purpose of this measure is not to prescribe any specific practice, but rather to offer insight into how different countries are using online tools in promoting interaction between the government and its people, as well as among the people, for the benefit of all.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79.3 Human Capital Index

QoG Code: egov_hci

The Human Capital Index (HCI) consists of four components:

(i)adult literacy rate;

(ii)the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio;

(iii)expected years of schooling; and

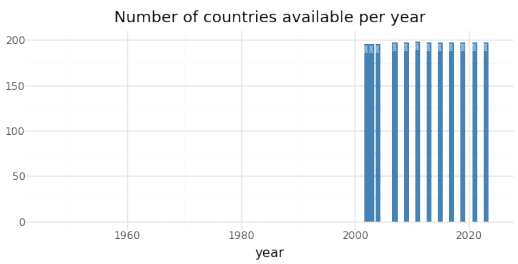
(iv)average years of schooling.

Data for HCI components was extracted from the UNESCO-UIS source.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79.4 Online Service Index

QoG Code: egov_osi

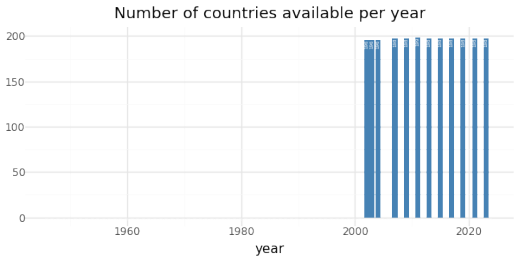
The Online Service Index (OSI) values were constructed by researchers, including UN experts and online United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) from over 60 countries with coverage of 66 languages assessed each country's national website in the native language, including the national portal, e-services portal and e-participation portal, as well as the websites of the related ministries of education, labour, social services, health, finance and environment as applicable. The UNVs included qualified graduate students and volunteers from universities in the field of public administration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.79.5 Telecommunication Infrastructure Index

QoG Code: egov_tii

The Telecommunication Infrastructure Index is an arithmetic average composite of four indicators:

(i)estimated internet users per 100 inhabitants;

(ii)number of mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants;

(iii)active mobile-broadband subscription; and

(iv)number of fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

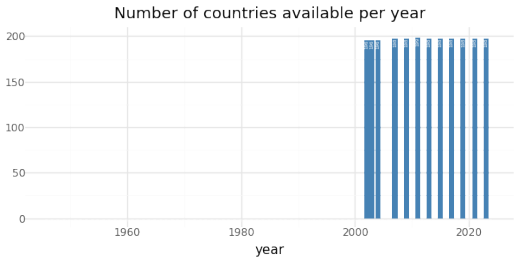
The International Telecommunication Union is the primary source of data in each case. Data for each component was extracted from the ITU source.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2002
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.80 UNESCO's Feature Films and Cinema Data

Dataset by: UNESCO

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

UNESCO. (2019). Unesco institute for statistics: Feature films [Adapted from: Feature Films]. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

Dataset found at: http://data.uis.unesco.org/

Last update by original source: 2023-09-01
Date of download: 2023-11-06

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the official and trusted source of internationally-comparable data on education, science, culture and communication.

As the official statistical agency of UNESCO, the UIS produces a wide range of state-of-the-art databases to fuel the policies and investments needed to transform lives and propel the world towards its development goals. This dataset; the Feature Films dataset, comprises information on the film industry for the observed countries.

The UIS provides free access to data for all UNESCO countries and regional groupings from 1970 to the most recent year available.

The data for this dataset has been archived by UNESCO. You can find it in this link as well https://apiportal.uis.unesco.org/bdds.

4.80.1 Cinema expenditure per capita (in local currency)

QoG Code: une4_cinexp

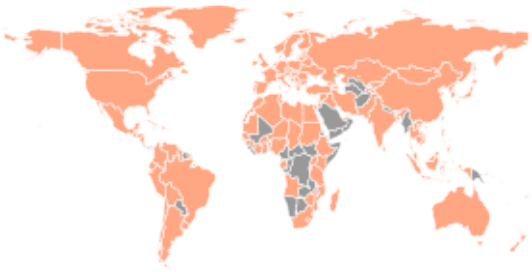
Cinema expenditure per capita (in local currency).

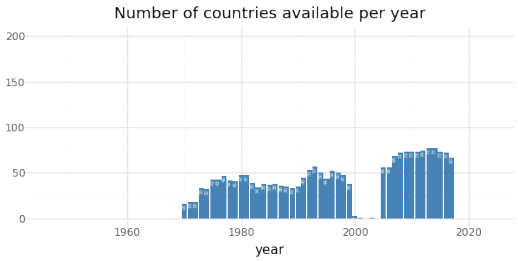
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.80.2 Screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants)

QoG Code: une4_screen

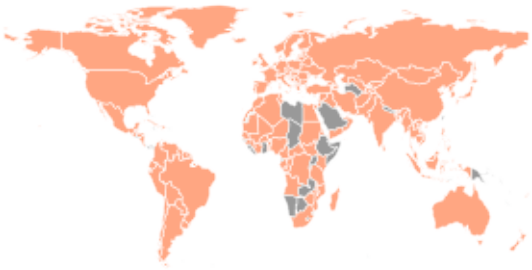
Number of cinema screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants).

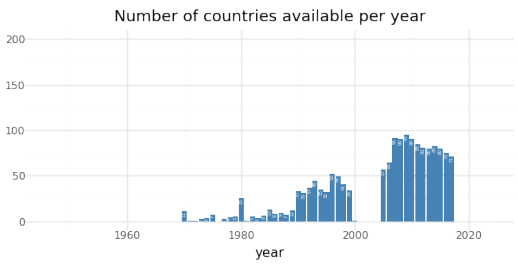
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2017
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81 UNESCO's Other Policy Relevant Indicators (OPRI)

Dataset by: UNESCO

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

UNESCO. (2024). Unesco institute for statistics: Other policy relevant indicators (opri) [Adapted from: Other Policy Relevant Indicators (OPRI)]. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

Dataset found at: http://data.uis.unesco.org/

Last update by original source: 2023-12-31
Date of download: 2024-10-16

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the official and trusted source of internationally-comparable data on education, science, culture and communication.

As the official statistical agency of UNESCO, the UIS produces a wide range of state-of-the-art databases to fuel the policies and investments needed to transform lives and propel the world towards its development goals. This dataset; the Other Policy Relevant Indicators (OPRI) formerly the NATMON dataset, contains indicators on education.

The UIS provides free access to data for all UNESCO countries and regional groupings from 1970 to the most recent year available.

4.81.1 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years)

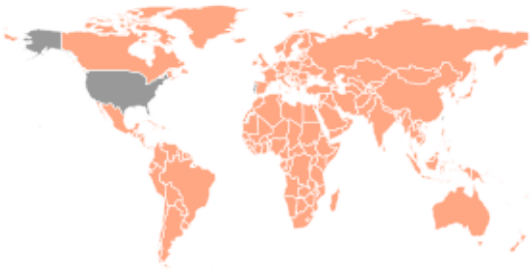
QoG Code: opri_oaeece

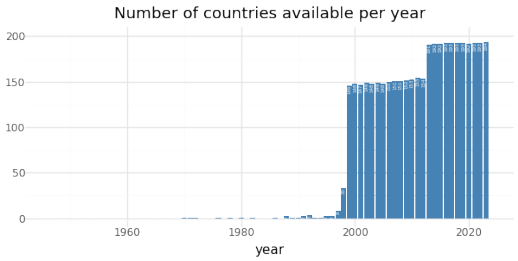
Official entrance age to early childhood education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.2 Official entrance age to primary education (years)

QoG Code: opri_oaepe

Official entrance age to primary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Type of variable: Discrete

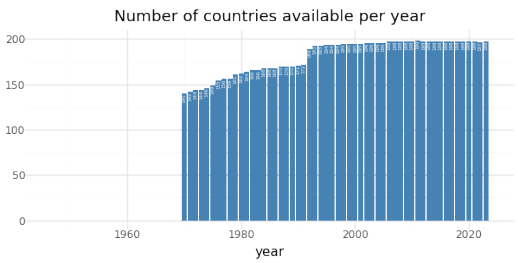
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.3 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years)

QoG Code: opri_oeace

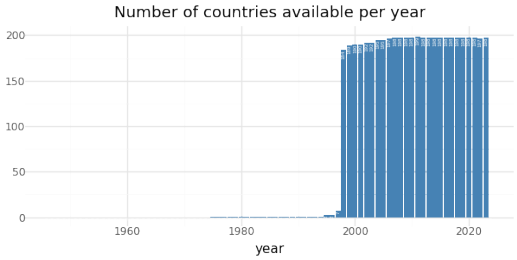
Official entrance age to compulsory education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1975
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.4 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years)

QoG Code: opri_oeals

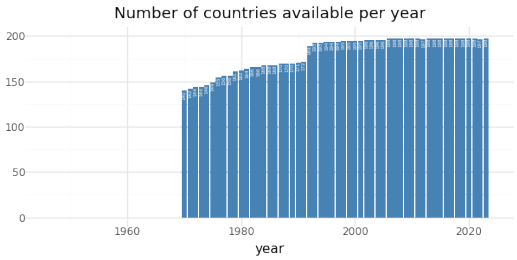
Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.5 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

QoG Code: opri_oeapsnt

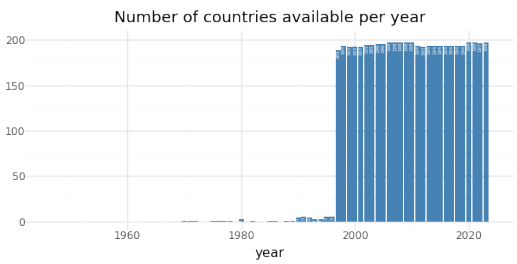
Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2023 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.6 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years)

QoG Code: opri_oeaus

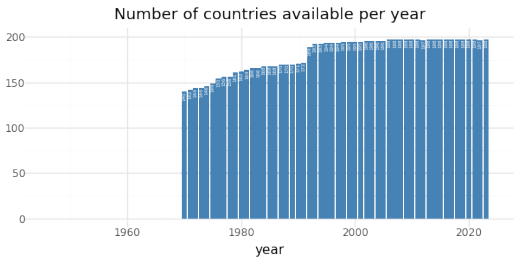
Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.7 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (%)

QoG Code: opri_reprpef

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (%).

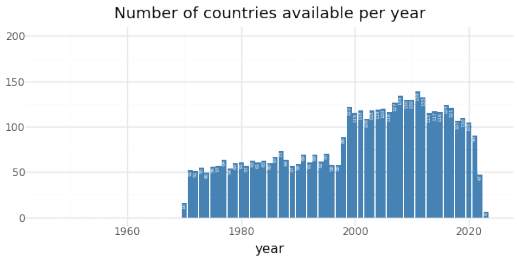
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.8 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (%)

QoG Code: opri_reprpem

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (%).

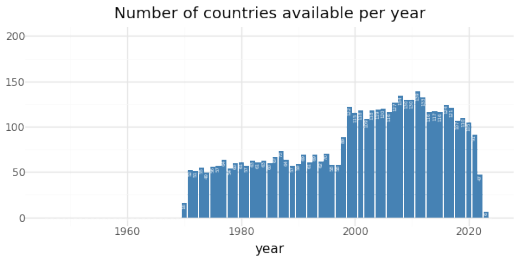
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.9 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (%)

QoG Code: opri_reprpet

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (%).

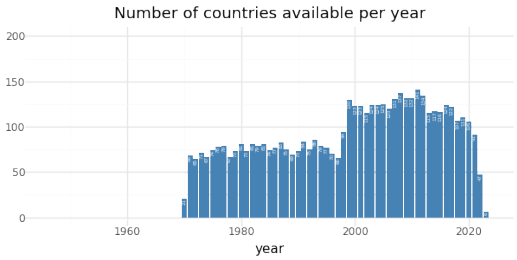
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.10 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (%)

QoG Code: opri_surg4pef

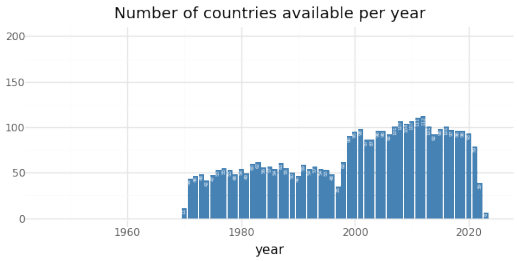
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.11 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (%)

QoG Code: opri_surg4pem

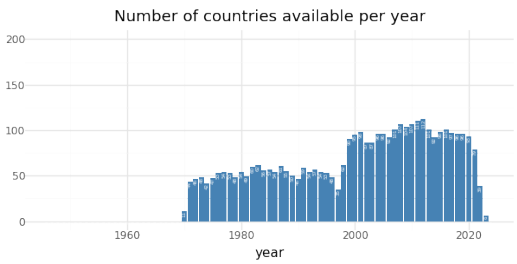
Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.12 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%)

QoG Code: opri_surg4pet

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%).

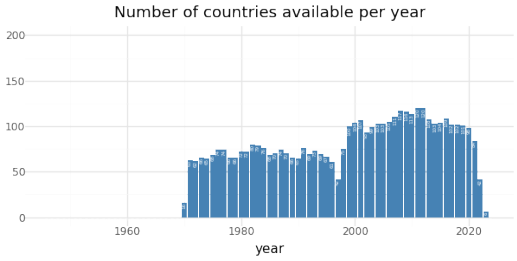
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.13 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (%)

QoG Code: opri_surg5pef

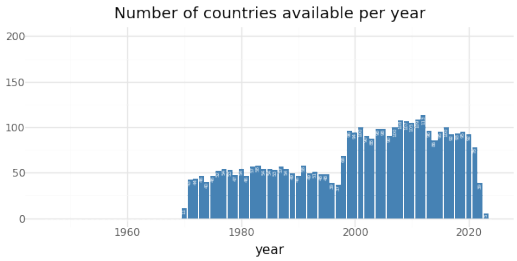
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.14 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (%)

QoG Code: opri_surg5pem

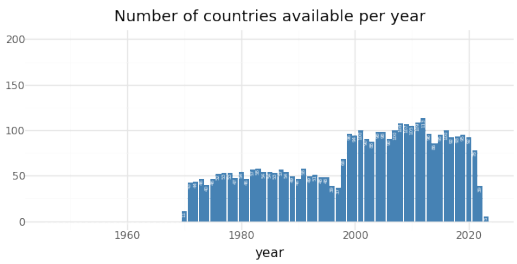
Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.15 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%)

QoG Code: opri_surg5pet

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%).

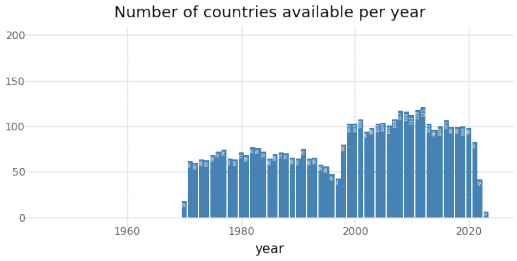
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.16 Theoretical duration of primary education (years)

QoG Code: opri_tdurce

Theoretical duration of primary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

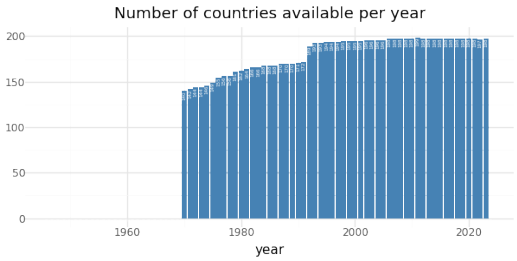
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.17 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years)

QoG Code: opri_tdurece

Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

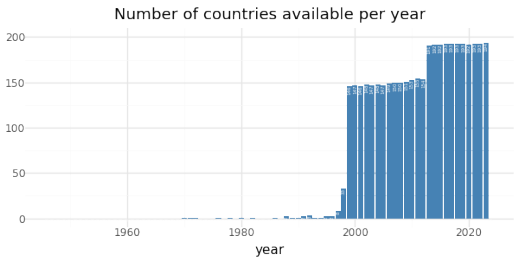
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 30

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.18 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years)

QoG Code: opri_tdurls

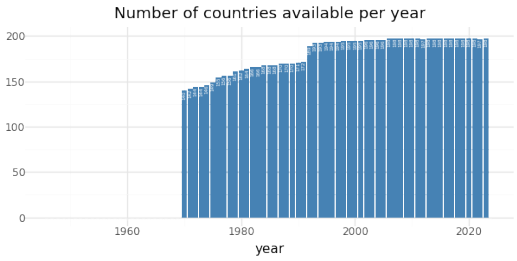
Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.19 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years)

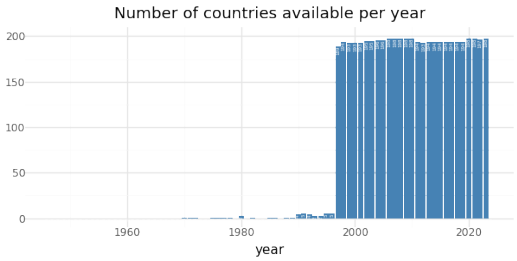
QoG Code: opri_tdurpsnt

Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.20 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years)

QoG Code: opri_tdurused

Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Type of variable: Continuous

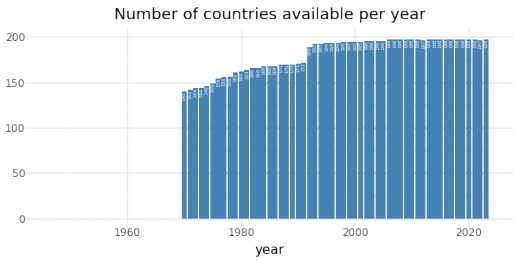
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.21 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number)

QoG Code: opri_tilsef

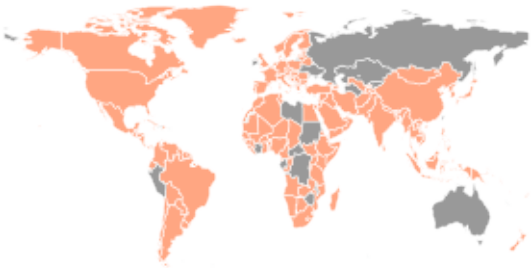
Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number).

Type of variable: Continuous

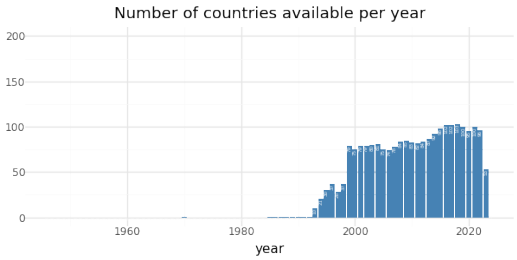
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.22 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number)

QoG Code: opri_tilset

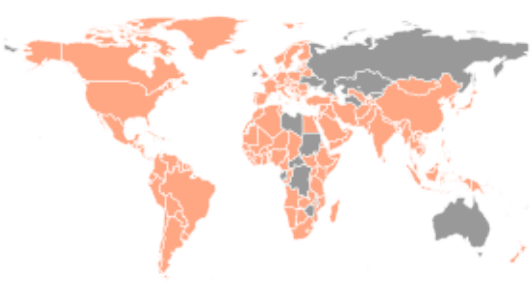
Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number).

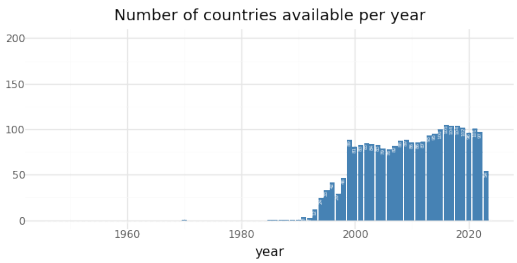
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.23 Teachers in primary education, female (number)

QoG Code: opri_tipef

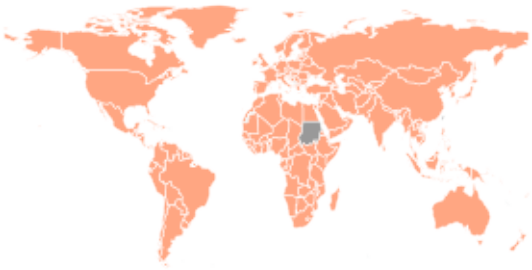
Teachers in primary education, female (number).

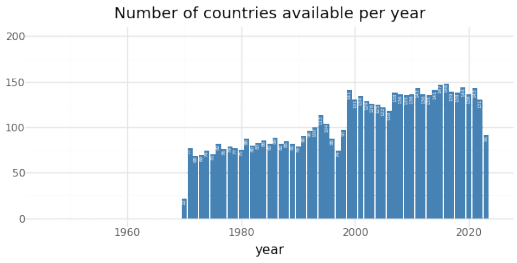
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.24 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number)

QoG Code: opri_tipet

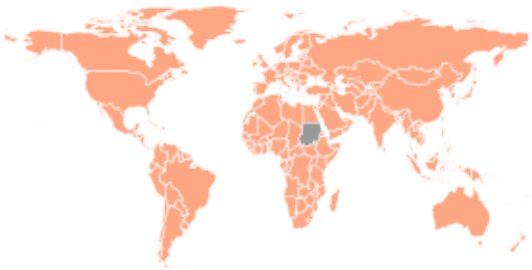
Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number).

Type of variable: Continuous

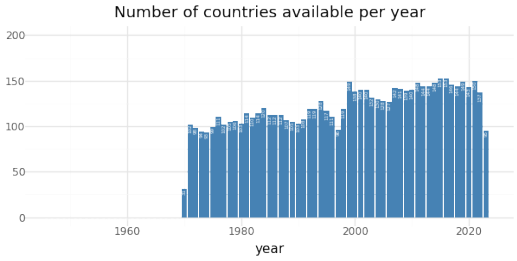
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.25 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number)

QoG Code: opri_tiprepef

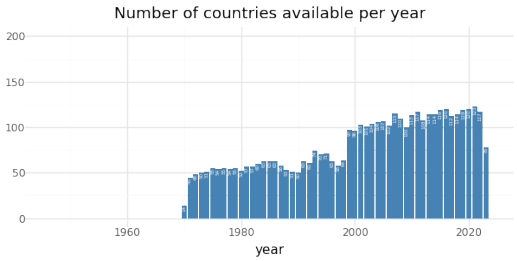
Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.26 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number)

QoG Code: opri_tiprepet

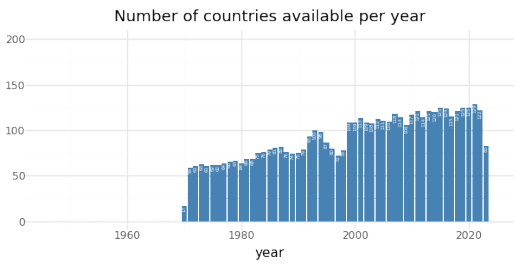
Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.27 Teachers in secondary education, female (number)

QoG Code: opri_tisef

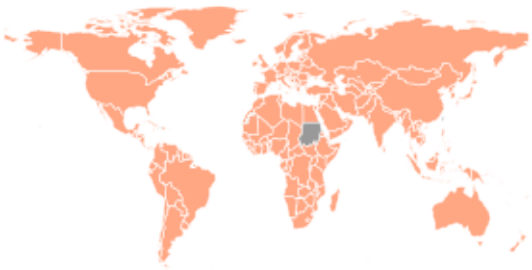
Teachers in secondary education, female (number).

Type of variable: Continuous

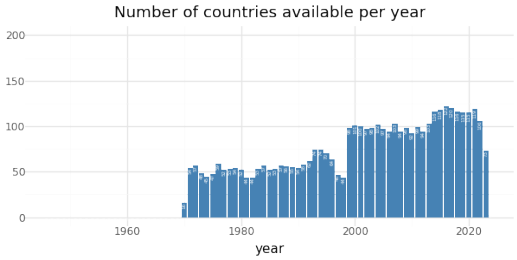
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.28 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number)

QoG Code: opri_tiset

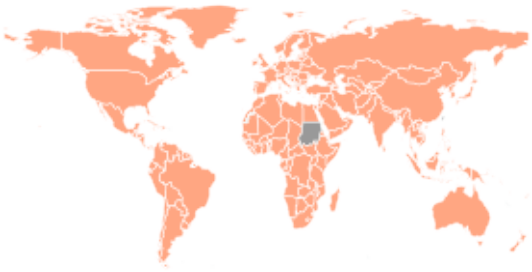
Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number).

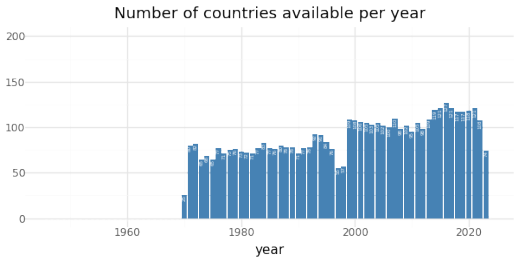
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.29 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number)

QoG Code: opri_tiusef

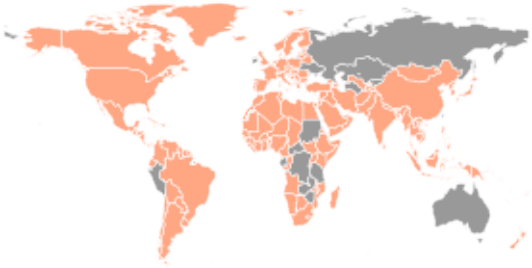
Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number).

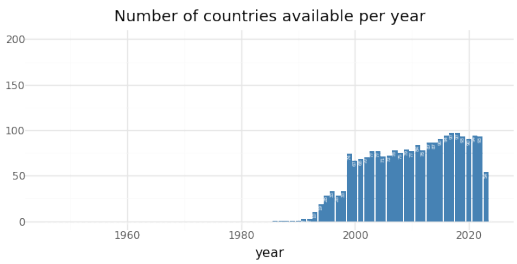
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1986
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.30 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number)

QoG Code: opri_tiuset

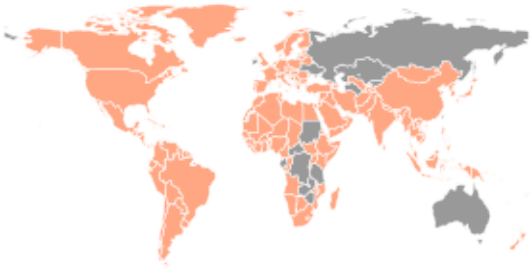
Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number).

Type of variable: Continuous

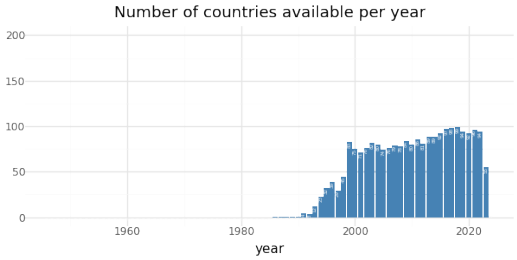
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1986
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.31 Mean years of schooling (ISCED 1 or higher), population 25+ years, female

QoG Code: opri_yearschoolf

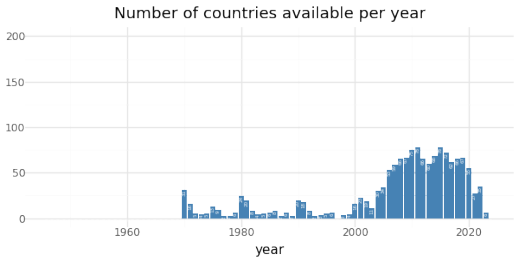
Average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades for females.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.32 Mean years of schooling (ISCED 1 or higher), population 25+ years, male

QoG Code: opri_yearschoolm

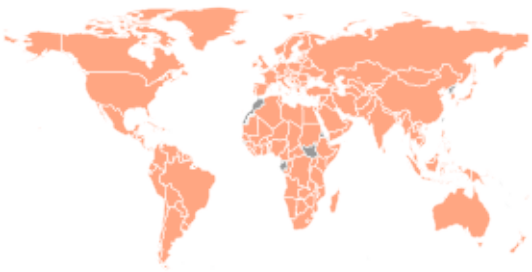
Average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades for males.

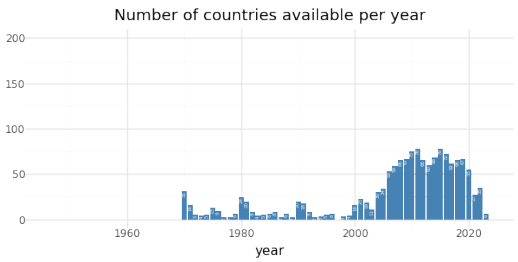
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.81.33 Mean years of schooling (ISCED 1 or higher), population 25+ years, both sexes

QoG Code: opri_yearschoolt

Average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades for both sexes.

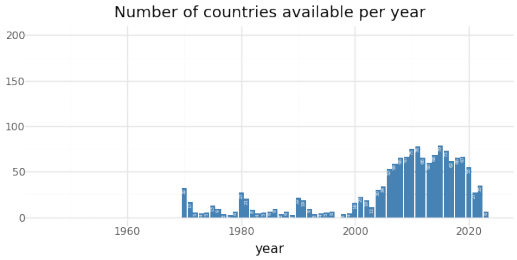
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.82 UNESCO's SDG Global and Thematic Indicators

Dataset by: UNESCO

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

UNESCO. (2023). Unesco institute for statistics: Sdg global and thematic indicators [Adapted from: SDG Global and Thematic Indicators]. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

UNESCO. (2024). Unesco institute for statistics: Other policy relevant indicators (opri) [Adapted from: Other Policy Relevant Indicators (OPRI)]. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

UNESCO. (2019). Unesco institute for statistics: Feature films [Adapted from: Feature Films]. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

Dataset found at: http://data.uis.unesco.org/

Last update by original source: 2023-09-01
Date of download: 2023-11-06

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the official and trusted source of internationally-comparable data on education, science, culture and communication.

As the official statistical agency of UNESCO, the UIS produces a wide range of state-of-the-art databases to fuel the policies and investments needed to transform lives and propel the world towards its development goals. This dataset; the SDG Global and Thematic Indicators, comprises information on the Sustainable Development Goals on education.

The UIS provides free access to data for all UNESCO countries and regional groupings from 1970 to the most recent year available.

4.82.1 Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary general educ., female (%)

QoG Code: une_girlglsf

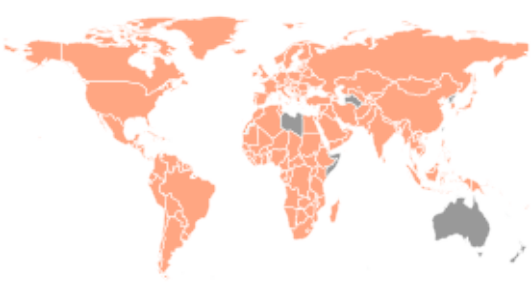
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (%).

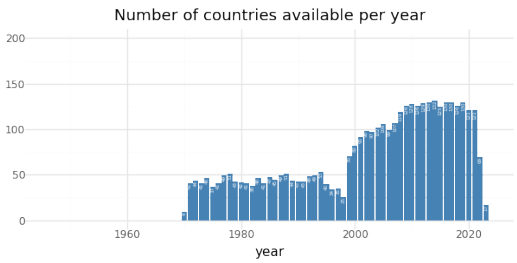
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.82.2 Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary general education, male (%)

QoG Code: une_girlglsm

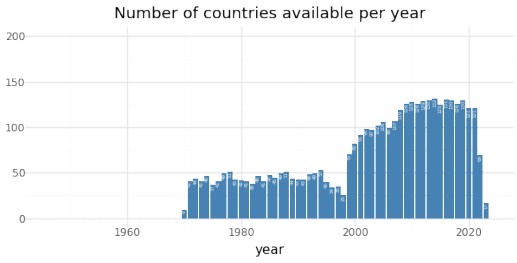
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.82.3 Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary general edu. both sexes (%)

QoG Code: une_girlglst

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%).

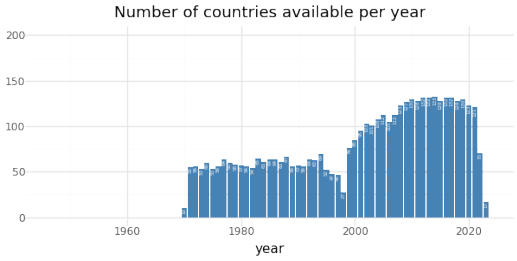
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.82.4 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (%)

QoG Code: une_girlgpf

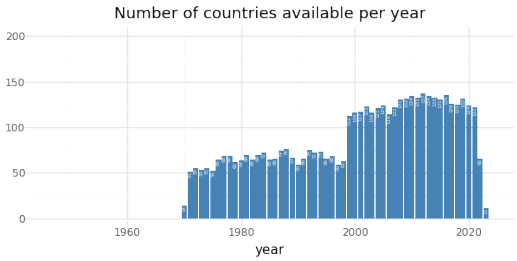
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.82.5 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (%)

QoG Code: une_girlgpm

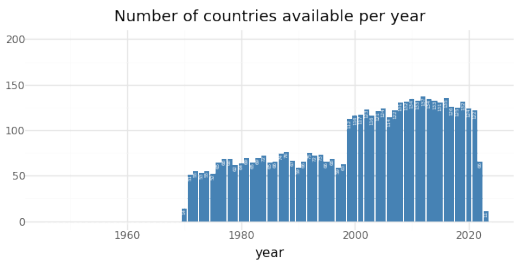
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.82.6 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)

QoG Code: une_girlgpt

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%).

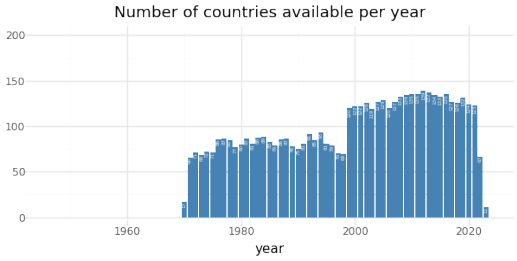
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83 University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative - Country Index

Dataset by: Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative

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

Chen, C., Noble, I., Hellmann, J., Coffee, J., Murillo, M., & Chawla, N. (2024). University of notre dame global adaptation initiative: Country index technical report. https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/

Dataset found at: https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/

Last update by original source: 2024-08-26
Date of download: 2024-11-25

The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiatives (ND-GAIN) Country Index is a free, open source index that shows a countrys current vulnerability to climate disruptions. It also assesses a countrys readiness to leverage private and public sector investment for adaptive actions. The ND-GAIN Country Index brings together more than 40 core indicators to measure vulnerability and readiness of 182 UN countries from 1995 to the present (10 countries only have readiness scores).

Corporate, NGO, government, and development decision-makers use ND-GAINs country-level rankings and underlying data to make informed strategic operational and reputational decisions regarding supply chains, capital projects, policy changes and community engagements.

4.83.1 Adaptive Capacity

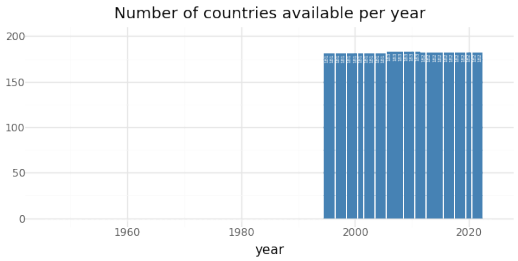
QoG Code: gain_cap

Adaptive Capacity subcomponent of the Vulnerability score assesses the availability of social resources for sector-specific adaptation. In some cases, these capacities reflect sustainable adaptation solutions. In other cases, they reflect capacities to put newer, more sustainable adaptations into place.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83.2 Economic Readiness

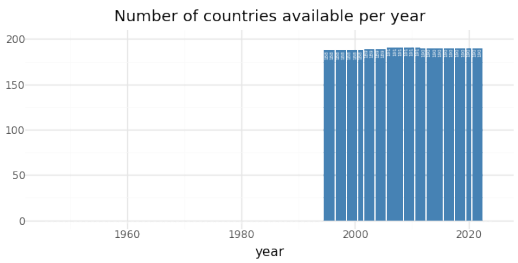
QoG Code: gain_econ

The score of Economic readiness captures the readiness of a countrys business environment to accept investment that could be applied to adaptation in the form of business formation and maintenance. A simple multi-factor index, Doing Business Index from the World Bank is the measure of economic readiness.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

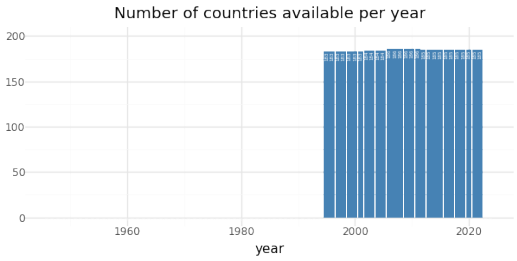
4.83.3 Ecosystem Services Vulnerability

QoG Code: gain_ecos

The score of Ecosystem services captures the vulnerability of natural capital to climate change, the ecological resources that humans rely upon to support lives and livelihoods. Indicators include: projected change of biome distribution, projected change of marine biodiversity, natural capital dependency, ecological footprint, protected biome, and engagement in international environmental conventions.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83.4 Exposure to Climate Change

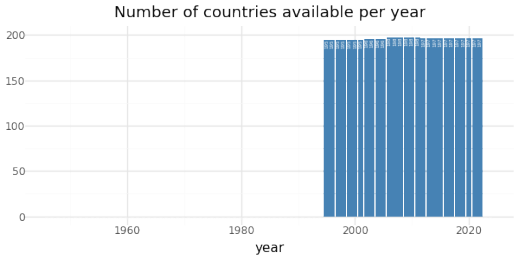
QoG Code: gain_exp

Exposure score measures the nature and degree to which a system is exposed to significant climate change. It is a component of vulnerability independent of socioeconomic context.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83.5 Food Vulnerability

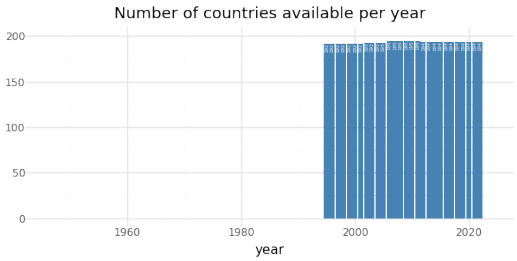
QoG Code: gain_food

The Food score captures a countrys vulnerability to climate change, in terms of food production, food demand, nutrition and rural population. Indicators include: projected change of cereal yields, projected population growth, food import dependency, rural population, agriculture capacity, and child malnutrition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83.6 ND-GAIN Country Index

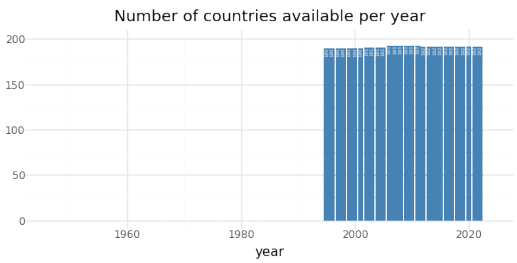
QoG Code: gain_gain

The ND-GAIN Country Index summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience. It aims to help governments, businesses and communities better prioritize investments for a more efficient response to the immediate global challenges ahead.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

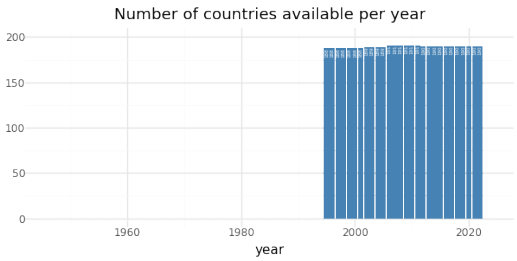
4.83.7 ND-GAIN Country Index, adjusted for GDP

QoG Code: gain_gaingdp

There is a correlation between ND-GAIN scores and GDP per capita. To account for this, the authors introduce the 'GDP adjusted ND-GAIN score'. This score is defined as the distance of a country's measured ND-GAIN score and its expected value based on the regression of ND-GAIN and GDP. Positive values reflect better resilience than expected. This correlation applies to vulnerability and readiness as well. For these, positive values reflect lower vulnerability and higher readiness than expected, given a certain level of GDP per capita. The year-by-year calculation of the regression and distance from the expected value allows the index to determine that changes in the relationship over time.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

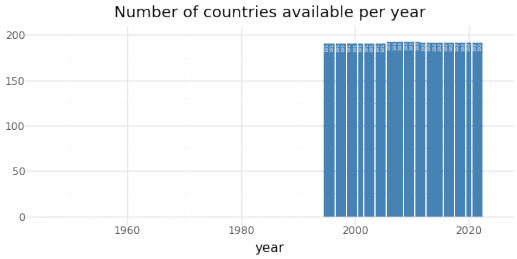
4.83.8 Governance Readiness

QoG Code: gain_gov

The score of Governance readiness captures the institutional factors that enhance application of investment for adaptation. Indicators include: political stability and non-violence, control of corruption, regulatory quality, and rule of law. All come from the World Governance Indicators (WGI).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83.9 Human Habitat Vulnerability

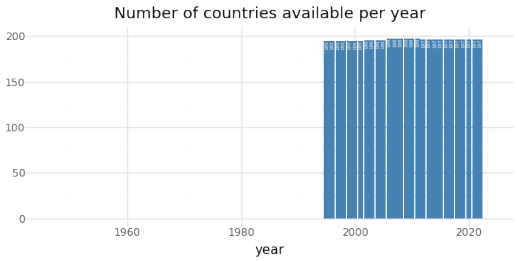
QoG Code: gain_hab

The score of Human habitat captures a countrys vulnerability of human living conditions to climate change, considering weather extremes, urban development, demography, and transport infrastructure. Indicators include: projected change of heatwave hazard, projected change of flood hazard, urban concentration, age dependency ratio, quality of transport and trade infrastructure, and paved roads.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83.10 Health Vulnerability

QoG Code: gain_heal

The Health score captures a countrys vulnerability of public health to climate change, in terms of the spread of communicable diseases and provision of health services. Indicators include: projected change of deaths from climate change induced diseases (diarrhea and malnutrition), projected change of malaria hazard, dependency on external resource for health service, slum population, medical staffs, and access to improved sanitation facilities.

Type of variable: Continuous

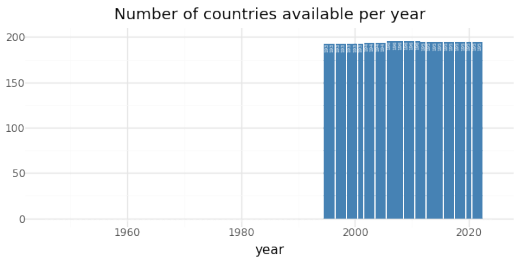
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

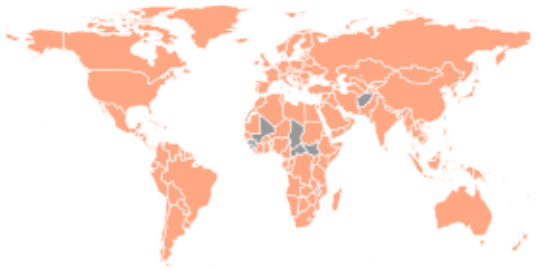
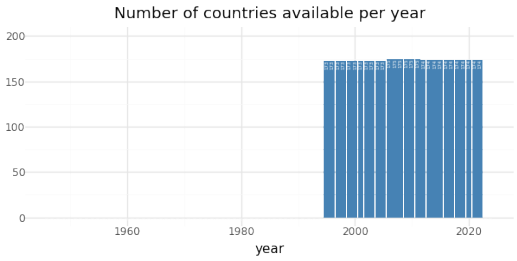
4.83.11 Infrastructural Vulnerability

QoG Code: gain_inf

The Infrastructure score captures the vulnerability of coastal and energy infrastructure to climate change, primarily general preparedness to climate-related natural disasters, coastal hazards, and energy supply challenges. Indicators include projected change of hydropower generation capacity, projected change of sea level rise impacts, dependency on imported energy, population living under 5m above sea level, electricity access, and disaster preparedness.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

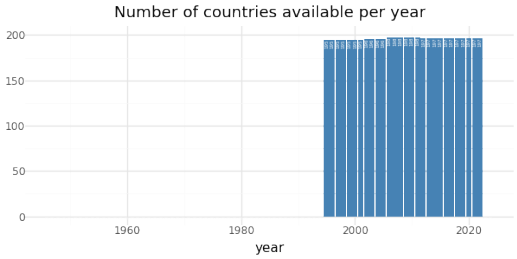
4.83.12 Readiness for Adaptation Actions

QoG Code: gain_read

Readiness to make effective use of investments for adaptation actions thanks to a safe and efficient business environment ND-GAIN measures readiness by considering a countrys ability to leverage investments to adaptation actions. ND-GAIN measures overall readiness by considering three components: economic readiness, governance readiness and social readiness.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83.13 Readiness for Adaptation Actions, adjusted for GDP

QoG Code: gain_readgdp

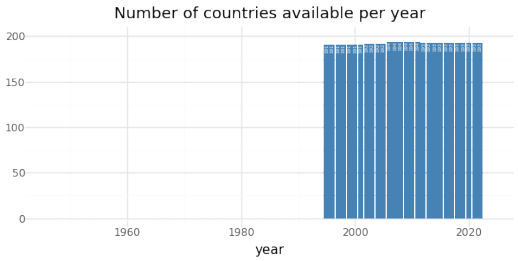
There is a correlation between ND-GAIN scores and GDP per capita. To account for this, we introduce the 'GDP adjusted ND-GAIN score'. This score is defined as the distance of a country's measured ND-GAIN score and its expected value based on the regression of ND-GAIN and GDP. Positive values reflect better resilience than expected.

This correlation applies to vulnerability and readiness as well. For these, positive values reflect lower vulnerability and higher readiness than expected, given a certain level of GDP per capita. The year-by-year calculation of the regression and distance from the expected value allows the index to determine that changes in the relationship over time.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83.14 Sensitivity to Climate Change

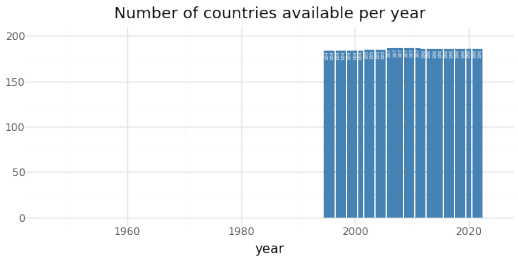
QoG Code: gain_sens

The sensitivity subcomponent of the vulnerability score measures the extent to which a country is dependent upon a sector negatively affected by climate change or the proportion of the population particularly susceptible to a climate change hazard.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83.15 Social Readiness

QoG Code: gain_soc

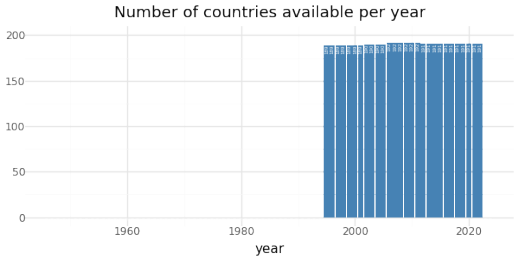
The score of Social readiness captures the social factors that enhance the mobility of investment to be converted to adaptation actions. Indicators include: social inequality, ICT infrastructure, education and innovation.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83.16 Vulnerability to Climate Change

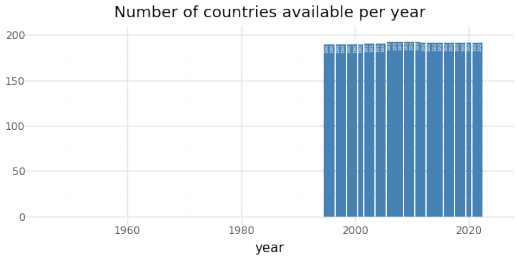
QoG Code: gain_vuln

A country's ND-GAIN index score is composed of a Vulnerability score and a Readiness score. Vulnerability measures a country's exposure, sensitivity and ability to adapt to the negative impact of climate change. ND-GAIN measures the overall vulnerability by considering vulnerability in six life-supporting sectors food, water, health, ecosystem service, human habitat and infrastructure.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83.17 Vulnerability to Climate Change, adjusted for GDP

QoG Code: gain_vulngdp

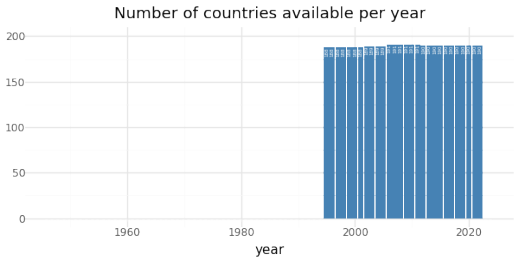
There is a correlation between ND-GAIN scores and GDP per capita. To account for this, we introduce the 'GDP adjusted ND-GAIN score'. This score is defined as the distance of a country's measured ND-GAIN score and its expected value based on the regression of ND-GAIN and GDP. Positive values reflect better resilience than expected.

This correlation applies to vulnerability and readiness as well. For these, positive values reflect lower vulnerability and higher readiness than expected, given a certain level of GDP per capita. The year-by-year calculation of the regression and distance from the expected value allows the index to determine that changes in the relationship over time.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.83.18 Water Vulnerability

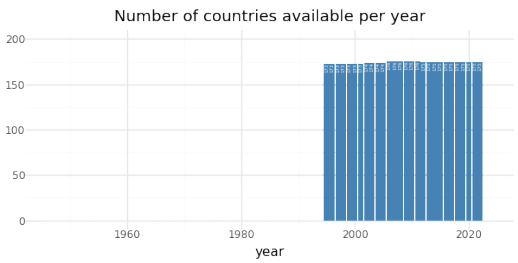
QoG Code: gain_wat

The Water score captures a countrys vulnerability of fresh water supplies to climate change. Indicators include: projected change of annual runoff, projected change of annual groundwater recharge, fresh water withdrawal rate, water dependency ratio, dam capacity, and access to reliable drinking water.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84 Varieties of Democracy Dataset version 13

Dataset by: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project

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

Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., God, A. G., Grahn, S., Hicken, A., Kinzelbach, K., Krusell, J., Marquardt, K. L., McMann, K., ... Ziblatt, D. (2023). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v13. https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds23

Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2023). The v-dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for cross-national and cross-temporal expert-coded data. *Varieties of Democracy Institute Working Paper*, *21*(8th Ed)

Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Grahn, S., Hicken, A., Kinzelbach, K., Marquardt, K. L., McMann, K., Mechkova, V., Neundorf, A., ... Ziblatt, D. (2023). V-dem codebook v13

Dataset found at: https://v-dem.net/data/the-v-dem-dataset/

Last update by original source: 2023-02-22
Date of download: 2023-09-05

Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a novel approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It provides a multidimensional and disaggregated dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy as a system of rule that goes beyond the simple presence of elections. The V-Dem project distinguishes between five high-level principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian, and collects data to measure these principles.

Please note there have been some changes introduced to the methodology; please refer to the website of the original source to read said modifications in more detail.

4.84.1 Academic Freedom Index

QoG Code: vdem_academ

Academic Freedom Index

Question: To what extent is academic freedom respected?

Clarification: Academic freedom is understood as the right of academics, without constriction by prescribed doctrine, to freedom of teaching and discussion, freedom in carrying out research and disseminating and publishing the results thereof, freedom to express freely their opinion about the institution or system in which they work, freedom from institutional censorship and freedom to participate in professional or representative academic bodies (UNESCO 1997 Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel).

The Academic Freedom Index is designed to provide an aggregated measure that captures the de

facto realization of academic freedom, including the degree to which higher-education institutions are autonomous.

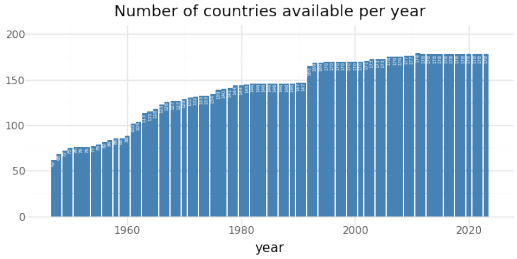
Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: freedom to research and teach, freedom of academic exchange and dissemination, institutional autonomy, campus integrity, freedom of academic and cultural expression.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.2 Political corruption index

QoG Code: vdem_corr

Political corruption index

Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt (0) to more corrupt (1) (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation.

Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index; (b) executive corruption index; (c) the indicator for legislative corruption; and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption. In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. V-Dem replaces missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking

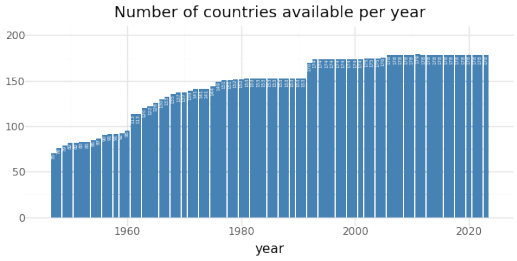
the average of (a), (b) and (d).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.3 Deliberative democracy index

QoG Code: vdem_delibdem

Deliberative democracy index

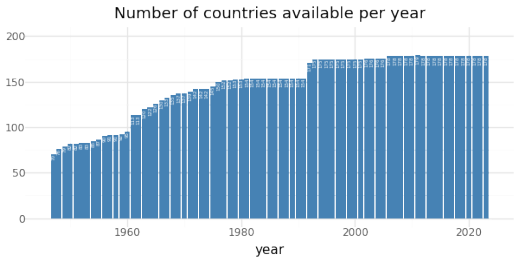
Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.4 Deliberative component index

QoG Code: vdem_dl_delib

Deliberative component index

Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

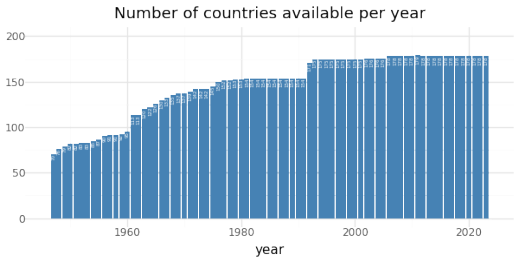
Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To measure these features of a polity, we try to determine the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy, justify their positions in terms of the public good, acknowledge and respect counter-arguments; and how wide the range of consultation is at elite levels.

Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: reasoned justification, common good justification, respect for counterarguments, range of consultation, and engaged society.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.5 Electoral component index

QoG Code: vdem_edcomp_thick

Electoral component index

Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected directly or indirectly through elections.

Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link of freedom of association, suffrage, clean elections, and elected executive.

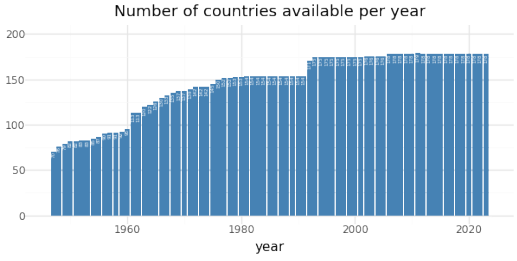
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.6 Egalitarian component index

QoG Code: vdem_egal

Egalitarian component index

Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1 rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; 2 resources are distributed equally across all social groups; and 3 access to power is equally distributed by gender, socioeconomic class and social group.

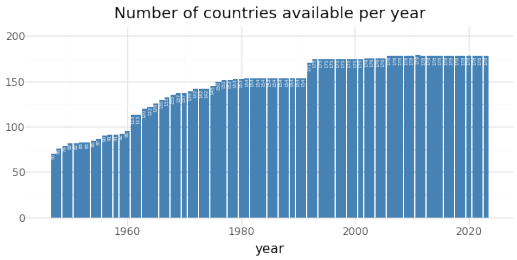
Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index, equal access index and equal distribution of resources.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.7 Egalitarian democracy index

QoG Code: vdem_egaldem

Egalitarian democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?

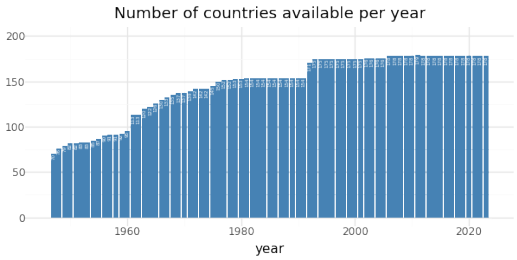
Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1 rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2 resources are distributed equally across all social groups; 3 groups and individuals enjoy equal access to power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.8 Election vote buying

QoG Code: vdem_elvotbuy

Election vote buying

Question: In this national election, was there evidence of vote and/or turnout buying?

Clarification: Vote and turnout buying refers to the distribution of money or gifts to individuals, families, or small groups in order to influence their decision to vote/not vote or whom to vote for. It does not include legislation targeted at specific constituencies, i.e., "porkbarrel" legislation.

Responses:

0: Yes. There was systematic, widespread, and almost nationwide vote/turnout buying by

almost all parties and candidates.

1: Yes, some. There were non-systematic but rather common vote-buying efforts, even if only

in some parts of the country or by one or a few parties.

2: Restricted. Money and/or personal gifts were distributed by parties or candidates but these

offerings were more about meeting an 'entry-ticket expectation and less about actual vote choice or turnout, even if a smaller number of individuals may also be persuaded.

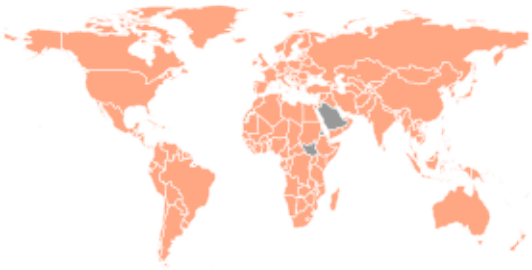
3: Almost none. There was limited use of money and personal gifts, or these attempts were limited to a few small areas of the country. In all, they probably affected less than a few percent of voters.

4: None. There was no evidence of vote/turnout buying.

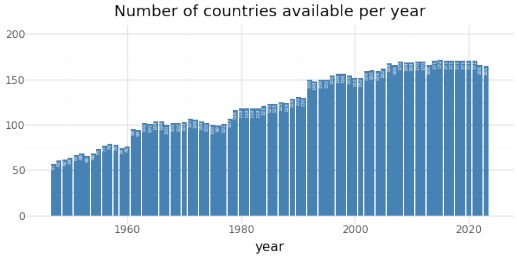
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.9 Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges

QoG Code: vdem_exbribe

Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges

Question: How routinely do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?

Responses:

0: It is routine and expected.

1: It happens more often than not in dealings with the executive.

2: It happens but is unpredictable: those dealing with the executive find it hard to predict when an inducement will be necessary.

3: It happens occasionally but is not expected.

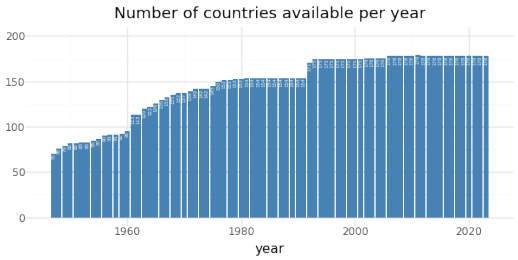
4: It never, or hardly ever, happens.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.10 Public sector corrupt exchanges

QoG Code: vdem_excrptps

Public sector corrupt exchanges

Question: How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response.

Responses:

0: Extremely common. Most public sector employees are systematically involved in petty but

corrupt exchanges almost all the time.

1: Common. Such petty but corrupt exchanges occur regularly involving a majority of public

employees.

2: Sometimes. About half or less than half of public sector employees engage in such exchanges

for petty gains at times.

3: Scattered. A small minority of public sector employees engage in petty corruption from time to time.

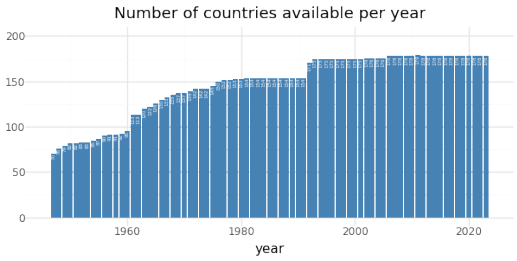
4: No. Never, or hardly ever.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.11 Executive corruption index

QoG Code: vdem_execorr

Executive corruption index

Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.

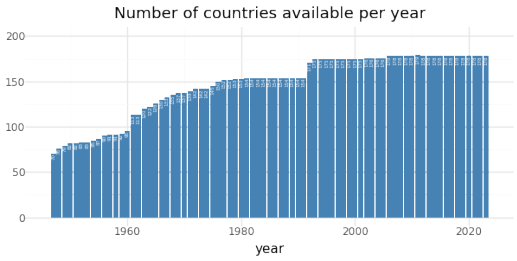
Aggregation: VDem estimates the index by averaging two indicators: executive bribery and executive embezzlement.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.12 Executive embezzlement and theft

QoG Code: vdem_exembez

Executive embezzlement and theft

Question: How often do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Responses:

0: Constantly. Members of the executive act as though all public resources were their personal or family property.

1: Often. Members of the executive are responsible stewards of selected public resources but treat the rest like personal property.

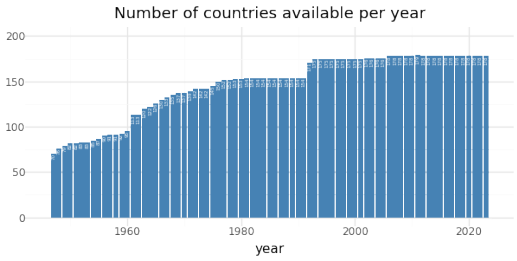
2: About half the time. Members of the executive are about as likely to be responsible stewards of selected public resources as they are to treat them like personal property.

3: Occasionally. Members of the executive are responsible stewards of most public resources but treat selected others like personal property.

4: Never, or hardly ever. Members of the executive are almost always responsible stewards of public resources and keep them separate from personal or family property.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.13 Public sector theft

QoG Code: vdem_exthftps

Public sector theft

Question: How often do public sector employees steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like you to think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response.

Responses:

0: Constantly. Public sector employees act as though all public resources were their personal or family property.

1: Often. Public sector employees are responsible stewards of selected public resources but treat the rest like personal property.

2: About half the time. Public sector employees are about as likely to be responsible stewards of selected public resources as they are to treat them like personal property.

3: Occasionally. Public sector employees are responsible stewards of most public resources but treat selected others like personal property.

4: Never, or hardly ever. Public sector employees are almost always responsible stewards of

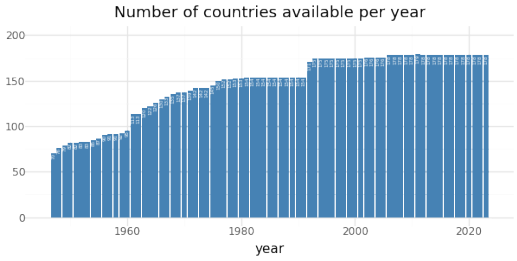
public resources and keep them separate from personal or family property.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.14 Legislature corrupt activities

QoG Code: vdem_gcrrpt

Legislature corrupt activities

Question: Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain?

Clarification: This includes any of the following: (a) accepting bribes, (b) helping to obtain government contracts for firms that the legislator (or his/her family/friends/political supporters) own, (c) doing favors for firms in exchange for the opportunity of employment after leaving the legislature, (d) stealing money from the state or from campaign donations

for personal use.

Responses:

0: Commonly. Most legislators probably engage in these activities.

1: Often. Many legislators probably engage in these activities.

2: Sometimes. Some legislators probably engage in these activities.

3: Very occasionally. There may be a few legislators who engage in these activities but the

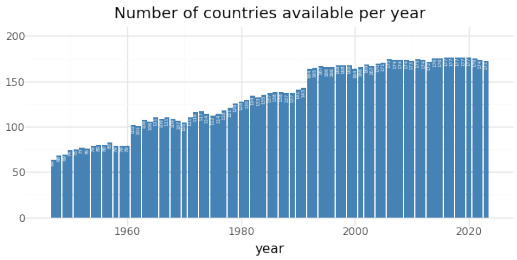
vast majority do not.

4: Never, or hardly ever.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.15 Women political empowerment index

QoG Code: vdem_gender

Women political empowerment index

Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Womens political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for

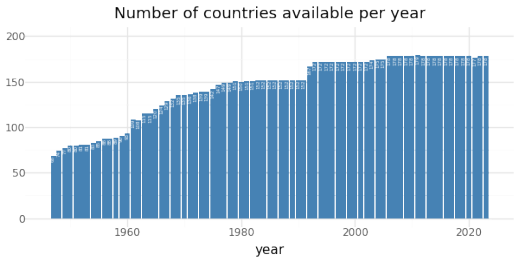
women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, womens open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions.

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.16 Judicial corruption decision

QoG Code: vdem_jucorrdc

Judicial corruption decision

Question: How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision?

Responses:

0: Always.

1: Usually.

2: About half of the time.

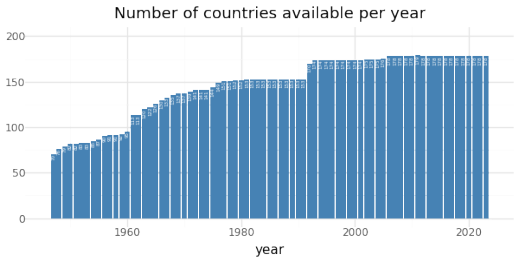
3: Not usually.

4: Never.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.17 Liberal democracy index

QoG Code: vdem_libdem

Liberal democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved?

Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual

and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Type of variable: Continuous

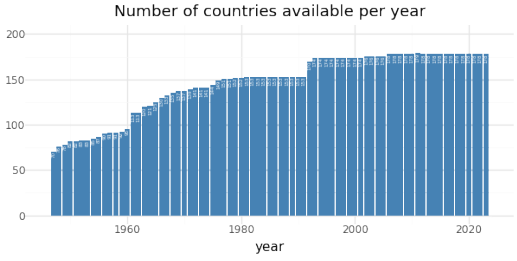
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.18 Liberal component index

QoG Code: vdem_liberal

Liberal component index

Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual

and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power.

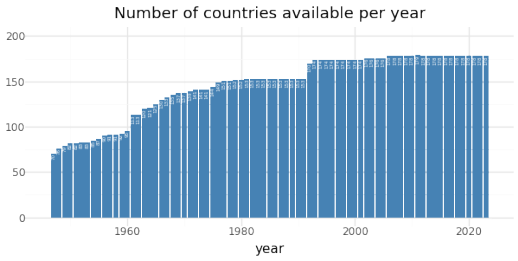
Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties, judicial constraints on the executive, and legislative constraints on the executive.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.19 Media corrupt

QoG Code: vdem_mecorrpt

Media corrupt

Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage?

Responses:

0: The media are so closely directed by the government that any such payments would be either unnecessary to ensure pro-government coverage or ineffective in producing anti-government coverage.

1: Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters routinely alter news coverage in exchange for payments.

2: It is common, but not routine, for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments.

3: It is not normal for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments, but it happens occasionally, without anyone being punished.

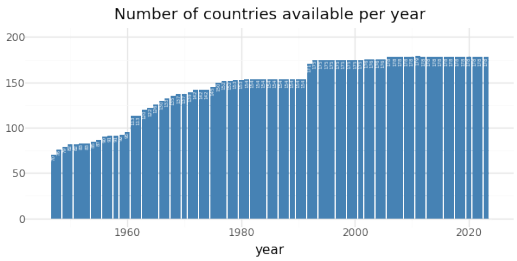
4: Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters rarely alter news coverage in exchange for payments, and if it becomes known, someone is punished for it.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.20 Participatory component index

QoG Code: vdem_partip

Participatory component index

Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved?

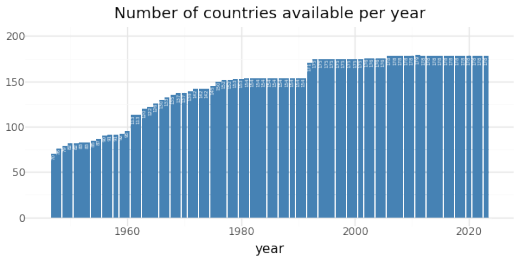
Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies.

Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: civil society participation, elected local government power or elected regional government power whichever has a higher score and direct popular vote.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.21 Participatory democracy index

QoG Code: vdem_partipdem

Participatory democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about

a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus,

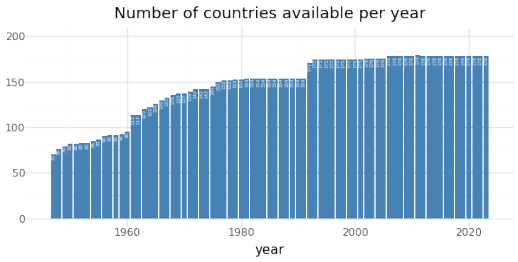
direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational

elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.22 Electoral democracy index

QoG Code: vdem_polyarchy

Electoral democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarification: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers

responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorates approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy

is understood as an essential element of any other conception of representative democracy liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other.

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the weighted average

of the indices measuring freedom of association thick, clean elections, freedom of expression, elected officials, and suffrage and, on the other, the five-way multiplicative interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing partial "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also

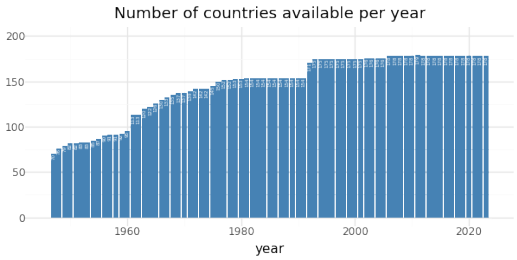
punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahls subcomponents with the one exception of the non-electoral component.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.84.23 Public sector corruption index

QoG Code: vdem_pubcorr

Public sector corruption index

Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks,

or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is

opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.

Aggregation: VDem estimates the index by averaging two indicators: public sector bribery and embezzlement.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

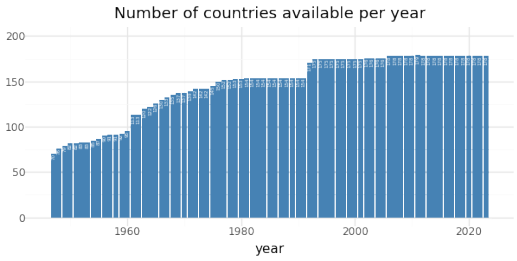
Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1946
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.85 Voter Turnout Database

Dataset by: Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

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

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2024b). Voter turnout database. https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout

Dataset found at: https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout

Date of download: 2024-10-11

The Voter Turnout Database is the best resource for a wide array of statistics on voter turnout from around the world. It contains the most comprehensive global collection of voter turnout statistics from presidential and parliamentary elections since 1945. Always growing, the database also includes European Parliament elections, as presented by country using both the number of registered voters and voting age population as indicators, and in some cases the data includes statistics on spoilt ballot rate.

4.85.1 Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

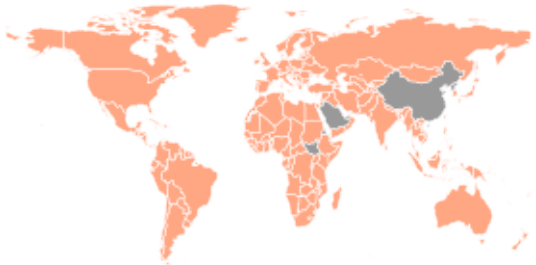
QoG Code: ideavt_legcv

Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

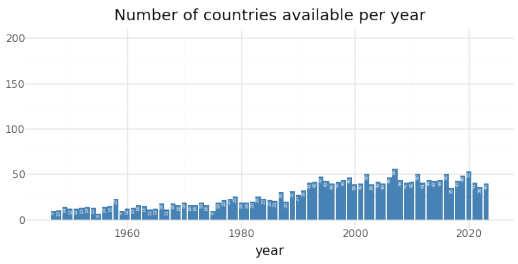
Type of variable: Binary

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.85.2 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

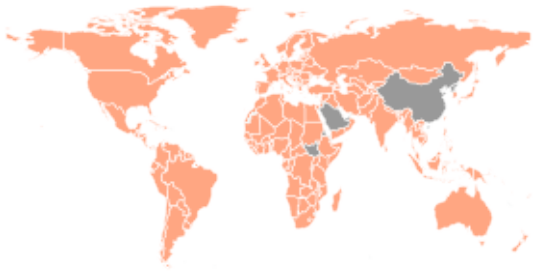
QoG Code: ideavt_legvt

Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

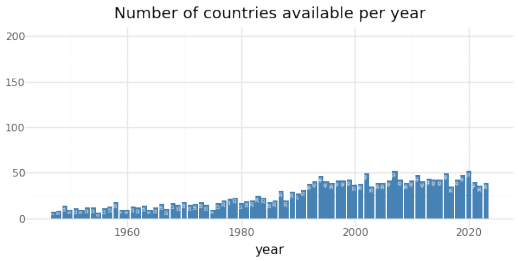
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1946
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86 World Development Indicators

Dataset by: The World Bank Group

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

World Bank. (2024). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

Dataset found at: http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators

Last update by original source: 2024-10-28
Date of download: 2024-11-20

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

This is an adaptation of an original work by The World Bank. Views and opinions expressed in the adaptation are the sole responsibility of the author or authors of the adaptation and are not endorsed by The World Bank.

4.86.1 Access to electricity (% of population)

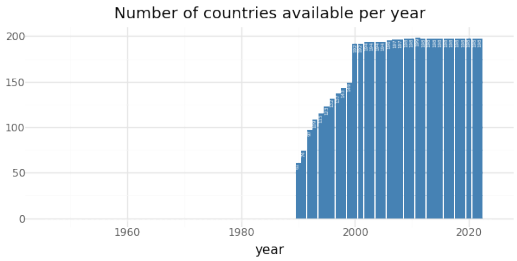
QoG Code: wdi_acel

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.2 Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)

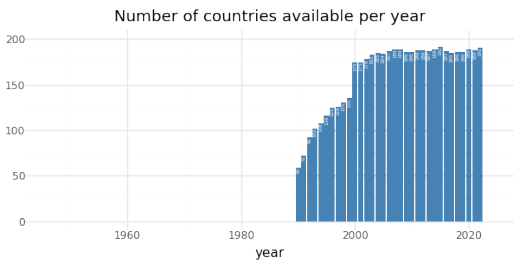
QoG Code: wdi_acelr

Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.3 Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)

QoG Code: wdi_acelu

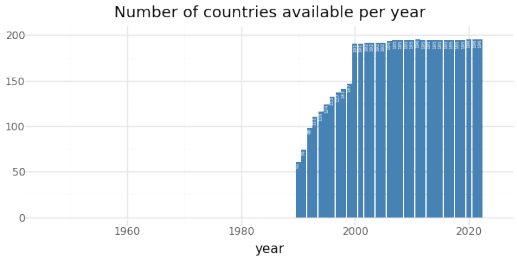
Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.4 Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)

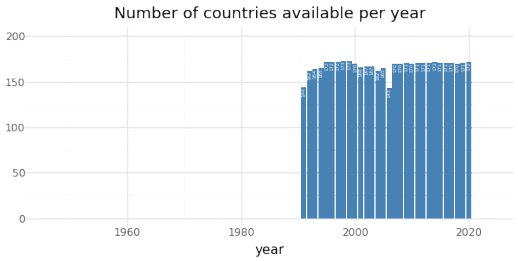
QoG Code: wdi_afp

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.5 Armed forces personnel, total

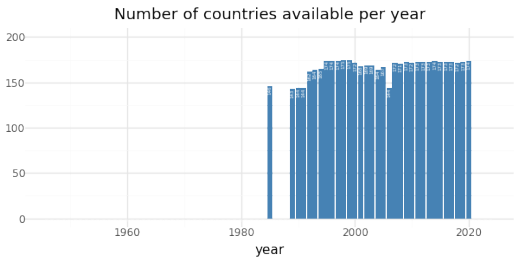
QoG Code: wdi_afpt

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1985
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.6 Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop.)

QoG Code: wdi_agedr

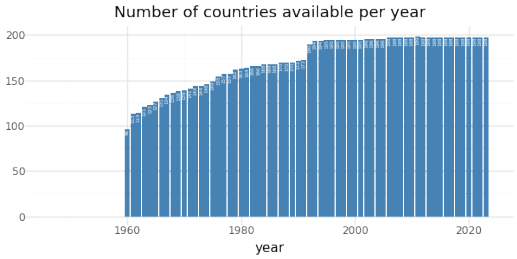
Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents–people younger than 15 or older than 64–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.7 Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)

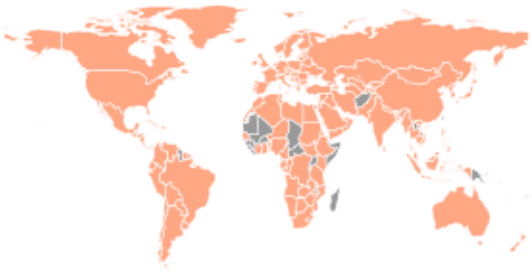
QoG Code: wdi_ane

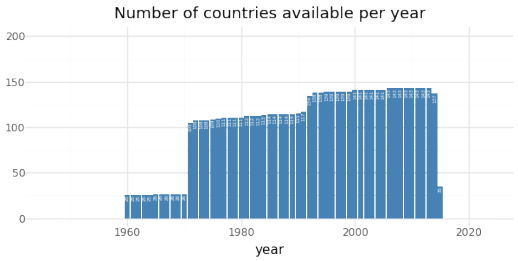
Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.8 Arable land (% of land area)

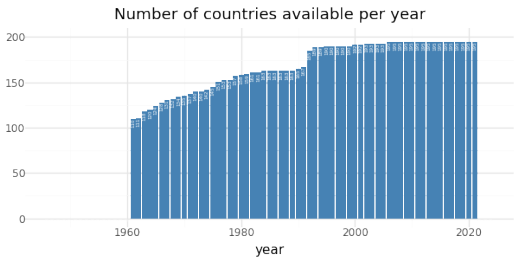
QoG Code: wdi_araland

Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.9 Land area (sq. km)

QoG Code: wdi_area

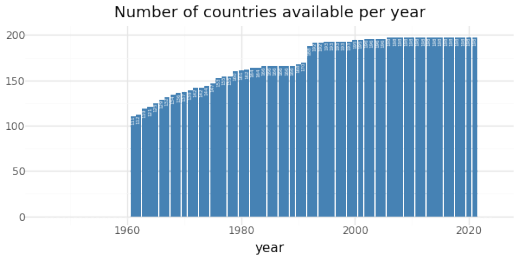
Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.10 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

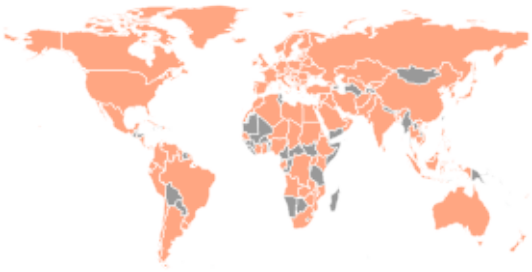
QoG Code: wdi_armexp

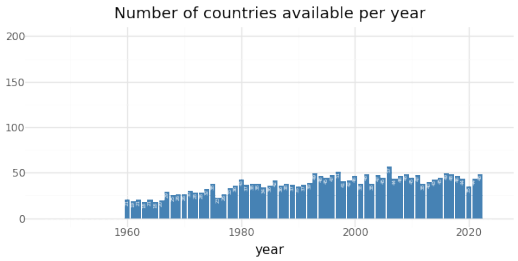
Exports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.11 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

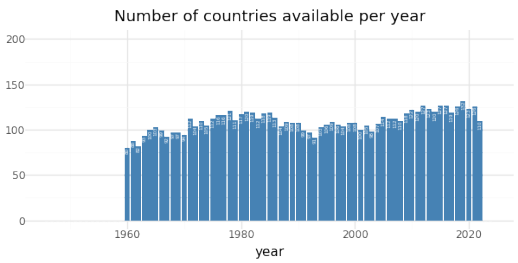
QoG Code: wdi_armimp

Imports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.12 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (%)

QoG Code: wdi_belmedinc

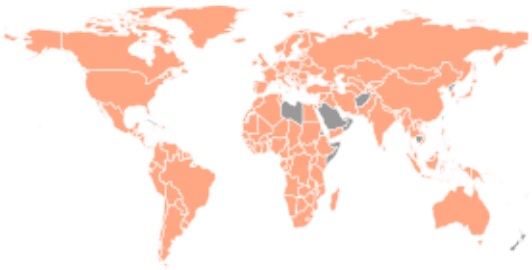
The percentage of people in the population who live in households whose per capita income or consumption is below half of the median income or consumption per capita. The median is measured at 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) using PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet). For some countries, medians are not reported due to grouped and/or confidential data. The reference year is the year in which the underlying household survey data was collected. In cases for which the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the first year in which data were collected is reported.

Type of variable: Continuous

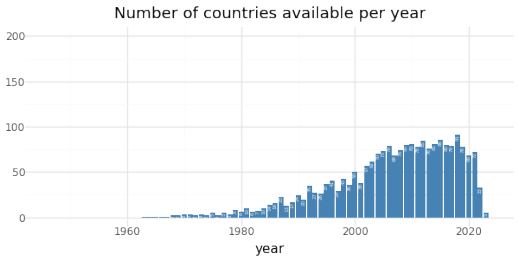
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1963
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.13 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

QoG Code: wdi_birth

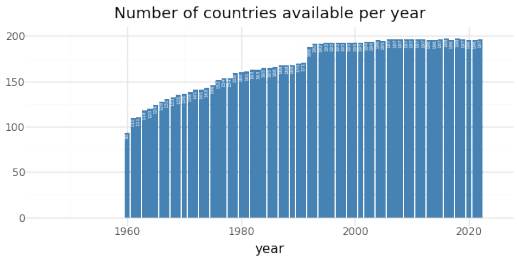
Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.14 Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_birthskill

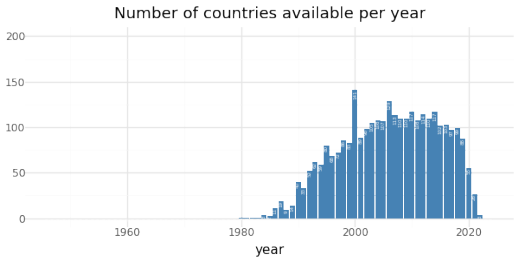
Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1980 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.15 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)

QoG Code: wdi_broadb

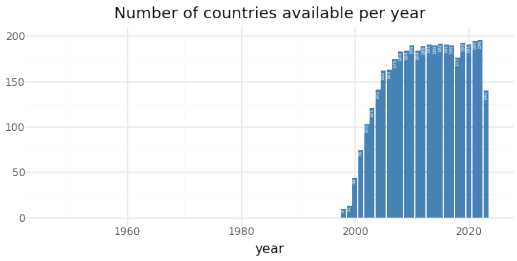
Fixed broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should include fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies. It includes both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1998
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

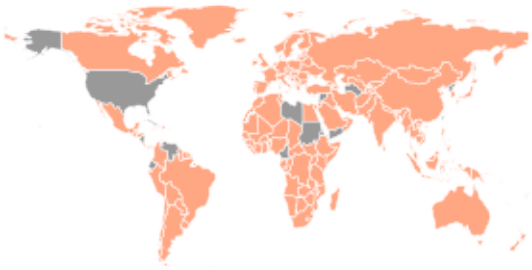
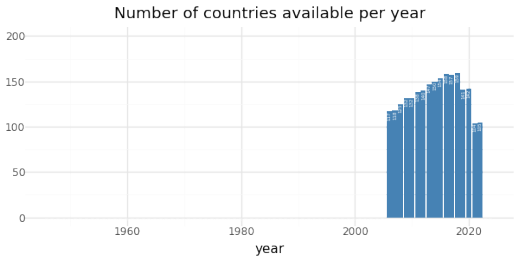
4.86.16 New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64)

QoG Code: wdi_busden

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 2006 Time-series max. year: 2020 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

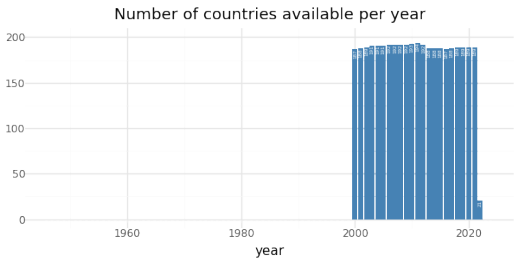
4.86.17 Current health expenditure (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_chexppgdp

Current health expenditure (% of GDP). Level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. Estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare goods and services consumed during each year. This indicator does not include capital health expenditures such as buildings, machinery, IT and stocks of vaccines for emergency or outbreaks.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 2000 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.18 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

QoG Code: wdi_co2

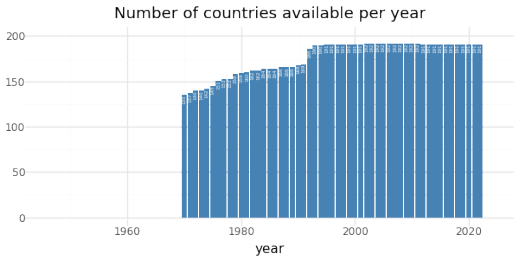
Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions excluding LULUCF per capita (t CO2e/capita). It stems from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.19 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

QoG Code: wdi_death

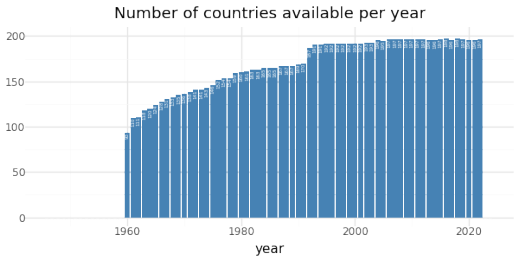
Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2022 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.20 Central government debt, total (% of GDP)

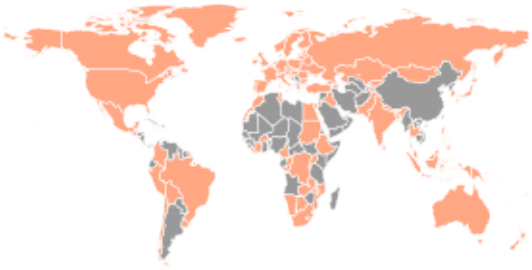
QoG Code: wdi_debt

Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.

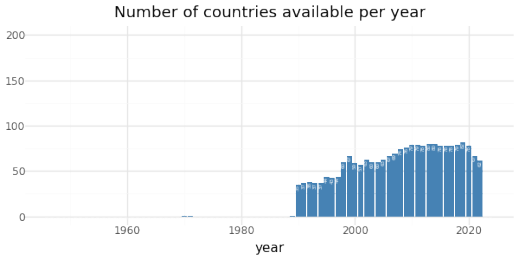
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.21 Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_dgovhexp

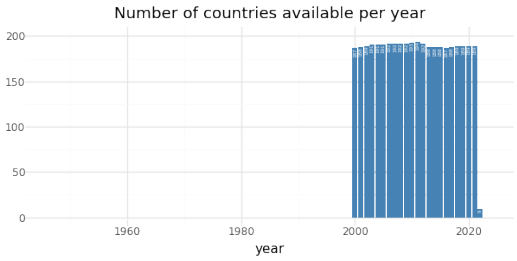
Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP). Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

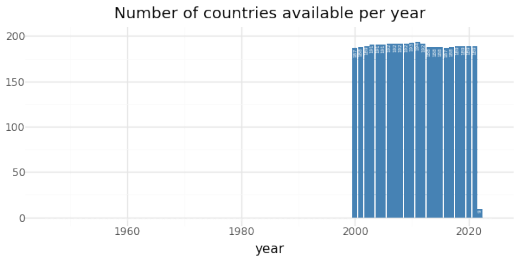
4.86.22 Domestic private health expenditure (% of current health expenditure)

QoG Code: wdi_dprivhexp

Domestic private health expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from domestic private sources. Domestic private sources include funds from households, corporations and non-profit organizations. Such expenditures can be either prepaid to voluntary health insurance or paid directly to healthcare providers.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 2000 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

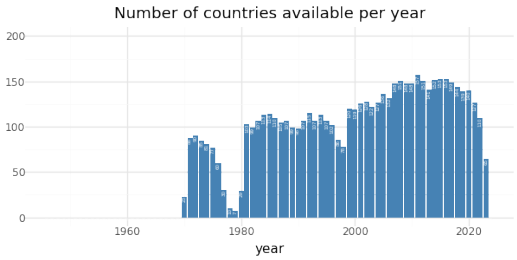
4.86.23 School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary)

QoG Code: wdi_eduprp

Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.24 School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary)

QoG Code: wdi_eduprs

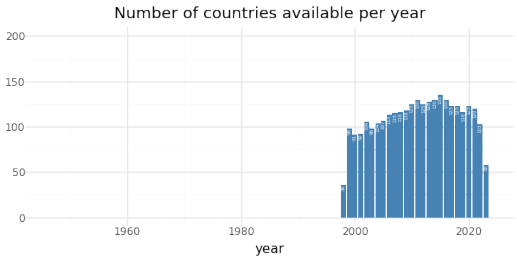
Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (%).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1998
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.25 Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)

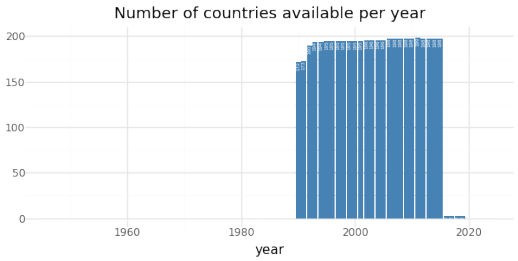
QoG Code: wdi_elerenew

Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.26 Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_elprodcoal

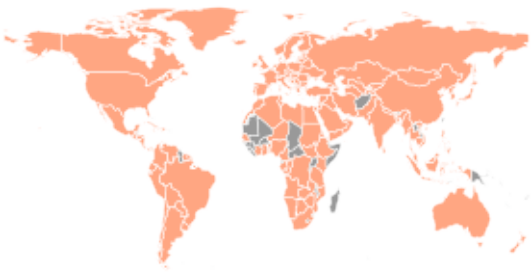
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.

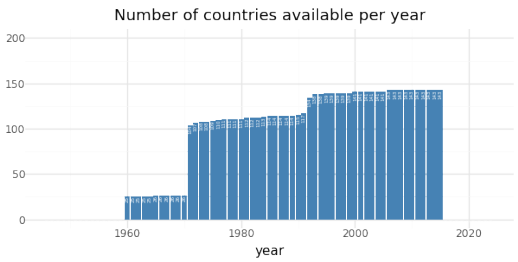
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.27 Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_elprodgas

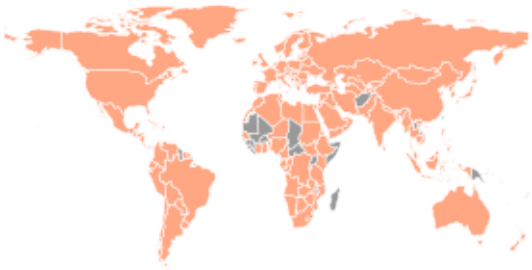
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

Type of variable: Continuous

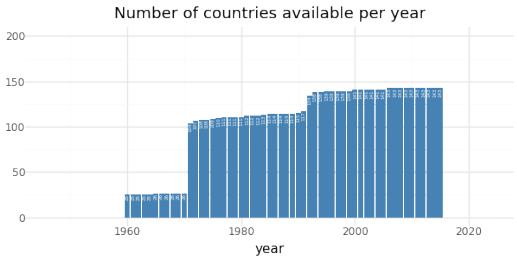
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.28 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_elprodhyd

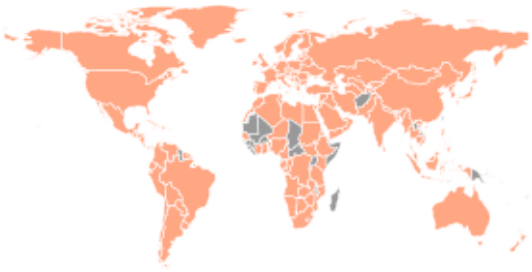
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

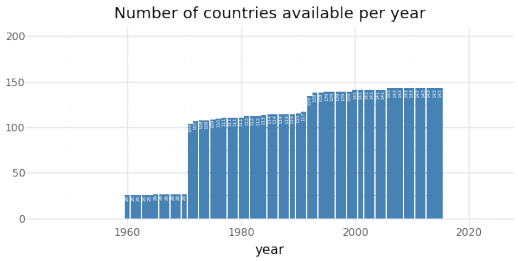
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.29 Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_elprodnuc

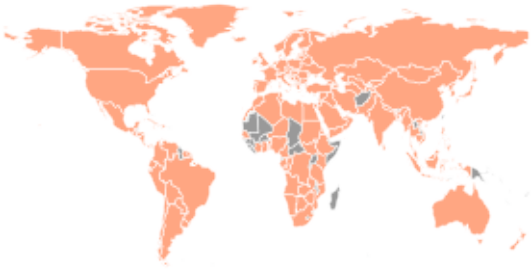
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

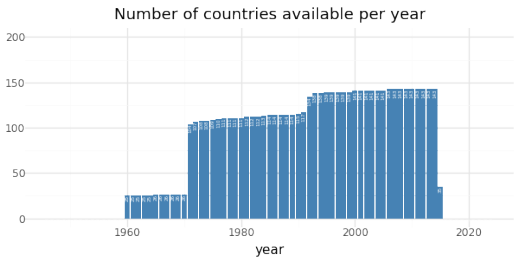
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.30 Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_elprodoil

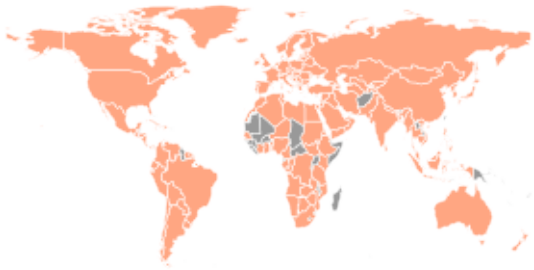
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

Type of variable: Continuous

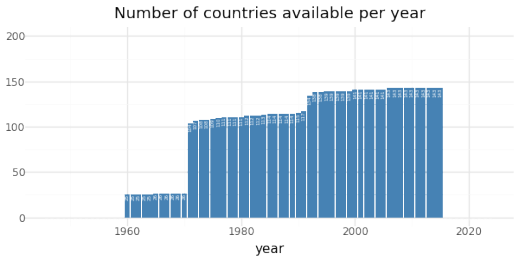
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.31 Employers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_emp

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs' i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced, and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

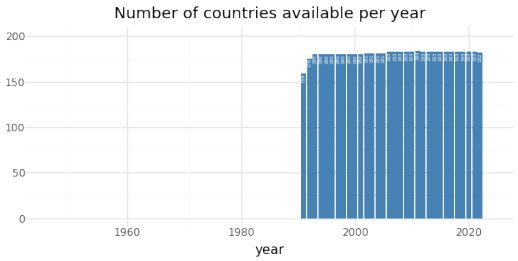
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.32 Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empagr

Employment in agriculture as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

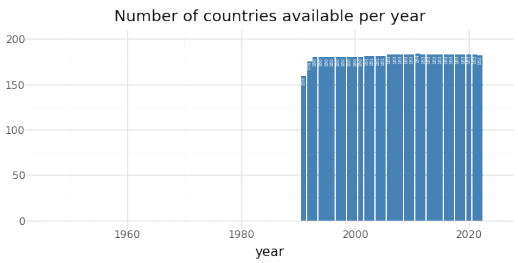
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.33 Employment in agriculture, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empagrf

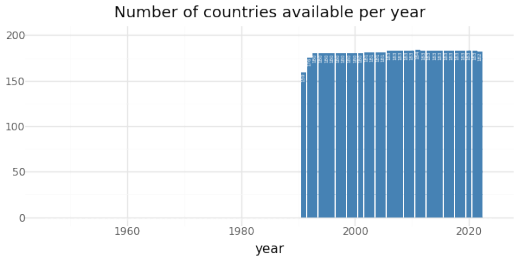
Female employment in agriculture as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.34 Employment in agriculture, male (% male employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empagrm

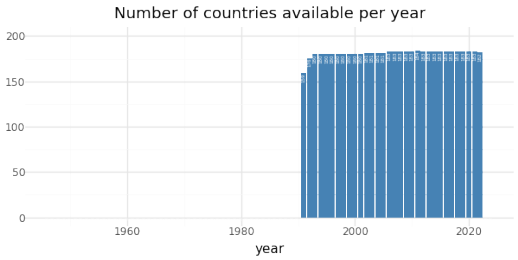
Male employment in agriculture as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1991 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.35 Employers, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empf

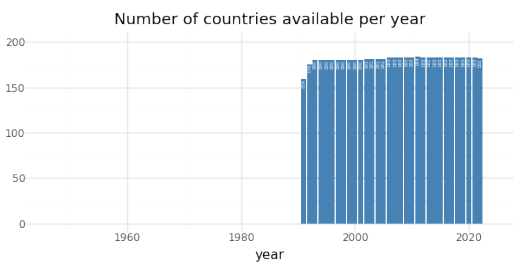
Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs' i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced, and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1991 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.36 Employment in industry (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empind

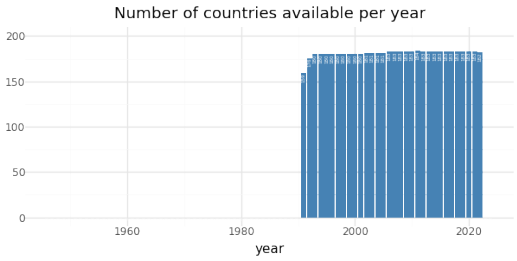
Employment in industry as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.37 Employment in industry, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empindf

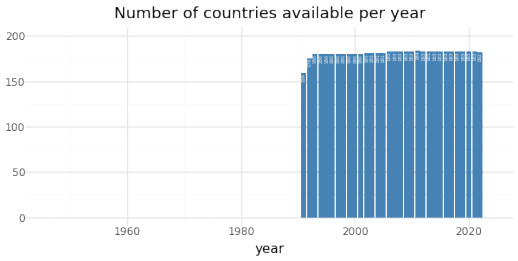
Female employment in industry as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.38 Employment in industry, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)

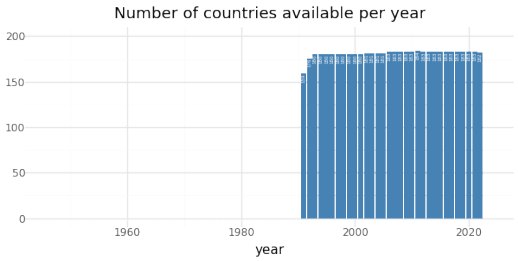
QoG Code: wdi_empindm

Male employment in industry as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.39 Employers, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empm

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs' i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced, and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

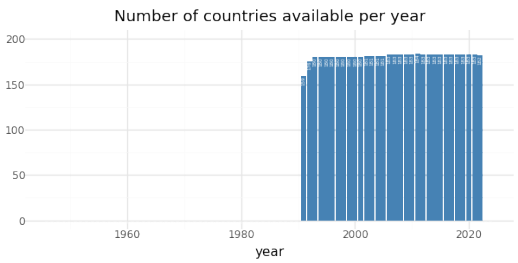
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.40 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modeled ILO)

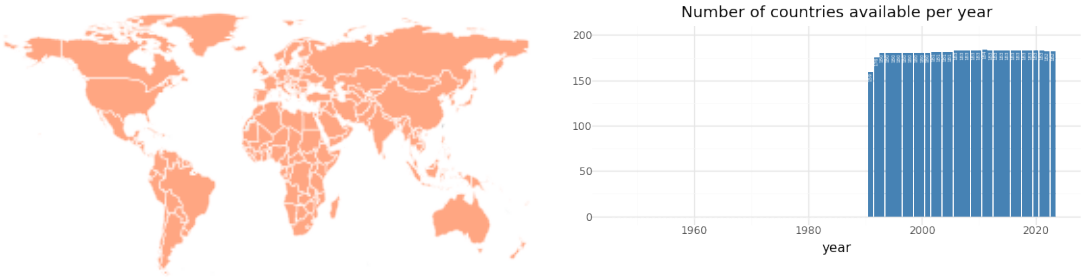
QoG Code: wdi_empprfilo

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.41 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (national est.)

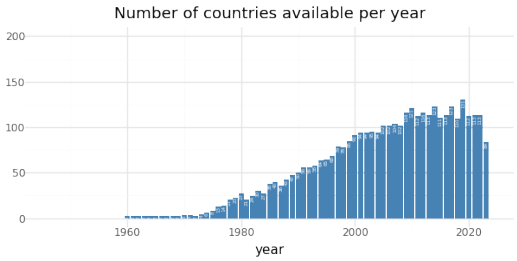
QoG Code: wdi_empprfne

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.42 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled ILO)

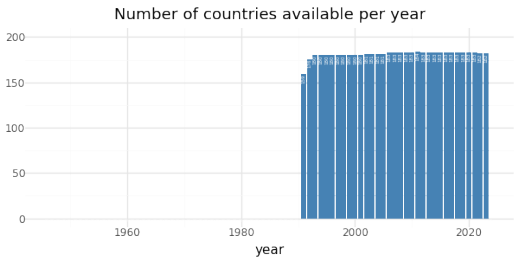
QoG Code: wdi_empprilo

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.43 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (modeled ILO)

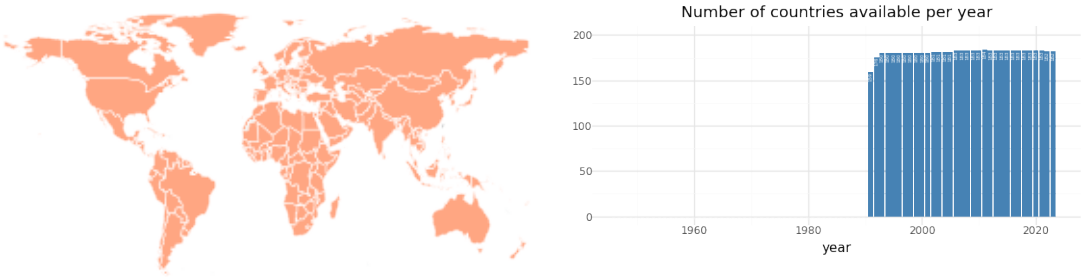
QoG Code: wdi_empprmilo

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.44 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (national est.)

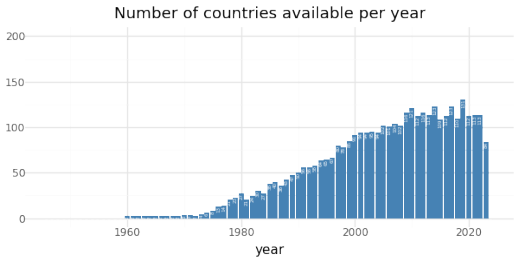
QoG Code: wdi_empprmne

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.45 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_empprne

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Type of variable: Continuous

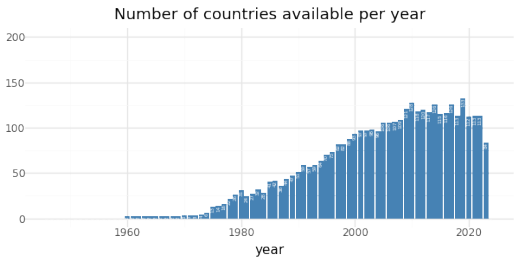
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.46 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female % (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empppryfilo

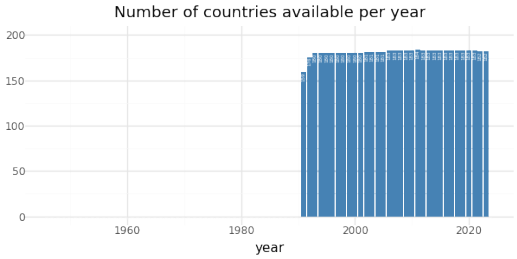
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.47 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female % (national est.)

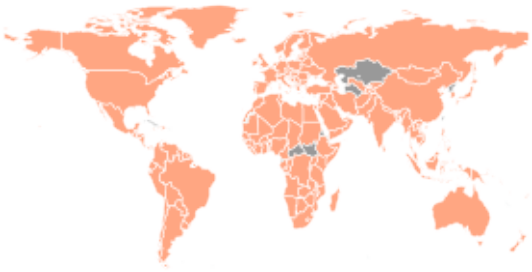
QoG Code: wdi_empppryfne

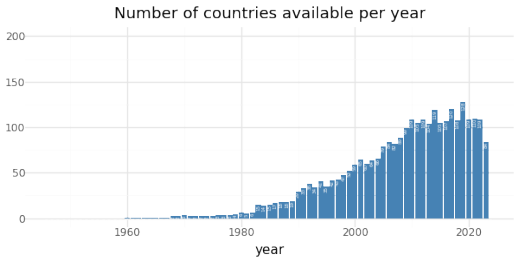
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.48 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total % (modeled ILO)

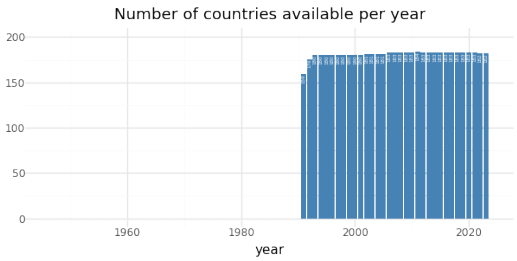
QoG Code: wdi_empprylo

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.49 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male % (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empprymilo

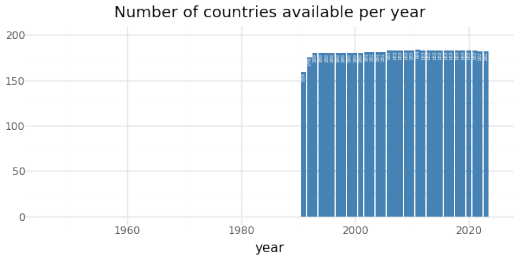
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.50 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male % (national est.)

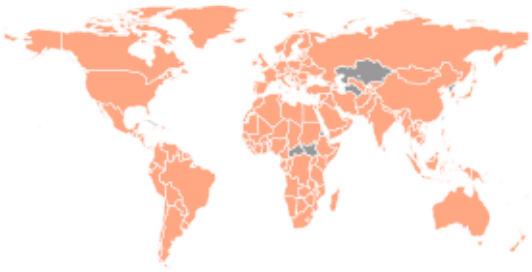
QoG Code: wdi_empprymne

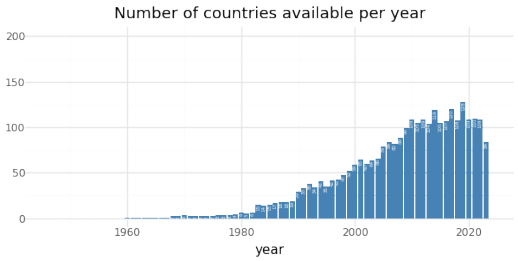
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.51 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total % (national est.)

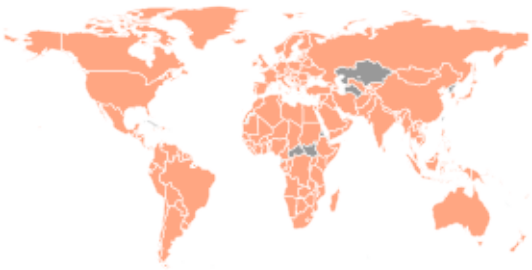
QoG Code: wdi_empprynе

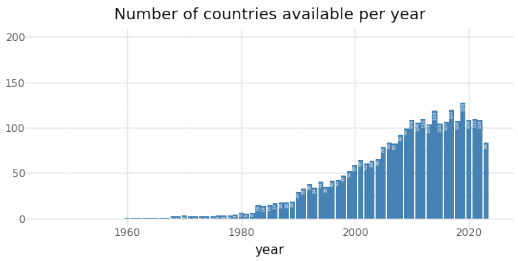
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.52 Employment in services (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_empser

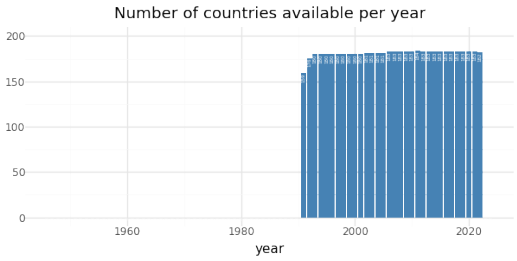
Total employment in services as percentage of total employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.53 Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO)

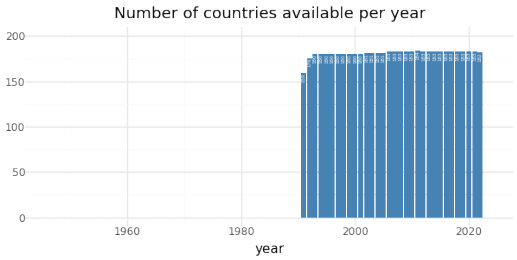
QoG Code: wdi_empserf

Female employment in services (% of female employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.54 Employment in services, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)

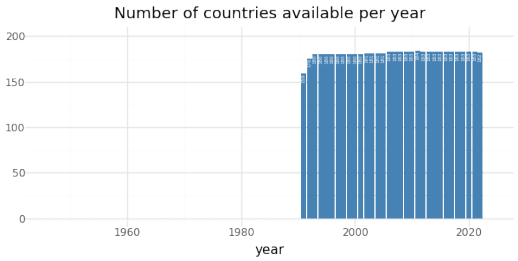
QoG Code: wdi_empserm

Male employment in services (% of male employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.55 Energy imports, net (% of energy use)

QoG Code: wdi_eneimp

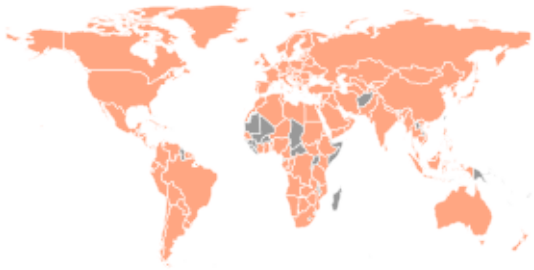
Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

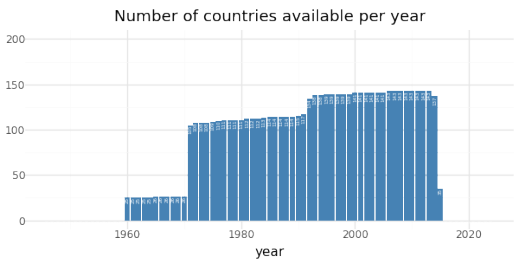
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.56 Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)

QoG Code: wdi_enerenew

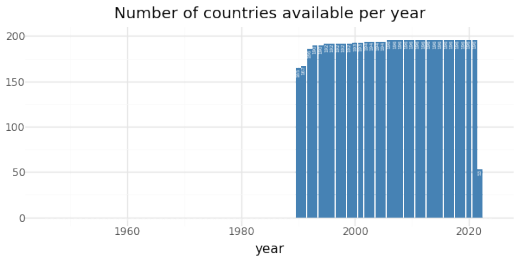
Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.57 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)

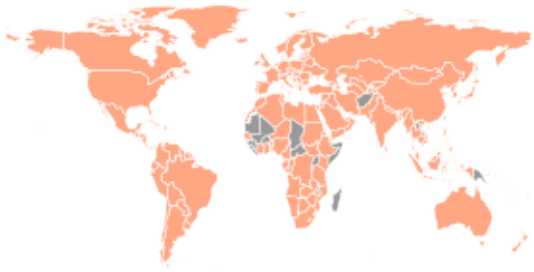
QoG Code: wdi_eneuse

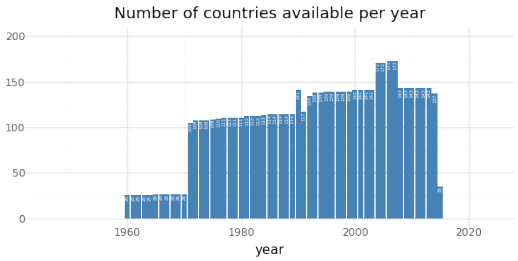
Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.58 Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_expedu

General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.

Note: The value for Tuvalu in 1997 has been recoded to missing due to an extreme and very unlikely value.

Type of variable: Continuous

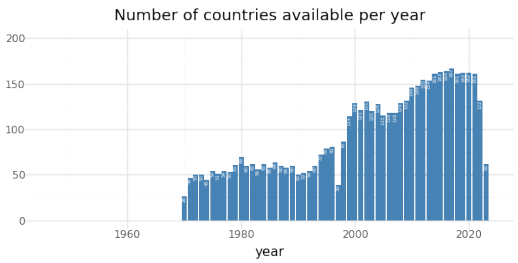
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 31

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.59 Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure)

QoG Code: wdi_expeduge

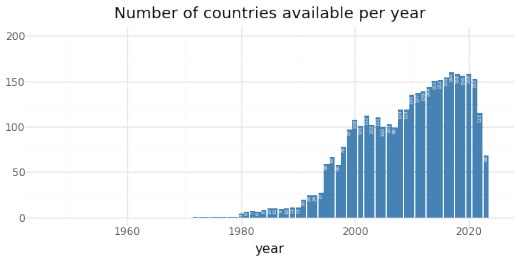
Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Public education expenditure includes spending by local/municipal, regional and national governments (excluding household contributions) on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration, and subsidies for private entities (students/households and other privates entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.60 Expenditure on primary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

QoG Code: wdi_expedup

Expenditure on Primary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

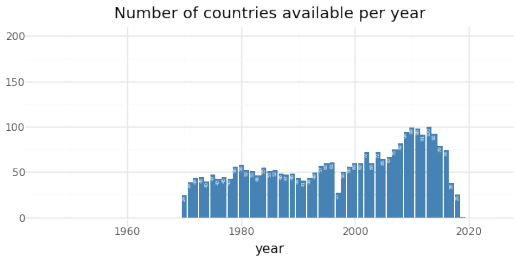
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.61 Expenditure on secondary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

QoG Code: wdi_expedus

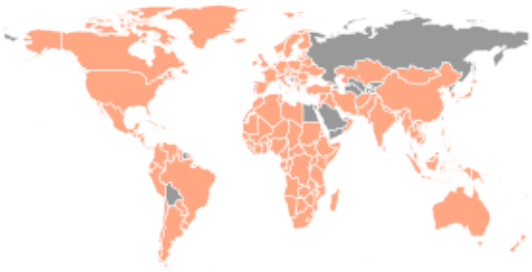
Expenditure on Secondary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

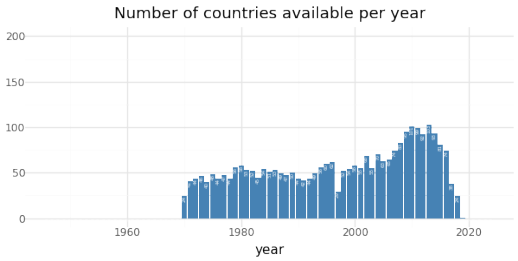
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.62 Expenditure on tertiary education (% of government expenditure on edu.)

QoG Code: wdi_expedut

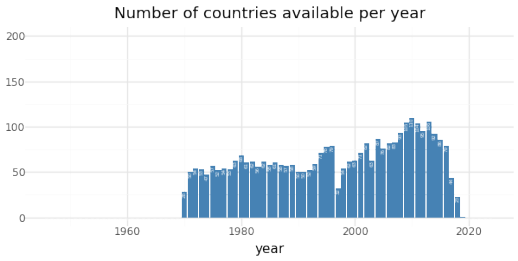
Expenditure on Tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.63 Military expenditure (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_expmil

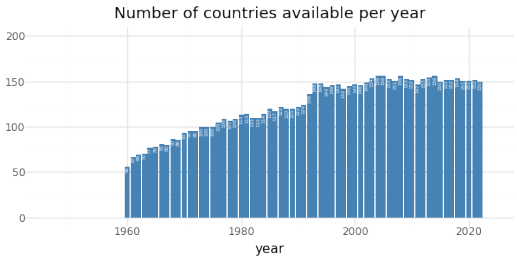
Military expenditure (% of GDP). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.64 Military expenditure (% of general government expenditure)

QoG Code: wdi_expmilge

Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the

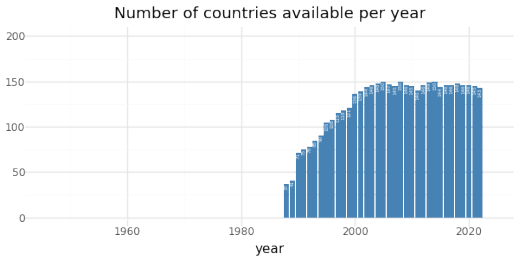
armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1988
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.65 Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_export

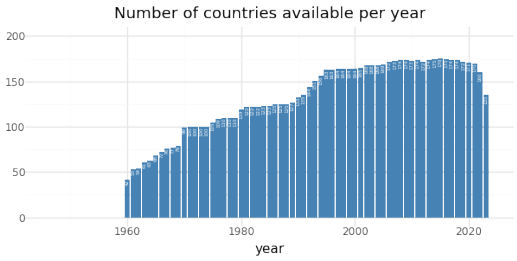
Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.66 Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita)

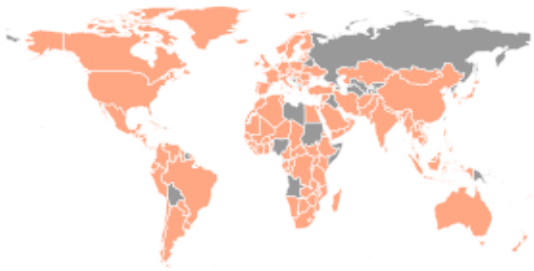
QoG Code: wdi_expstup

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the primary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

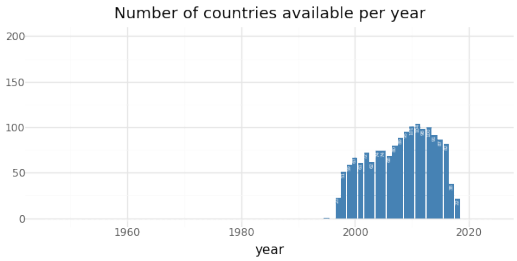
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1995 Time-series max. year: 2018 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.67 Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita)

QoG Code: wdi_expstus

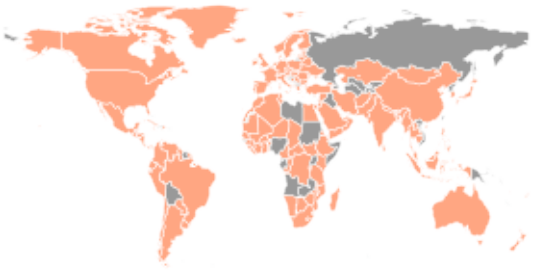
Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the secondary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Type of variable: Continuous

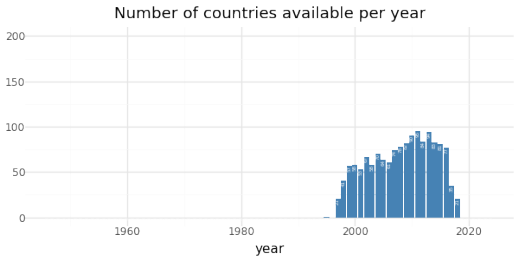
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1995
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.68 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita)

QoG Code: wdi_expstut

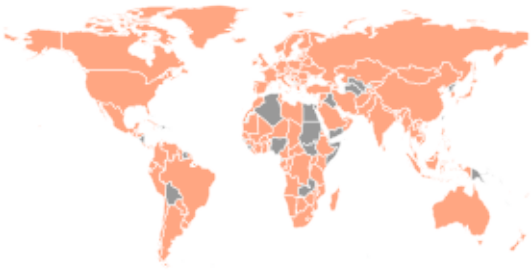
Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given tertiary of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Type of variable: Continuous

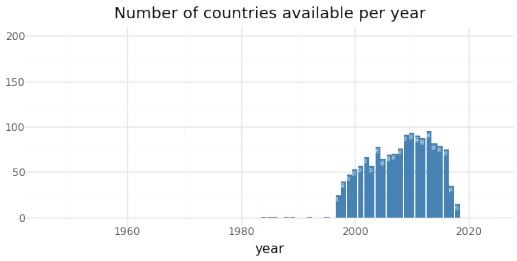
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1984
Time-series max. year: 2018
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.69 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_fdiin

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.

Type of variable: Continuous

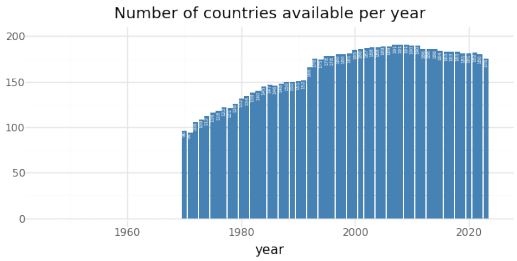
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.70 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)

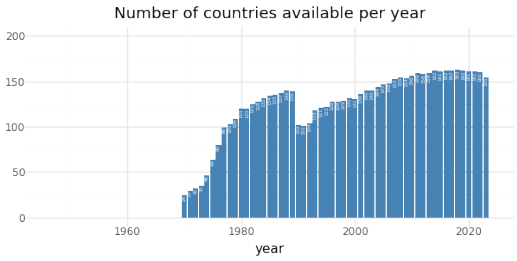
QoG Code: wdi_fdiout

Foreign direct investment are the net outflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.71 Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

QoG Code: wdi_fertility

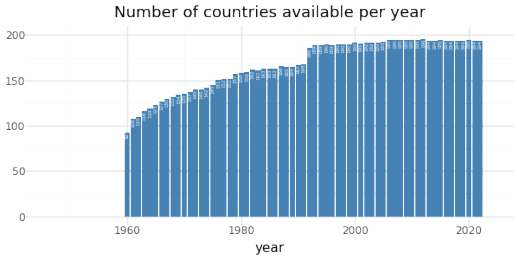
Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.72 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (%)

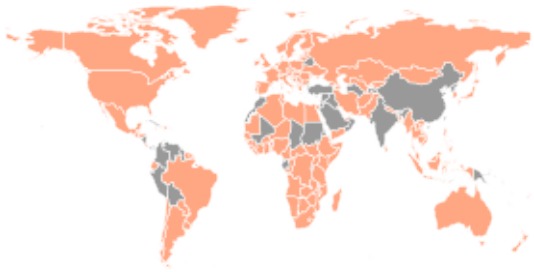
QoG Code: wdi_foodins

The percentage of people in the population who live in households classified as severely food insecure. A household is classified as severely food insecure when at least one adult in the household has reported to have been exposed, at times during the year, to several of the most severe experiences described in the FIES questions, such as to have been forced to reduce the quantity of the food, to have skipped meals, having gone hungry, or having to go for a whole day without eating because of a lack of money or other resources.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section
Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.73 Forest area (% of land area)

QoG Code: wdi_forest

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

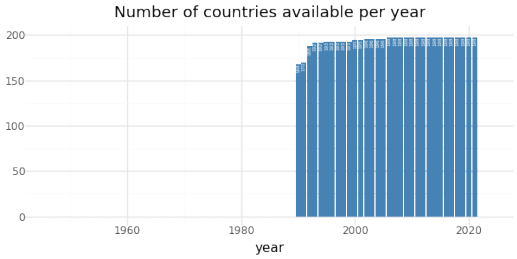
Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.74 Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

QoG Code: wdi_fossil

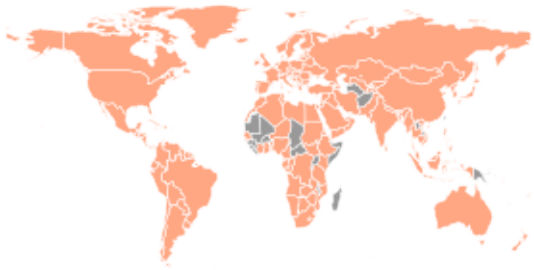
Fossil fuel energy consumption as a percentage of total energy consumption. Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

Type of variable: Continuous

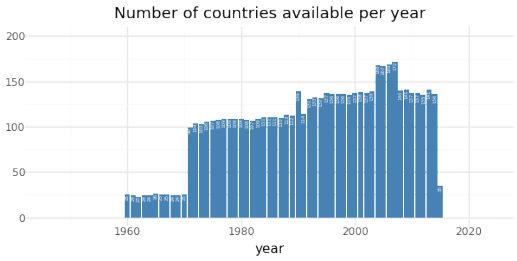
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2015
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.75 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpagr

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Type of variable: Continuous

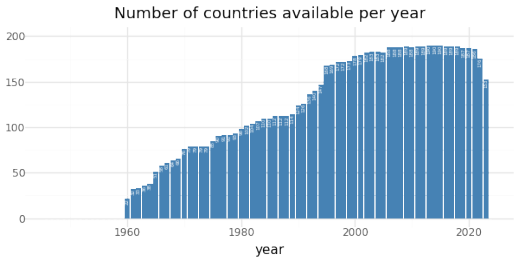
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.76 GDP per capita (constant 2015 US dollar)

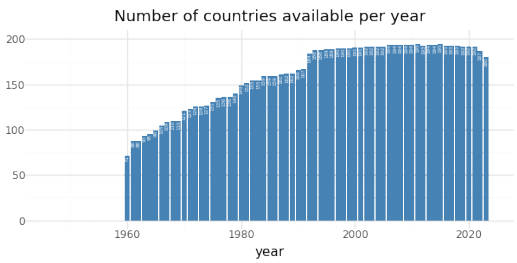
QoG Code: wdi_gdpcapcon2015

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2015 U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.77 GDP per capita (current US dollar)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpcapcur

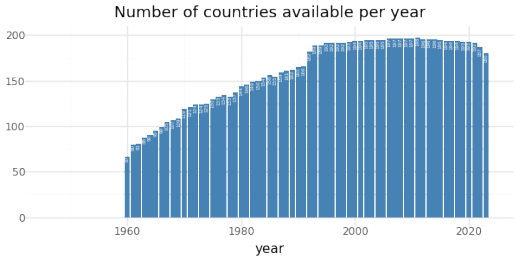
GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.78 GDP per capita growth (annual %)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpcapgr

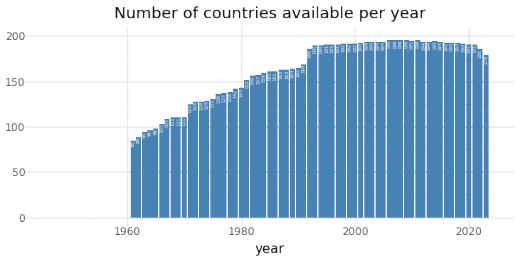
Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.79 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2021 international dollar)

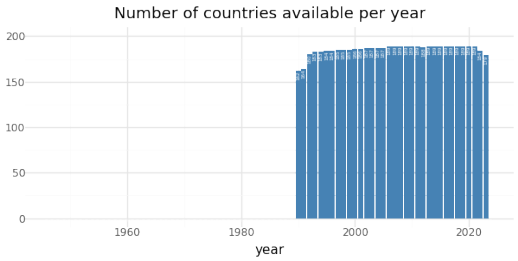
QoG Code: wdi_gdpcappppcon2021

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2021 international dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.80 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar)

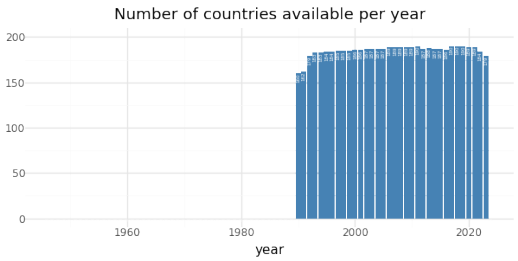
QoG Code: wdi_gdpcappppcur

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.81 GDP growth (annual %)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpgr

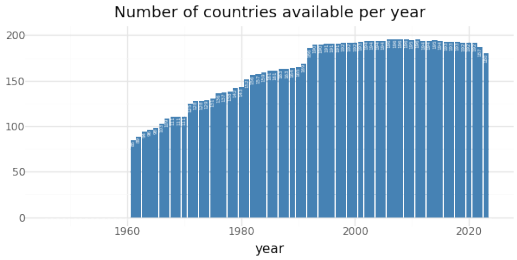
Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.82 Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_gdpind

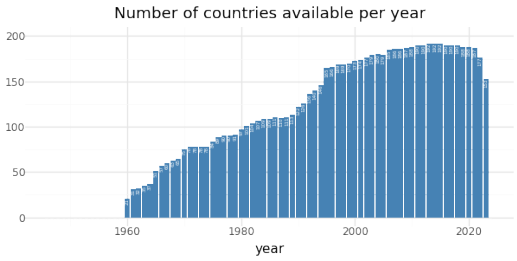
Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.83 GDP, PPP (constant 2021 international dollar)

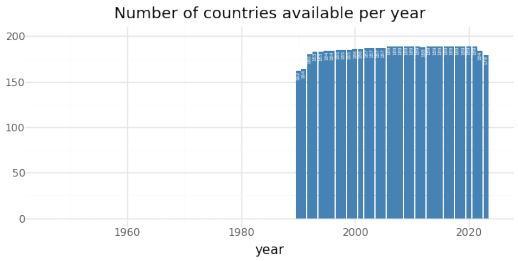
QoG Code: wdi_gdppppcon2021

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2021 international dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.84 GDP, PPP (current international dollar)

QoG Code: wdi_gdppppcur

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Type of variable: Continuous

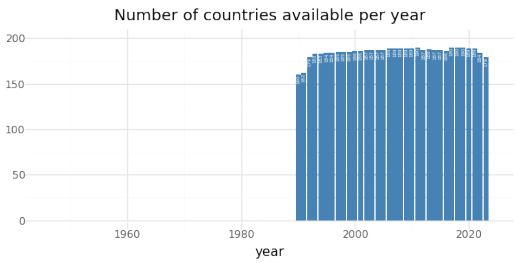
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2019
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1990
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.85 School enrollment, primary (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gerp

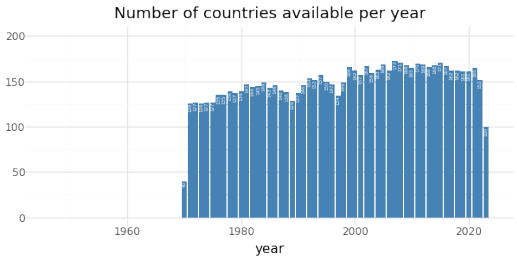
Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

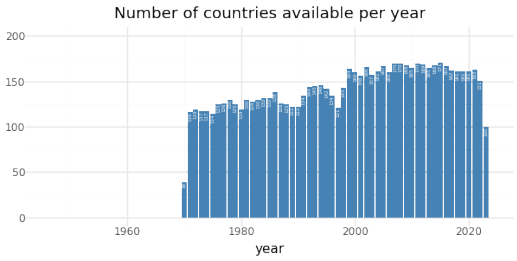
4.86.86 School enrollment, primary, female (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gerpf

Total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

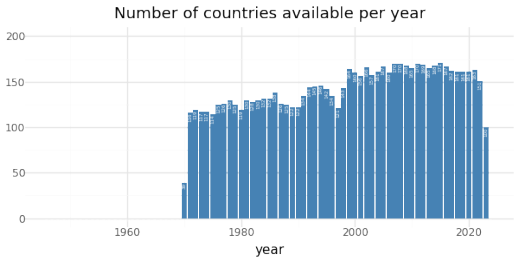
4.86.87 School enrollment, primary, male (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gerpm

Total male enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.88 School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gerpp

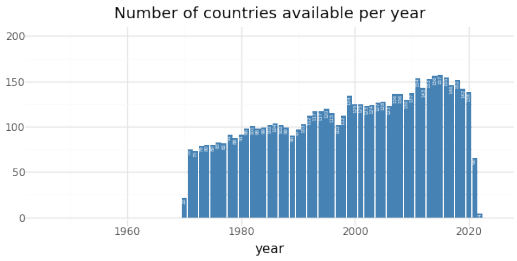
Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.89 School enrollment, preprimary, female (% gross)

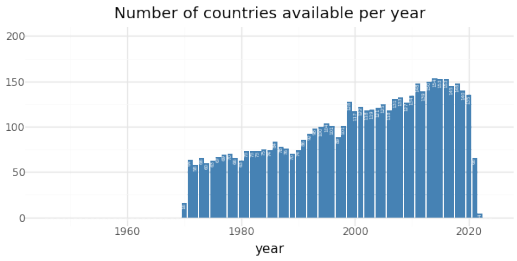
QoG Code: wdi_gerppf

Total female enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.90 School enrollment, preprimary, male (% gross)

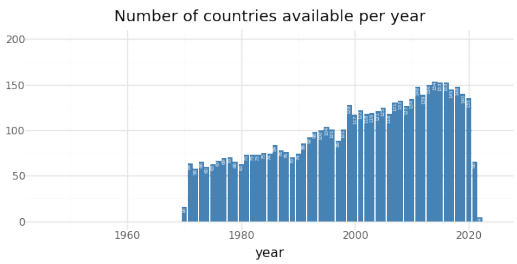
QoG Code: wdi_gerppm

Total male enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.91 School enrollment, secondary (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gers

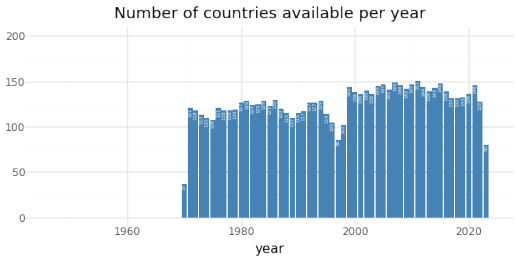
Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

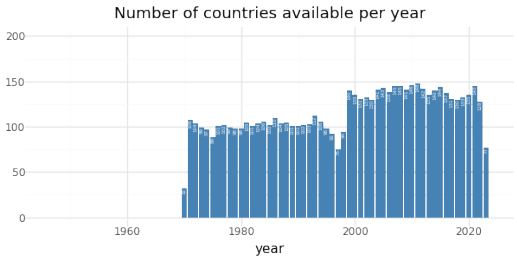
4.86.92 School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gersf

Total female enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

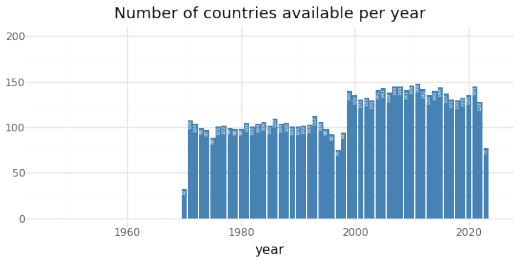
4.86.93 School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gersm

Total male enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1970 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.94 School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gert

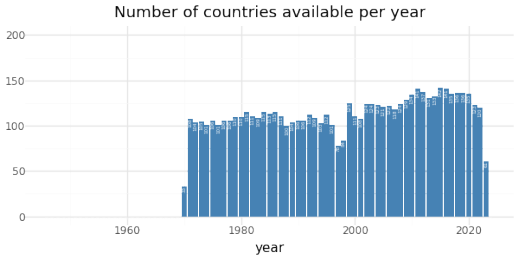
Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.95 School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross)

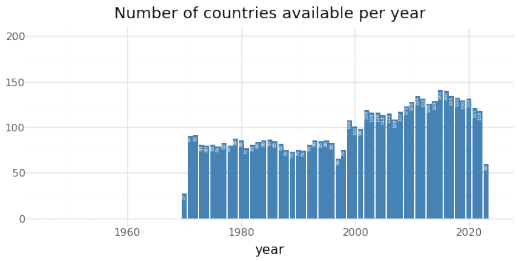
QoG Code: wdi_gertf

Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.96 School enrollment, tertiary, male (% gross)

QoG Code: wdi_gertm

Total male enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Type of variable: Continuous

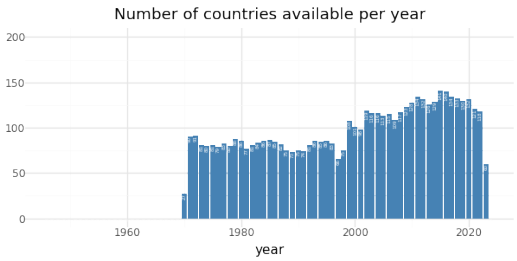
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.97 Gini index

QoG Code: wdi_gini

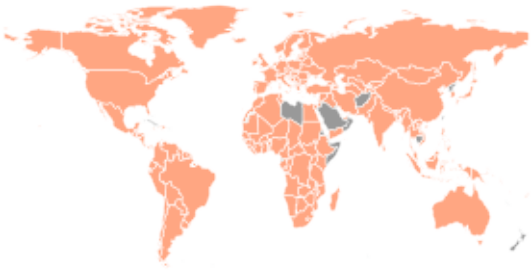
Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Type of variable: Continuous

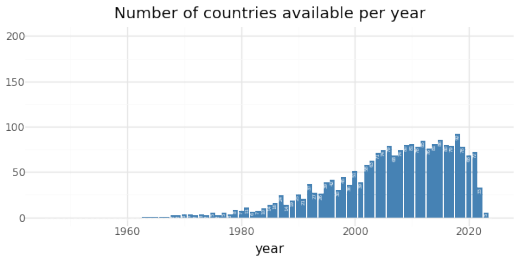
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1963
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.98 GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar)

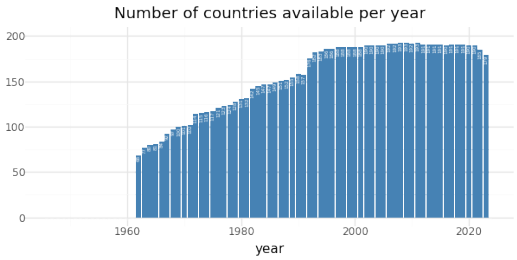
QoG Code: wdi_gniatlcur

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1962
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.99 GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar)

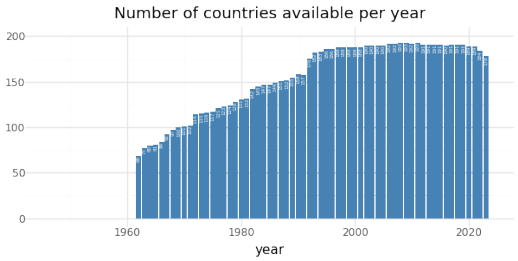
QoG Code: wdi_gnicapatlcur

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1962
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.100 GNI per capita (constant 2015 US dollar)

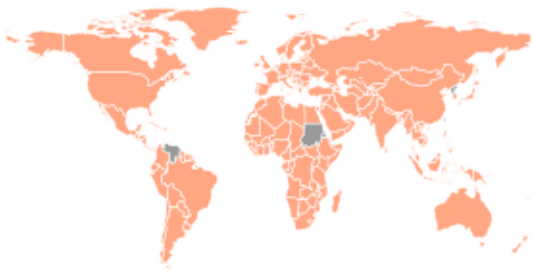
QoG Code: wdi_gnicapcon2015

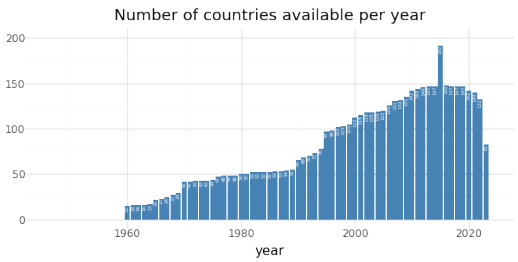
GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2015 U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.101 GNI per capita growth (annual %)

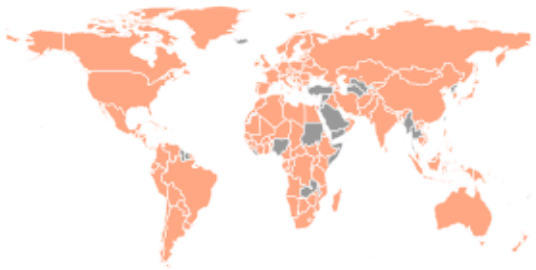
QoG Code: wdi_gnicapgr

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

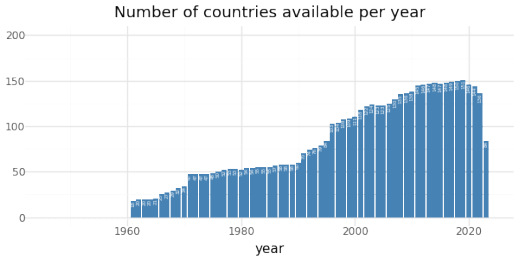
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.102 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2021 international dollar)

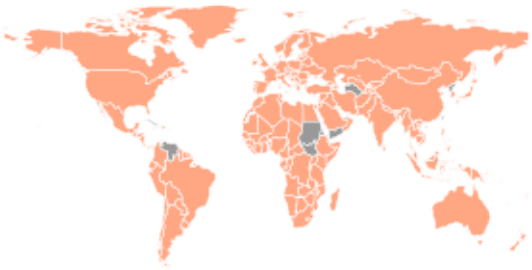
QoG Code: wdi_gnicappppcon2021

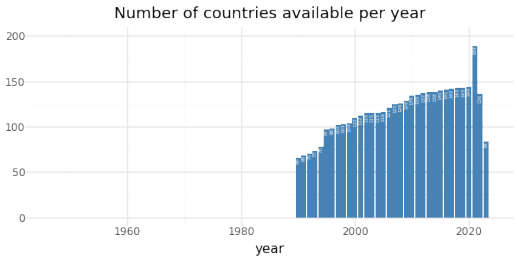
GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2021 international dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.103 GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar)

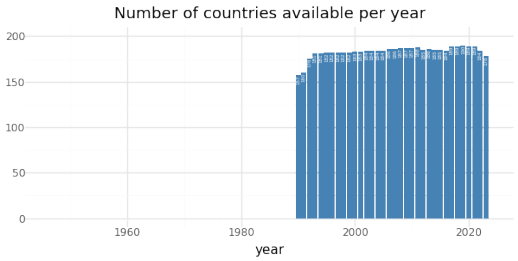
QoG Code: wdi_gnicappppcur

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.104 GNI (constant 2015 US dollar)

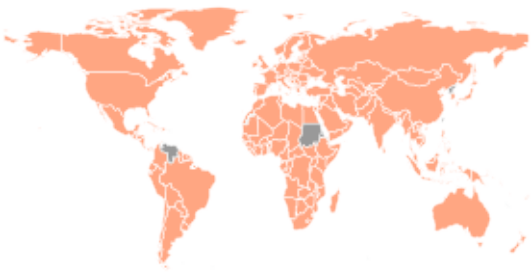
QoG Code: wdi_gnicon2015

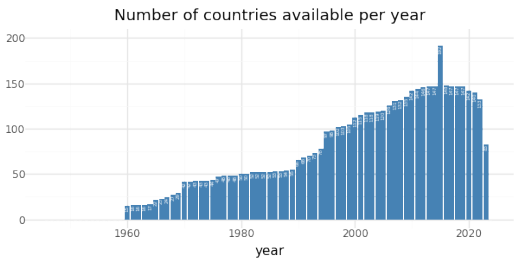
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2015 prices, expressed in U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 30	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.105 GNI (current US dollar)

QoG Code: wdi_gnicur

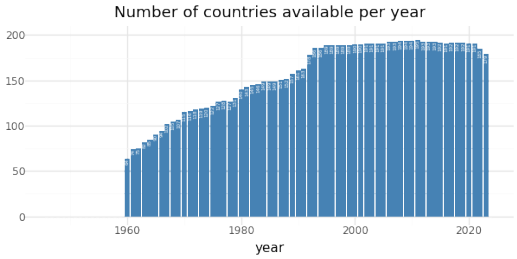
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.106 GNI, PPP (constant 2021 international dollar)

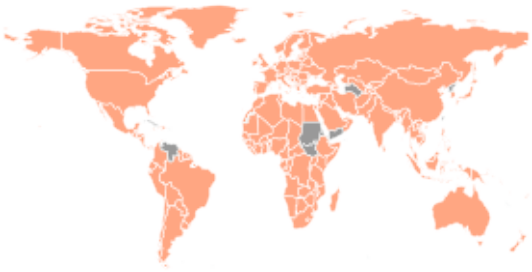
QoG Code: wdi_gnipppcon2021

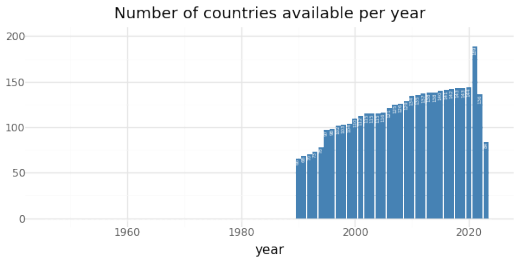
PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2021 international dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.107 GNI, PPP (current international dollar)

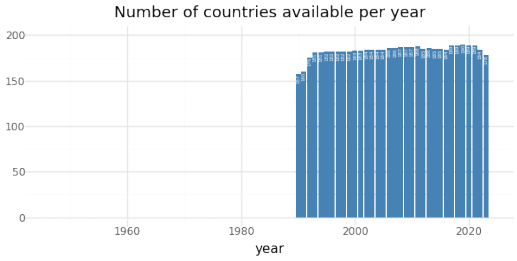
QoG Code: wdi_gnipppcur

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.108 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)

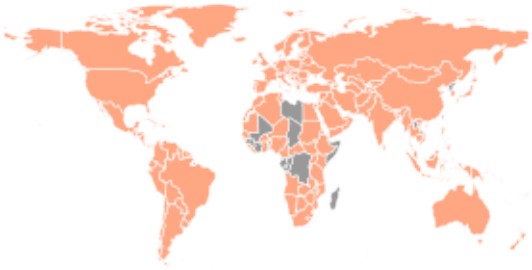
QoG Code: wdi_homicides

Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

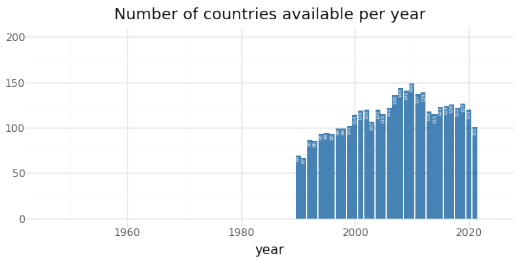
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

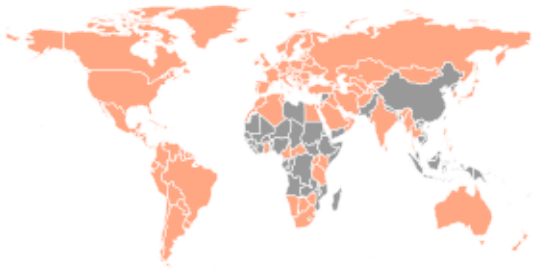
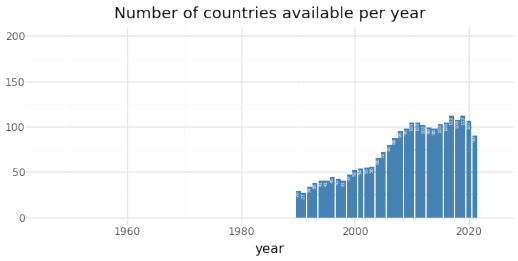
4.86.109 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female)

QoG Code: wdi_homicidesf

Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female). Intentional homicides, female are estimates of unlawful female homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.110 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male)

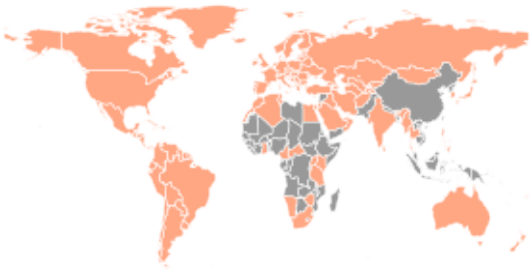
QoG Code: wdi_homicidesm

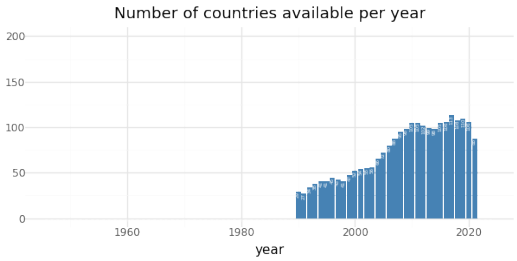
Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male). Intentional homicides, male are estimates of unlawful male homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.111 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number)

QoG Code: wdi_idpdis

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. 'New Displacement' refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 30

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.112 Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_import

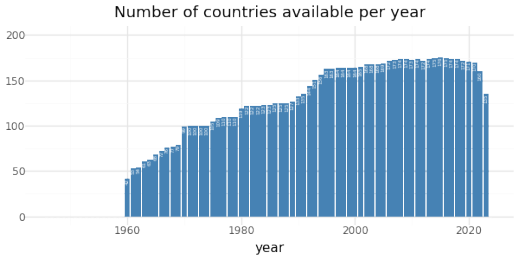
Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.113 Income share held by highest 10%

QoG Code: wdi_incsh10h

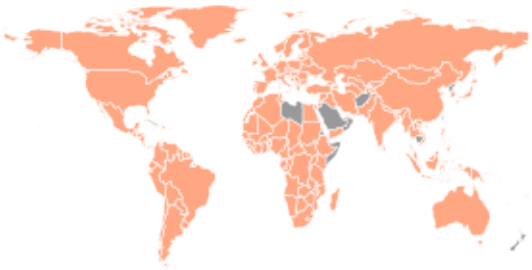
Income share held by highest 10%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Type of variable: Continuous

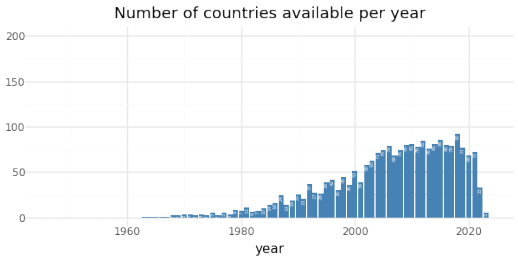
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1963
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.114 Income share held by lowest 10%

QoG Code: wdi_incsh10l

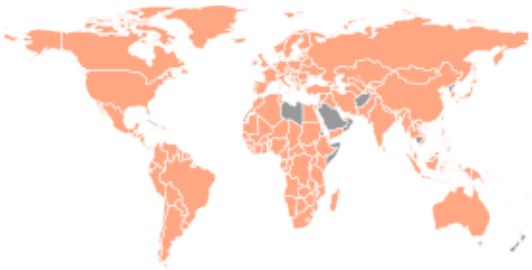
Income share held by lowest 10%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Type of variable: Continuous

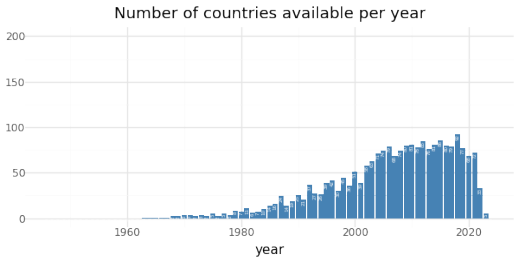
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1963
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.115 Income share held by second 20%

QoG Code: wdi_incsh202

Income share held by second 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

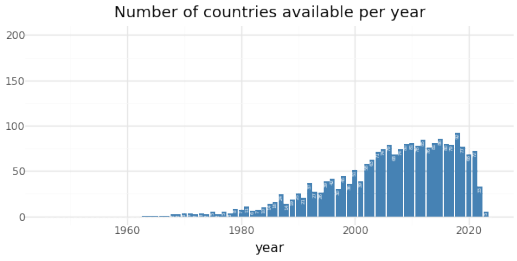
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1963
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.116 Income share held by third 20%

QoG Code: wdi_incsh203

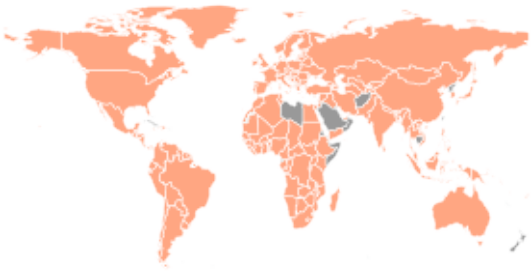
Income share held by third 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

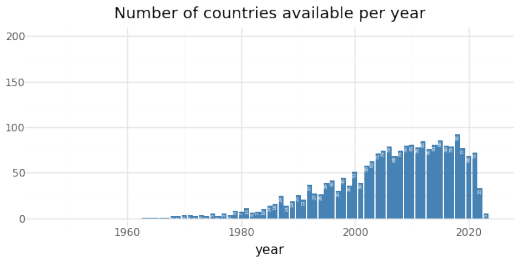
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1963
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.117 Income share held by fourth 20%

QoG Code: wdi_incsh204

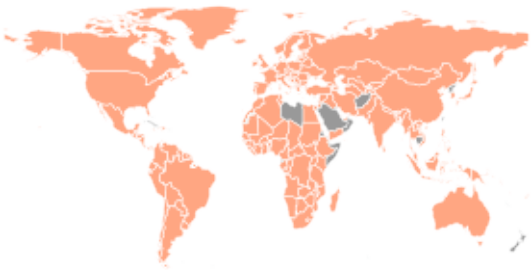
Income share held by fourth 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

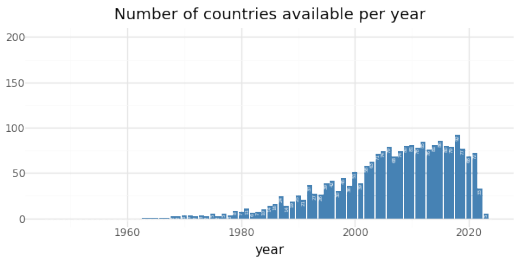
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1963
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.118 Income share held by highest 20%

QoG Code: wdi_incsh20h

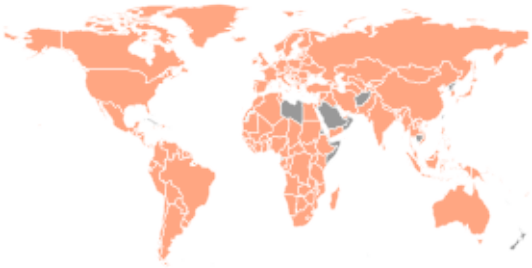
Income share held by highest 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Type of variable: Continuous

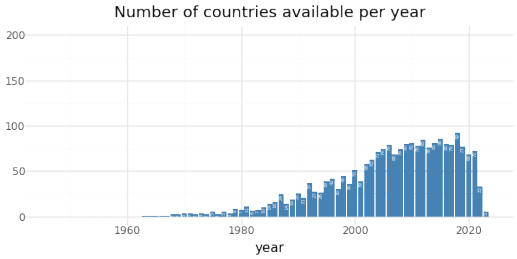
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1963
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.119 Income share held by lowest 20%

QoG Code: wdi_incsh20l

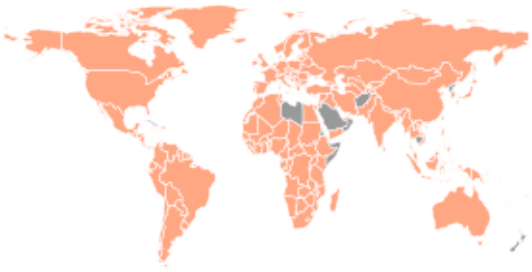
Income share held by lowest 20%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

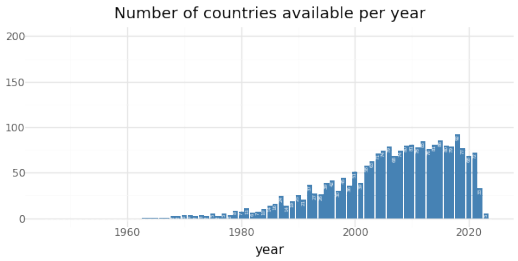
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1963
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.120 Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)

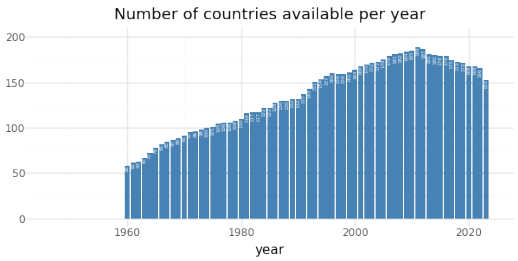
QoG Code: wdi_inflation

Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.121 Interest payments (% of expense)

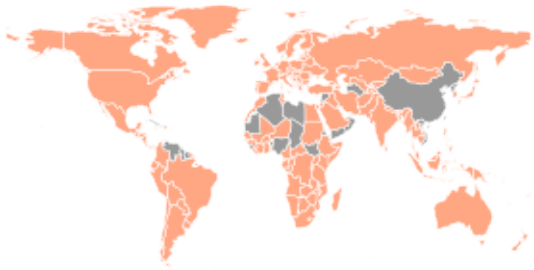
QoG Code: wdi_interexp

Interest payments as percentage of expense include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

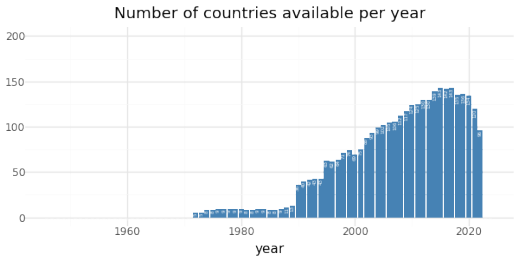
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.122 Individuals using the Internet (% of population)

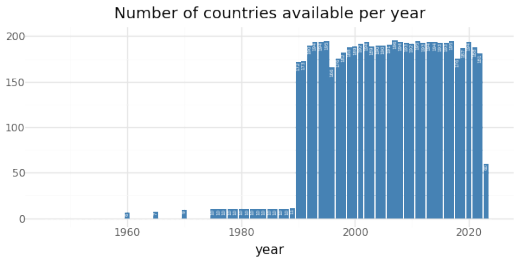
QoG Code: wdi_internet

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.123 Interest payments (% of revenue)

QoG Code: wdi_interrev

Interest payments as percentage of revenue include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Type of variable: Continuous

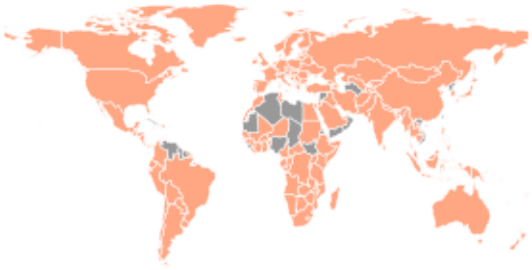
Available in Cross-section

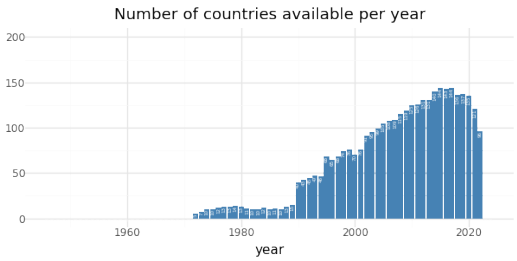
Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1972
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.124 Labor force with advanced education % of total working-age pop.

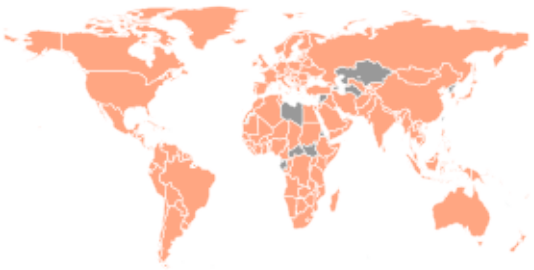
QoG Code: wdi_lfpedua

The percentage of the working age population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

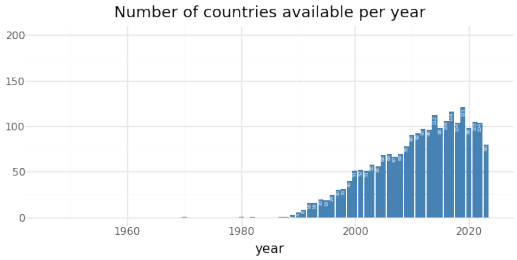
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1987
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

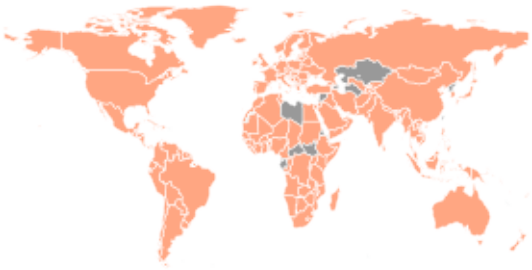
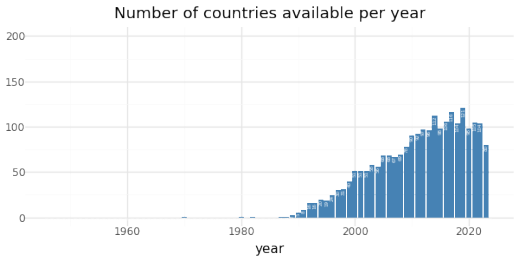
4.86.125 Labor force with advanced education % of female working-age pop.

QoG Code: wdi_lfpeduaf

The percentage of the working age female population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1987 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

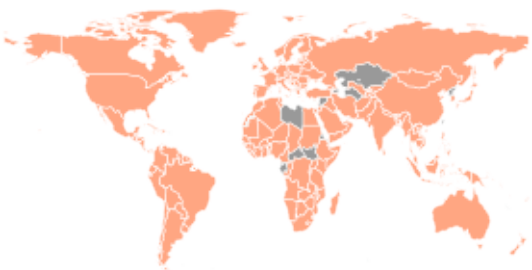
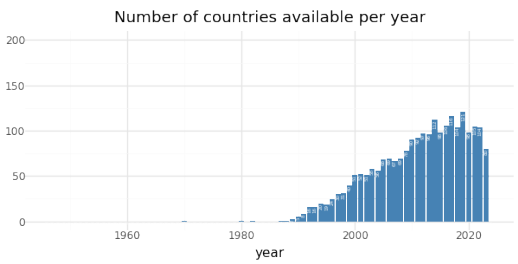
4.86.126 Labor force with advanced education % of male working-age pop.

QoG Code: wdi_lfpeduam

The percentage of the working age male population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1987 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.127 Labor force with basic education % of total working-age pop. basic edu.

QoG Code: wdi_lfpedub

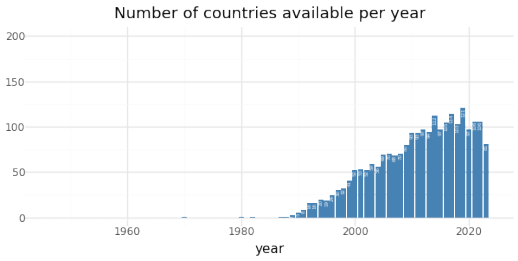
The percentage of the working age population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1987
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

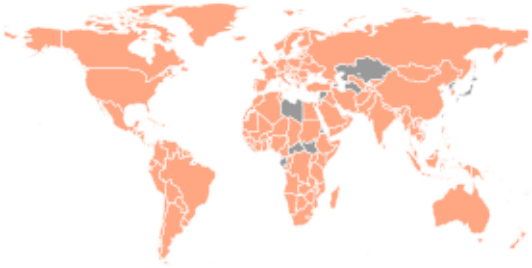
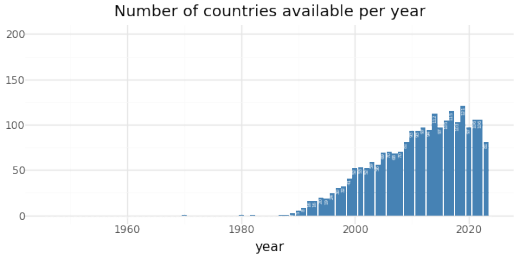
4.86.128 Labor force with basic education % of female working-age pop. basic edu.

QoG Code: wdi_lfpedubf

The percentage of the working age female population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1987 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

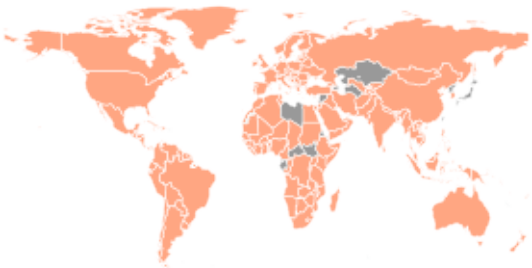
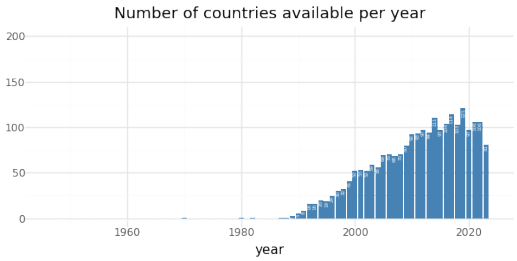
4.86.129 Labor force with basic education % of male working-age pop. w. basic edu.

QoG Code: wdi_lfpedubm

The percentage of the working age male population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1987 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.130 Labor force with intermediate education % of total working-age pop.

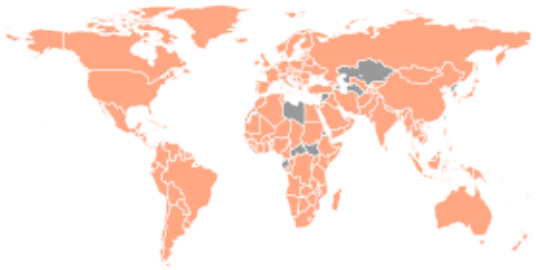
QoG Code: wdi_lfpedui

The percentage of the working age population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

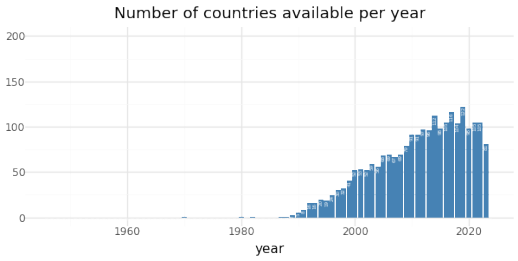
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1987
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

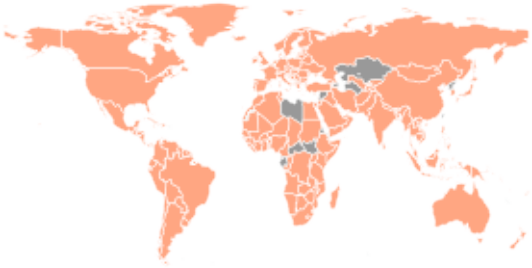
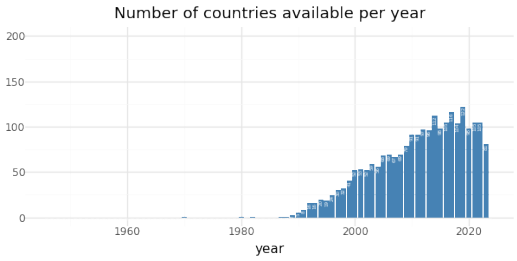
4.86.131 Labor force with intermediate education % of female working-age pop.

QoG Code: wdi_lfpeduif

The percentage of the working age female population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1987 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

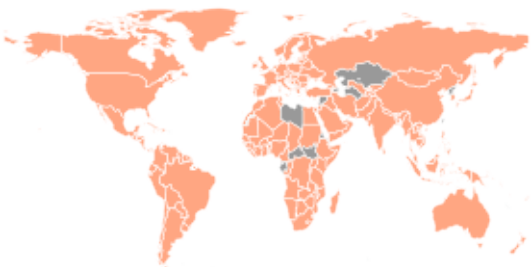
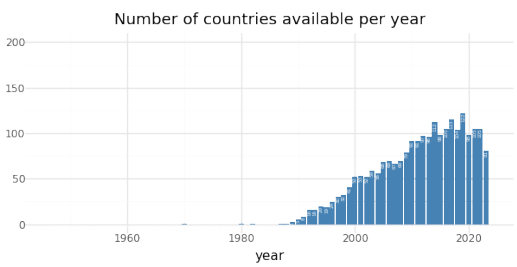
4.86.132 Labor force with intermediate education % of male working-age pop.

QoG Code: wdi_lfpeduim

The percentage of the working age male population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1987 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.133 Labor force, female (% of total labor force)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpf

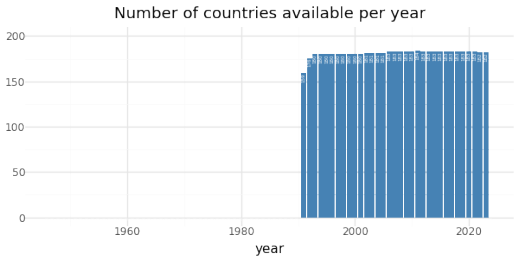
Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

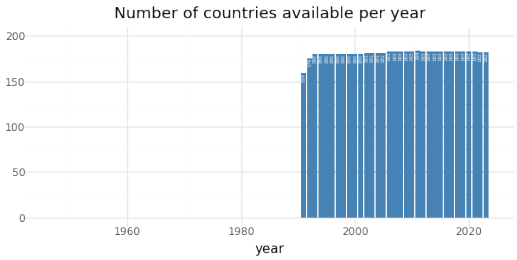
4.86.134 Labor force participation rate (% female ages 15+) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpfilo15

Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

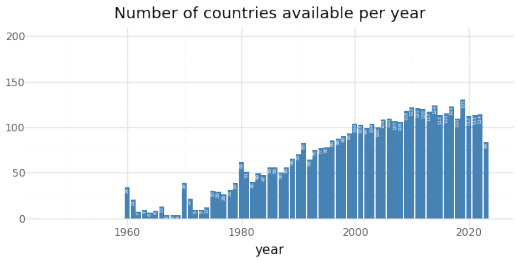
4.86.135 Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpfne15

Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (national est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.136 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpilo15

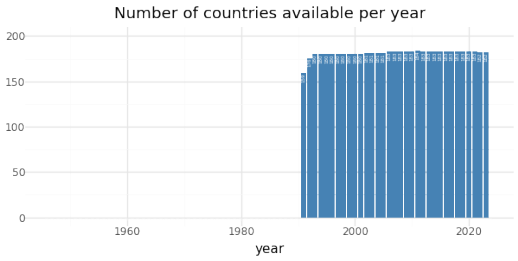
Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

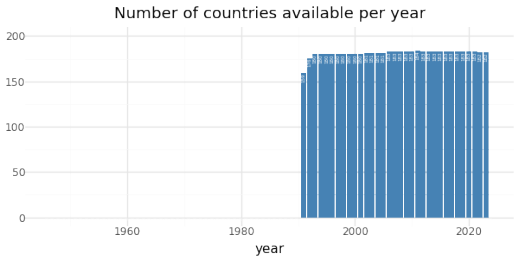
4.86.137 Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpmilo15

Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

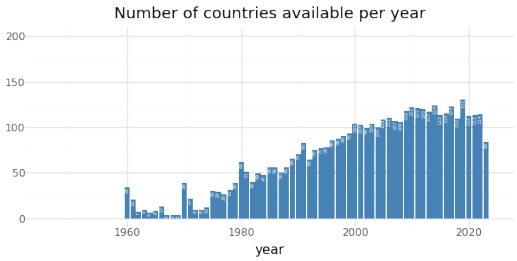
4.86.138 Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpmne15

Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (national est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.139 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpne15

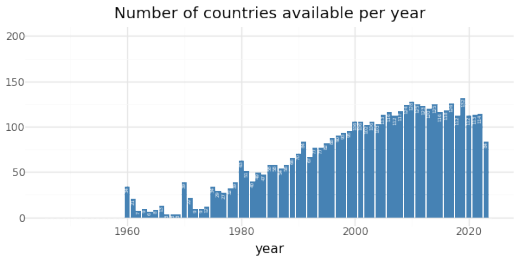
Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (national est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.140 Labor force participation rate, total (% of total pop. ages 15-64) (ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpr

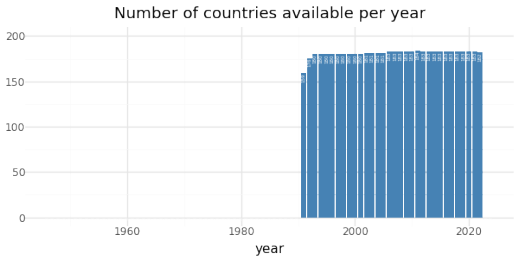
Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.141 Labor force participation rate, female (% of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfprf

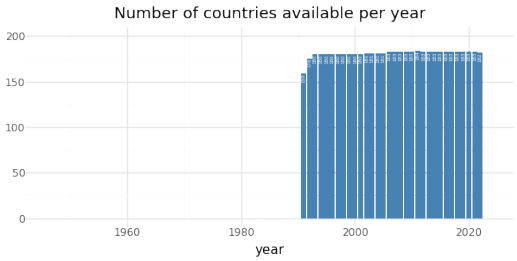
Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.142 Labor force participation rate, male (% of male pop. ages 15-64) (ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfprm

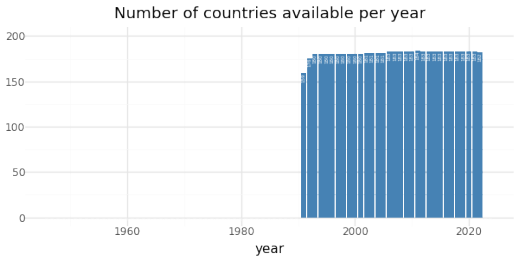
Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

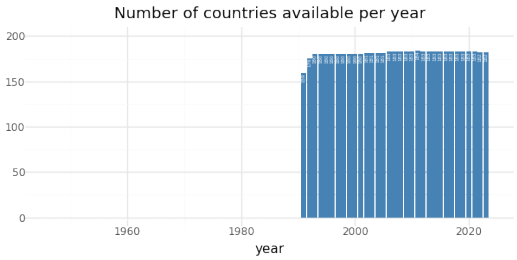
4.86.143 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpyfilo

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

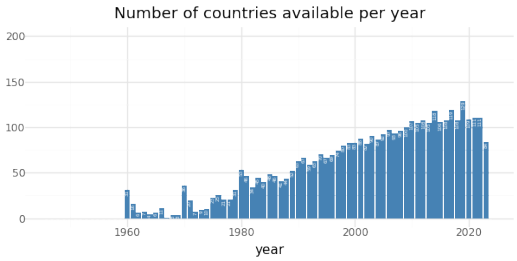
4.86.144 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpyfne

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.145 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpyilo

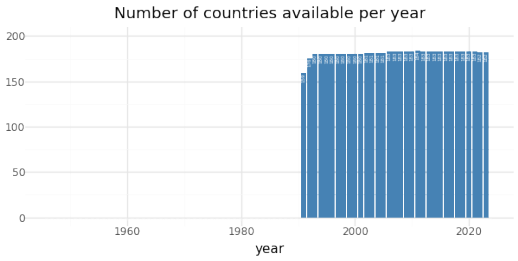
Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1990
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

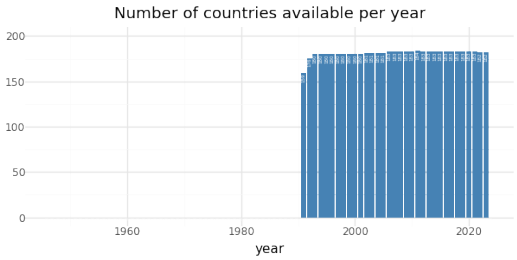
4.86.146 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpymilo

Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1990 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

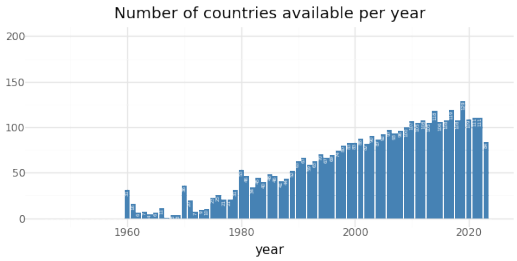
4.86.147 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpymne

Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.148 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_lfpyne

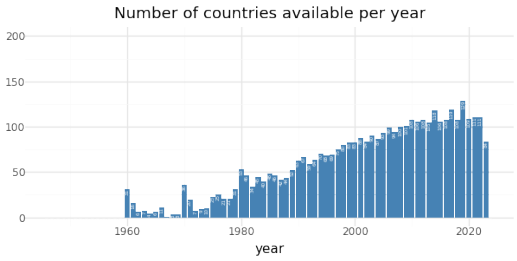
Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.149 Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

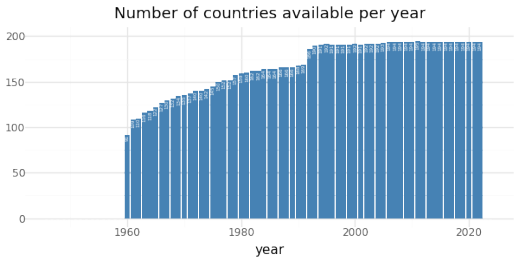
QoG Code: wdi_lifexp

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.150 Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

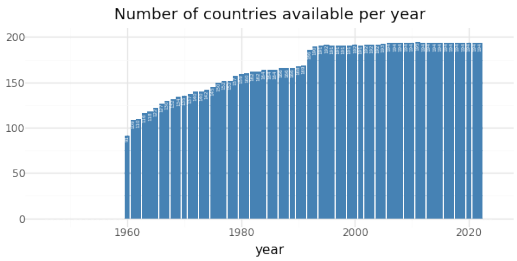
QoG Code: wdi_lifexpf

Life expectancy at birth for females indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.151 Life expectancy at birth, male (years)

QoG Code: wdi_lifexpm

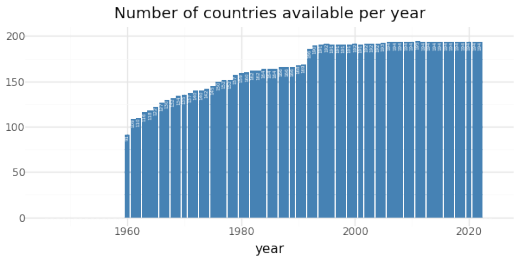
Life expectancy at birth for males indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.152 Lifetime risk of maternal death (%)

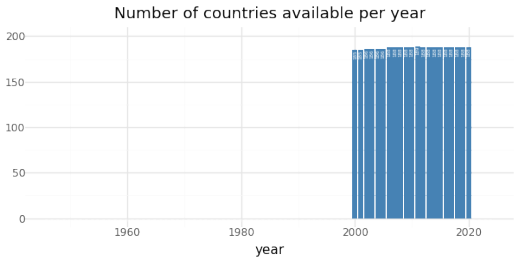
QoG Code: wdi_lrmd

Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2020	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.153 Net migration

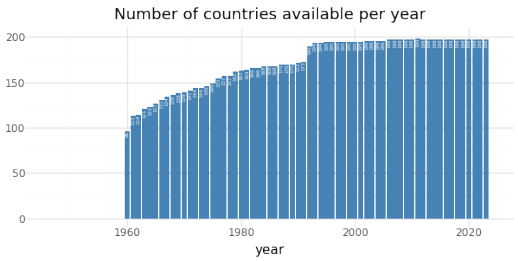
QoG Code: wdi_migration

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.154 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)

QoG Code: wdi_mobile

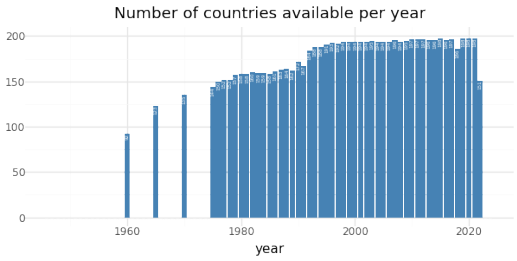
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

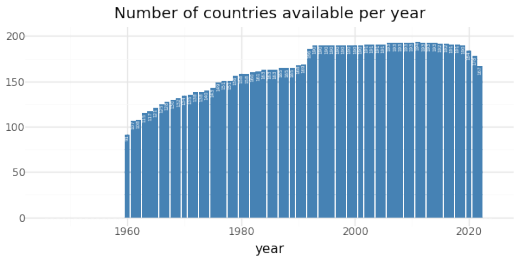
4.86.155 Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)

QoG Code: wdi_mortf

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 – that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 31	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

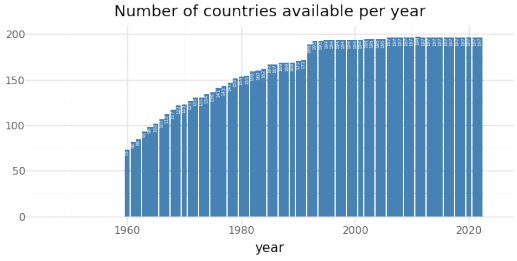
4.86.156 Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)

QoG Code: wdi_mortinf

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1960 Time-series max. year: 2021 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.157 Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births)

QoG Code: wdi_mortinff

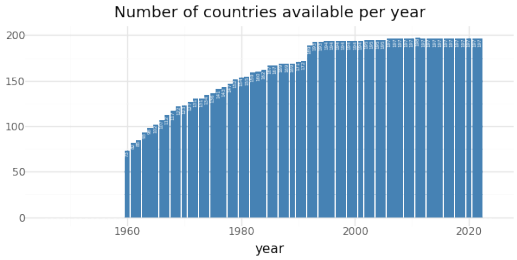
Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.158 Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births)

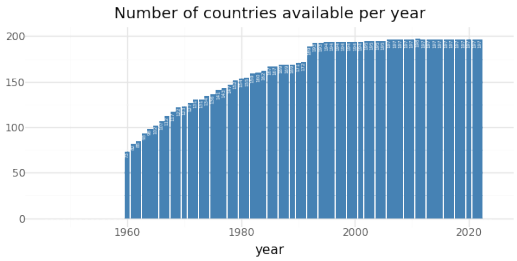
QoG Code: wdi_mortinfm

Infant mortality rate, male is the number of male infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 male live births in a given year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.159 Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)

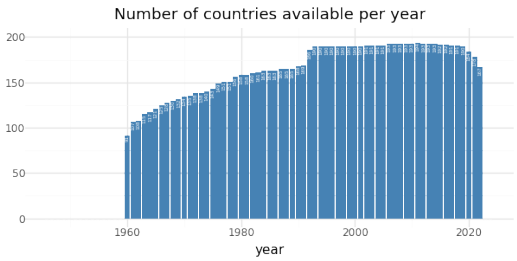
QoG Code: wdi_mortm

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60–that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.160 Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)

QoG Code: wdi_mortnn

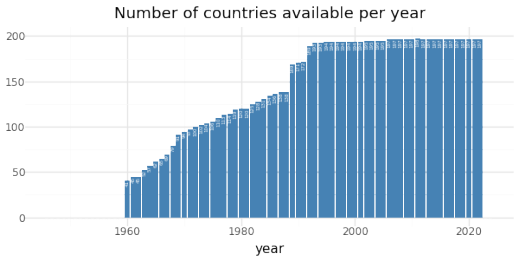
Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.161 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

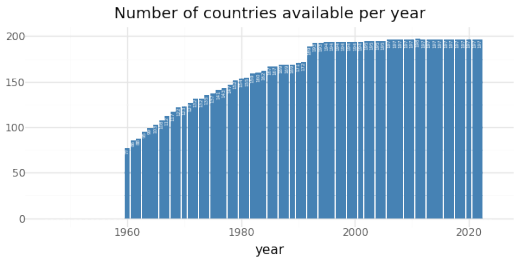
QoG Code: wdi_mortu5

Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.162 Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births)

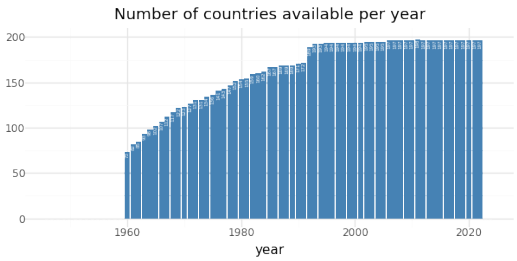
QoG Code: wdi_mortu5f

Under-five mortality rate, female is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn female baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to female age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.163 Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births)

QoG Code: wdi_mortu5m

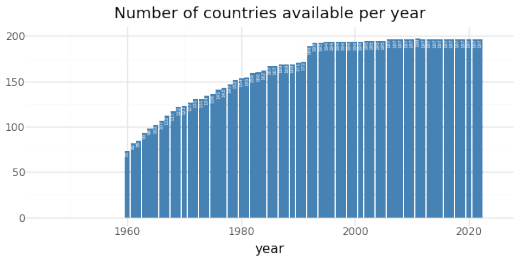
Under-five mortality rate, male is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn male baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to male age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.164 School enrollment, primary (% net)

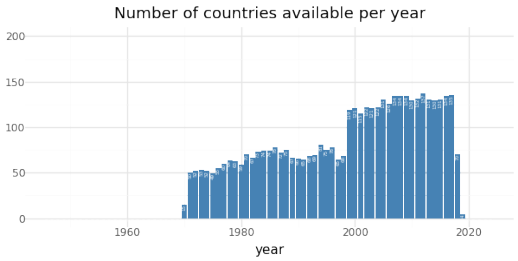
QoG Code: wdi_nerp

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series
Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.165 School enrollment, primary, female (% net)

QoG Code: wdi_nerpf

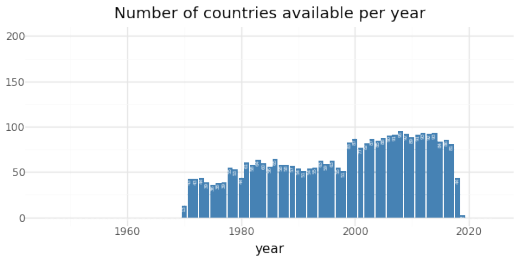
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Female.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.166 School enrollment, primary, male (% net)

QoG Code: wdi_nerpm

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Male.

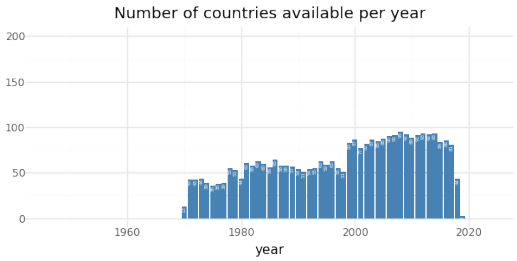
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.167 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school children)

QoG Code: wdi_nerpr

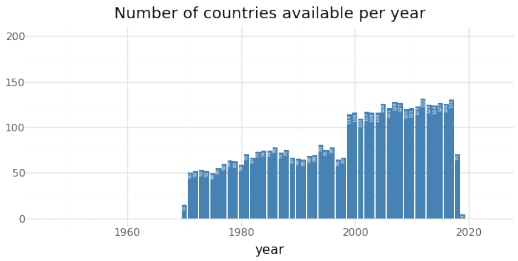
Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.168 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (% of primary school children)

QoG Code: wdi_nerprf

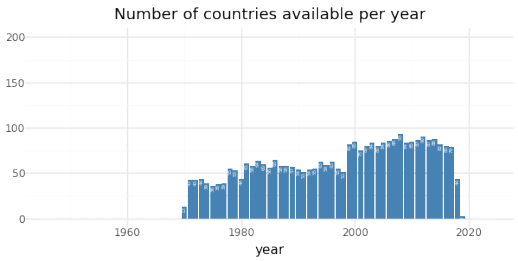
Adjusted net enrollment is the number of female pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Female.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 30

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.169 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (% of primary school children)

QoG Code: wdi_nerprm

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of male pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Male.

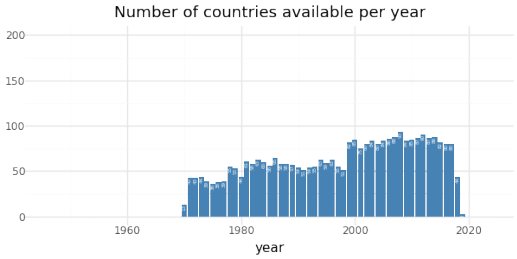
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 30

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.170 School enrollment, secondary (% net)

QoG Code: wdi_ners

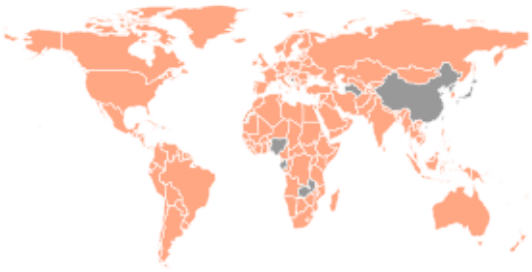
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

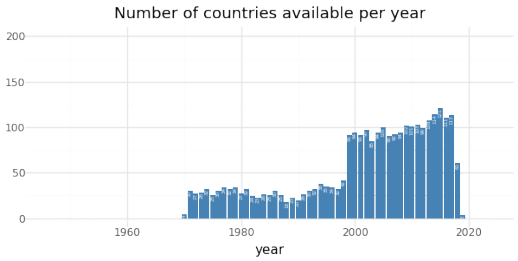
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.171 School enrollment, secondary, female (% net)

QoG Code: wdi_nersf

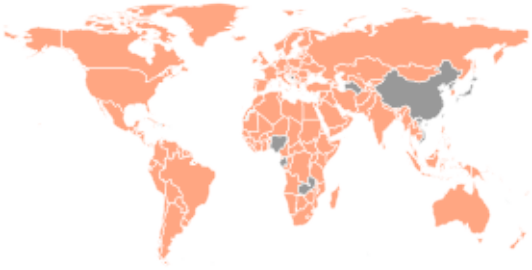
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Female.

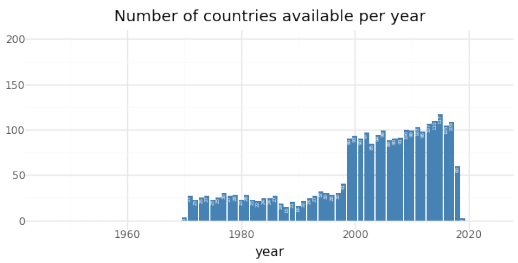
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.172 School enrollment, secondary, male (% net)

QoG Code: wdi_nersm

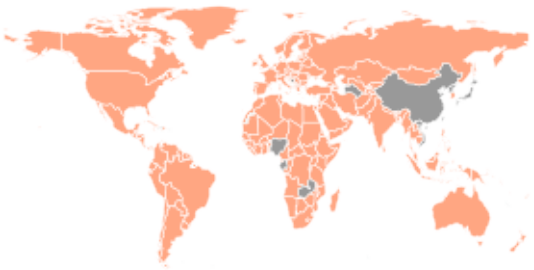
Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Male.

Type of variable: Continuous

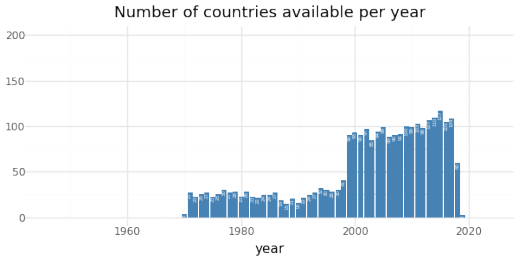
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.173 Oil rents (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_oilrent

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.

Type of variable: Continuous

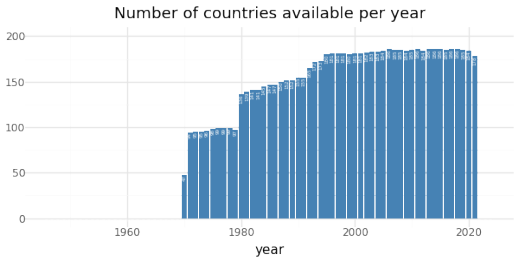
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1970
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.174 Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of current health expenditure)

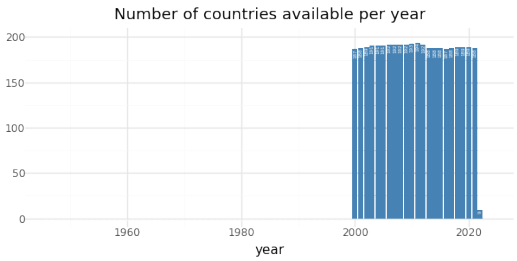
QoG Code: wdi_ophexp

Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of out-of-pocket payments of total current health expenditures. Out-of-pocket payments are spending on health directly out-of-pocket by households.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 2000
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.175 Population, total

QoG Code: wdi_pop

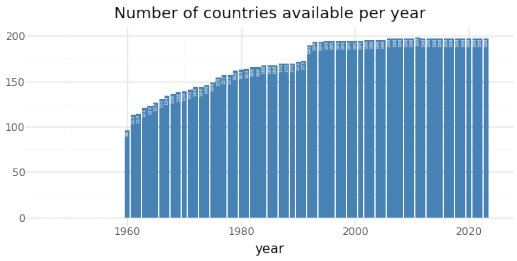
Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.176 Population ages 0-14 (% of total population)

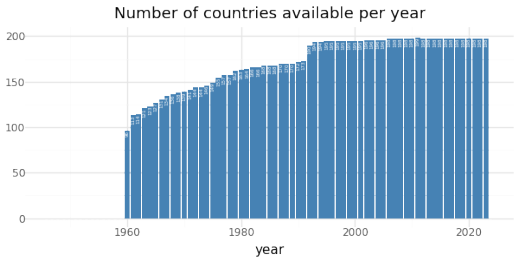
QoG Code: wdi_pop14

Total population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.177 Population ages 15-64 (% of total population)

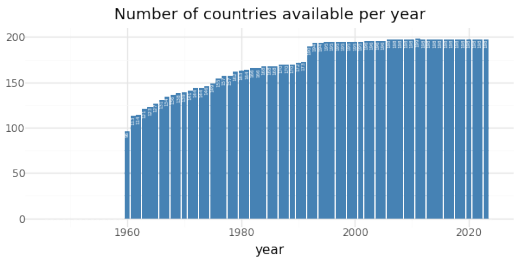
QoG Code: wdi_pop1564

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.178 Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

QoG Code: wdi_pop65

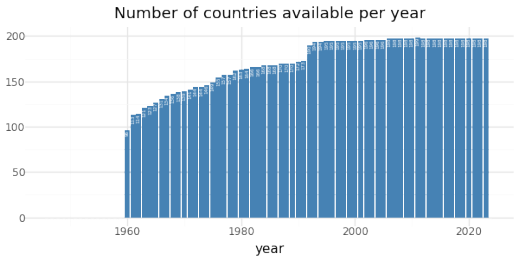
Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.179 Population density (people per sq. km of land area)

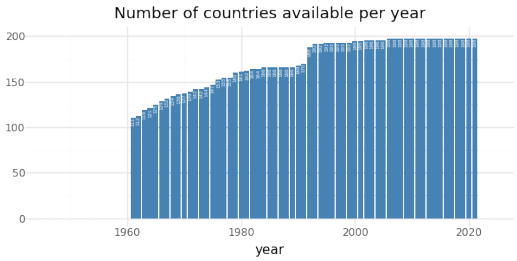
QoG Code: wdi_popden

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.180 Population, female (% of total population)

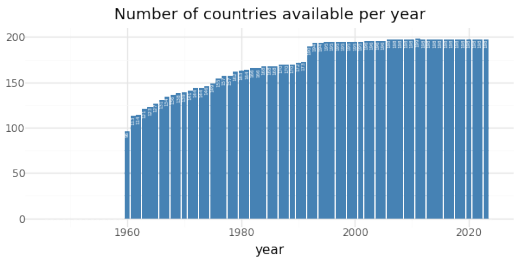
QoG Code: wdi_popf

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.181 Population growth (annual %)

QoG Code: wdi_popgr

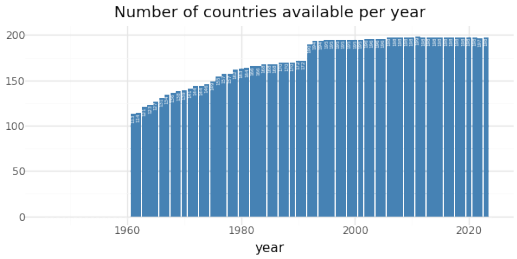
Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.182 Rural population (% of total population)

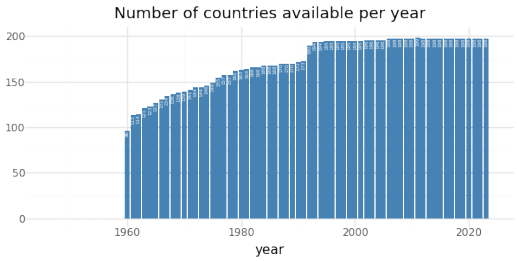
QoG Code: wdi_poprul

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.183 Rural population growth (annual %)

QoG Code: wdi_poprulgr

Rural population growth. Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

Type of variable: Continuous

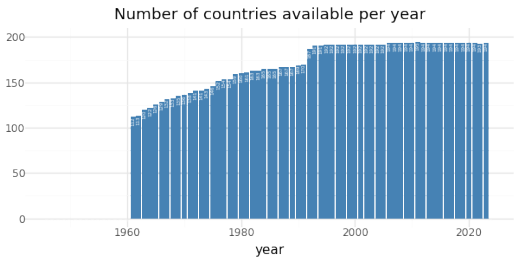
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1961
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.184 Urban population (% of total population)

QoG Code: wdi_popurb

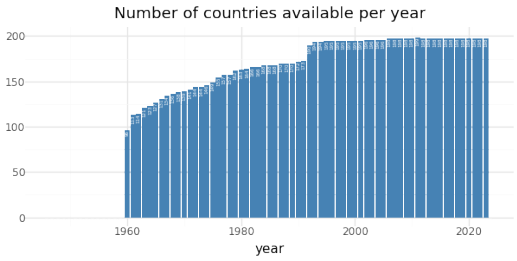
Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. The data are collected and smoothed by United Nations Population Division.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.185 Urban population growth (annual %)

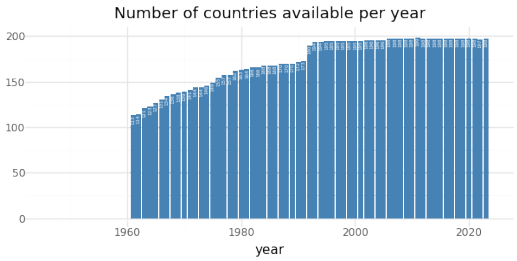
QoG Code: wdi_popurbagr

Urban population growth. Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.186 Poverty gap at USD 2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (%)

QoG Code: wdi_povgap215

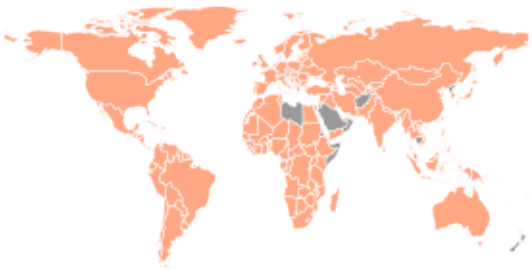
Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than $2.15 a day at 2017 purchasing power adjusted prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

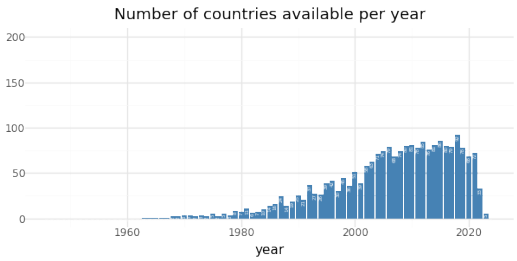
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1963
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.187 Poverty gap at USD 3.65 a day (2017 PPP) (%)

QoG Code: wdi_povgap365

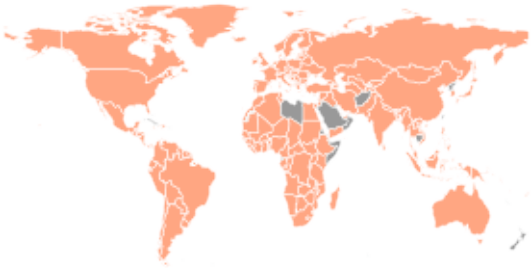
Poverty gap at $3.65 a day (2017 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $3.65 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Type of variable: Continuous

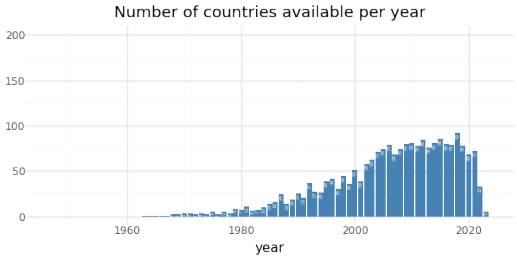
Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1963
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.188 Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)

QoG Code: wdi_powcon

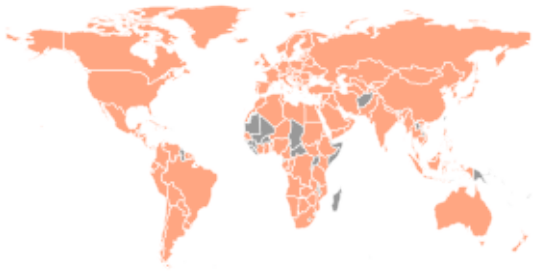
Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.

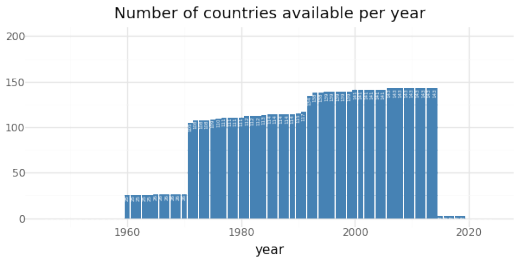
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2019
Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.189 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)

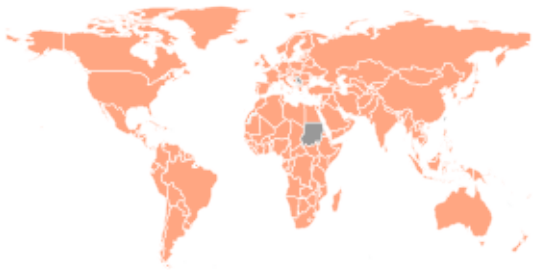
QoG Code: wdi_precip

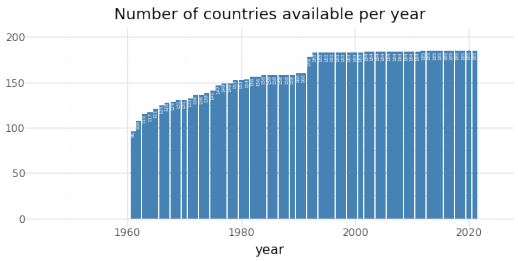
Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country in millimeters (mm). Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.190 Part time employment, total (% of total employment)

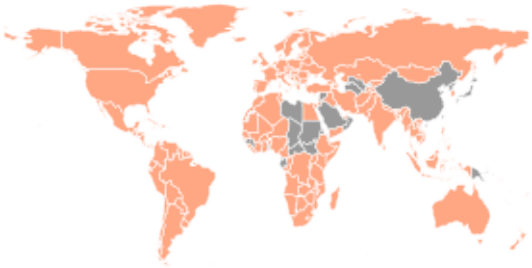
QoG Code: wdi_pte

Part time employment, total (% of total employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

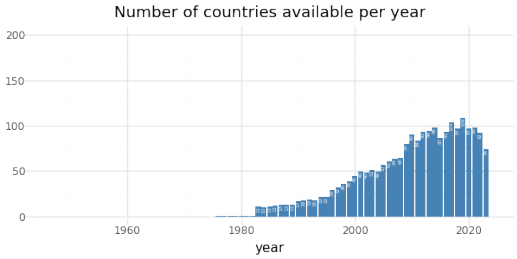
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1976
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.191 Part time employment, female (% of total female employment)

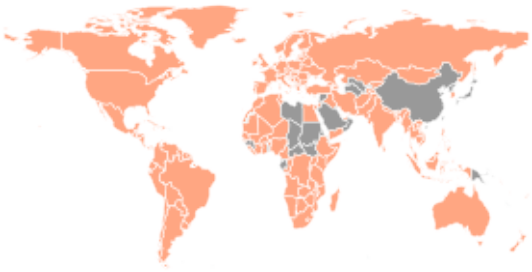
QoG Code: wdi_ptef

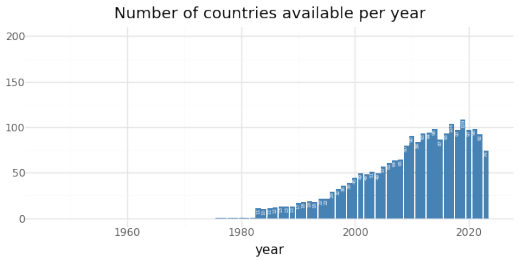
Part time employment, female (% of total female employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1976
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.192 Part time employment, male (% of total male employment)

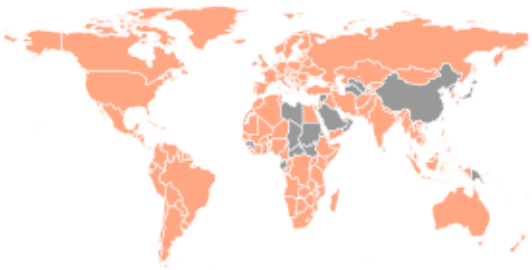
QoG Code: wdi_ptem

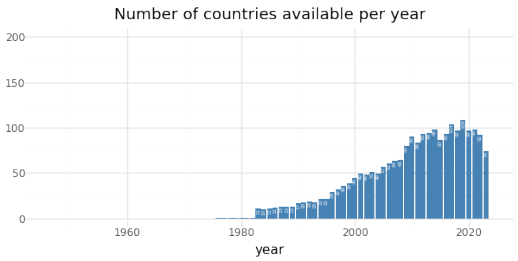
Part time employment, male (% of total male employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1976
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.193 Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

QoG Code: wdi_refasy

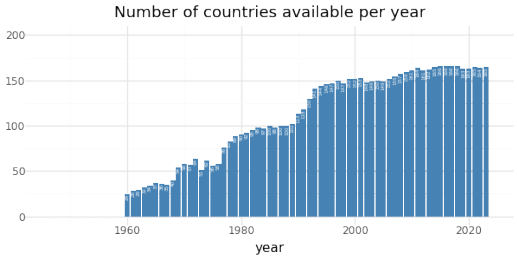
Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.194 Refugee population by country or territory of origin

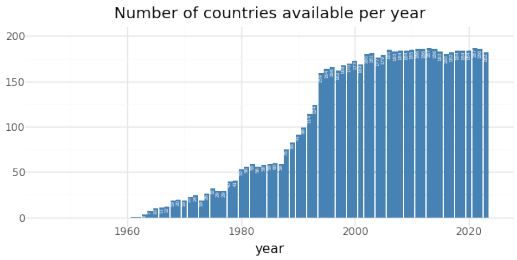
QoG Code: wdi_refori

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.195 Self-employed, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO)

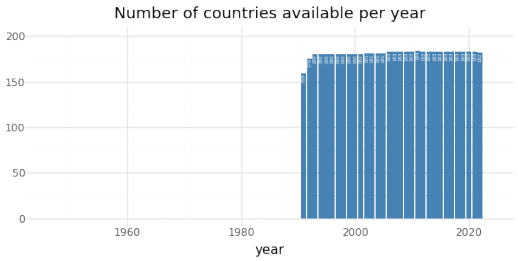
QoG Code: wdi_semp

Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs'. i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.196 Self-employed, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_sempf

Self-employed female workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs'. i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

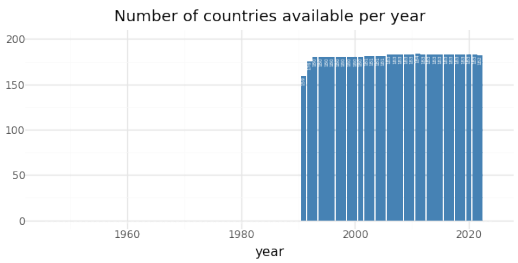
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991
Time-series max. year: 2021
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.197 Self-employed, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_sempm

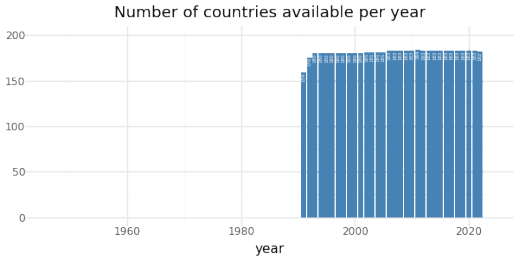
Self-employed male workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs'. i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.198 Prevalence of current tobacco use, females (% of female adults)

QoG Code: wdi_smokf

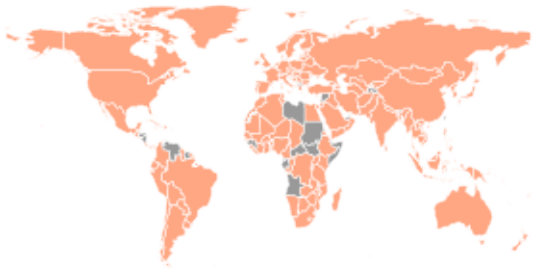
The percentage of the female population ages 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis. Tobacco products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cigarillos, waterpipes (hookah, shisha), bidis, kretek, heated tobacco products, and all forms of smokeless (oral and nasal) tobacco. Tobacco products exclude e-cigarettes (which do not contain tobacco), e-cigars, e-hookahs, JUUL and e-pipes. The rates are age-standardized to the WHO Standard Population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.199 Prevalence of current tobacco use, males (% of male adults)

QoG Code: wdi_smokm

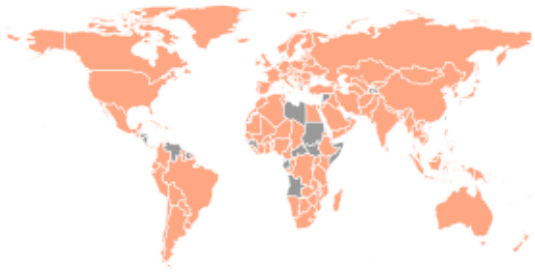
The percentage of the male population ages 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis. Tobacco products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cigarillos, waterpipes (hookah, shisha), bidis, kretek, heated tobacco products, and all forms of smokeless (oral and nasal) tobacco. Tobacco products exclude e-cigarettes (which do not contain tobacco), e-cigars, e-hookahs, JUUL and e-pipes. The rates are age-standardized to the WHO Standard Population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.200 Statistical performance indicators (SPI): Overall score (scale 0-100)

QoG Code: wdi_statper

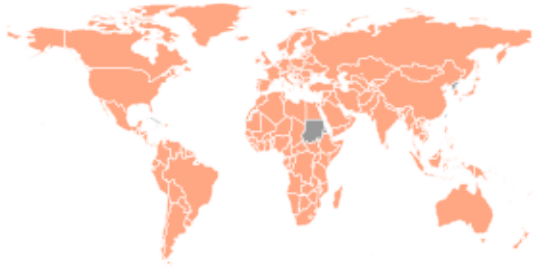
The data services pillar overall score is a composite indicator based on four dimensions of data services: (i) the quality of data releases, (ii) the richness and openness of online access, (iii) the effectiveness of advisory and analytical services related to statistics, and (iv) the availability and use of data access services such as secure microdata access. Advisory and analytical services might incorporate elements related to data stewardship services including input to national data strategies, advice on data ethics and calling out misuse of data in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.201 Services, value added (constant 2015 US dollar)

QoG Code: wdi_sva2015

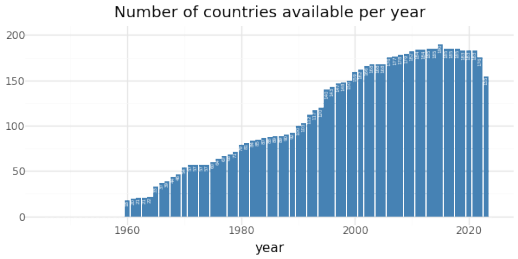
Services correspond to ISIC divisions 45-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 4. Data are in constant 2015 prices, expressed in U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.202 Services, value added (annual % growth)

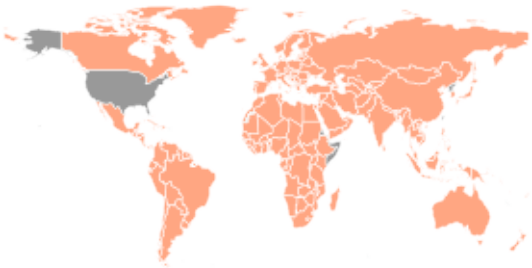
QoG Code: wdi_svapg

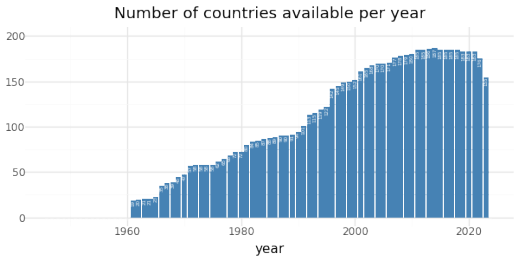
Services, value added (annual % growth). Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1961
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.203 Services, value added (% of GDP)

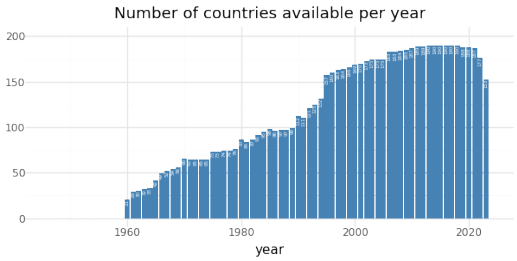
QoG Code: wdi_svapgdp

Services, value added (% of GDP). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.204 Tax revenue (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_taxrev

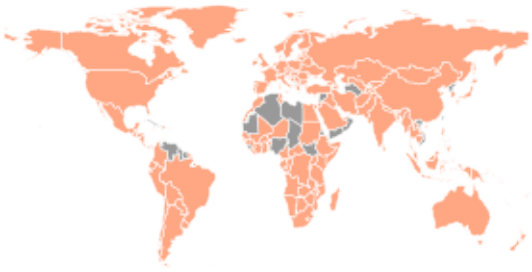
Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

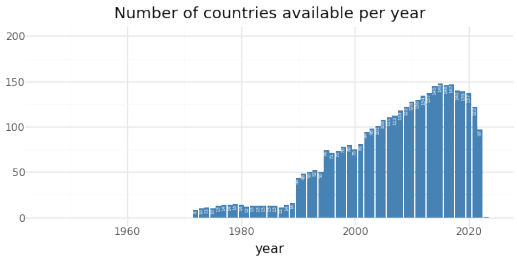
Note: The value for San Marino for 1995 was extremely high (44326) and has been recoded to missing.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1972
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.205 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)

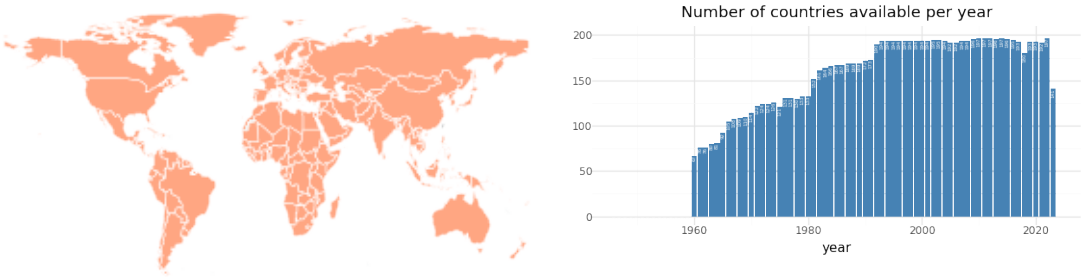
QoG Code: wdi_tele

Fixed telephone subscriptions refers to the sum of active number of analogue fixed telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2020	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2022	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.206 Trade (% of GDP)

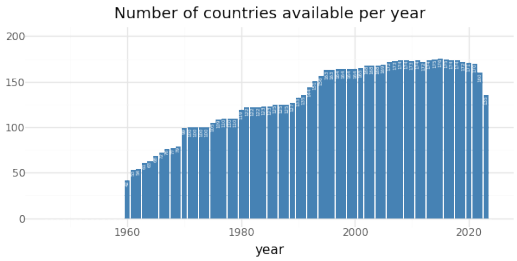
QoG Code: wdi_trade

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

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.207 Trade in services (% of GDP)

QoG Code: wdi_tradeserv

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

Type of variable: Continuous

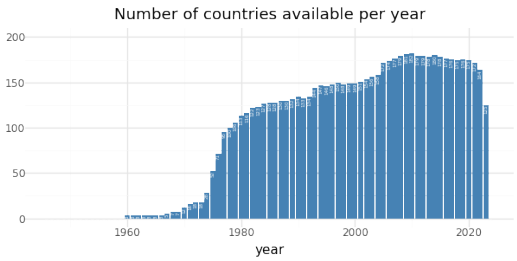
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.208 Unemployment with advanced education (% of total labor force)

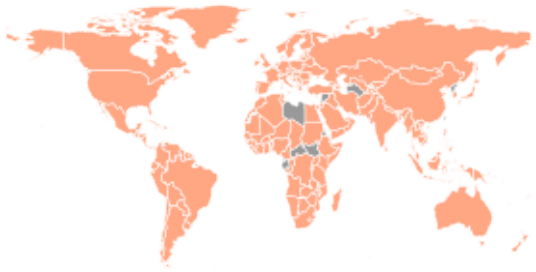
QoG Code: wdi_unempedua

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

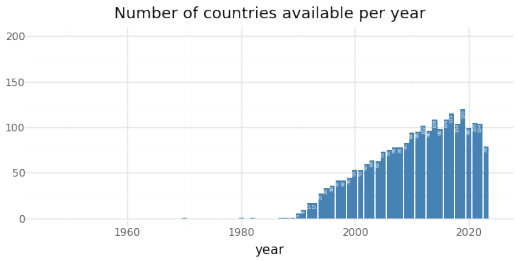
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1987
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.209 Unemployment with advanced education (% of female labor force)

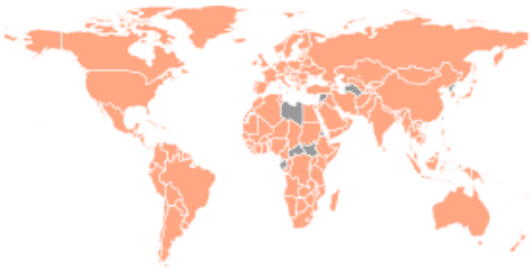
QoG Code: wdi_unempeduaf

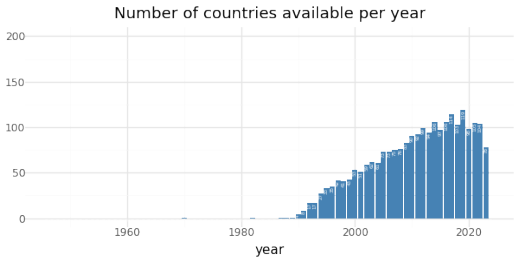
The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1987
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.210 Unemployment with advanced education (% of male labor force)

QoG Code: wdi_unempeduam

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

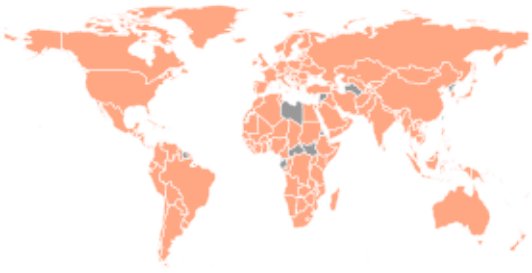
Type of variable: Continuous

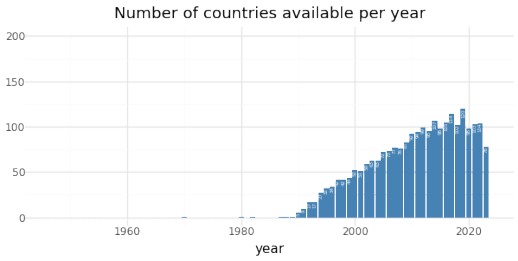
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1987
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.211 Unemployment with basic education (% of total labor force)

QoG Code: wdi_unempedub

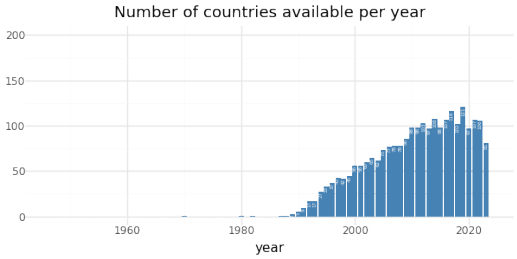
The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1987
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.212 Unemployment with basic education (% of female labor force)

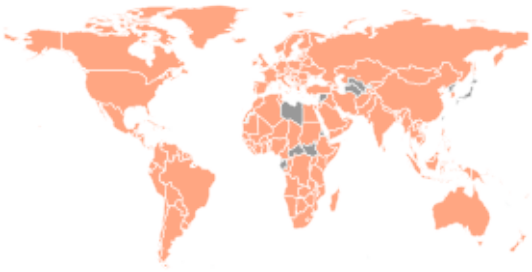
QoG Code: wdi_unempedubf

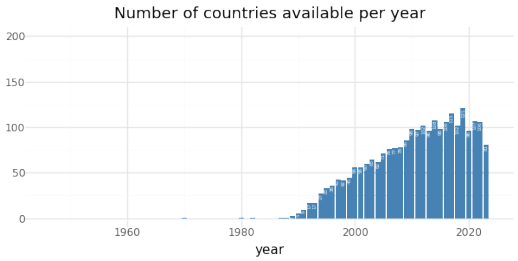
The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1987
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.213 Unemployment with basic education (% of male labor force)

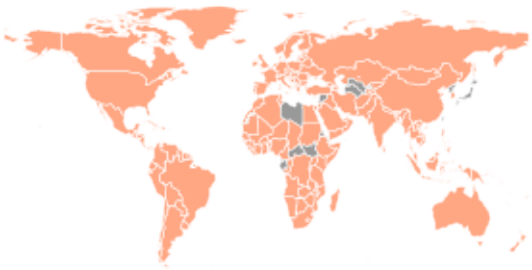
QoG Code: wdi_unempedubm

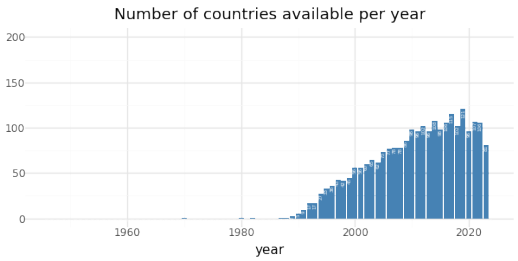
The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1987
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 31	Total N. of countries covered: 31

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.214 Unemployment with intermediate education (% of total labor force)

QoG Code: wdi_unempedui

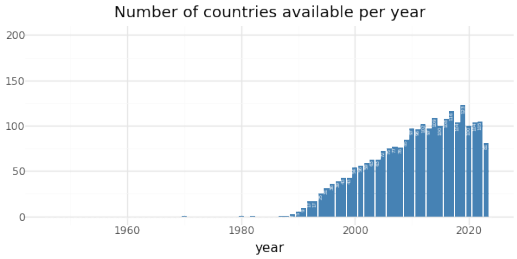
The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1987
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.215 Unemployment with intermediate education (% of female labor force)

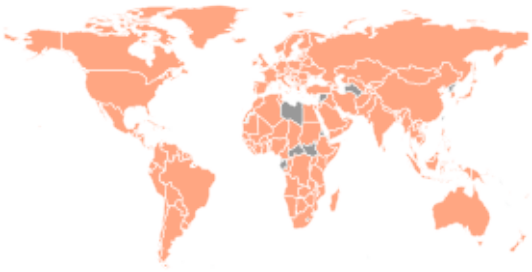
QoG Code: wdi_unempeduif

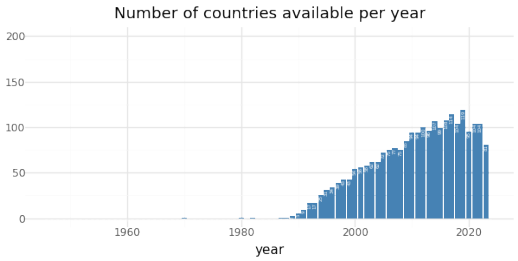
The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1987
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.216 Unemployment with intermediate education (% of male labor force)

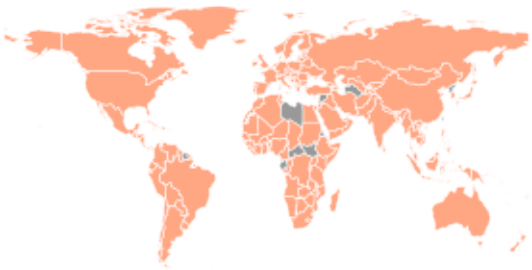
QoG Code: wdi_unempeduim

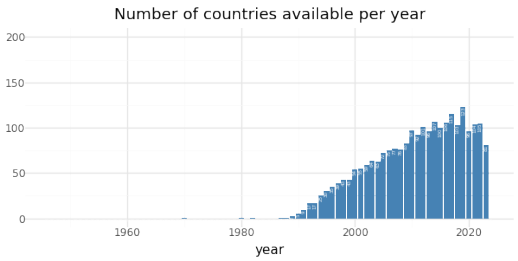
The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1987
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.217 Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_unempfilo

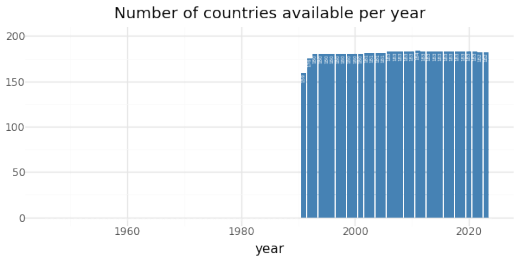
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Female.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.218 Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national est.)

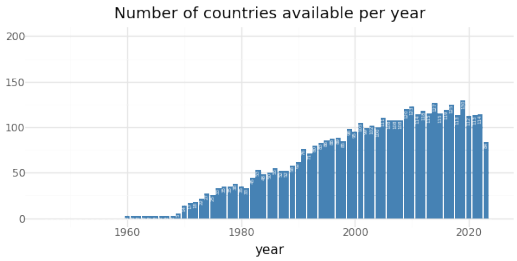
QoG Code: wdi_unempfne

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Female.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.219 Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_unempilo

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Total.

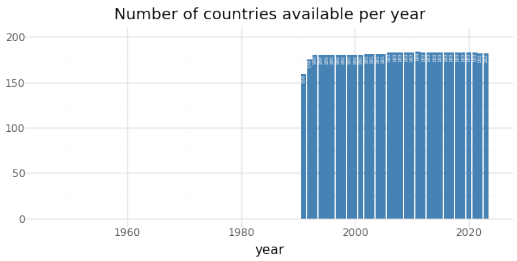
Type of variable: Continuous

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

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1991
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.220 Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_unempmilo

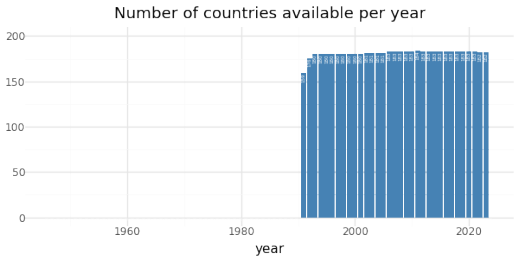
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Male.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.221 Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (national est.)

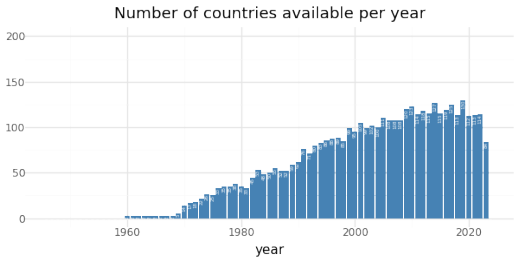
QoG Code: wdi_unempmne

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Male.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.222 Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (national est.)

QoG Code: wdi_unempne

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Total.

Type of variable: Continuous

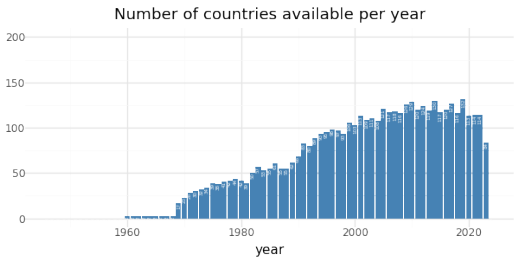
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1960
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.223 Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_unempyfilo

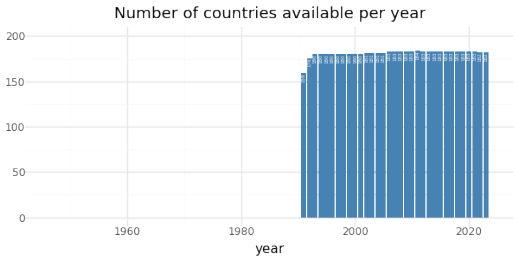
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.224 Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24)(nation est.)

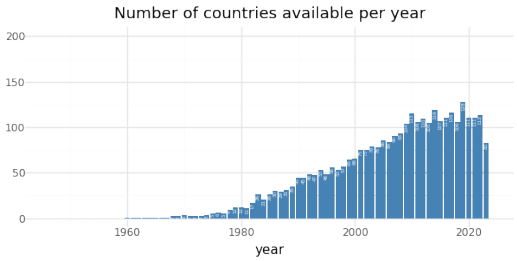
QoG Code: wdi_unempyfne

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.225 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_unempyilo

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Type of variable: Continuous

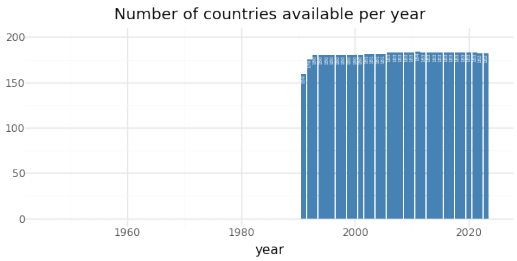
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1991
Time-series max. year: 2022
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.226 Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO)

QoG Code: wdi_unempymilo

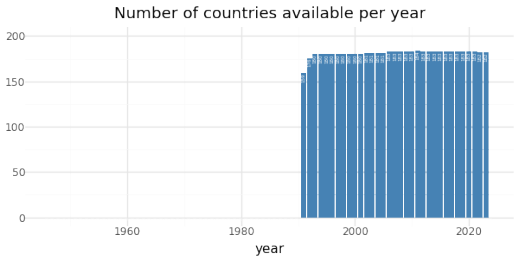
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1991
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.227 Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24)(national est.)

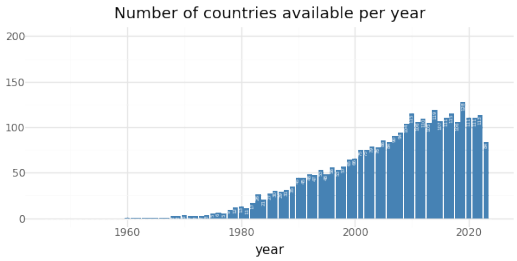
QoG Code: wdi_unempymne

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.228 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24)(national est.)

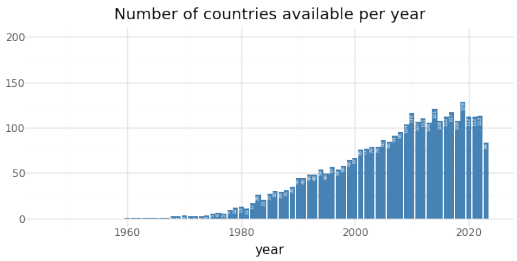
QoG Code: wdi_unempyne

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1960
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.229 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

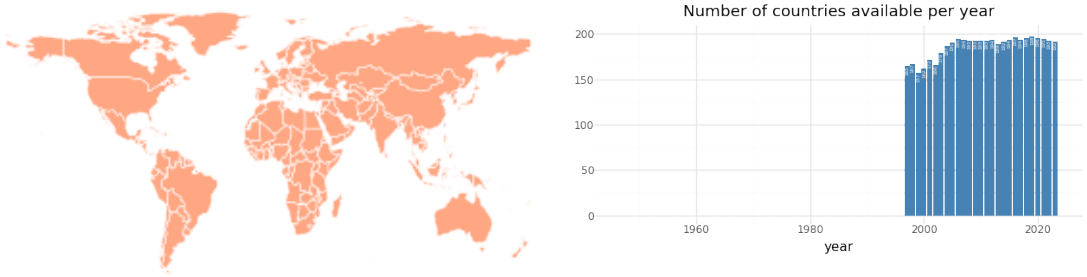
QoG Code: wdi_wip

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2019	Time-series min. year: 1997
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.86.230 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100)

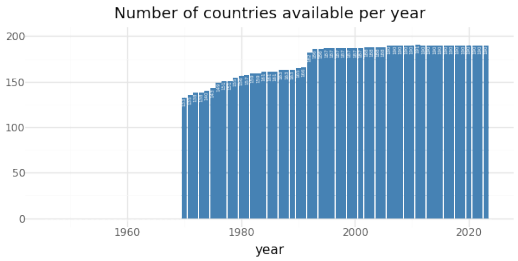
QoG Code: wdi_wombuslawi

Women Business and the Law Index Score (1-100) measures how laws and regulations affect women's economic opportunity. Overall scores are calculated by taking the average score of each of the eight areas (Going Places, Starting a Job, Getting Paid, Getting Married, Having Children, Running a Business, Managing Assets and Getting a Pension), with 100 representing the highest possible score.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021	Time-series min. year: 1970
Cross-section max. year: 2021	Time-series max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.87 World Inequality Database

Dataset by: World Inequality Lab

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

Chancel, L., Piketty, T., Saez, E., & Zucman, G. (2022). World inequality report 2022. http://wid.world/

Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2024). World inequality database. http://wid.world/data

Dataset found at: http://wid.world/data/

Last update by original source: 2024-11-11
Date of download: 2024-11-18

The World Inequality Database (WID.world) aims to provide open and convenient access to the most extensive available database on the historical evolution of the world distribution of income and wealth, both within countries and between countries.

The WID was initially created as the The World Top Incomes Database (WTID) in January 2011 with the aim of providing convenient and free access to all the existing series. The WTID expanded to include series on income inequality for more than thirty countries, spanning over most of the 20th and early 21st centuries, with over forty additional countries now under study.

Built to accompany the publishing of the two books Top Incomes: a Global Perspective (2010, Oxford University Press) and Top Incomes over the XX Century (2007, Oxford University Press). The WID offers the most comprehensive set of historical series on wealth inequality available so far.

4.87.1 Top 10% income share

QoG Code: top_top10_income_share

Income share of the top 10% of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 10% in each country-year.

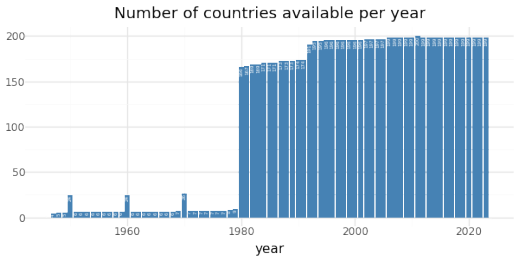
The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.87.2 Top 1% income share

QoG Code: top_top1_income_share

Income share of the top 1% of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 1% in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

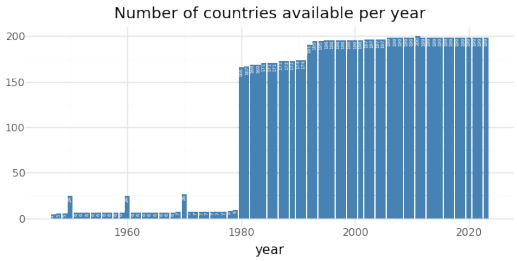
The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: 1946 Time-series max. year: 2022 Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability

Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88 World Population Prospects

Dataset by: United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs

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

United Nations: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2024). World population prospects 2024 [Online Edition]. https://population.un.org/wpp/

Dataset found at: https://population.un.org/wpp/

Last update by original source: 2024-08-01
Date of download: 2024-10-17

The 2024 Revision of World Population Prospects is the twenty-eighth edition of official United Nations population estimates and projections that have been prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. It presents population estimates from 1950 to the present for 237 countries or areas, underpinned by analyses of historical demographic trends. This latest assessment considers the results of 1,910 national population censuses conducted between 1950 and 2023, as well as information from vital registration systems and from 3,189 nationally representative sample surveys. The 2024 revision also presents population projections to the year 2100 that reflect a range of plausible outcomes at the global, regional and national levels.

4.88.1 Total Fertility Rate (live births per woman)

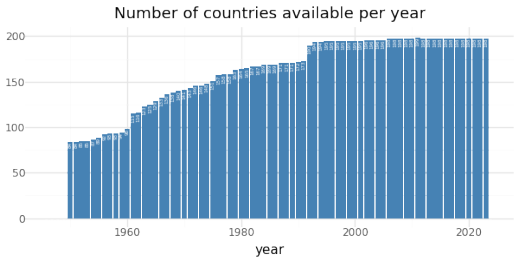
QoG Code: wpp_fertrate

The average number of live births a woman would have during her lifetime if she experienced the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (typically ages 1549).

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.2 Projected Total Fertility Rate in 2030 (live births per woman)

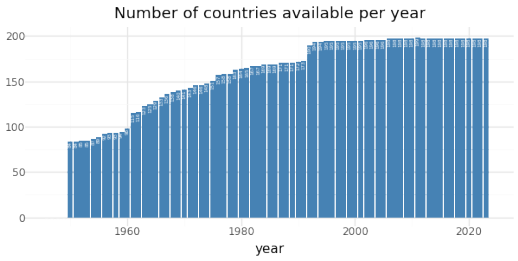
QoG Code: wpp_fertrate_2030

The projected average number of live births a woman would have in her lifetime in 2030, under the medium fertility variant.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.3 Projected Total Fertility Rate in 2050 (live births per woman)

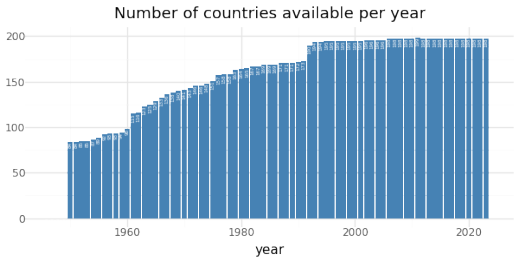
QoG Code: wpp_fertrate_2050

The projected average number of live births a woman would have in her lifetime in 2050, under the medium fertility variant.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.4 Median Age, as of 1 July (years)

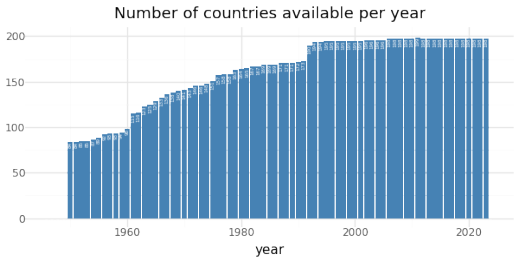
QoG Code: wpp_medianage

The age that divides the population into two equal groups as of July 1st, where half the population is younger and half is older.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.5 Projected Median Age in 2030 (years)

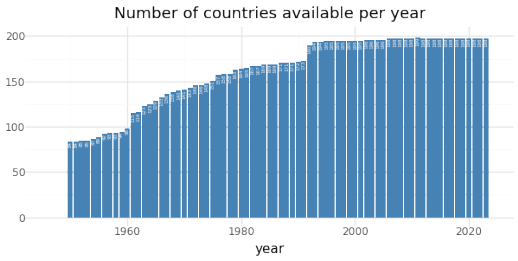
QoG Code: wpp_medianage_2030

The projected median age of the population in 2030, under the medium fertility variant. Half the population will be younger and half older.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.6 Projected Median Age in 2050 (years)

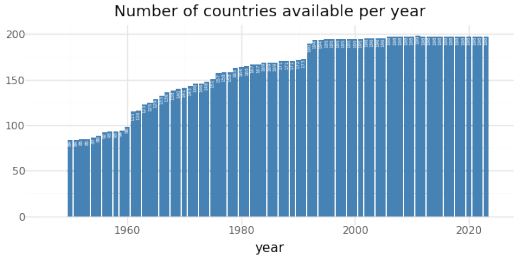
QoG Code: wpp_medianage_2050

The projected median age of the population in 2050, under the medium fertility variant. Half the population will be younger and half older.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.7 Net Migration Rate (per 1,000 population)

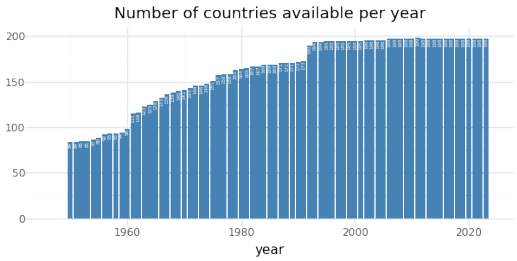
QoG Code: wpp_netmig

The net number of migrants (immigrants minus emigrants) per 1,000 individuals in the population during a specified period. A positive rate indicates net immigration, while a negative rate indicates net emigration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.8 Projected Net Migration Rate in 2030 (per 1,000 population)

QoG Code: wpp_netmig_2030

The projected net number of migrants (immigrants minus emigrants) per 1,000 individuals in the population in 2030, under the medium fertility variant.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2024
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.9 Projected Net Migration Rate in 2050 (per 1,000 population)

QoG Code: wpp_netmig_2050

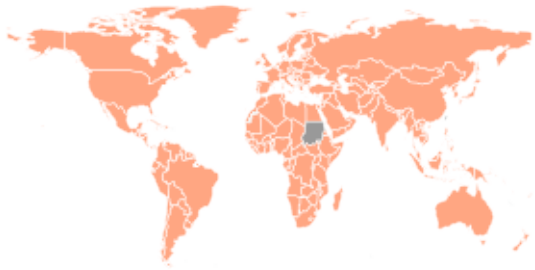
The projected net number of migrants (immigrants minus emigrants) per 1,000 individuals in the population in 2050, under the medium fertility variant.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2024
Cross-section max. year: 2024
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.10 Total Population, as of 1 January (thousands)

QoG Code: wpp_pop

The total number of individuals in a given population on January 1st of the specified year, measured in thousands. This value accounts for births, deaths, and net migration up to that date.

Type of variable: Discrete

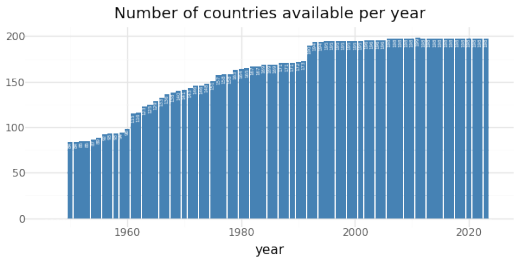
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.11 Projected Total Population in 2030 (thousands)

QoG Code: wpp_pop_2030

The projected total number of individuals in the population in 2030, under the medium fertility variant, measured in thousands.

Type of variable: Discrete

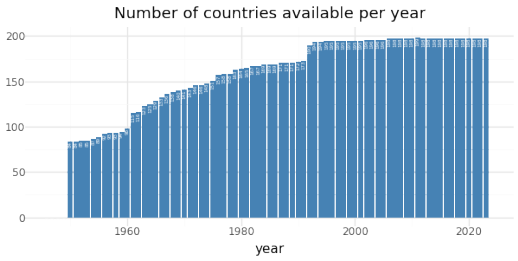
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.12 Projected Total Population in 2050 (thousands)

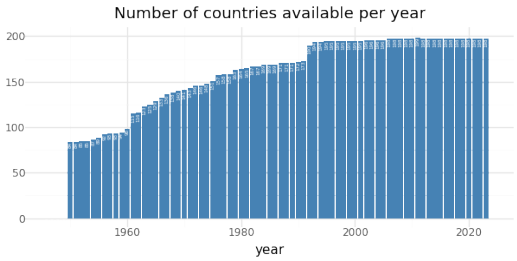
QoG Code: wpp_pop_2050

The projected total number of individuals in the population in 2050, under the medium fertility variant, measured in thousands.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.13 Population Density, as of 1 July (persons per square km)

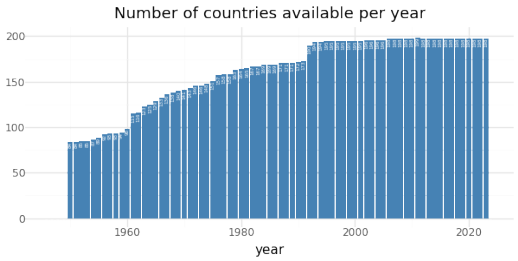
QoG Code: wpp_popden

The number of people per square kilometer of land area as of July 1st.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.14 Projected Population Density in 2030 (persons per square km)

QoG Code: wpp_popden_2030

The projected number of people per square kilometer of land area in 2030, under the medium fertility variant.

Type of variable: Continuous

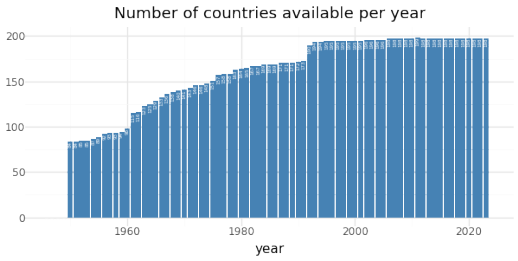
Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.15 Projected Population Density in 2050 (persons per square km)

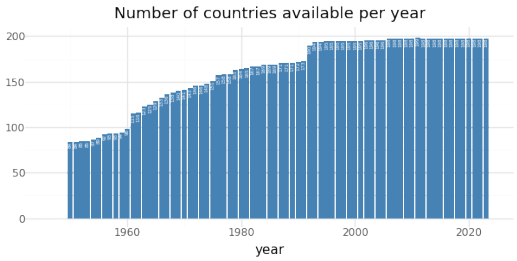
QoG Code: wpp_popden_2050

The projected number of people per square kilometer of land area in 2050, under the medium fertility variant.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.16 Population Sex Ratio, as of 1 July (males per 100 females)

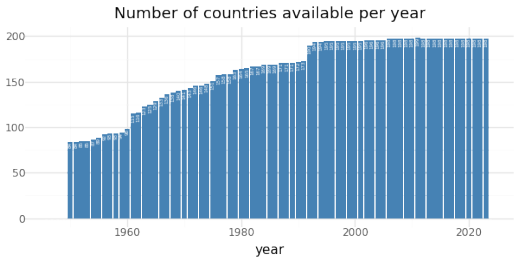
QoG Code: wpp_sexratio

The ratio of males to females in the population as of July 1st of the specified year. It is expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

Type of variable: Discrete

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.17 Projected Population Sex Ratio in 2030 (males per 100 females)

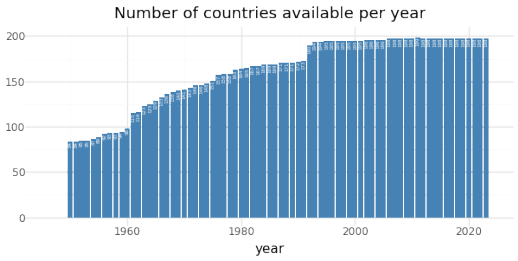
QoG Code: wpp_sexratio_2030

The projected ratio of males to females in the population in 2030, under the medium fertility variant. Expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.88.18 Projected Population Sex Ratio in 2050 (males per 100 females)

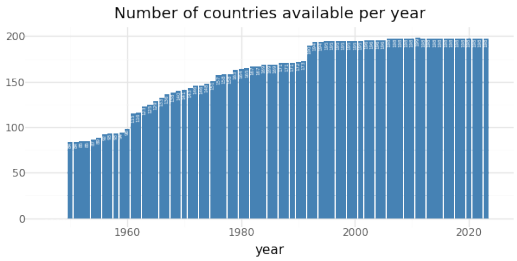
QoG Code: wpp_sexratio_2050

The projected ratio of males to females in the population in 2050, under the medium fertility variant. Expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2021 Cross-section max. year: 2021 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.89 World Press Freedom Index

Dataset by: Reporters Sans Frontières

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

Reporters sans frontières. (2024). World press freedom index. https://rsf.org/en/index

Dataset found at: https://rsf.org/en/index

Last update by original source: 2024-05-03
Date of download: 2024-10-10

The Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index ranks the performance of 180 countries according to a range of criteria that include media pluralism and independence, respect for the safety and freedom of journalists, and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate.

4.89.1 Press Freedom Index

QoG Code: rsf_pfi

Press Freedom Index, using the methodology of the 2022 report. The Press Freedom Index measures the amount of freedom journalists, and the media have in each country, and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

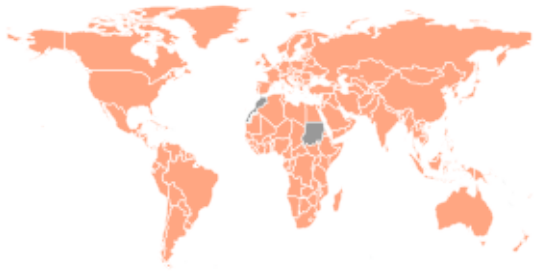
Note: Higher scores indicate that country has more press freedom.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2022
Cross-section max. year: 2022
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.89.2 Press Freedom Index (methodology for 2013-2021)

QoG Code: rsf_pfi1321

Press Freedom Index, calculated with the methodology used in RSF 2013-2021 reports. The Press Freedom Index measures the amount of freedom journalists, and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

Note: Higher scores indicate that country has more press freedom.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2020
Cross-section max. year: 2020
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.89.3 Press Freedom Index: Safety Component

QoG Code: rsf_si

The questions asked for this component concern journalists safety. For this purpose, press freedom is defined as the ability to identify, gather and disseminate news and information in accordance with journalistic methods and ethics, without unnecessary risk of:

- bodily harm (including murder, violence, arrest, detention and abduction);

- psychological or emotional distress that could result from intimidation, coercion, harassment, surveillance, doxing (publication of personal information with malicious intent), degrading or hateful speech, smears and other threats targeting journalists or their loved-ones;

- professional harm resulting from, for example, the loss of ones job, the confiscation or professional equipment, or the ransacking of installations.

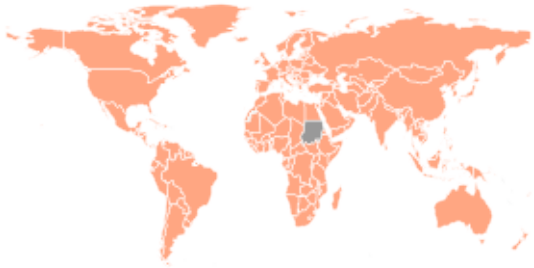
A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section

Cross-section min. year: 2021
Cross-section max. year: 2021
N. of countries: 32

Overall country availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90 Worldwide Age Representation in Cabinet Dataset

Dataset by: Stockemer and Kolodziejczyk

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

Stockemer, D., & Kolodziejczyk, K. (2024). Introducing the world age representation in cabinet (warc) dataset. *Representation*, 1–13. https://doi.org/10.1080/00344893.2024.2409636

Dataset found at: https://warcdataset.com/

Last update by original source: 2024-09-01
Date of download: 2025-01-10

The WARC dataset is a comprehensive dataset and ongoing data collection that provides information on the numerical presence of female ministers and different age groups worldwide and over time.

In more detail, it provides information on the gendered composition of cabinets across the globe as well as the mean and median age of cabinet members. Authors also provide figures on the presence of young cabinet members, as well as figures that that compare the presence of a certain age group of cabinet members in relation to the same age group in the general population. Finally, they present data on the gender and age distributions of different types of portfolios (i.e. low-prestige, medium-prestige and high-prestige portfolios).

4.90.1 Percent of age coverage

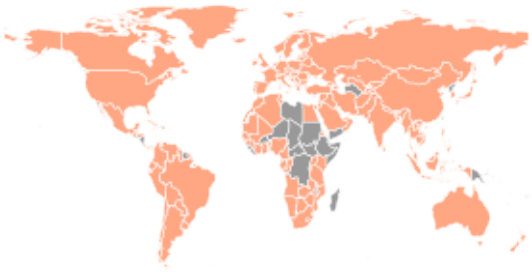
QoG Code: warc_acov

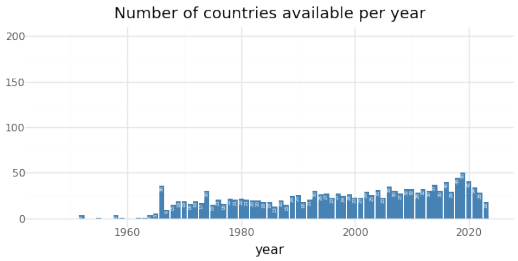
The percent of ministers authors could get age data.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.2 Cabinet Age Representation Index (35 or under)

QoG Code: warc_agi35

The percentage of ministers aged 35 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 35 or under in the population.

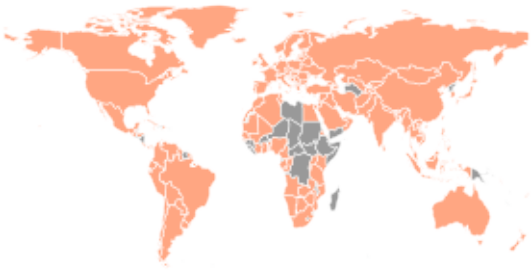
Type of variable: Continuous

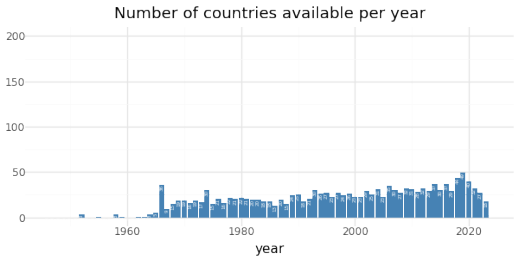
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.3 Cabinet Age Representation Index (40 or under)

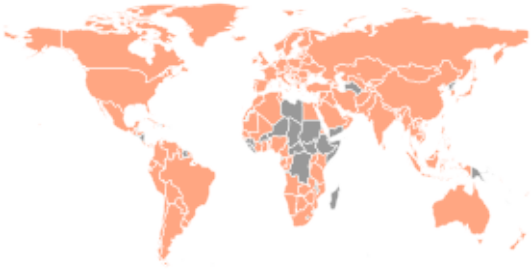
QoG Code: warc_agi40

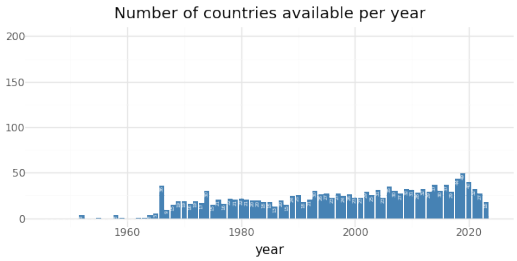
The percentage of ministers aged 40 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 40 or under in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.4 Cabinet Age Representation Index ((41 to 60)

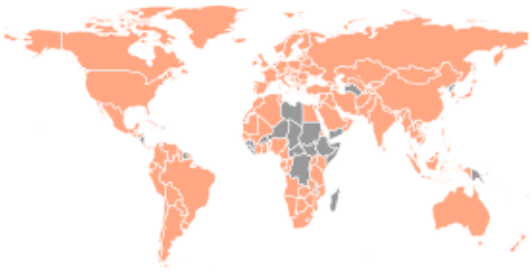
QoG Code: warc_agi4160

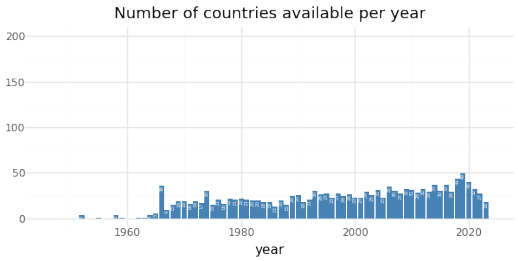
The percentage of ministers aged 41 to 60 relative to the percent of citizens aged 41 to 60 in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.5 Cabinet Age Representation Index (over 61 years)

QoG Code: warc_agi61

The percentage of ministers aged 61 or over relative to the percent of citizens aged 61 or over in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

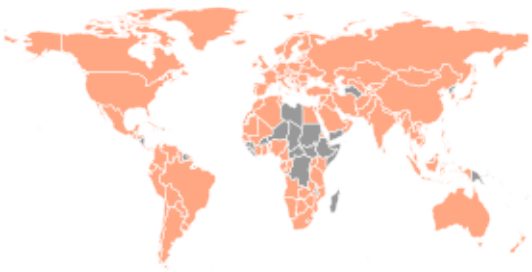
Available in Cross-section

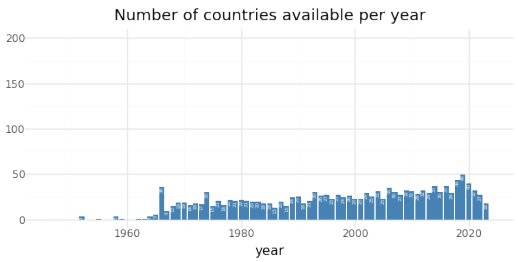
Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

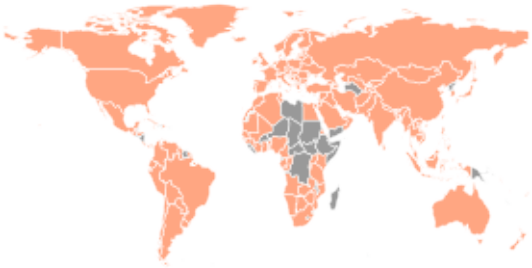
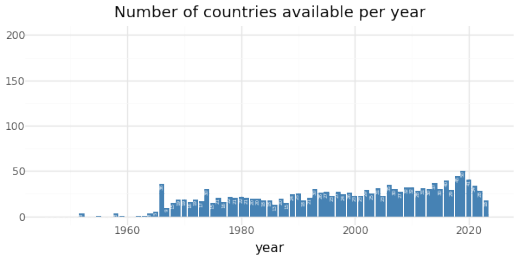
4.90.6 Percent of women ministers aged 35 or under

QoG Code: warc_fem35

The percent of women ministers aged 35 or under at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.7 Percent of women ministers aged 40 or under

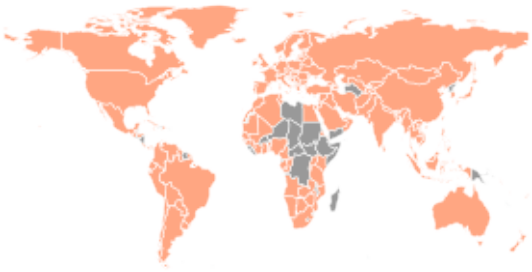
QoG Code: warc_fem40

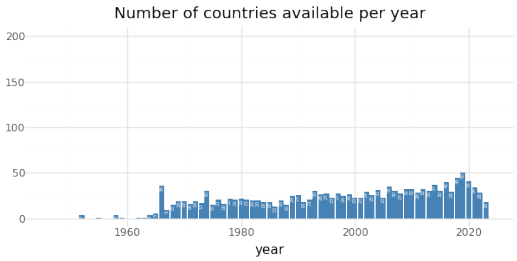
The percent of women ministers aged 40 or under at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.8 Percent of women ministers aged 61 or over

QoG Code: warc_fem61

The percent women ministers aged 61 or more at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

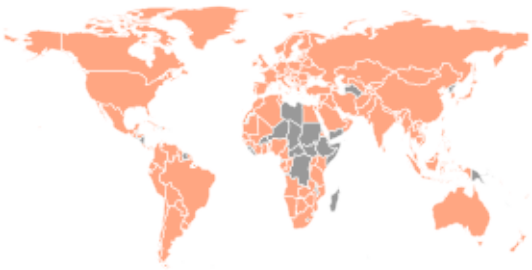
Available in Cross-section

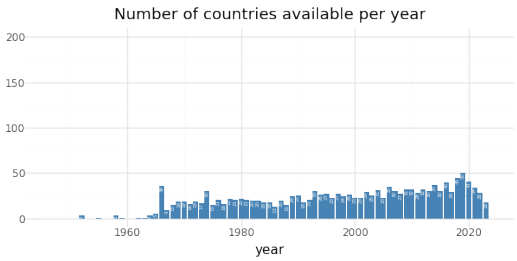
Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

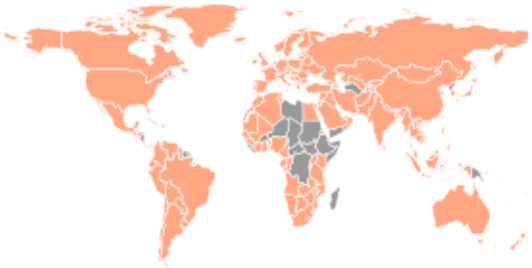
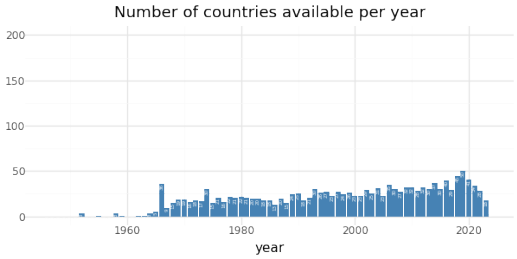
4.90.9 Age of cabinet leader

QoG Code: warc_leadage

The age of the cabinet leader.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.10 Gender of leader

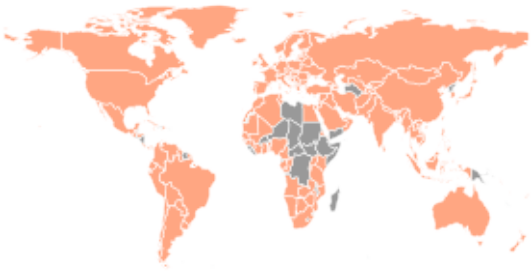
QoG Code: warc_leadgen

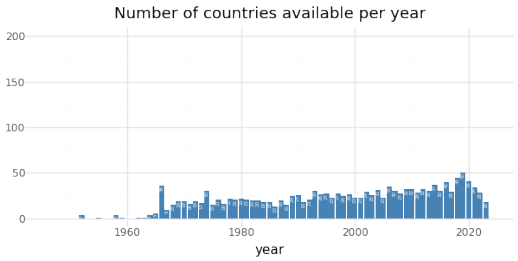
The gender of the cabinet leader. (0 = male, 1 = female)

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.11 Mean age of cabinet members

QoG Code: warc_meanage

The mean age of cabinet at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

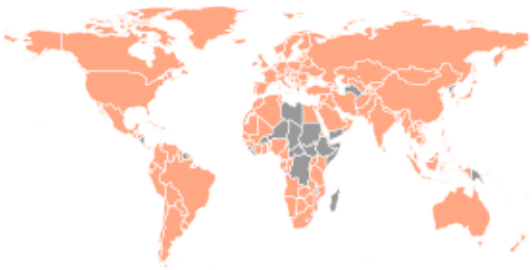
Available in Cross-section

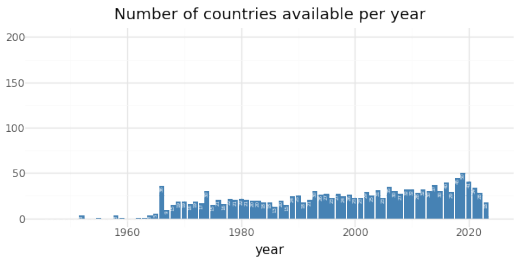
Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

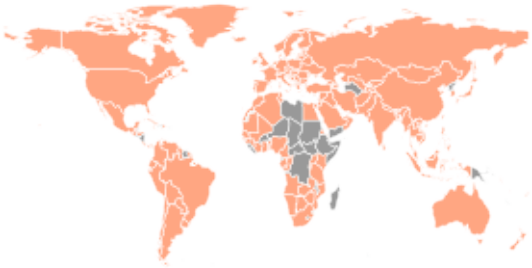
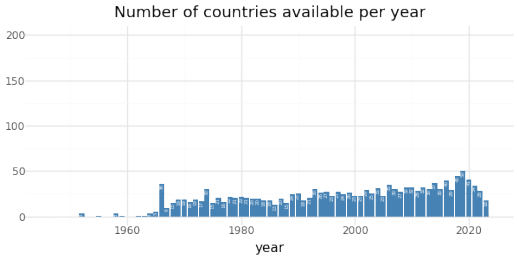
4.90.12 Median age of cabinet members

QoG Code: warc_medianage

The median age of cabinet at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability
	

Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.13 Percent of ministers aged 35 or under

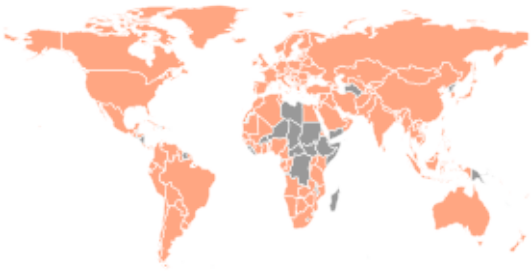
QoG Code: warc_min35

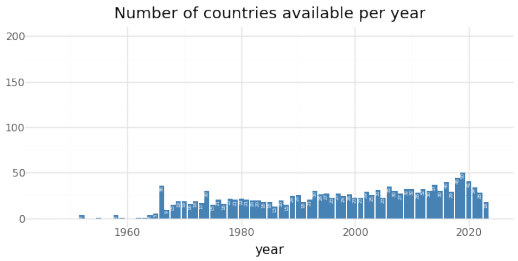
The percent of ministers aged 35 or under at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.14 Percent of ministers aged 40 or under

QoG Code: warc_min40

The percent of ministers aged 40 or under at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

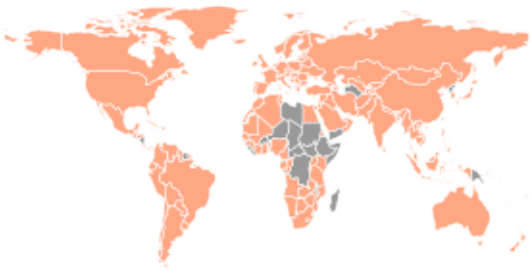
Available in Cross-section

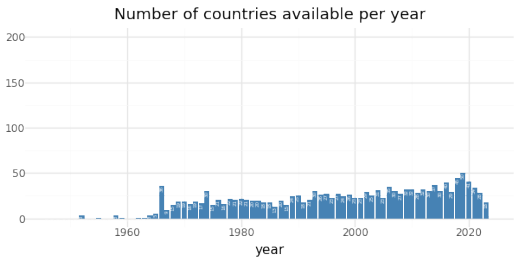
Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.15 Percent of cabinet members aged 41 to 60

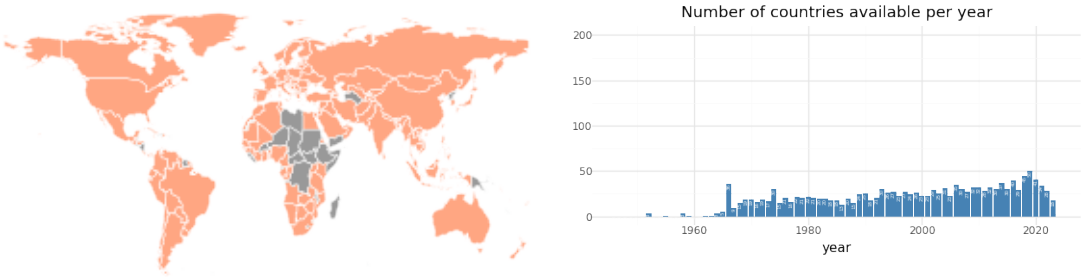
QoG Code: warc_min4160

The percent of ministers aged between 41 and 60 at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.16 Percent of cabinet members aged 61 or over

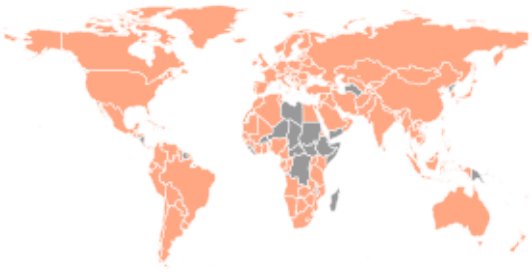
QoG Code: warc_min61

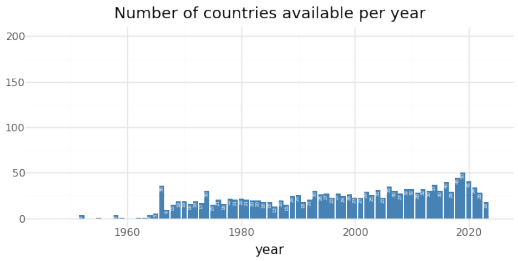
The percent of ministers aged 61 or more at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018 Cross-section max. year: 2023 N. of countries: 32	Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty. Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.90.17 Percentage of women ministers

QoG Code: warc_wmin

The percent of women ministers at inauguration.

Type of variable: Continuous

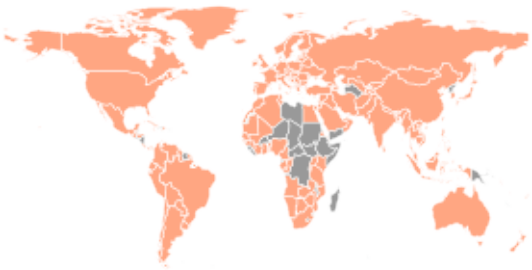
Available in Cross-section

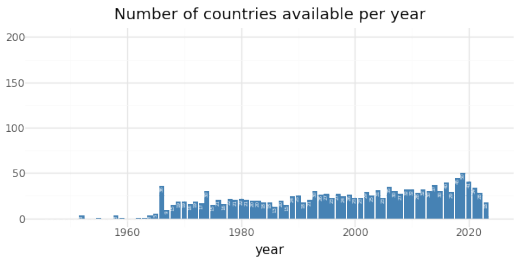
Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Time-series max. year: undefined value printed: No aggregated item, sequence was empty.
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91 Worldwide Age Representation in Parliaments (WARP) Dataset

Dataset by: Sundström and Stockemer

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

Stockemer, D., & Sundström, A. (2022). Introducing the worldwide age representation in parliaments (warp) data set. *Social Science Quarterly*, *103*(7), 1765–1774. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/ssqu.13221

Dataset found at: http://www.warpdataset.com/index.php

Last update by original source: 2023-12-01
Date of download: 2024-11-05

The WARP dataset is a comprehensive and ongoing data collection effort that provides information about the numerical presence of age groups in lower house parliaments, spanning across the globe and over time.

To date, it contains over 800 elections in 150 countries. In more detail, we provide information on the mean and median age of Members of Parliament (MPs), as well as information of the share of young or older MPs. It also provides figures that compare the presence of a certain age group of legislators in relation to the same age group in the general population. Finally, it includes gendered figures, such as the presence of young female MPs.

Notes: If more than one observation is listed per year, the latest available data is taken as a country score of the given year. We also underline that the WARP dataset coverage of MPs changes across years and countries, and coverage data can be obtained from the original website.

4.91.1 Age Representation Index (30 or under)

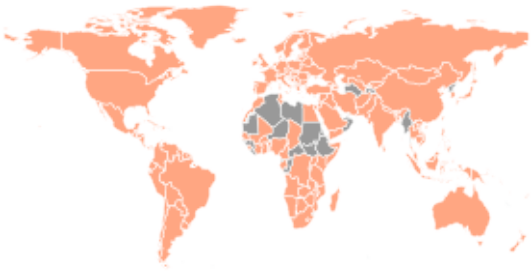
QoG Code: yri_agi30

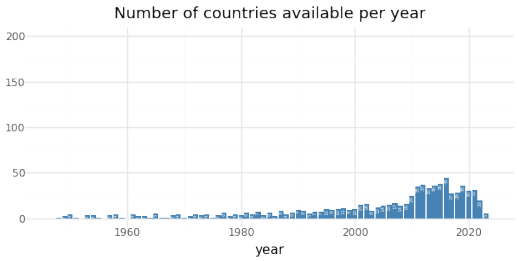
The percentage of MPs aged 30 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 30 or under in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.2 Age Representation Index (35 or under)

QoG Code: yri_agi35

The percentage of MPs aged 35 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 35 or under in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

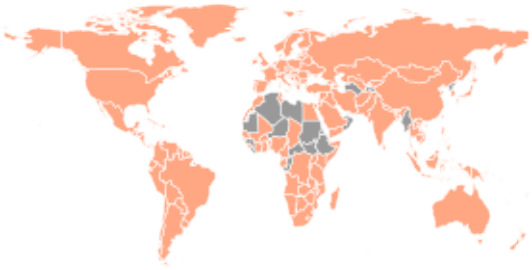
Available in Cross-section

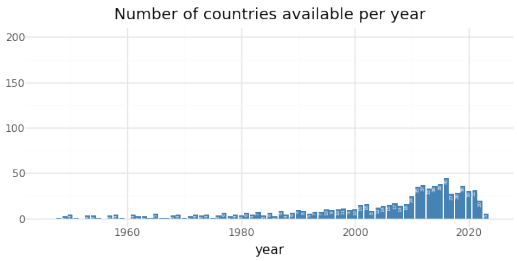
Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Available in Time-series

Time-series min. year: 1948
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.3 Age Representation Index (40 or under)

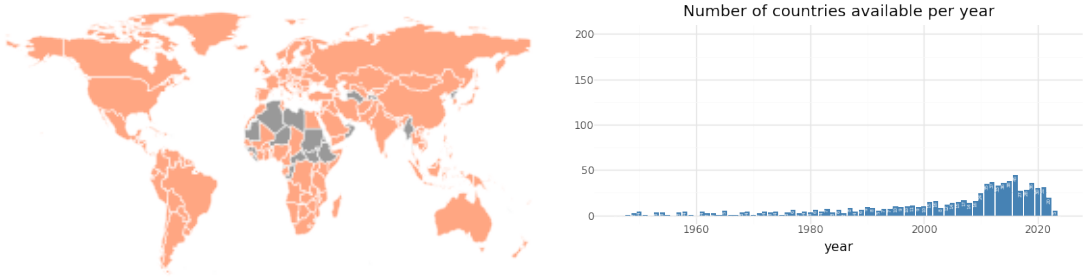
QoG Code: yri_agi40

The percentage of MPs aged 40 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 40 or under in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.4 Age Representation Index (41 to 60)

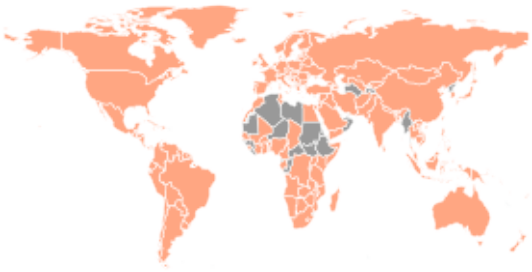
QoG Code: yri_agi4160

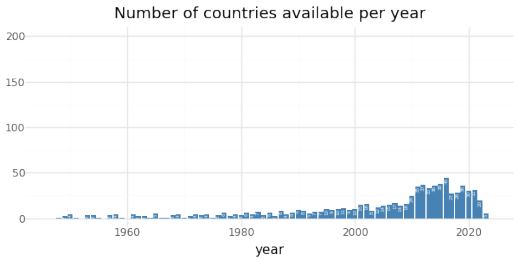
The percentage of MPs aged 41 to 60 relative to the percent of citizens aged 41 to 60 in the population.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.5 Age Representation Index (61 or over)

QoG Code: yri_agi61

The percentage of MPs aged 61 or over relative to the percent of citizens aged 61 or over in the population.

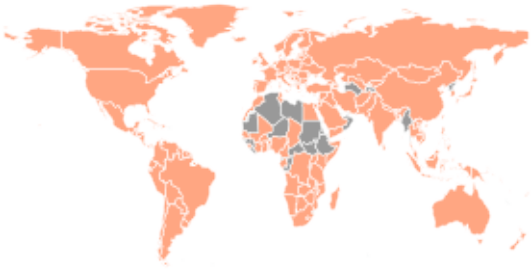
Type of variable: Continuous

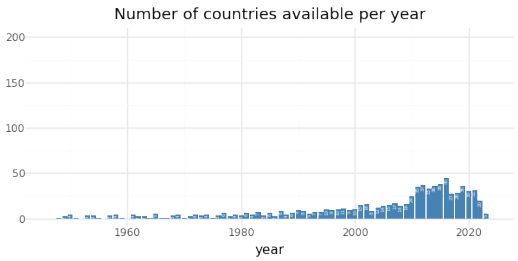
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1948
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.6 Female Representation in Parliament (under 30 years)

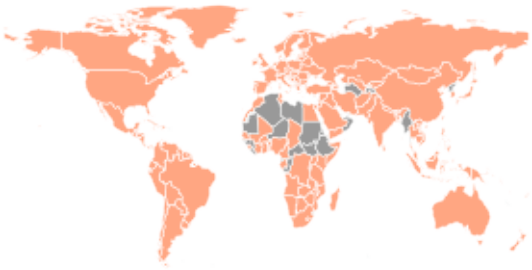
QoG Code: yri_fem30

The percentage of female MPs aged 30 or under of all female MPs.

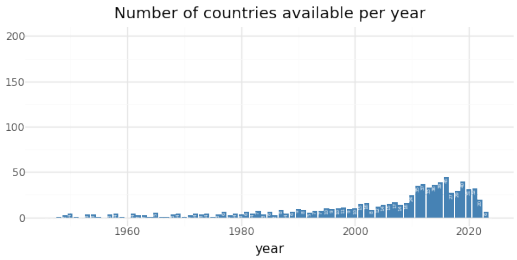
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.7 Female Representation in Parliament (under 35 years)

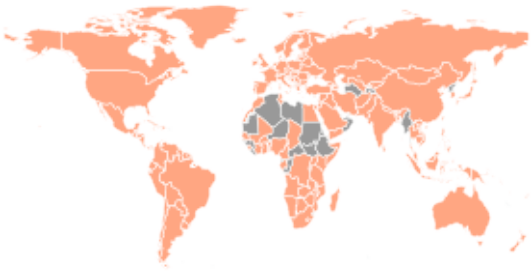
QoG Code: yri_fem35

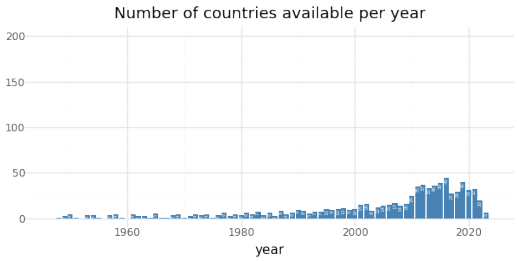
The percentage of female MPs aged 35 or under of all female MPs.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.8 Female Representation in Parliament (under 40 years)

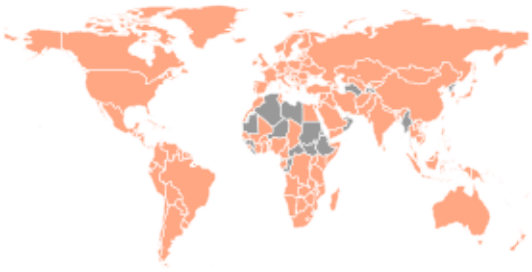
QoG Code: yri_fem40

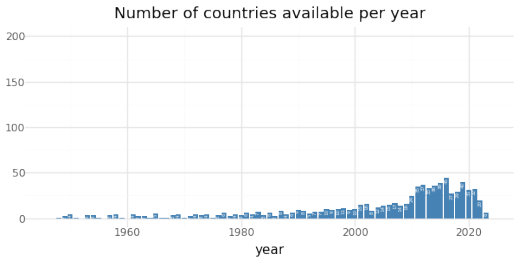
The percentage of female MPs aged 40 or under of all female MPs.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability	Time-series availability





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.9 Female Representation in Parliament (41 to 60 years)

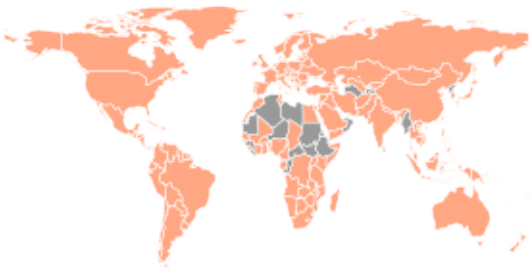
QoG Code: yri_fem4160

The percentage of female MPs aged 41 to 60 of all female MPs.

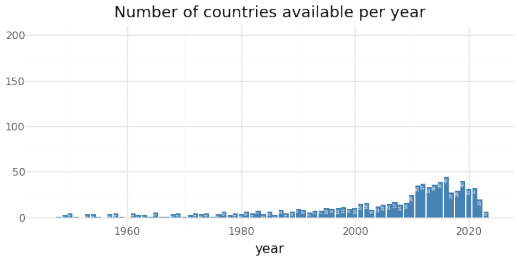
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.10 Female Representation in Parliament (over 61 years)

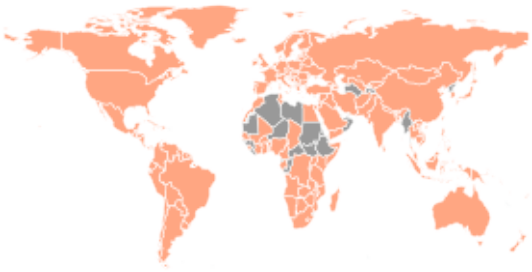
QoG Code: yri_fem61

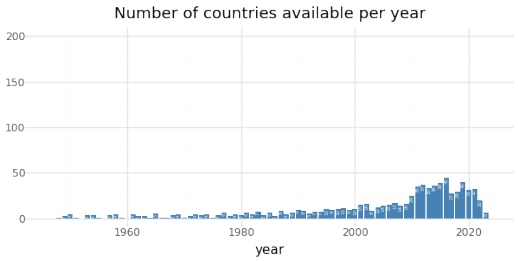
The percentage of female MPs aged 61 or over of all female MPs.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.11 Mean age of MPs

QoG Code: yri_meanage

The mean age of MPs in the respective country.

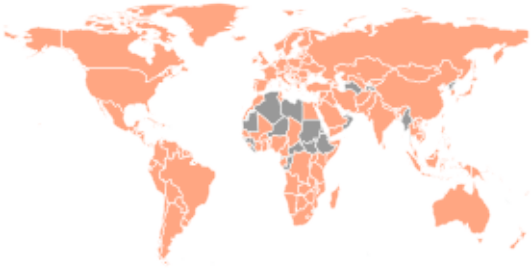
Type of variable: Continuous

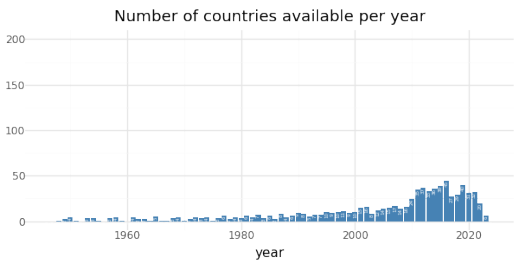
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1948
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.12 Median age of MPs

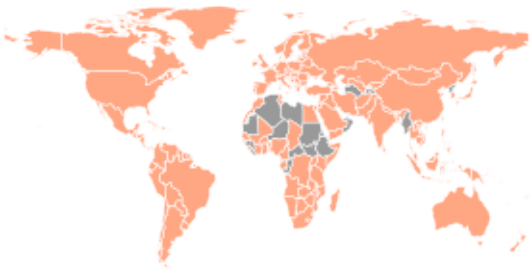
QoG Code: yri_medianage

The median age of MPs in the respective country.

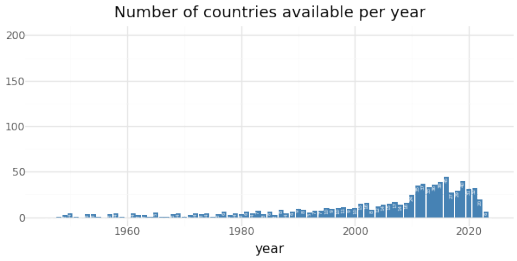
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.13 Percent MPs aged 30 or under

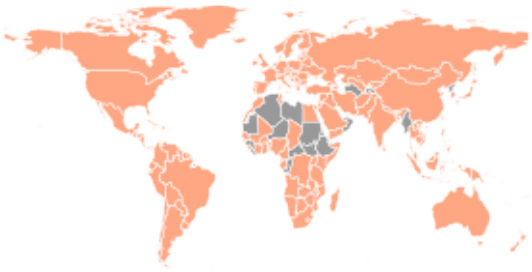
QoG Code: yri_mp30

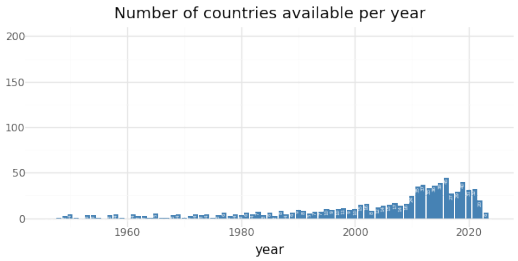
The percentage of MPs aged 30 or under.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.14 Percent MPs aged 35 or under

QoG Code: yri_mp35

The percentage of MPs aged 35 or under.

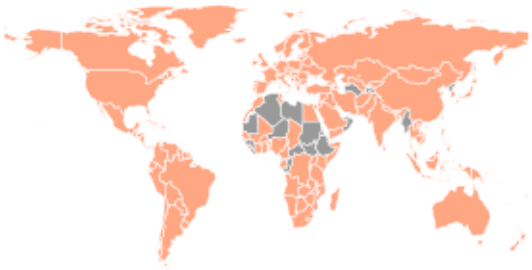
Type of variable: Continuous

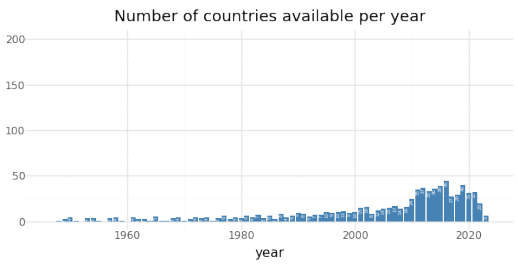
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1948
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.15 Percent MPs aged 40 or under

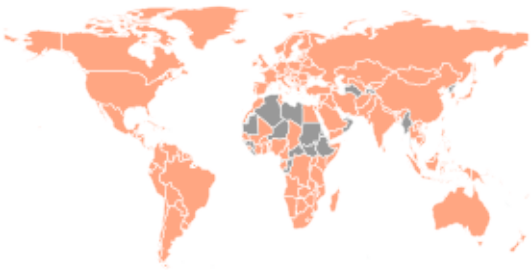
QoG Code: yri_mp40

The percentage of female MPs aged 40 or under of all female MPs.

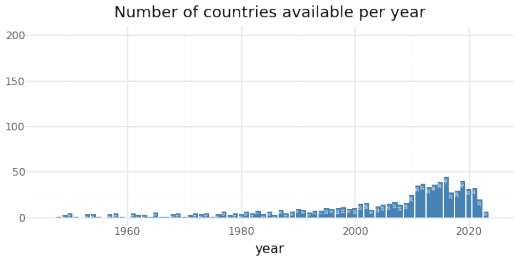
Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

Overall country availability



Time-series availability



Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.16 Percent MPs aged 41 to 60

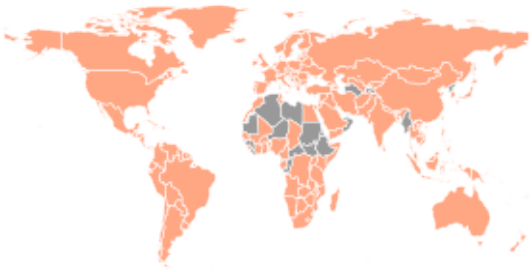
QoG Code: yri_mp4160

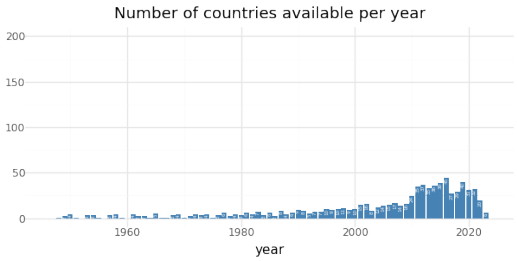
The percentage of MPs aged 41 to 60.

Type of variable: Continuous

Available in Cross-section	Available in Time-series
Cross-section min. year: 2018	Time-series min. year: 1948
Cross-section max. year: 2023	Time-series max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32	Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

4.91.17 Percent MPs aged 61 or over

QoG Code: yri_mp61

The percentage of MPs aged 61 or over.

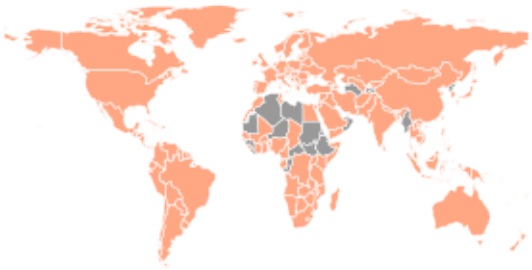
Type of variable: Continuous

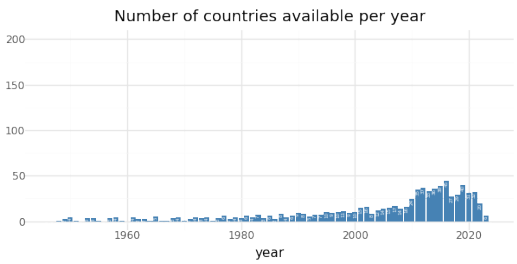
Available in Cross-section | **Available in Time-series**

Cross-section min. year: 2018
Cross-section max. year: 2023
N. of countries: 32

Time-series min. year: 1948
Time-series max. year: 2023
Total N. of countries covered: 32

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





Find more information about this variable in the QoG Data Finder

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6 Appendix

QoG country name	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Austria	40	AUT	1955	2024	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Australia	36	AUS	1946	2024	Statute of Westminster Adopfon Act 1942
Belgium	56	BEL	1946	2024	Independence from the Netherlsnds recognized 1839
Canada	124	CAN	1946	2024	Statute of Westminster 1931
Chile	152	CHL	1946	2024	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
Colombia	170	COL	1946	2024	Independence from Spain recognized 1819
Costa Rica	188	CRI	1946	2024	Independence from United Provinces of Central America 1847
Czech Republic	203	CZE	1993	2024	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Denmark	208	DNK	1946	2024	Consolidaton 8th century
Estonia	233	EST	1992	2024	Independence restored 1991
Finland	246	FIN	1946	2024	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (-1962)	991	FRA	1946	1962	Algeria Independence from France 1962
France (1963-)	250	FRA	1963	2024	Algeria Independence from France 1962
Germany, West	280	DEU	1949	1990	Reunification 1990
Germany	276	DEU	1991	2024	Reunification 1990
Greece	300	GRC	1946	2024	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Hungary	348	HUN	1946	2024	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland	352	ISL	1946	2024	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
Ireland	372	IRL	1946	2024	The Anglo-lrish Treaty 1921
Israel	376	ISR	1948	2024	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy	380	ITA	1946	2024	Unification 1861
Japan	392	JPN	1946	2024	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Korea, South	410	KOR	1948	2024	Division of Korea 1948
Latvia	428	LVA	1992	2024	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Lithuania	440	LTU	1992	2024	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Luxembourg	442	LUX	1946	2024	End of Personal Union 1890
Mexico	484	MEX	1946	2024	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Netherlands	528	NLD	1946	2024	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	554	NZL	1948	2024	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947
Norway	578	NOR	1946	2024	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
Poland	616	POL	1946	2024	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	620	PRT	1946	2024	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognized 1143
Slovakia	703	SVK	1993	2024	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	705	SVN	1991	2024	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Spain	724	ESP	1946	2024	Nation State 1812
Sweden	752	SWE	1946	2024	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	756	CHE	1946	2024	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Turkey	792	TUR	1946	2024	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
United Kingdom	826	GBR	1946	2024	Acts of Union 1707
United States	840	USA	1946	2024	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783